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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

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Center	Delhi ORN.	Date	02/09/2023

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।	
Total Marks Obtained:			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
Remarks:			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. पृथक्करणीयता 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' is the tool in which judiciary can invalid some part of any law or rule and not whole as unconstitutional.

Relevance of Doctrine of Severability:

1) To not strike out entire law

↳ and removing certain parts which are ultravires.

Ex) Recent supreme court Judgement on 97th CAA - where few provisions related to federal structure are nullified and not entire constitutional amendment.

2) To uphold separation of power

↳ and save time by not nullifying entire law.

Ex) In 24th Constitutional amendment act Supreme court didn't nullified whole act but gave Judgement that "Can amend any part of constitution without affecting Basic Doctrine."

- 3) For upholding Constitutional Justice
↳ and follow Just and fair system
- 4) For bringing more efficiency in law by striking irrelevant part.
- 5) For better Justice Delivery and ensure checks and balances on legislature and executive.
 (E) Only reviving few provisions of rules/regulations notified by executive.
- 6) Form of Judicial activism and proactive participation according to Art 142 - to ensure complete Justice

'Discipline of deferability' is a Judicial Innovation. Judiciary has to follow 'MRYADA' principle ie respecting the role of legislative and executive and not follow Judicial Overreach

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)

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

10

Governor is the head of the state and central agent in state provided under Art 253. We have borrowed Office of Governor from Government of India Act 1935.

Governor's office - transformed to preserve
Constitutional governance

- 1) For smooth functioning of functions b/w states and centre and ensure co-operative federalism. (a) Recent Tamil Nadu Governor's issue.
- 2) Office of Governor - made impartial and transparent office.
↳ As said by Supreme court in S R Bommai Case
- 3) Governance has to perform duty in objective manner - and malafide intention when using discretion
(a) Recent Andhra Pradesh Governor Exercising role over legislature

4) Ordinance making Power in Art 213:
 ↳ Should not use it to bypass the legislative scrutiny
 ↳ As said in DC Usadwa Case

5) While declaring emergencies in Art 356
 ↳ Governor should behave responsibly while reporting

6) Using Veto Powers:
 ↳ And reason it for better functioning
 ↳ Use proper time framework when reserving bills to President.

7) While making appointment of CM and Council of Ministers: + During Hung Assembly.
 ↳ as done in Nambam Relia Case

⑥ Recent Kerala Government and Governor Controversy - SC directed that Governor function according to aid & advice of Council of Ministers.

8) During Floor test: Governor act judiciously.
 ⑦ Recent Maharashtra Government Controversy.

Governor's role should be Non-Partisan as said by II ARC Commission, Sarkaria and Punchi Commission (2007).

3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के द्वारा 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

'Freedom of Speech and Expression'

is a fundamental right under art 19 (a) of part III of the Constitution, ensuring political rights to citizen.

Freedom of speech & expression - upheld during disturbing public order or violence if not results hate speech

① To upheld Unity and Integrity of India: is a reasonable restriction

② Shreya case.

② As Fundamental right are not absolute but qualified.

③ In Lily Thomas case - only speech which violates the principle and incites violence are considered as hate speech

③ For ensuring Peace & Harmony:

↳ not turn into communal violence.
↳ To upheld fraternity and brotherhood among citizens.

- ④ To ensure internal security of state
 ↳ and uphold welfare of people.
 ↳ for maintaining law and order
 and smooth functioning of
 administration.
- ⑤ To avoid Insurgency and secessionist
 tendencies:
- Ex) Recent ethnic violence in Manipur
 disturbing public order. aggravated
 by social media comments.
- ⑥ Hate speech - is defamation, illogical
 comments on any person or government
 resulting in political breakdown and
 internal war like situation.

We have 'Reasonable restrictions'
 in every Article from Art 19-22, so
 fundamental rights are not sacrosanct
 but qualified in nature

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 has been provided under 'Rules and Procedures book' of Lok Sabha and recognised in 1969 for first time.

Role of Leader of Opposition for effective functioning of democracy:

- ① Face to Opposition Party
↳ Opposition Party can organised and raise their voice in channelised way.
- ② To provide constructive criticism to policy during debate and discussions
- ③ To provide checks and balances to the ruling Part
↳ and not turn autocracy by ruling party
(a) During Farm bills debate.
- ④ To make the government accountable on significant ongoing issues
(a) Recent Manipur violence.
↳ Hinderberg's report - Adani Case

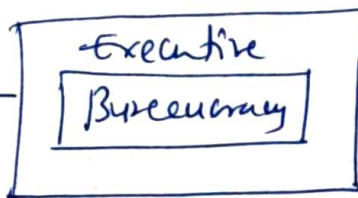
- ⑤ To form alternative government
↳ when current government
lose confidence motion.
- ⑥ For efficient and effective functioning
of house: and enrich parliamentary
productivity:
- ⑥a As 17th loksetha - opposition party
didn't grab quota i.e. 10% of house yet
no leader of opposition appointed
↳ led to only 27% bills
given for parliamentary party
scrutiny, as 72% bills given
in 2009-2014.
- ⑦ To Raise public issues
↳ To debate and form policies.
- ⑥a Nirbhaya case issue. In 2011.

'Leader of Opposition' is termed as
'Alternative prime minister' which has wider
role in 'parliamentary form of government'

5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित 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

Civil servant forms the part of 'executive' and are permanent members who aim for public welfare through formulation of policies, reviewing policies and implementing them.



Various ways - emerging technologies utilised by Civil servants for efficient public service delivery:

- ① For effective public grievance redressal mechanism - and faster justice is ensured
- ② Tan dinwai and chat app groups
 - ↳ use digital platforms used for grievance redressal.
- ③ Public can raise concerns on digital platform: e-portal, twitter, etc.
 - ↳ CPGRAMS: ensure better public participation - and getting feedback

- ③ One stop solution for various public services
↳ Ease for citizen
- ④ e-consultancy: Citizen from remote areas and rural area - can connect through Video conferencing instead of daily visit to 'Collector office'
- ⑤ Social auditing review - can done on daily basis with Virtual checking.
- ⑥ Daily inspection of public infrastructure
 - Ⓐ Schools, hospitals through digital technologies.

Effecting change in India

- ① Can use digital platform for Volunteer fund collection for needy citizen
 - Ⓐ Mission Kozhi kode by Kerala civil service
- ② Better People to people contact
↳ better relationship between administration - 4 reducing colonial response.

Bureaucracy and Civil servants are 'Steel frame of Democracy' as said by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has to be re-integrated using MISSION KARMA YOGI

6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री 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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana has been launched by Ministry of Skill Development for youth between 16-30 years with apprenticeship of 6 month to 2 years.

Successful in Promoting skill development and employment

① Rise in formal skilling in India

② from 5% to 25% from 2000 to 2020 as given by National skill survey

② Unemployment Ed. curbed

↳ Increase in White Collared jobs.
↳ With Digital skills - of Algorithm accounting and software development along with coding

③ Have transformed Dropout children into skillful person

↳ Turning Demographic liability to Demographic resources.

④ Increase in Up skilling and reskilling of jobs.

- ⑤ Demand of various MNCs has been fulfilled by native people.
↳ due to upgradation of skills.
- ⑥ Overall socio-economic growth
↳ as seen in better standard of living
- ⑦ Push to MAKE IN India 4 Assembly in India ⑧ Mobile assembly and shift of Mobile companies to India.

Few impediments

- ① Input to Output ratio of the scheme
↳ is not upto mark.
↳ As in USA 90% are formally skilled.
- ② Lack of awareness among youth
↳ and low enrollment in scheme and hesitancy and lethargy in youth
- ③ Skill doing Manual Work and not upgrading according to current global demand
- ④ Loan defaults - after training.

'Skill India Mission' can transform the 'Human resource' and avoid become demographic bulge into demographic disaster as India is in 'youth stage'.

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

As India has 17% of global population and 2.5% of global land, adequate land management is crucial.

Potential of Bhu-Aadhaar project

- ① Effective and efficient land management
↳ Digitelisation of records, easy access to both government & citizen to verify the certification.
- ② Reduce conflicts of land division and fragmentation.
- ③ To identify the land frauds
⑥ Benami Property transactions
- ④ To ensure adequate land distribution
↳ To plan and strategise if the land is of no one's property
- ⑤ To reduce govt-citizen conflict
↳ Community resources can be fairly utilised
- ⑥ Faster approval for developmental projects ⑦ Building schools, hospitals

- ⑦ For Affecting Urban planning
and design plan for SMART
Cities and SMART villages
- ⑧ Unique Identification of land
↳ ensure better Governance &
reduce bureaucratic hurdles &
red tapism for transactions
- ⑨ Faster service delivery & taxation related
issues: ① Property and land-tax
collection.
- ⑩ Adequate information & statistics
↳ about fertile land, barren land
↳ easy access through digital record
↳ hence easy record keeping

Impediments

- ① Require huge - on ground work with
accurate findings about owners, measurements
etc.
- ② Initial documentation - is heavy job
with optimum accuracy - for building
adequate base - without error.
- ③ Require people - participation &
Government - citizen collaboration.
- 'Bhu-Aadhar' is right step for 'Digitisation'

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

Art 24 gives prohibition of child labour upto age of 14 years in any employment or economic activity.

Different Determinants of child labour

- ↳ prevalence of poverty, inequalities and hunger issues
 - ⓐ Oxfam report the richest 5% own 60% of wealth. (Inequality kills)
- ↳ Family pressure - to earn remuneration ie social production of labour
- ↳ Due to child trafficking issue
 - ↳ forced labour in hazardous activities and sexual activities
- ↳ Rural demand during agricultural season.
- ↳ Due to rising economic recession, inflation and COVID-19.
- ↳ Less attracted towards education and skilling activities.

To tackle the issue - Measures needed

① To ensure Socio-economic development

↳ Education: To enforce Right to education act - with incentives like mid day meal, rewarding the meritorious student. Drop out should

↳ Health & nutrition be checked
Adequate nutritious food through POSHAN Abhiyan

↳ Scholarships to lessen burden on parents

② check trafficking issues:

↳ proper enforcement cell for prohibition of child labour act
↳ Rescue the children & rehabilitate them

③ Regular check and monitoring of issue

④ Provide Toll free-Help line number to report the Cases - and fast rescue. - also fast track courts to dispose Cases and POCSO act

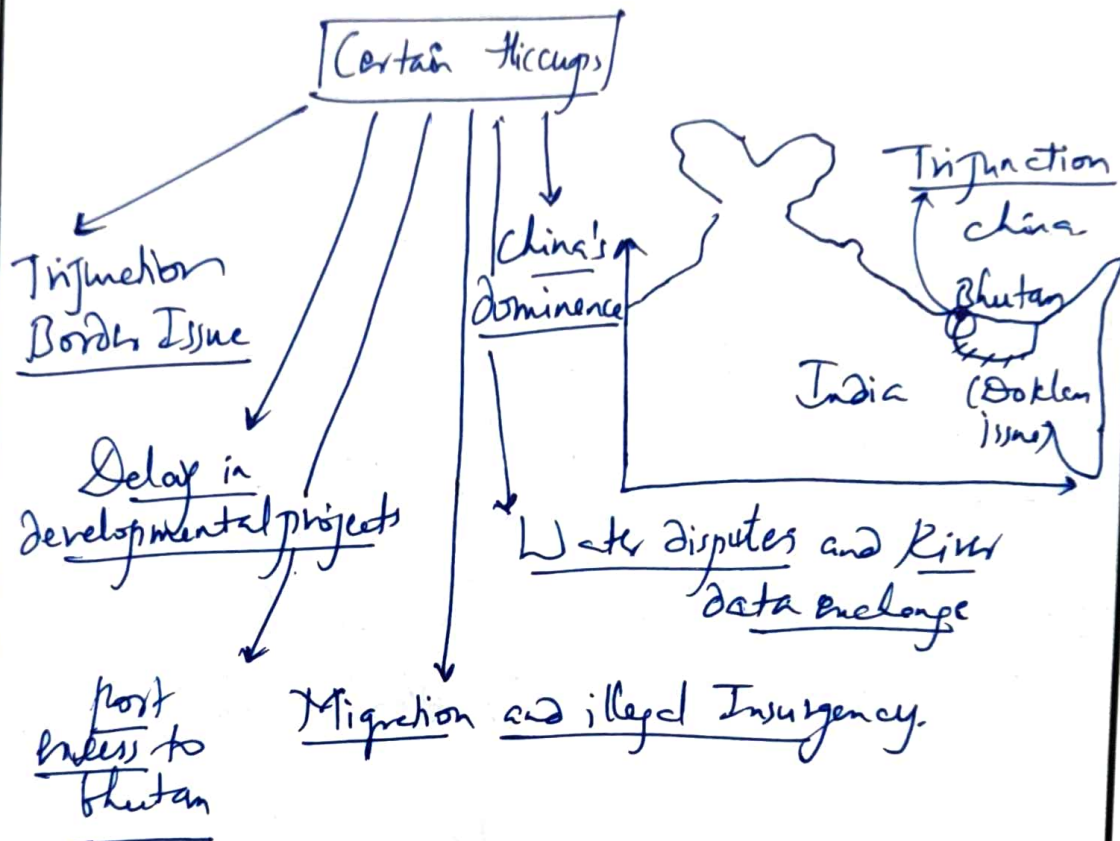
'Child labour' is worst form of human right violation, therefore India also ratified ILO convention on child labour

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

(2022-23)

According to Economic Survey
India is Bhutan's largest trading Partner.



Continuity still looms - Indo Bhutan relationship

- ① Peaceful border: and trade access and free movement without must restriction.
- ② Developmental projects:
 - ↳ Scholarships for education
 - ↳ Financial infrastructure - U/I development

3) Economic Collaboration

- ↳ India is largest FDI investor
- ↳ Technological transfers

(a) Technology of Hydropower plant

(b) Meghadeshu Hydro power project

- ↳ RuPay Card album

4) Connectivity and Transport

- ↳ VISA free entry of people and environmental cooperation.
- ↳ Medical tourism.
- ↳ BBIN Motor vehicle agreement

5) Cultural ties and People to People Contact

- ↳ Due to relevance of Buddhism.

6) Military exercises and defence cooperation

- ↳ Indian army training Bhutan's personnel

India must restraint from 'Big brother attitude' and enforce 'Gujral doctrine' as Bhutan is a part of 'Neighbourhood first and Act East policy' of India

10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) 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

Recent India's Presidency in G-20 Summit for term Nov 2022 - Oct 2023 gives a vital platform to India to represent 'Global South' and discuss vital global concerns.

G20 role to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure:

- ① To regulate the free flow of Data with responsible consumption & not harming the privacy by World MNCs.
 - Ⓐ Regulation on Data Safety
- ② Establish Data Centre within the country as 1st Point of Collection
 - Ⓐ Data servers. establishment
- ③ Data for Welfare of global citizens as 'Varadheira kutumbakam'
 Victim of G-20 theme.

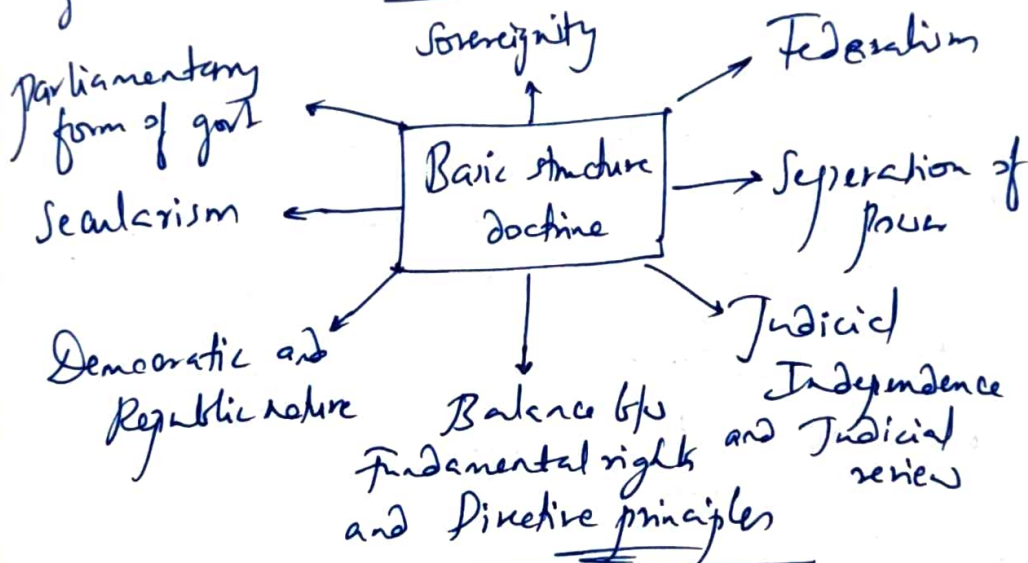
- ④ To build Global forum and Resilience system - strong Cyber foundation - to stop cyber attacks and hacking.
- ⑤ Global Cyber security framework
- ⑥ Sharing of Cyber intelligence to tackle issue of Terrorism, Money laundering, smuggling, Crypto currency transactions, Tax shell companies
- ⑦ To uphold Integrity & Security of each nation - and make sure Data doesn't turn into new regions
- ⑧ PANCA SHEEL Principle - of mutual cooperation.

As 'Data is new oil' adequate utilisation without monopoly by any State must be ensured

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

'Kesavananda Bharati Case' of 1973 brought 'Basic structure doctrine' is a Judicial innovation by Judiciary which stated there are some fundamental and principles features of Constitution which cannot be amended by Legislature under Art 368.



Tussle b/w legislature and Judiciary.

- ① Shankari Prasad Case: 1950 - Parliament can amend any fundamental right through Constitutional amendment act under Art 368.

② Golaknath Case: Constitutional fundamentals (1964) rights can't be amended under Art 368

③ 24th Constitutional amendment act
 ↳ Parliament has ~~the~~ right to amend any part of constitution.

④ Keshavanand Bherati Case : 1973
 ↳ Parliament can amend any part but not effecting 'Basic structure' and laid down foundation of this doctrine.

Significance of this Case is limiting the power of Parliament

① To uphold Constitutional Supremacy
 ↳ No one is above law and rule of law is upheld.

② To check Majoritarianism and Authoritarianism
 ↳ To restraint tyranny of legislature.

⑥ In Minerva Mills Case 1980 - told that balance b/w directive principles and fundamental rights should be upheld.

③ To make constitutional a living document: change according to need without affecting basic doctrine.

- ④ Maintain checks and balance
through Judicial review. (1976)
- ⑤ In Indira Gandhi Vs Raj Narain
Case - Judicial review added in
Basic structure doctrine
- ⑤ Limiting the amending power of Parliament
and not turn into Parliamentary Sovereignty
- ⑥ Laman Rao Case - upholds the
Basic structure doctrine. and expanded
its scope.
- ⑥ To ensure effective functioning of organs
of democracy
- ⑦ separation of power is added
in Basic structure.

Few impediments

- ① Not clearly defined - what constitutes
Basic structure
- ② Sometimes leading to Judicial overreach
and policy paralysis.

Way Forward :

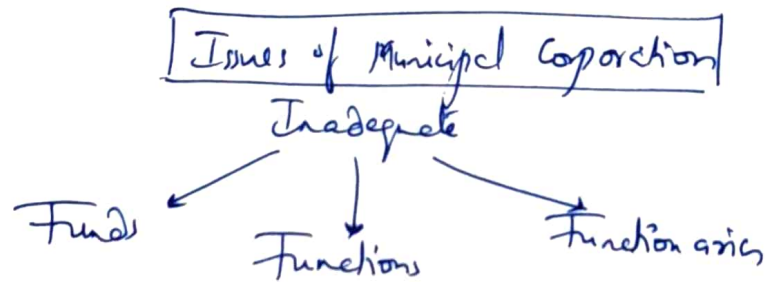
- ① Define the basic structure doctrine
holistically and remove ambiguity.
- ② Application equally in all cases
objectivity and remove subjective
interpretation

As this is good feature adopted by Bangladesh also

12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व सृजन 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

Through 74th Constitutional amendment act of 1992, urban local bodies are constitutionalised in India, adding Part 9A and Schedule 12 constituting 3rd tier of local government.



Issues associated with limited revenue generation

- ① State government not allocated the taxation power to Municipal Corporation
↳ Less revenue collection
- ② If some taxation power allocated
↳ reluctancy of local government to collect
③ property tax, land tax.

③ Over dependence of local government on state and central funds

↳ Which are tied nature
↳ Restrict usage in required areas.

④ 90% funds are for central sponsored and central sector scheme.

④ Leading to inadequate Infrastructure and Capacity building.

⑤ Only 10% Local government are digitised.

⑤ Less devolution from Finance Commission

⑥ Have to give frequent visit to block office for frivolous expenditure

↳ which reduces the responsibility, respect and dignity.

⑦ leads to more leakage and corruption and less effective government service delivery

Measures to improve finances:

① Devolution of financial powers to Municipal Corporation under Schedule 12 which contains 19 subjects

② Optimum Revenue distribution from State finance Commission & Central finance Commission.

- ③ Reduce tied nature of Funds
↳ give autonomy to local government to form according to needs.
- ④ Adequate aids and grants
↳ on regular basis from state and central government
- ⑤ Ownership on Minor water bodies, minor minerals. - so revenue generated can aid finances
- ⑥ Municipal bonds - for capital generation with central government guarantee.
a) Recent Mumbai and Bangalore Municipal Corporation issued.
- ⑦ Aid from NABARD and Small business Consortium - for rural agriculture and through Municipal Corporation.
- ⑧ Land leasing of properties of local government to generate revenue.

To ensure 'People Participation' and 'Democratic Decentralisation' 3rd tier of government will play vital role for Sustainable development of nation

13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक 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

Indian Constitution is the lengthiest Written Constitution and a 'Living document' which framed by our forefathers to form 'democracy' in letter and spirit.

Purpose of Constitution - transform society for better

- ① It upholds motto of 'Welfare of People'
↳ as given in Directive principles (DPS) of state policy in part IV of Constitution
(a) As said in Mandla Mills case of 1982
- ② To ensure socio-political and economic freedom and rights
↳ As given in Fundamental rights and DPSP.
- ③ To make citizen aware of their duties: As given in Art 51-4
(a) To ensure brotherhood.

- (a) To uphold dignity of Women.
- (4) For upliftment of marginalised and vulnerable section of society
 ↳ (a) As given in Art 46, [EWS Case]
 Art 330 - i.e. Affirmative actions to scheduled caste and tribes [Indira Waneey Case]
- (5) To ensure equality, freedom and liberty for citizen. [Puttaswamy Case]
 ↳ Public good by representative.
 ↳ Procedure for functioning of representatives and restricting their tyranny as given in Art 13
- (6) To protect the Fundamental right and Complete Justice - Socio-political and economic
- (a) Prerogative writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari as given in Art 32. [Basic structure SC Judgment]

Objective - Fundamental Pillar of Transformative Constitutionalism

- (1) To preach Constitutional morality to citizen
- (a) As given in Preamble

- ② To change according to current need
- ② Total 107 Constitutional amendments under Art 368
- ③ Balance between Parliamentary ~~so~~ sovereignty and Constitutional Supremacy.
- ④ Blend of liberal (flexible) and rigid amendment - to make it a dynamic and vibrant document
↳ Supreme court judgement of 'living tree' concept'
- ⑤ No one is left behind - and inclusive document - for fulfillment of everyone's aspiration.

Dr B R Ambedkar said
'He transacted every existing Constitution to develop 'Indian Constitution', which signifies the significance of it

14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और लोकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में 'विधि के शासन 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' has been taken from British Constitution. It defined as law is supreme and no one above law, upholding supremacy of law

Rule of law

↳ Promoting Individual liberty

- ① It puts restriction on legislature and executive - to take arbitrary legislation, law or rules.
- ② To ensure basic freedom and liberty through fundamental rights
- ③ If these rights violated - can reach judiciary for its enforcement
④ Habeas corpus.
- ④ No one above law
↳ All Citizen from Prime minister to common man enjoy same dignity and respect.

Democratic governance

- ↳ To ensure Justice for all
 - ↳ equal protection by law.
 - ↳ if law violated.
 - ↳ and punishment is ensured.
- ↳ To ensure republic & democratic nature of public offices
 - ↳ anyone can participate without any hereditary rules.
 - ↳ Office are open for all citizens
- ↳ To ensure non discrimination
 - ↳ as given in Art 15
 - ↳ on basis of class, caste, religion, gender etc.
- ↳ Treating equal equally, and provide equal opportunities for everyone upliftment.

Challenges in fostering Rule of Law Culture

- ① Ineffective Justice Delivery
 - ↳ High pendency of Cases as of now 4.6 crore Case pending in Judiciary
- ② Reluctance in Government and lack of political will - due to colonial hangover

- ③ Public are Unaware of their rights - and fear to raise voice against authority
↳ resulting in less public participation & accountability
- ④ Political news: Criminalization of politics: and undue justice with common people
- ⑤ Corruption and Dynasty politics
↳ Less opportunity for common man to reach high posts and offices (also nepotism)

Way Forward

- ① Effective Justice Delivery
- ② Uphold 'Rule of law' by all parts
↳ like legislature, executive & Judiciary
↳ ie upheld basic structure doctrine as told in 'Kesavananda Bharati'
- ③ Increase Public Participation.
'Rule of law' is vital for effective democratic functioning, and to ensure 'Sabke Saath sabke Vikas'

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

CSOs are any non government -al organisation which works for promoting interests of marginal section or to protect environmental issues.

CSOs - engaged in charitable work

- ① To aid, advise and help the vulnerable sections
 - Ⓐ SMILE foundation for Women and children - to rehabilitate widows and orphan children
- ② To collect funds for needy
 - Ⓐ Helpage - collecting funds for old age people for their health issues, surgeries and diagnosis.
- ③ To redistribute wealth through philanthropic activity:
 - Rehabilitate Beggar, trafficking women children Ⓐ Bachpan Bachao - Ansoolan.

Also engaged in: Political process:

Just and Peaceful future

- ① Act as pressurising agent to look at grave issue of public importance
 - Ⓐ Regulate victim Justice,
Aid attack victim's rights.
- ② Give expertise in Policy formulation and inputs to government by conducting surveys and interviews
 - Ⓐ ASER report on children education.
Crime report on Women.
- ③ Lobbying for betterment of society
 - ↳ For micro and small enterprises during RCEP joining debate
- ④ Aid government - to give aid & advice
 - Ⓐ During assessment process like social assessment
- ⑤ Supplement government's efforts
 - ↳ and ensure fast and effective service delivery
 - Ⓐ AKSHAY Patra foundation with mid day meal scheme.

Humane and Sustainable Future

- ① To ensure environment Justice
 - ↳ (A) Narmada Bachao Andolan.
Peoples for life - for protection of victims of disasters.
 - ② To provide input and check arbitrary moves of government
 - (A) Through participation in environment impact assessment
 - ③ To take developmentary sustainable practices: Tree plantation, reforestation.
 - (A) Mumbai Mangroves group.
 - ④ To uphold basic human rights
 - ↳ Dignity of all sections.
 - ↳ Reports and petitions are filled.
 - ⑤ Awareness campaigns
 - Through pamphlets, social media and Advertisements, street plays etc.
 - (A) Save girl child - Nandhi Keli project
- CSO's formation has been promoted by 'National Commission on Voluntary group formation 2002' to supplement and Compliment Government Services

16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चूक (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 are group of 10-15 people with same socio-economical background coming together to uplift their socio economic status.

SHGs contributed towards:

Rural development

- ↳ Providing employment opportunities
- ↳ Providing financial support and community participation - which reduces risk of default
- ↳ Providing skills - for establishment of new startups, or livelihood options.
- ↳ (Ex) Kudumshree SHG in Kerala
MAVIM in Maharashtra
- ↳ To eradicate poverty and inequality - and better social development through quality education and health

Women Empowerment

↳ Social empowerment:

- Equal status with men in decision making
- To eradicate patriarchy and male self world.

⑥ SELA in Rajasthan

↳ Economic empowerment:

↳ Financial independence and use her resource according

↳ Upskilling, reskilling and gaining financial literacy

⑥ SHG-NABARD Bank linkages

↳ Political empowerment

To enhance leadership skills.

↳ Develop abilities - for Sarpanch elections

⑥ Prachi Mishra in Odisha.

'We are changemakers' - Lebhra

Challenges

Uneven geographical impact

↳ More SHG in West and South India
creating Regional disparities

⑥ Nearly 70% located in South India

↳ Concentration in same area.

Rising loan defaults

↳ Rising NPA issue, defaulting and non payment of loans

⑥ During COVID-19 + loan of 1 Crore given to Women SHG.

↳ Lack of accountability and responsibility to repay as keen for loan waiver + lethargic attitude.

Measures

① Promoting SHGs in area where there is less or no presence

⑥ Tribal areas, LWE affected areas Aspirational districts.

② Incentives to SHG in urgent area.

⑥ Less interest on loans.

③ Rewarding - those SHG - which repay loan in time

④ Cooperation and Collaboration - between various SHG - and share best practices

⑤ Promote Local for Local and MAKE IN INDIA Campaign and procuring SHG products and incentives for exports.

SHGs have empowered the people socially and economically and ensured public participation and entitled 'NARI SHAKTI' as 90% are owned by women

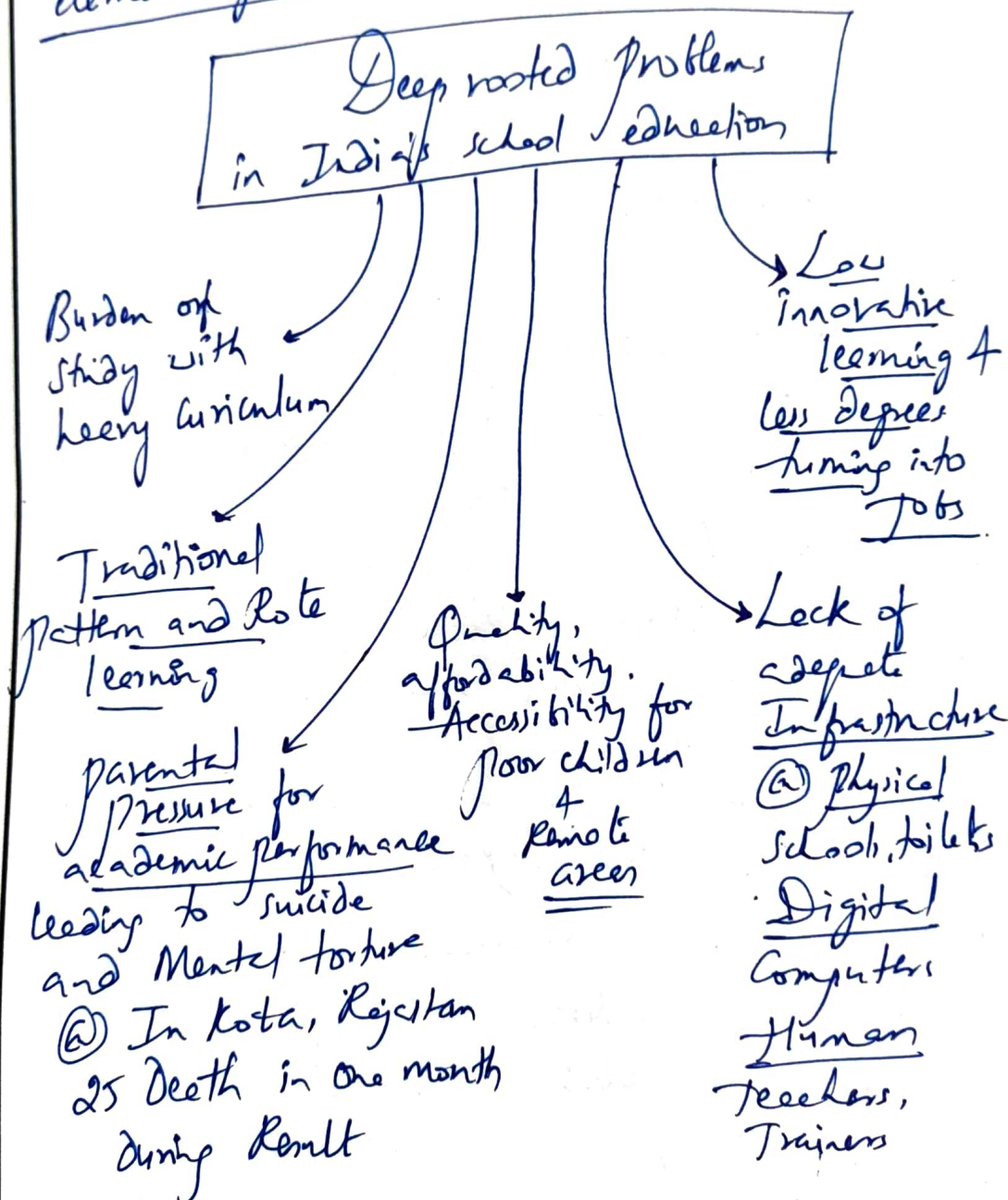
17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़े जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

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

According to AIEE report 2022
92% enrollment of children is seen in
elementary level.



Digital Transformation Can solve the problems:

- ① Address Rural Urban Divide
 - ↳ children from rural area can access world class university learning from Mobile & laptops
 - ↳ through Youtube, social media
- ② Innovative and practical learning
 - ↳ through 3D explanation and experiments. Can tackle rote learning
- ③ Skill development: Toy making, animation courses, virtual classes, Audio-video courses
- ④ Democratise learning:
 - SWAYAM PRABHA portal - for online classes - during emergencies like COVID-19.
 - DISHA portal - for adequate examination with 360° report.
- ⑤ Lesser expenditure as doesn't require physical infrastructure, books, papers etc
 - ↳ Online class - e-patskole by NCERT

Digital transformation can't solve
deep rooted problems:

- ① Value based education: for all round development of children.
 - Ⓐ Sportmanship, morality, sharing, discipline, mental and physical development
 - ② For Socialisation: To develop patriotism, behaviour within society.
 - ③ To develop interactions and social capital
 - ④ Prevalent Digital divide and digital illiteracy.
 - ⑤ For on ground learning
 - Ⓐ chemistry and physics experiment observation in Biology.
Comps of NSS and NCC cadets program
 - ⑥ Cultural growth
 - ↳ through fests, programs
 - ↳ dance participation etc.
- 'New education policy' 2020 is right step for ensuring Inclusive and progressive education system in India so that degree turn into jobs and mental strength

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

DBT is aiming to transfer subsidies, scholarships directly to the beneficiaries bank account to avoid middle man's scam and leakages of funds.

Impact on effectiveness & Transparency
of Welfare schemes :

- ① Avoid leakages and Corruption
by middle parties.
- ② On time delivery of services
↳ reduces delay in reaching
the vulnerable.
- ③ Promoting Digital economy
↳ as transferred in Bank accounts
directly. - hence enhances
accountability and transparency
- ④ Once subsidy leakage are
minimised.
- ⑤ Due to TAM tinity - duplication of
beneficiaries - eradicated.

⑤ Targeting the right and needy citizens, with adequate verification and striking out frivolous contenders.

⑥ Ration Card duplication
and aid in One Nation - one Ration Card.

⑥ Reduce fiscal deficit - as leakages are made minimum.
→ also enhancing more developmental schemes.

⑦ Pre Matric scholarship for SC.
Eklavya school scholarship for tribals.

⑦ Aids in Tax and IT Returns
→ After TDS cut, fast transfer of amount in Bank accounts
→ Also aids in check Money laundering and trafficking of goods.

⑧ Once smuggled to Bangladesh.

⑧ Maintain proper records, and ensuring Good governance - through providing basic amenities to vulnerable and reaching last mile.

⑨ LPG subsidies, MGNREGA - wages to rural people.

Some impediments

- ① Access to bank account and financial literacy: like old ages, tribals
↳ so not ensuring social justice
- ② Rigorous checking: can risk life
(in) Death of tribal girl in Chhattisgarh due to denial of ration.
- ③ Digital Scam: not reaching the benefits to eligible beneficiaries
↳ Delay in transactions
(in) MGNREGA wages due to lack of financial resources

Way Ahead:

- ① Promote Financial and Digital literacy on 'each one teach one' Scheme
- ② Resilient Cyber Infrastructure & Detection of Scam - and avoid duplication of fake beneficiaries.
- ③ Awareness among people about positives of DBT transfer.

'Sarvodaya and Antyodaya' concept of Gandhiji must be reinforced to serve the poorest of poor & Inclusive development

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

As changing 'Geopolitical dynamics' and shifting unipolar power to multipolar power the significance of 'China Russia' Nexus is more concern as there are neighbouring countries to India

Impact on India's National Interest

- ① To balance East and Western ties
↳ ie with US and Europe at (NATO)
same time China-Russia (Russia alliance)

- ② India's foreign policy:
↳ of Non alignment and non interference in any country's affairs.

- ③ To maintain its own strategic autonomy: and enhance her bargaining power in global market.

- (4) Dependency on both china and Russia
↳ at same time rivalling
- (6) Pharmaceutical API from china
Friendly alliance with Russia (Defense)
but Border dispute with china
along LAC and
Ongoing Ukraine-Russian War
- (5) Both are strong powers and
economically important for India
and building 'Russia-china-Pakistan' axis
on BRI projects
↳ affecting India's self interest.
- (7) Strong counter to NATO: recent
military alliance and aggravating
war like situation - so India's
role is significant

Strategies India Adopt

- (1) Dynamic & Vibrant Foreign Policy
↳ according to need of India's
interest form strategic alliance

- ② Diversify its trade relation
↳ and supply chain resilience.
⑥ SCRT of Japan and Australia
- ③ Trying to raise voice for multilateral forums
reforms:
⑥ UNSC - permanent member seat
- ④ Building soft power diplomacy and
becoming voice of global south.
⑥ Small Islands of Indian Ocean
and Pacific Ocean.
- ⑤ Maintaining National interest: as under
Nation first always, first strategy same
time also upholding Indian ethos of
'Varudheiva Kutumbakam' & 'Sarvajan Hitay'
- ⑥ Use G-20 platform - where both countries
are present: to have diplomatic talks.

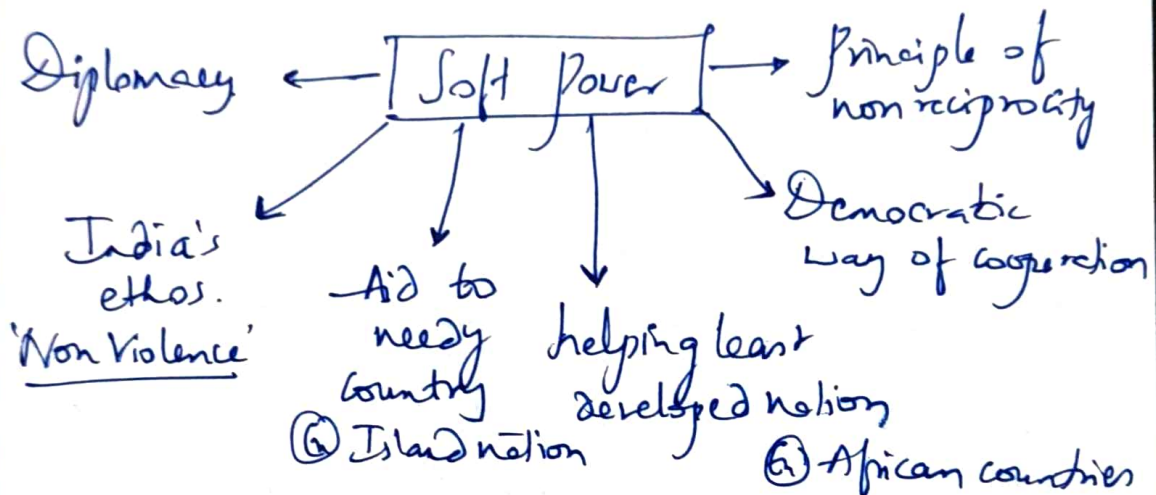
India thought the policy
of 'Non alignment' and 'JAWAHARSHEEL'
could uphold Nation's interest and
maintain foreign strategic interest while
also governing nations by

Vocal for Local for Global strategy

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

Soft power is form of policy where assistance, aid and humanitarian relief is given to win over the nation than using military & physical pressure.



Soft power important pillar of foreign policy

- ① To garner support from foreign countries & alter India's stand in global position
- ② Assistance to Turkey during Earthquake (even non cordial relation) with food and funds

- ② To help the country with skills and technology
 - Ⓐ Bhutan's technology transfer by India on hydrology projects
- ③ To support on global platform
 - Ⓐ SAGAR initiative - in Indian Ocean region
- ④ To aid and help backward nations
 - Ⓐ Afghanistan's parliament building
same dam - construction for cordial relationship
- ⑤ For global development on socio-economic scale
 - Ⓐ Scholarship for students from Nepal and Bangladesh
- ⑥ To cooperate on political lines
 - ↳ Election Commission training African nation for democratic election coordination.
- ⑦ To aid countries financially
 - ↳ Line of credit to Sri Lanka during economic crisis.
 - ↳ Line of credits and soft loan to FIPIC countries of South Pacific ocean.

- ⑧ Share best practices with South Asian countries
- ⑤ Hydrological data, bridge construction, flood management disaster risk reduction.
- ⑨ To move away from 'Big brother syndrome' and tackle China's dominance in the Asian region
- ⑥ Tackling China hard BRI policy with India's soft power diplomacy

Impediment

- ① Delay in execution of projects
- ② Refugee crisis - relating to bitter relation with neighbours.
- ③ Financial constraints of India.
- ④ China's presence and tactics to counter India.
- ⑤ Chabahar port Development Hydrological projects of Bangladesh.

'Soft Power' is in ethos of India's foreign policy. Narayan Sukhdeo Khosla should be upheld for global good & betterment of all (SDG 17)