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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	NEHAAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	892821
Center	ONLINE	Date	22.08.2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।	
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Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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1. पृथक्करणता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10
- What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of Severability refers to the severance of those clauses within an act that are contravening the constitution

It is ensured by Article 13 -

Benefits

- ① Ensures Constitutionality of law → i.e. → laws are bound within the Constitutional Mandate.
- ② Ensures Judicial Review does not hamper the spirit of democratic legislative by striking down the whole law.
- ③ Encourages Questioning on clause by clause basis for efficient administration.

2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The office of governor is provided by Article 161, with powers of head of state and executive

Need to transform office

- ① Discretionary powers of the Governor in reserving bills.

↳ Tamil Nadu State governor reserving NEET Bill of state.

- ② Power of Governor to appoint and dismiss Council of Ministers
↳ Kerala State Governor threatening ministers against removal.

- ③ Power of Governor to become Chancellor of Universities

↳ Opposed by Punchhi Commission and Supreme Court.

④ Permission of Governor to Summon
by his own stamp.

↳ as advocated in B.P. Singh and Nabam Rebia case.

Sufficiency of Constitution and Supreme Court case laws

① In the B.P. Singh Case - Governor was to be given a chance to represent before arbitrary removal by president.

② In Maul Ram Case opinion of Council of Ministers was to be followed by Governor.

③ In SR Bommai Case discretionary powers were laid for governor.

The Punchi and Sarkaria Commission suggest for a democratic Governor with limited powers but no amendment.

3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेतु मपीन के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Hate Speech is provided in Section 153 A, considered electoral offence as per Section (8) of Representation of people's act.

In the light of recent Nupur Sanon case this has come a forth.

Restriction on Freedom of Speech and expression → Hate Speech.

- ① Article 19(2) - States sovereignty, integrity, unity of India, Friendly relations as restriction to freedom of speech.
- ② In several cases the Supreme Court has opined that Freedom of speech is not absolute

- ③ Hate Speech aims to incite violence against a person or group of people based on religion.
- ④ In the recent case Rahul Gandhi was suspended on hate speech conviction which was later struck down by Supreme Court.
- ⑤ In Alladi Vs state of Kerala the Court opined that sloganeering does not amount to hate speech.
- ⑥ In Balwant Singh case the Supreme Court said violence isn't tolerated in any form of hate speech.
- ⑦ In Rammanohar Lohia case - Law and Order was said to be a need for democracy, hence hate speech endangering law and order should be curbed.

This way, the judgements guide the hate speech law.

4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leader of Opposition is the Parliamentary office given to party leader having at least 10% seats (Mavankar rule).

But this Lok Sabha has no such leader.

Role of LoP

- ① Criticising Government on rational grounds.
- ② Alternate Government forming capacity in case of falling of government.
- ③ Appointments of functionaries
 - ③.1 Chief election Commissioner (Anoop Barua case).
 - ③.2 Chief Information Commissioner

- ③-3 Vigilance Commission
- ③-4 Human Rights Commission
Chairman etc.
- ④ To elicit accountability of the
executive (Article 77) by:
 - ④-1 Question Hour
 - ④-2 Zero Hour
 - ④-3 No Confidence Motion etc.
- ⑤ Bringing minority opinion that
the majority can sometimes
miss upon.
- ⑥ To keep the Government on toes
through Scrutiny by committees,
debates, etc.

This way LoP ensures democratic
functioning of the legislative.

5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल गान्धनिक सेवा वितरण गन्विष्टित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Civil Servants are regarded as the Backbone of Indian Administration and Governance.

With changing models and emerging technology it is high time to ensure use of the same.

Ways to use emerging technology

① for ensuring Public Service Delivery

①.1 DBT - Direct Benefit Transfer to reduce leakages and intermediaries.

①.2 Block chain based record maintenance  Bhoomi land Record by Karnataka

①.3 Portal for Monitoring run by AI spending by government.

eg PFMS can be upgraded with AI (Public Fund Management System)

② To affect change

②.1 Use of Social Media

eg Prashant Nair used Face book to attract volunteers for cleaning drives

②.2 Use of Apps for safety

eg eKavalan App to call police when attacked (for women) in Tamil Nadu.

②.3 Use of Blockchain to track missing sculptures and valuable heritage.

②.4 Meta AI used to target child Pornographic content

This way emerging technology can be used to ensure good governance

6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna aims (PMKVY) to Skill Youth of the nation and ensure employment opportunities.

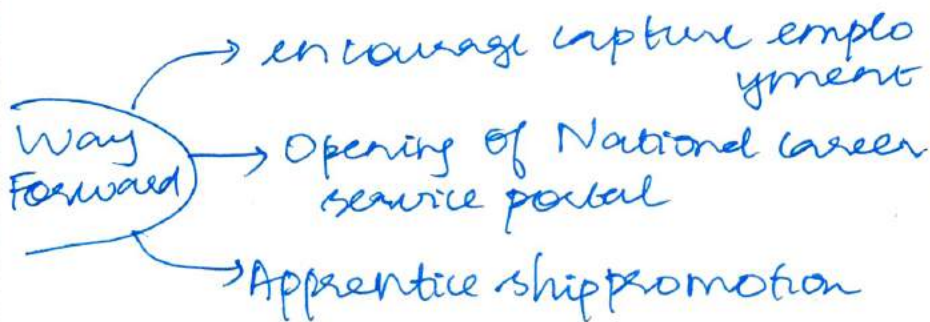
In Budget 2023-24 - PMKVY 4.0 has been launched.

Success of PMKVY

- ① Skilling of around 4 lakh Youth.
- ② Innovative methods like Rewarding Prior Learning (RPL), Skill Mapping are used.
- ③ Skilling at Vocational level is also encouraged through ITIs and schools.

Shortcomings of Scheme

- ① Lack of professional skilling teachers - The ITI Infrastructure is meagre in the country.
- ② Lack of adequate employment for the skilled population.
- ③ Most of schemes with Redundant Objective of skilling
 - ↳ ~~Rural~~ Rural Livelihood Mission
 - ↳ Urban Livelihood Mission etc



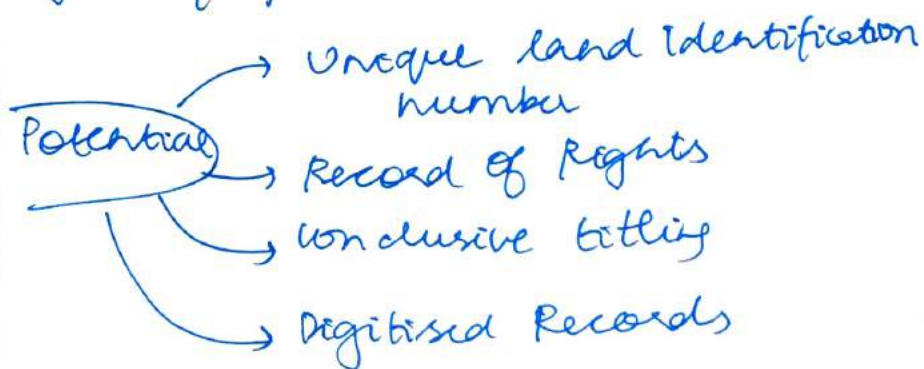
Thus way the 5+1 prevalence of skilling can be enhanced to ensure demographic dividend is reaped.

7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Bhu Aadhaar Project aims to give Unique Land Identification Number after Record of Rights.

This will ensure the potential of the project is realised.



Benefits of the Project

① Reduced land based litigation freeing up subordinate courts that house around 87% of pending cases.

② Generation of Land Resource for

Urban local bodies to monetise.

- ③ More land for Afforestation
from the waste land identified.
- ④ Inclusion in National Monetisation Pipeline to achieve ₹6 L Crore target by 2025.
- ⑤ Creation of Infrastructure
 - ↳ wealth to waste plants
 - ↳ Solar/wind power plants
- ⑥ Redistribution of land above the ceiling to 33.1% landless and 11.1% homeless.

This way the Project can be helpful for Sustainable, Democratic Social Justice based Development

8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The 2011 census showed around 10 million child labourers, despite Article 24 preventing child labour.

Determinants of Child Labour

① Economic Determinants

↓ ↓ ↓
Poverty Unemployment of parents Demand for children in certain occupations

② Social Determinants → Female children are most affected

↓ ↓
lack of education among parents lack of schooling infrastructure.

③ Policy Determinants

↳ Inadequate implementation of Prevention of Child Labour Act.

Measure to Handle Child Labour

① Economic Measures

①.1 Increased Job Opportunities

for adults by Self employment,
National Career Service Portal etc

①.2 Mechanisation and Technology

substitution for child labour
needs.

② Social Measures

②.1 Increase School Education and Infrastructure (PM SHRI) and incentivise schooling

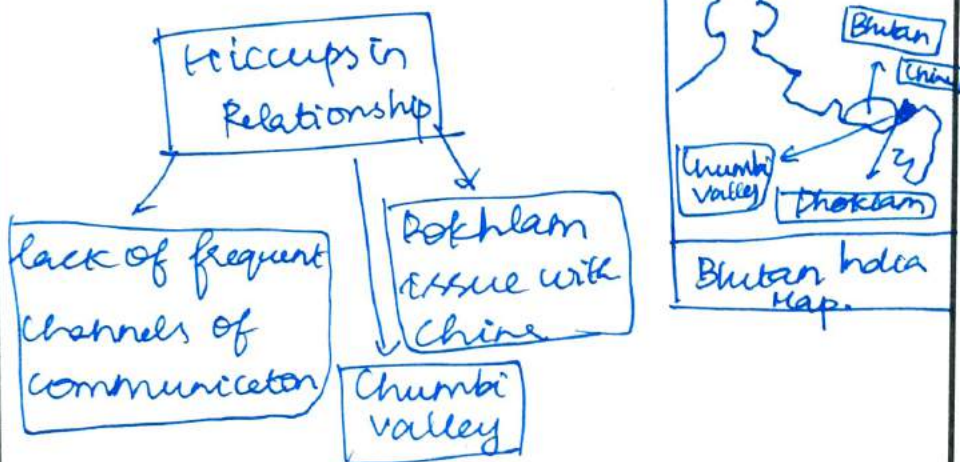
②.3 Awareness generation as part of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

③ Strict Implementation and Inspection by Labour Bureau.

This way children will reap the
benefits of education and become future of
Vibrant India

9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10
- Despite certain hiccups recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss (Answer in 150 words) 10

India and Bhutan are neighbours and collaborators since time immemorial with Buddhist contacts across border



However the Relationship continues in full swing:

① Military Relations

- ↳ training of Bhutan army and police by India
- ↳ Sahasra Seema Bhel to guard open borders.

② Economic Relations

- ↳ Energy from Hydro Power Plants of Nepal
- ↳ Infrastructure - Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal
- ↳ Free Trade with Rupee acceptance.

③ Diplomatic

- ↳ SAARC - South Asia Regional Council
- ↳ Modi and King of Bhutan talks in 2022.
- ↳ River water sharing
- ↳ Open Trade Post at Jaigaon West Bengal.

④ Strategic

- ↳ Green credits from the green economy.
- ↳ Security partners against China.

This way the happy Nation of Bhutan shares a strong relationship with India.

10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सविधा (ग्लोबल गूड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure
is the cyber network, on debilitation
of which can lead to huge
economic, strategic, loss for
country. (CII)

It is defined under Information
Technology Act, 2008.

CII as global Good

① Increased Globalisation has
led to Internet connecting all
cyber platforms.

② Global Threats  cyber terrorism
cyber warfare

✳ Stuxnet in Iran Nuclear
facility, Ransomware in
AIIMS portal etc.

Thus there is a need for global norms.

Role of G20 in safeguarding CI

- ① Model laws for use of critical Infrastructure and safeguarding of the same
- ② Counter Cyber Threats through Joint platform with Interpol.
- ③ Construction of Regulatory Sandbox for the efficient Vulnerability check of CI.
- ④ Cooperation across borders to develop capacity to handle such threats.

This way on lines of Global Partnership for AI, similar partnership for CI can be developed.

11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Basic structure doctrine
is an ever evolving theory that consists of the fundamental pillars that build the Constitution.

Origin of the Doctrine

- ① The previous judgement of amendability of constitution was Kolaknath case - where Article 13 was to include constitutional Amendments.
- ② This ensured constitutional amendments can't alter fundamental rights going back from Shantari Prasad case Judgement
- ③ The Parliament combated this

With 24th and 25th Amendment
that restored parliament's right
to alter fundamental rights
by Constitutional Amendment

④ This was the tussel between
Judiciary and legislative. These
amendments were challenged in
Kesavananda Bharati Case.

⑤ The 3 Judge Bench with 7:6
ruling gave that Fundamental
rights are amendable subject to
proposed Doctrine → Basic Structure
Doctrine.

Significance of the case in limiting
power of Parliament

① The doctrine has successfully
upheld constitutional morality
and constitutionalism by various
case laws by expanding itself.

- ② Striking down of National Judicial Appointment Council as Independence of Judiciary is in basic structure of the Constitution.
- ③ Scholars like Palkhiwala have said that parliament is a creature of the constitution and can't amend the master (constitution).
- ④ Expansion of Rights
↳ Menaka Gandhi Case - Due Process of law was added to ensure Judicial review's scope.
- ⑤ Secularism, federalism were upheld in SR Bommai Case.
- ⑥ Fair and Free Elections in Indira Versus Raj Narain Case.

This way the legislative was brought into the folds of constitutionalism with Basic Structure doctrine.

12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व गृजन क्षमता के कारण राज्यों के करों और अनुदानों पर उनकी निर्भरता बढ़ गई है। इस प्रवृत्ति से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे क्या हैं? भारत में नगर निगमों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15
- The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Municipal corporations have been envisaged from the 74th Constitutional Amendment for Urban Local Governance.

The recent RBI report points to high dependence of these bodies on taxes and grants.

Issues in Municipal Finances

- ① Dependence on Property Tax, Water tax and few low yielding taxes.
- ② Issues with Functionaries
 - ②.1 Low Capacity Development of functionaries.

2.2 Delayed elections

2.3 Frequent tussles among
the functionaries.

③ Issues with Functions

3.1 Low devolution of functions from the state.

3.2 Encroachment of functions by other bodies like Special Purpose Vehicle of Smart Cities Mission.

④ Issues with Funds

4.1 Low utilisations of bond market (0.05% potential).

4.2 Low Management and auditing
→ Major irregularities in
Kolar, Kanasake.

Measures to tackle issues

① 2nd ARC suggests

- ①.1 Common property resources should be monetised.
- ①.2 functionaries must be allowed autonomy and selected by collegium (State Election Commission)
- ①.3 Functions must not be encroached by State government and least control of budget must lie with the bodies.
- ② NTI's Index @ 75 suggests
 - ②.1 Use of Bonds eg Hyderabad City.
 - ②.2 Management and audit by CAG appointed council.
- ③ RBI suggests easing borrowing norms and state support.

This way the Urban local bodies can be transformed for SDG-11 - Sustainable Cities in the 21st Century with financial viability

13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" इसका व्यापक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indian Constitution explicitly envisages a transformative society through its Preamble and Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy through Transformative Constitutionalism.

Transformative Potential of Constitution

① Article 18 - Abolition of untouchability, which was an age old custom of India.

② Article 14, 15 - Equality for all caste, creed, religion, race, sex amidst the hierarchical society of India.

③ Article 38 - Social Economic and Political Justice for all.

- ④ Article 42, 43 - humane work place and maternity benefits along with Gender equality at workplace.
- ⑤ Panchayati Raj and Grassroot level democracy
- ↳ Article 40 - Gandhian ideal of Gram swaraj
 - ↳ 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment.
- to ensure bottom up governance.
- ⑥ Socialism with Democratic ideals envisaged by the preamble.

Foundation for transformative
Constitutionalism

Constitutionalism → Governance bound by the constitutional ideals of transformation.

① Gender Equality

①.1 Striking down of adultery provision due to gender skewed writing in Joseph Shine case

①.2 Rights of LGBTQIAT striking down section 377 in the Nawley Singh Johar case.

② Cooperatives and Economic Development through federalism.
↳ striking and limiting Multi State Cooperative Act.

③ Socialism as Basic Structure and defined as security from cradle to grave in Nakare case.

Thus Indian Constitution flexible and transformative potential can adapt to changing times and needs maintaining constitutional morality

14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और औकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने से 'रूल ऑफ लॉ' की संस्कृति कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? ऐसी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में क्या चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rule of law was put forward by British Scholar AV Dicey with following mandate.

- ① Equality before law.
- ② Punishment only on breach of law.

This culture is crucial for India to ensure:

① Individual liberty

- ①.1 Ability to do what one wants as permitted by law
- ①.2 Protection against arbitrary action by agencies like police.
- ①.3 Fostering Equal access to

Various resources

② Democratic Governance

②.1 Ensures Separation of Powers
according to Constitution

②.2 Ensures Constitutional Supremacy
to ideals like sovereignty, one
person one vote.

②.3 Just and fair law making
and election process

Challenges to fostering such culture

① Lack of Code of Conduct and
updatation of the same.

↳ Civil Services Conduct rules
at 1954.

② Scope for Discretionary power
without ethical audit

↳ custodial deaths at 179
since the last 2 years (NCRB)

- ③ Low ethical education and cultivation of moral values.
- ④ Low Accountability Mechanism
↳ CAG Audit, Vigilance Commissions etc
- ⑤ Redundancy of RTI
↳ Millions of pending application.
- ⑥ Low Channels of Grievance Redressal
↳ CPGRAMS, websites at mygov etc
- ⑦ Burdened Judiciary
↳ 5.05 cases pending

Way
Forward

- 2nd ARC suggests Citizen charter for each department
- ethical audit at department level
- Schemes like Satyameva Jayate of Railways to be followed for ethical education

This way Rule of law based Good Governance will be possible

15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शान्तिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil society organisations are a group of people who come together voluntarily to promote interest of the society.



CSOs in Political Process

① To build Just Society

①.1 NALSA for transgender rights and LGBT & IA+ community.

①.2 ADR - Association for Democratic

Rights to bring NOTA in
electoral process.

①.3 PUCI - People's Union for
civil liberty to bring Candidates'
Background for just electoral
contention.

② For Peaceful Growth

②.1 Observer Research Foundation
for geopolitical peace and prosperity

②.2 Movement against Nuclear
Power Plant in Kudankulam
and nuclear proliferation

→ IAEA - International Atomic Energy
Association

③ For Humane Development

③.1 PETA against torture of
animals and human treatment
to these cohabitants.

3.2 Kaushal Satyarth's foundation
to prevent child labour and
ensure development of education.

3.3 Maydoor Kisan Sangh Sabhe
for Right to Information to
ensure transparency and accountability

④ Sustainable Future

4.1 Haing Seng Kim by Purnima
Burmese to save Great Adjunct
Stork.

4.2 SEWA - self Employed Women
Association + Hilary Clinton for
afforestation.

This way CSOs play a major
role and the National Voluntary
Sector Policy 2017 should aid
in the process.

16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला मजदूरीकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चुक (लोन डिफॉल्ट) की बढ़ती घटनाएं ऐसी गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss (Answer in 250 words) 15

SHGs refer to voluntary organisations formed by people with similar socio economic background to fulfill their interests.

Contribution of SHGs

① Rural Development

①.1 Awareness camps through SHGs on schemes, new opportunities etc.

①.2 Skilling of the youth through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

①.3 Credit Support through bank linkage schemes → Kisan Credit Card, Floods, Kisan Credit Card

①.4 Entrepreneurial Ventures and

Other employment opportunities
through cottage industries

② Woman Empowerment

②.1 Cottage Industries development

→ Ijjat Pappad.

②.2 Financial security through

clubs and credit within

→ Teerike of Bihar.

②.3 Employment opportunities and organizational collaboration

→ SEWA with Hillary Clinton
for afforestation

Challenges of SHGs

① Uneven Geographical Impact

①.1 Skewed to the South with
about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the credit

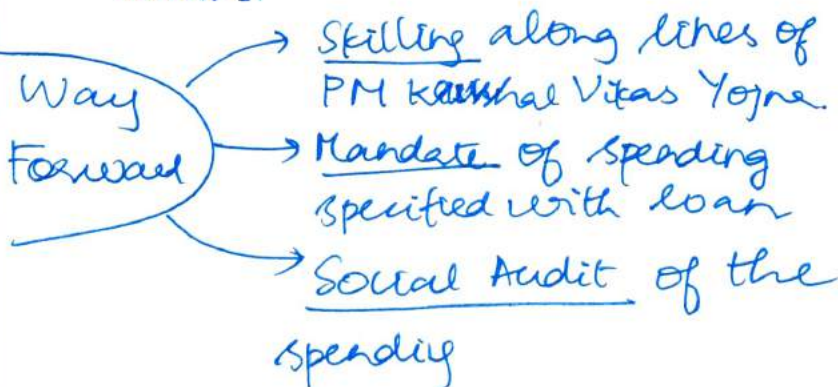
①.2 The East receives less than 20% funds

①.3 Schemes of regional governments
eg Pavale Vaddi by Andhra Pradesh Government for SHGs

② Rising loan Default

②.1 Economic survey highlights less than 1% funds are spent for productive purposes.

②.2 Rising NPAs with Cooperative banks.

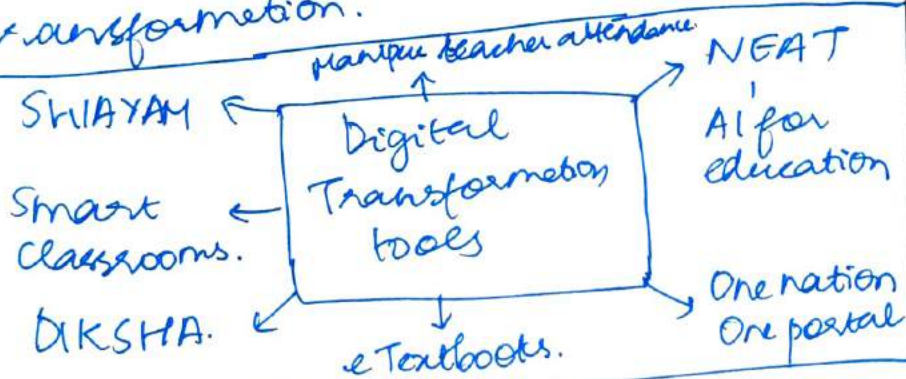


This way SHGs can develop into nation helping groups as PM Modi envisages

17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has achieved near 100% gross enrollment ratio. However, foundational literacy and numeracy ratio as measured by PMO shows a declining trend, despite digital transformation.



Achievements of Digital Transformation Tools in Indian Schools

- ① Bridging gap between school and home by ensuring classes online during COVID
- ② Training of Teachers through

additional input.

- ③ Practical learning through videos, interaction and application based learning.

However Deep Rooted Problems remain:

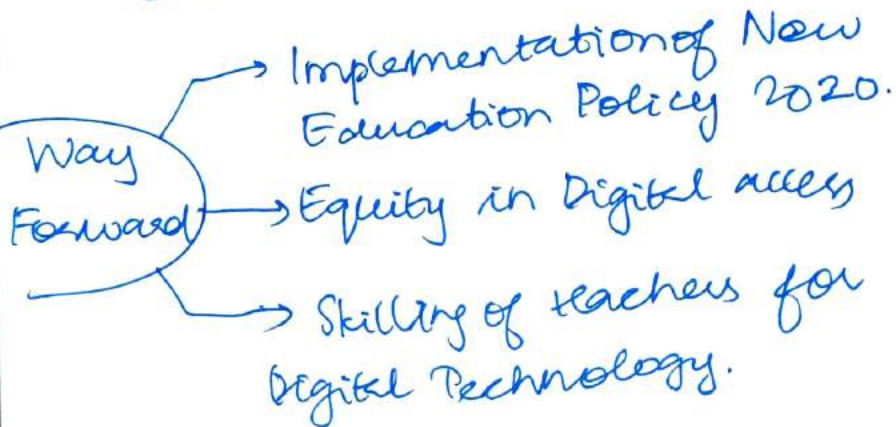
as listed below:

- ① Rote learning and old techniques of testing
- ② Low Skilling of Teachers to adopt new technology and pedagogic methods.
- ③ Lack of Infrastructure
 - ↳ Digital Divide - 63% digitalisation in rural areas
 - ↳ Dilapidated schools as identified by PM SHRI scheme to restructure them.

④ Low Budgetary allocation at around 3%. opposed to 4.5% recommended by World Bank.

⑤ Low Vocational Education and Career Skill Mapping at school level

↳ leading to low skilling level at 5%, and employability at about 50%. (India Skills Report)



Thus way India's demographic dividend can be skilled for the amrit kaal from school through digital transformation and effective usage

18. भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता और पारदर्शिता पर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Direct Benefit transfer is said to have save India about 27 lakh crore accounts Economic Survey 2023.

Impact of DBT on Vulnerable Sections through Welfare schemes

① On Effectiveness

①.1 Intermediaries and Middlemen are not involved

①.2 Faster Disposal of funds of PM KISAN yojna - ₹2000 in 3 installments.

①.3 Effective transfer to beneficiaries accounts in MGNREGS scheme

once the work is over.

①.4 Prevents leakage of the funds

Rajiv Gandhi, the then PM pointed out only ₹15/100 spent reaches the people.

② Transparency

②.1 PM Jan Dhan Yojna ensures Banks debit money and enroll for Insurance through messaging the beneficiary.

②.2 The amount to be debited across schemes like UJWALA Yojna for LPG connection are accounted for through message.

②.3 changes are conveyed through the same.

However, there are several

negative impact in this regard

- ① Time taken to process payments and devolve money is long
- ② Low financial literacy does not enable some beneficiaries to check the effectiveness and use transparency.
- ③ Low Grievance Redressal mechanism for delays, exclusion etc.
- ④ Inclusion and Exclusion errors
- ⑤ Digital Divide and Banking Divide
with only 23% internet penetration (NITI Aayog) and 56% financial inclusion.

Hence there is a need to reform the DBT methods to suit India by ensuring Sevottam as suggested by 2nd ARC - Citizen Charter, Grievance Redressal and Capacity building for efficient service delivery.

19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

China and Russia have deeper ties with similarity in ideology and geopolitical interests as seen in UN voting of china supporting Russia in Russia, Ukraine conflict, Polar Silk Route etc.

It is hence regarded most consequential undeclared alliance

Impact on India's National Interest

① Multi Polarity as advocated by

India is hampered by the

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      East pole ←————→ West pole
      Russia  China          USA    Europe
  
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② Military Interest - Russia is the largest supplier while china is the largest aggressor, hence there

can be conflict of Interest.

③ Economic Interest - Growing ties with Russia and China hampers Indian efforts like Chennai-Vladivostok corridor, diverting Russia interest

④ Energy Interest - Russian oil powering India since global supply chain shocks can be hit.

⑤ However, it can be a chance for Russia to bridge gap between India and China.

↳ Putin has volunteered if asked by the two head of states.

Strategies to be Adopted by India

① Continued push for Multipolarity

↳ In the meeting with counterpart Minister of External affairs of Russia and India, advocated for Multipolarity

- ② Keeping National Interests first
 - ↳ even while china aggresses
India should use diplomatic means
 - ↳ Russian S400 procurement without
USA's sanctions shows India's
power at the same
- ③ Maintaining Special Privileged and Strategic Relationship with Russia
 - ↳ Investment in Far East of Russia.
- ④ Pushing for Infrastructure and trade with Russia and China
 - ↳ continually opposing Belt and Road initiative
 - ↳ fastening International North South Transit Corridor and other
connectivity project

This way India should strategically manage the China Russia relationships along with other diplomatic engagements and internal reforms in geopolitical governance

20. भारत ने अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति और विदेशों में छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर को अपनी विदेश नीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में स्थापित कर लिया है। सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों के साथ-साथ इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's Soft Power refers to its cultural, ethnic, diasporic ties with the globe.

Role as Important pillar of foreign policy → enhance global standing and image

- ① UN declared World Yoga Day
on 23rd June every year

↳ UN has also promote yoga among the UN Peace Keeping force.

- ② AYUSH medicines

↳ WHO has set up an institute in Jamnagar - Gujarat in that regard

- ③ Bollywood

↳ The songs of bollywood resonate across the globe.

↳ winning of "Nattu Nattu" from RRR in Oscars as best song shows the image of India.

④ Loans and Economic Diplomacy

↳ 8 Billion credit line to Bangladesh

⑤ Religious Pilgrimage

↳ Buddhist connect with central Asia - Mongolia, Buddha Purnima.

⑥ Diaspora

↳ 146 countries, 31 Million people.

Initiatives Taken by India

① Vaccine Maitreyi to the Global South and neighbours of India based on need.

② Indian Cultural Centres across Bhutan, China etc.

- ③ Traditional Knowledge Digital library for AYUSH promotion
- ④ International Year of Millets-2023 and promotion of South Collaboration in Millets along with Africa
- ⑤ Tech Diplomacy with International Solar Alliance, Climate Disaster Resilience Institute (CDRI) for combating Climate change.
- ⑥ People to People contact by know India with Diaspora
- ⑦ Business contact - Jio + Facebook - African Internet Penetration.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee recommends more effort on objective, matrix based extension of benefits in soft Power for increasing Global Standing and Image.