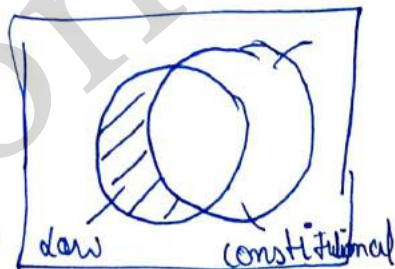


1. पृथक्करणियता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10  
 What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of severability is a judicial doctrine which tends to remove only unconstitutional provision of the law enacted by the legislature.

eg - Removal of provision of 97th AA in Regendera Shah case



▨ → Removed by doctrine of severability

Significance of doctrine

- ① Upholds constitutionalism  
 → Section 5 was declared

Unconstitutional of 42<sup>nd</sup> AA by SC in Muniera Mills Case (1980)

② Ensures check & balances

eg Removal of ~~power~~ non

Judicial review in Kihoto Holohon Case

③ Upholds democracy and citizen freedom

eg - ~~Not~~ Section 8(4) declared void of RPA in Jolly Thomas Case (2013)

④ Maintains balance between objective of law & larger public interest

**Criticism**

- Promotes Activism
- Judicial overreach
- Violation of separation of Power

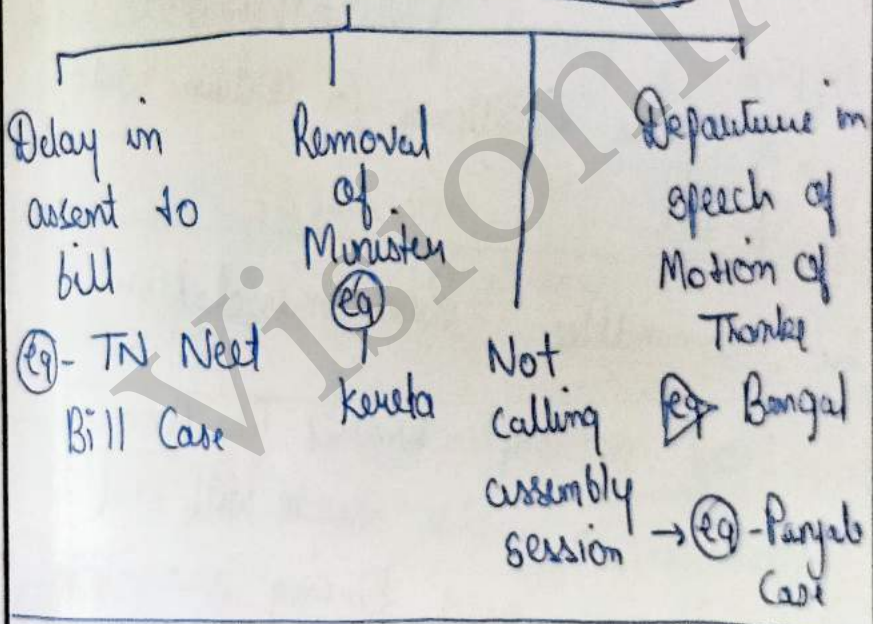
Judicial restraint & upholding the constitutionalism is way forward

2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन की अर्थव्यवस्था के अर्थ में राज्यपाल के पद की विचारणा 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 Governor's office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Article 154 vests executive power of state in the office of Governor.

## Recent controversies



## Transforming office of Governor

**Need** → ① Recent controversies  
 → ② Subversion of elected

government

- ③ Violation of constitutional provision (eg) - Abir Prasad case (2021)

### Sarkaria Committee Recommendation

- ① Appointment of apolitical person to the office
- ② Appointing person from other state & from excellence in certain work of life

### Punchi Committee Recommendation

- ③ Provision of Impeachment like A60 -
- ④ Guidelines to resolve tussle with state
- ⑤ 5 year tenure and fixing accountability

The office viewed as lynchpin of federation turned to be agent of centre thus must be transformed

3. "बाबू एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने वा द्विमा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेतु मपीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के द्वारा निम्न की महायता 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

Article 19 of constitution gives freedom of speech and expression to citizen subject to sovereignty, public order, morality and contempt

Hate speech is a speech or expression that seeks to incite violence or disturb public order

limitations to freedom of speech

- ① RPA section 8 ~~is~~ some IPC section put restriction on hate speech in the country.
- ② SC in recent Uttarakhand Dharma

Sansad case directed police to prosecute persons involved in hate speech

### Challenges with hate speech

labelling dissent as hate speech

eg Vinod Dua case  
Aunab goswami case

Creates divide & fracture in society

eg In Karnataka  
→ Nuh Violence (2023)  
→ Delhi Riots (2020)

Against dignity & freedom of others

"Esi Bani Boliye, jo man ko Shital kare, auron ko achi lage aur man bhi Shital ho" - Kabir  
(Speaking in such a way that does not hurt others and instead heal oneself)

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

"Opposition is bulwark against tyranny of majority"

Recently Ex CJI NV Ramana voiced concern about state of opposition in India.

leader of opposition → As per convention  
a principle opposition party securing >10% seats in the house ~~and~~ selects one of leaders as leader of Opposition

He is given status of Cabinet Minister in the precedence list.

Role of leader of Opposition (LoP)

① Holding government accountable

in the Lok Sabha

- ② Proper and disruption free working of parliament.
- ③ As per parliamentary rules, LoP is first point of contact and representative of opposition in the house.
- ④ LoP decides allocation of the party time to individual members during any debate.
- ⑤ LoP generally heads the parliament-ary committee in absence of cabinet member in the committee.

Strengthening  
Role

→ Giving more say in deciding business of house

→ Addressing concerns raised by LoP at priority

Thus, LoP has important role in parliamentary democracy

5. लोक सेवाओं द्वारा कुशल मार्गदर्शक 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

"Indian civil servant are stuck in colonial hangover" - KC Wheare

To overcome this hangover civil servants needs to adopt new technology for public service delivery.

Ways to utilise technology by civil servant

① Effective delivery of service

(eg) - Awar Praday Yojana (MP)  
for doorstep delivery of government services

② Innovation in policy making

(eg) - Rajat Bansal (IAS) → Think B  
Startup centre  
in Buxar

③ Solving local problems with global support

key → Crowdfunder for road by Armstrong Paine (Manipur Coche)

④ Involving public views & participation

key → mygov.in

⑤ Big Data Analytics → Data driven policy making

key → National Data Analytics Portal

⑥ Ease of living for citizen

key → NDHM - Health monitoring

⑦ Bringing social change in society

Technology use can transform civil services from 'wasted steel frame' to trusted 'steel frame' and ensure P2612: Pao people good govt - name

6. जापाने संवत्साय, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस भीषा 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

As per India Skills Report (2022)  
 only 5.6% of our population receive  
 skill training (95% in South Korea)

Success  
 of  
 PM Kaushal  
 Vikas  
 Yojana

→ ① Skill Development

① Skilling of workforce

② Convergence with other programmes (DAU - NRLM)

③ Improving employability of youth

→ ② Employment

④ Reduction in

unemployment rate (6.2% (2017) to 4.2% (2021))

⑤ Employee - Employer portal for convenience & ease

## (vi) Certification of skills exercised

### Issues in implementation

- ① Low employability even after scheme  
(49.5% engineers - not employable)
- ② Non utilisation of fund (72% utilised)
- ③ Non placement (only 8% placement under PMKVY 3.0)
- ④ Non establishment of Kaushal Vikas Kendra

Parliamentary  
Committee  
on

Labour Recommendation

→ focusing on job  
to trained people

→ Upgradation of  
AISEM portal

→ strategy for fund  
utilisation

PMKVY 4.0 will ~~make~~ <sup>bring</sup>  
our 'Amrit pakti' in developmental process

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)

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

10

10

Bhu - Aadhaar project is allocation of Aadhaar number to the land for record maintenance and profiling of land.

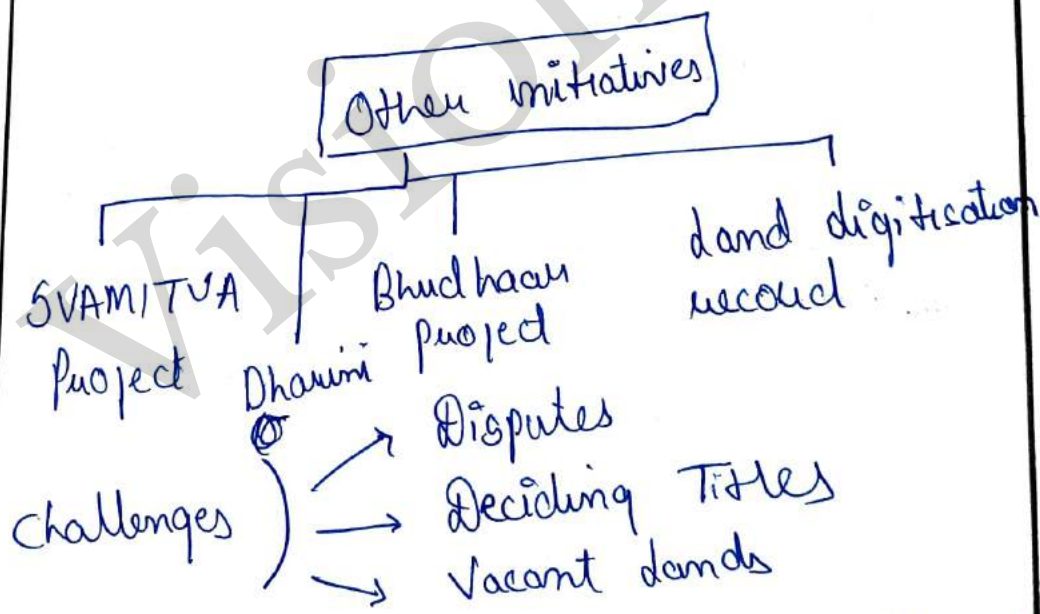
Potential of Bhu - Aadhaar Project

- ① Solving welter of rights problem and legal disputes related to land
- ② Making land marketable asset  
→ proper utilisation
- ③ Generating revenue from land  
→ land Tax.
- ④ Solving family disputes and ensuring final ~~settling~~ titling of land.

⑤ Agriculture growth (The Hague Committee recommendation)

⑥ Law and order  
↳ Curbing 'Bhu - Mafia' (land militia)  
↳ Ensuring no wrong doing in rural lands

⑦ Digitisation → Transparency



Thus, land reforms through Bhudhaan will pave way for agri revolution

8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या को नियंत्रित करने 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

As per ILO report, there are around 44 million child labourers in India.

### Determinants of child labour

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ① <u>Social</u>               | ② <u>Economic</u>                             |
| ① i) Dual burden on women     | ③ i) Widespread poverty (MPI) = 14.96% (NITI) |
| ② ii) Caste System            | ④ ii) Drive for two extra pair of hands.      |
| ③ <u>Political</u>            | ⑤ <u>Other factors</u>                        |
| ④ i) Lack of political will.  | ⑥ vi) low education                           |
| ⑤ vi) Corporate Nexus         | ⑦ viii) No Awareness                          |
| ⑥ (e.g.) - Juecocker industry | ⑧ ix) Some industry require soft labour (Tea) |

Measures to be taken to solve the issue

Jayupad Swamy Committee Recommendations

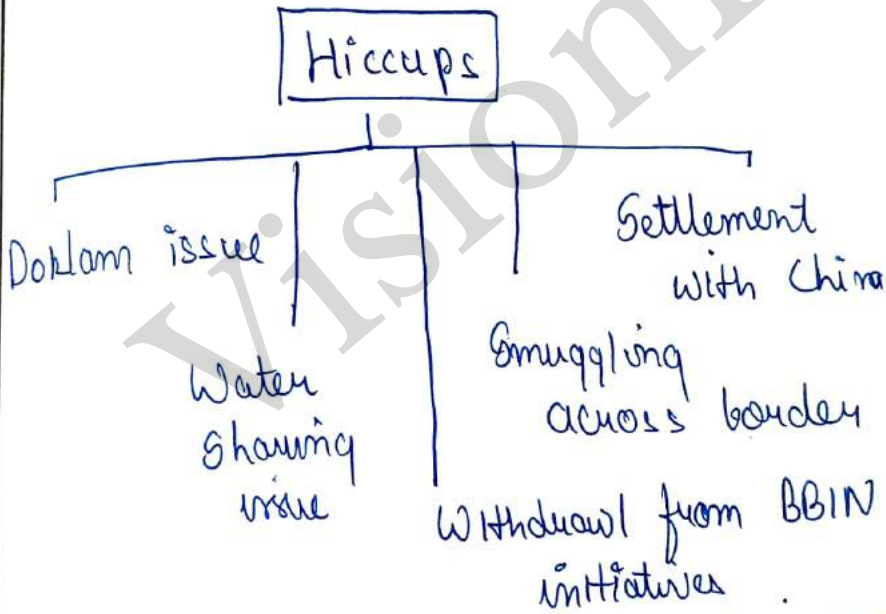
- Poverty reduction programmes (poverty main cause)
- Focusing on 100% child education through RTE.
- Strict implementation of laws to serve as deterrent
- Specifying condition and child welfare criteria for some industry  $\triangleright$  Film industry
- Awareness generation among masses

Civil Society Organisation like Bachpan Bachao Andolan and CRY can play a significant role in stopping this social evil

9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि वृद्ध वाशिंगटन के वावजूद, 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 relationship with Bhutan are based on 'a strong emotional link' and has its 'own unique script' defined by our shared history and aspirations.



Continuity and significance of relation

- ① Mutual trust between the nation

Recent visit of King to India.

② Trade and investment

- India remains top trade and investment partner of Bhutan

③ Cultural Relationship → Peace

✓ Buddhism

↓  
Dalai Lama

→ Sikkim

④ Strategic and military support to Bhutan during Doklam issue (2017)

⑤ Hydropower and other projects by India in Bhutan.

Strengthening Relation



From big brother to elder brother

5T : T : Trade

T : Tradition

T : Technology

T : Tourism

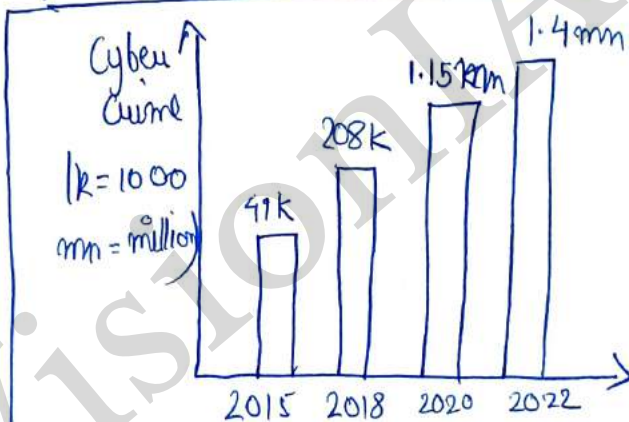
T : Talent

Equal Doctrine should guide our engagement with Bhutan

10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गूड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानकों 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

G20 is an ~~an~~ informal grouping of 20 major economies of the world representing 85% of global GDP and 75% of population.



→ National interest

→ Important database

→ utmost.

Significance for economic stability (Basel Committee)

Rising cyber crimes

Role of G20 in CII

- ① Making and reaching consensus

on global framework for protection of CII.

② Holding countries and groups accountable for attacks  
eg → China → AIMS Attack.

③ Showing of best practices across world for management of CII  
eg → Australian System of Data governance.

④ Addressing issues of data localisation and concerns of developing nations

Thus, G20 can play a significant role in reaching consensus over protection of critical Information Infrastructure

11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती मामले में 'बुनियादी संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। निवेदन कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की शक्ति की सीमा तबने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर कीजिए) 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

Basic structure doctrine is a judicial innovation given in Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), which restricts power of parliament to amend constitution

Tussle between legislature & Judiciary

1st Amendment Act : Parliament introduced  
(1951) Schedule 9.

↓

Shankari Prasad : Judiciary upheld  
Case (1951) 1st AA.

↓

Ugolakhmath Case : Judiciary opened  
(1967) 1st AA unconstitutional  
& said parliament  
has not power to  
amend

↓

25<sup>th</sup> Amendment : Parliament amended  
Act Article 368 itself  
↓

Keshvanand Bharti : Basic structure  
Case (1973) doctrine was  
given.

---

Significance of Keshvanand Bharti  
Case

---

① Protects core philosophies on which  
our constitution is based

Key SR Bommai : Secularism  
Case (1993)

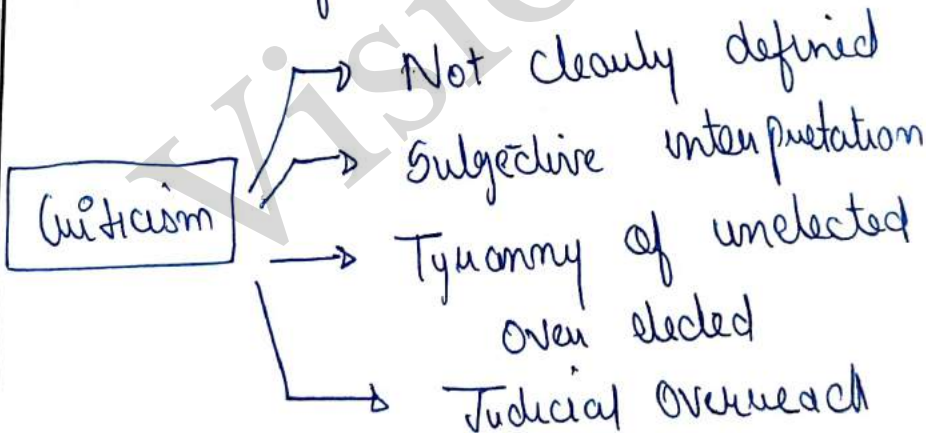
② Check on arbitrary action of legislature & executive

eg) Minerva Mills Case (1980) : Judicial Review.

③ Does not allow creature to become master of constitution

④ Upholding of fundamental rights & civil liberties

eg) Trinity (A14, A19, A21) part of basic structure



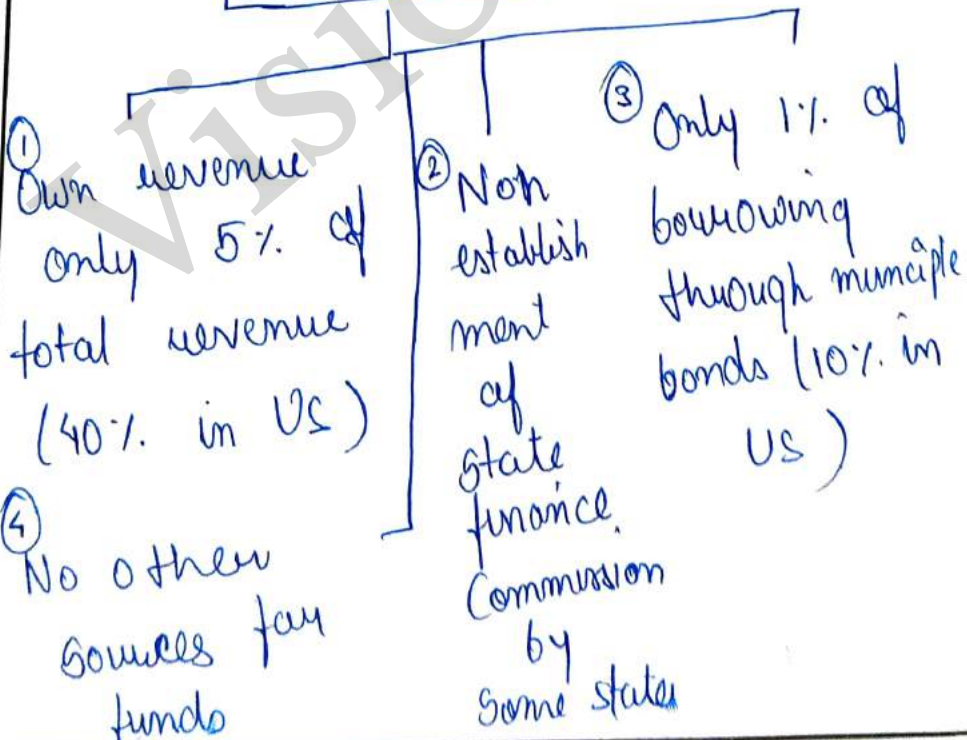
Judicial Restraint  
should be our way forward moving  
ahead

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

"73th & 74th Amendment act created flesh but left infusion of blood on the states" - Manishankar Aiyar Committee

limited Revenue Capacity





## Measures to improve finances

- ① Allowing municipalities to borrow without state guarantees (RBI)
- ② Promoting municipal bond market  
 (eg) - Recent bond issue by Indore & Bengaluru.
- ③ Further devolution of funds to Local bodies (15<sup>th</sup> finance Commission recommendation)
- ④ Raising sources of own revenue from current 5% to about 20-25%.
- ⑤ Pooled financing mechanism for Tier II and Tier III municipality (Manishankar Aiyar Committee)

Urban population will rise to 52% by 2050, we would be able to cater them only with fund devolution

13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपान्तरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपान्तरणकारी 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

Constitutionalism refers to the core ideologies on whose premise our constitution is based

Article 14 - 36 (fundamental Rights), Article 37 - 50 (DPSP) and Preamble contain essence of constitutionalism in Indian context.

Constitutionalism: Transforming of the society

① Upholding fundamental rights of all irrespective of their status

Reg. LGBTQ + rights in Naz Foundation case.

② Bring positive changes in the society

eg → Banning Triple Talag in Shayara Bano case (2017)

③ Constitutional morality over societal morality

eg → Sabuimata Verdict.

④ Evolving new counters based on needs of changing society

eg → Right to privacy in Puttaswamy Judgement (2018)

⑤ Upholding core vision of our fore fathers

eg - Basic Structure doctrine

Right to dignity to Prostitutes (Buddhadar Karmakar Case)

## Concerns Over Such approach

- ① Makes small issues larger
- ② Pitches and makes cases seems to be society vs constitution
- ③ Judicial Supremacy against Parliamentary Supremacy.
- ④ Many times supports Judicial overreach and activism.

Role of legislation in societal change

Judicial  
intervention  
only in  
most required  
cases

Way forward

Education and  
Awareness in society

Formation of social equity & transformation can not be brought by legal changes (Raj Doley, Raje) thus societal change should come from society itself

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 चुनौतियां 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

As per World Justice Project, India ranks 77<sup>th</sup> out of 140 country in rule of law index.

Rule of law culture in India

- Article 14 makes every one equal in eyes of law
- ~~Law~~ Law is king
- No one is above law
- Every one is subject to ordinary jurisdiction of law.

Exception to Rule of law

- President and governor (criminal case)
- Diplomats & foreigners
- Press freedom

Rule of law : Individual liberty and democratic governance

### ① Individual liberty

- ① Promotes equality in the society
- ② Doesnot let the rulers and government turn arbitrary
- ③ Every one is subject and can be sued under law.

### ② Democratic Governance

- ④ Fundamental to ensure ease of Doing business in nation
- ⑤ Supported by principles of Natural Justice
- ⑥ Part of Basic structures (Maaenka Gandhi case (1978))
- ⑦ Supports free and fair elections in a democracy.

## Challenges fostering such culture

- ① Rise in majoritarianism culture
- ② Subversion of Judiciary (attempts)  
eg NJAC Act, 2014.

- ③ Misuse of Agencies

eg ED → only 23 conviction in 888 cases.

- ④ labelling dissent and criticism as sedition

eg ~~Bin~~ Vinod Dua Case (2020)



Way forward

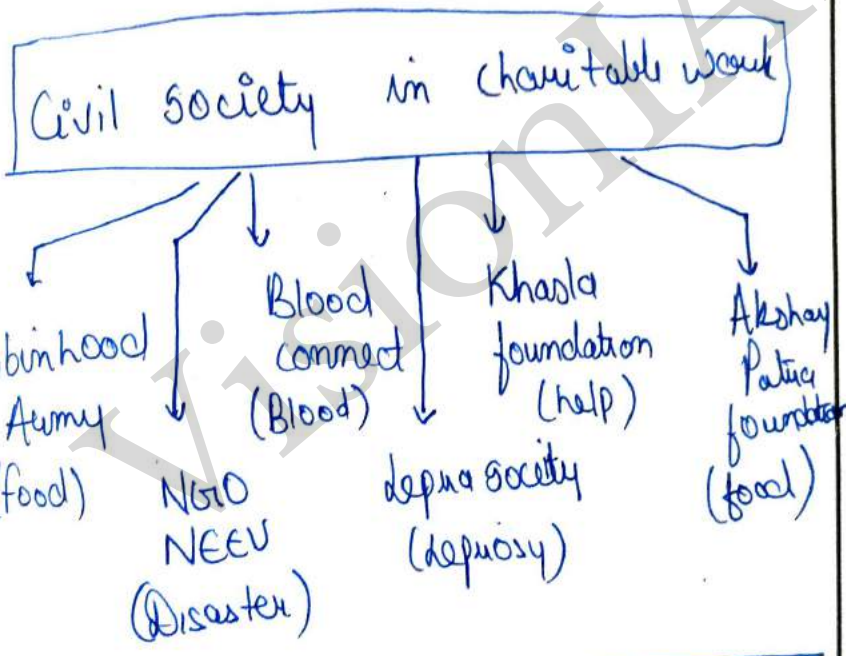
- Separation of power
- Constitutionalism
- Avoiding misuse of power.

Developing constitutional morality in citizen is key to foster 'rule of law' culture

15. सामरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल शारीरिक कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि स्वास्थ्य, शैक्षणिक, मानवीय और सभ्यतागत विकास के विषयों के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं।  
 (आपका उत्तर 250 शब्दों में उत्तर दें।) 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 is not just part of society but a glue that binds its constituents together"  
 - World Bank



CSO involvement in political process for future

① For human rights of the

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Individual

Req Amnesty International : Human Rights

Bhartiya Mahila Muslim Association : Triple Talaq Ban

Young Lawyers Association : Sabarimala entry

② Empowerment of vulnerable section

Req SEWA → digital paper → Women entrepreneurship

③ Voicing against discrimination

Req Naz foundation → LGBTQ +

④ Agent of social change

Req MKSS in RTI Act (role)

⑤ Sustainable future

Req → juvenile peace,  $\Phi$  → environment

⑥ ~~Peace~~ Innovation & adoption of future technology

Req → Crowd funding by Humans of Bombay.

⑦ Helping government in service delivery.

Req → Dawaza Bond Campaign → Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

⑧ Protecting our future (our children)

Req → CRY, Bachpan Bachao Andolan

⑨ Analysing impact and data collection

Req →  $\Phi$  ASER, Pratham, IPCC.

Challenges faced

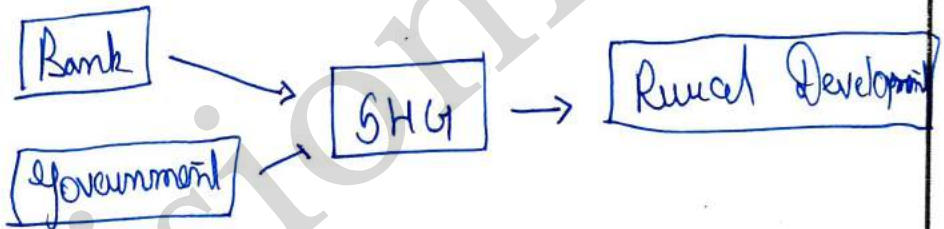
- funds
- lack of volunteerism
- own challenges (undemocratic)

Thus, we need to engage CSO as stakeholders to ensure 'Sabka Prayas' in development

16. हालांकि, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण 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

As per Economic Survey, there are 1.2 crore SHGs, that have mobilised over \$17 billion in saving in 2021.



Role of SHG in rural development

- ① Financial inclusion in rural areas (\$17 billion saving)
- ② Skilling of rural workforce  
eg. Skill Shakti programme (MP)

- ③ Positive impact on health & social outcomes  
 req Myrada (Kn) in reducing maternal mortality.

### Role of SHG in women empowerment

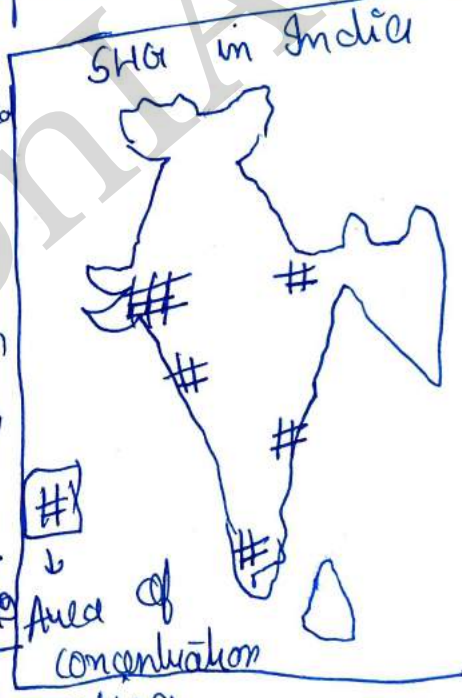
- ① 88% of SHG are women led
- ② Developing entrepreneurship among women  
 req Diggat Papad → SEWA (Gij)
- ③ Easy credit to women  
 req Kuchumbhree (Kerala)
- ④ Fighting social Taboos & evils  
 req South Mahila - Dowry & Alcohol  
 Mandavi

### Challenges faced by SHGs

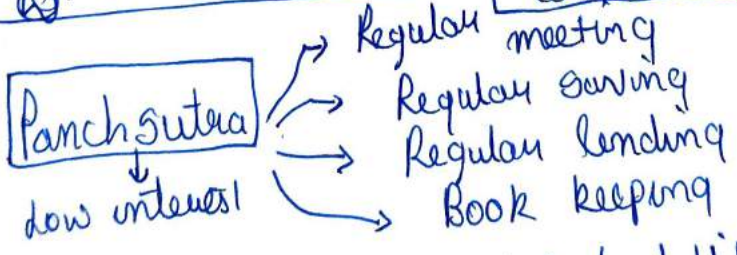
- ① Rising loan defaults

- (i) High rate of interest (approx 25%)  
changed by SHG.
- (ii) Regular frauds in Saving & loan payment
- (iii) Unappropriate book keeping & record maintenance (NABARD) Report on government
- (iv) Too much dependency on government

- (2) Uneven geographical impact
  - (v) Concentrated in only some region
  - (vi) Catering only few areas.



Overcoming challenges

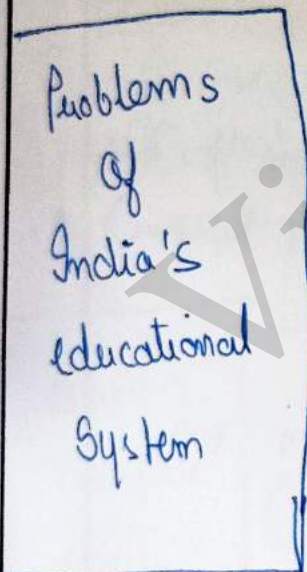


Thus, Panchsutra is needed to fulfill 'PURA' model of Kalam

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

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)

From SWAYAM to NPTEL and Zoom based learning (online), government has been focusing on digital transformation of education system to solve problems.



→ ① Infrastructural deficit  
(only 15% schools have computer labs)

→ ② Quality of education  
(ASER - 47% in 5th cont do 2nd math question)

→ ③ low skills  
(only 5% skilling)

→ ④ low employability  
(49.5% engineer only) employable (India Skill Report)

⑤ low GER in higher education (27%)

Role of digital transformation  
in solving challenges

- ① Inclusivity : Access without geographic and social barriers
- ② Interactive Learning  
⇒ Used of visual graphics to explain concept
- ③ Learning from best teachers and subject expert  
⇒ HC Verma lecture on YouTube & NPTEL. (IIT Kharagpur)
- ④ Affordability  
→ free of cost education on internet (SWAYAM)
- ⑤ Skilling & Job problem  
⇒ Initiative like e-Talim (skill) employers portal.

However, there are several challenges moving ahead with approach

**Challenges**

Increase of screen time of children

Health concerns (no physical activity)

Digital divide (36% internet users in rural area - McKinsey Report)

Dequodding learning outcome (ASER - post covid report)

High initial cost (smartphone + internet)

Solving complex issue

Digital learning as complement not substitute

Increasing expenditure on education (6% of GDP from 3%)

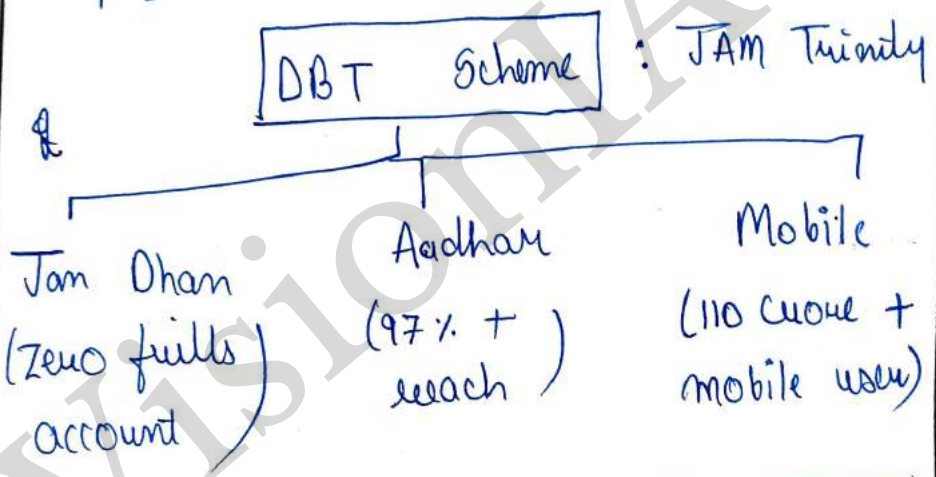
Proper infrastructure

"Destiny of nation is shaped in its classrooms"

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 कीजिए) 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

World Bank has termed India's Direct Benefit Transfer scheme as 'logistic marvel' for its reach and impact.



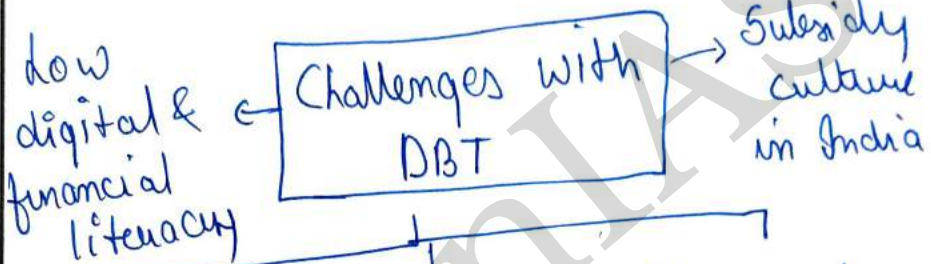
Impact of (DBT) in India

① Effectiveness : Earlier only 15 paise reached of 1 Rs sent from Delhi (Rajiv Gandhi statement)

- (i) → DBT ensured full amount to reach beneficiaries
  - (ii) Eliminated corruption and delay culture
  - (iii) More than 25 lakh crore were transferred through DBT under different schemes
  - (iv) Reduction in poverty and other social indicators
  - (v) Role during Covid-19 crisis → directly reaching vulnerable
- ② Transparency in process
- (vi) Creates a digital trail of transactions
  - (vii) Reduces chances of fraud
    - ↳ Use of Aadhar biometric in e-Uswak portal (fertiliser)

(viii) Facilitates financial inclusion and ease of living for citizen

(ix) DBT reduces distortion in prices caused by subsidy.



Misuse

Recent BOI employee fraud of from JAM accounts

Digital profiling of beneficiaries

Financial inclusion still not 100%.

Shanta Kumari Committee Recommendation

→ Eliminating all subsidies gradually and shifting to DBT fully

It is DBT transfers that have fuelled UPI and banking revolution in India

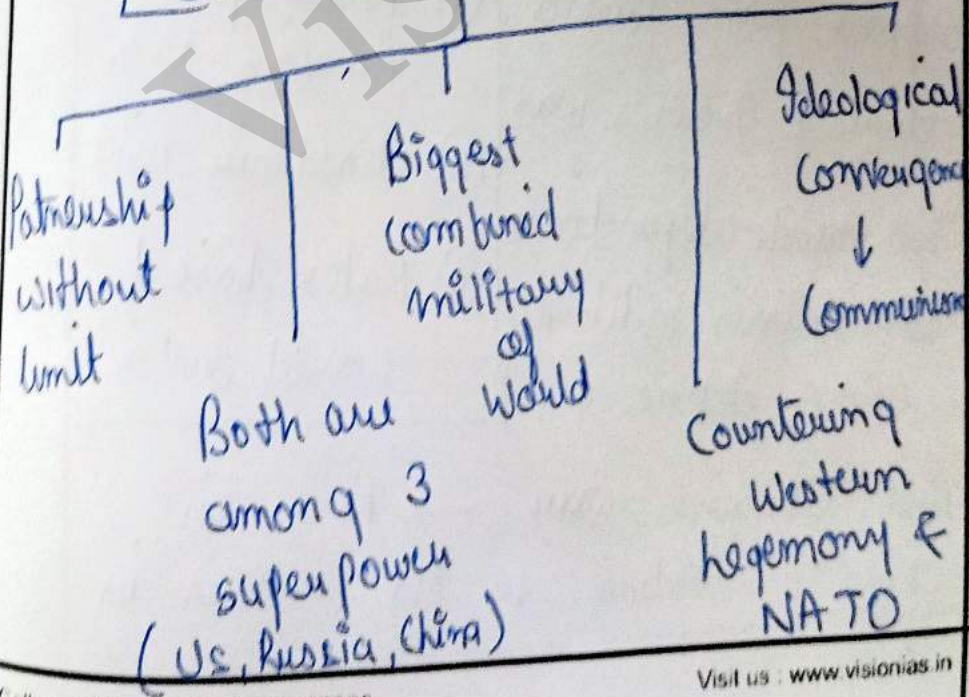
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19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरा शैल रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ जगहों में विश्व में रणनीतिक महत्त्वपूर्ण अंतर्निहित महत्त्वपूर्ण के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह महत्त्वपूर्ण भारत के राष्ट्रीय शक्ति को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत की जगह शक्ति की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीतिक कार्रवाई करेगा? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

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)

Russia and China have usefully declared their "friendship without limit" in a month prior to Russian invasion of Ukraine

Most consequential undeclared alliance of the world



## Impact of alliance on India's national interest

① Russia - China - Pakistan Axis	India's national interest
① Military & strategic nightmare for India	① Countering aggressiveness of China
② Balancing friend (Russia) with adversary (China)	② Territorial sovereignty
③ Silence and non support from Russia during India's war	③ Friendship with Russia (old ally)
④ Too much dependence on Russia militarily (56% defence import)	④ Need for Russian Veto
⑤ Post Ukraine war → Rise in China's stature to big brother in	⑤ Kashmir issue
	⑥ Rules based world order

the partnership

- ⑥ Balancing Western friends with China - Russia alliance.

~~⑦~~ ~~⑧~~ ~~⑨~~

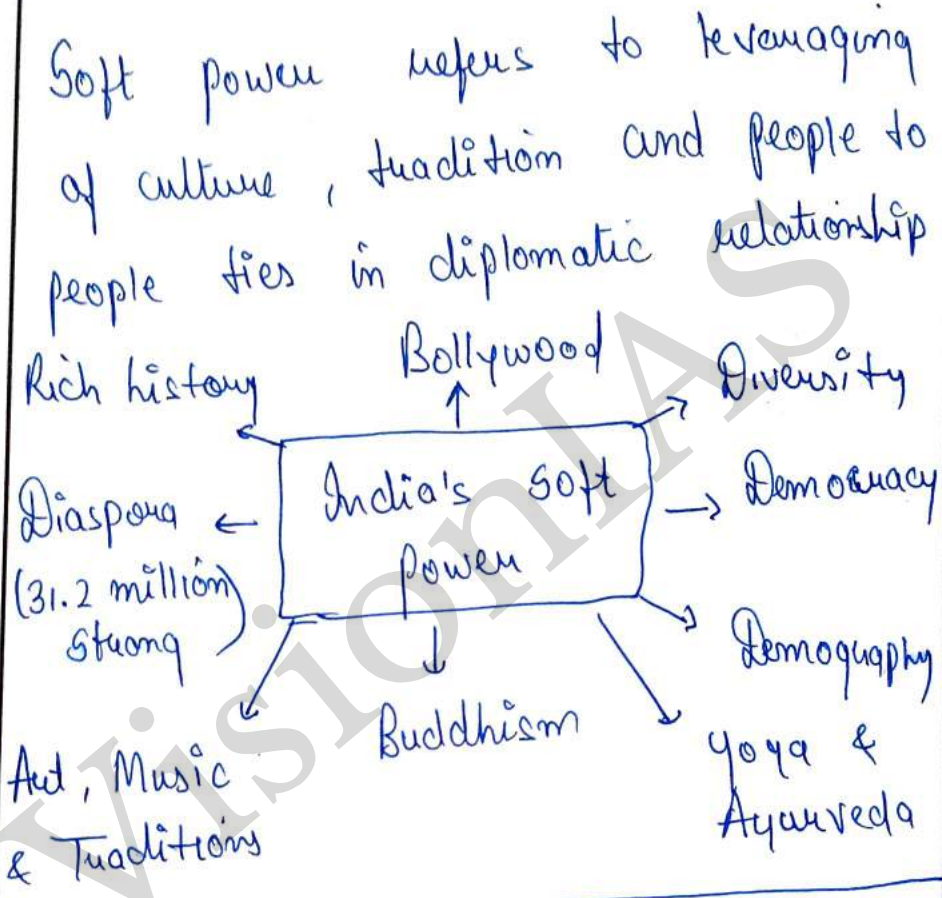
Strategies for India to protect interest

- ① Engaging with Russia based on mutual friendship.
- ② Closeness to western countries and America
- ③ Diversification of military imports & long term idegenisation
- ④ Engaging Russia and China together in multi lateral forum : RIC and BRICS.
- ⑤ Focusing on new domains  
(UN reforms, global institutional changes) in BRICS.  
3D in border issues with China (Dissention, Discussion and Debate) to resolve differences

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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 : Important pillar of India's foreign policy

- ① Buddhism (Origin place of Buddhism)
  - ① In engagement with Japan, China and ASEAN nation

- (i) Buddhist circuit for tourism
- (ii) Promotion by Maulana Azad Cultural Centre

## 2) Bollywood

- (iv) In engagement with Afghanistan and central Asia.  
(cultural homogeneity)

## 3) Diaspora

- (v) Brand Ambassador of India's soft diplomacy.

- (vi) Building people to people ties

(eg) - Canada, UK, USA, Saudi.

## 4) Yoga and Ayurveda

- (vii) World Yoga Day by UN.

- (viii) Focusing on traditional knowledge (WHO)

## 5) Democracy

- (ix) Engagement with EU and

- Western world
- (eg) - Recent Democracy Summit by USA
- ⑥ Rich history (mother of civilisation)
- Increasing global stature → Voice of global South → legacy of NAM & G77

Initiatives taken by India

- ① Act East policy
- ② Promotion of Yoga & Ayurveda (Siddhi programme)
- ③ Know India Programme
- ④ Buddhist circuit
- ⑤ Purvashi Bhautiya Divas
- ⑥ Traditional Knowledge Centre - Jamnagar
- ⑦ Film festival (Recent Goa - 2022)
- ⑧ Scholarship for study

Soft power complement hard power of resurgent India to redefine its engagement with world.