

SECTION - I/విభాగం - I

1. Is caste withering away in urban India? Substantiate your argument with suitable examples.
భారతదేశంలోని పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో కులం అంతరించి పోతుందా? తగిన ఉదాహరణలతో మీ వాదనను సమర్థించండి.
2. Policy on Education is essential for Nation's growth. Discuss how the National Education Policy, 2020 can be implemented to meet the requirements of education in India.
దేశాభివృద్ధికి విద్యావిధానం చాలా అవసరం. భారతదేశంలో విద్య అవసరాలను తీర్చడానికి జాతీయ విద్యావిధానం 2020 ని ఎలా అమలు చేయవచ్చో చర్చించండి.
3. (A) Discuss briefly the nature and types of social exclusion that persist among the vulnerable groups in India.
భారతదేశంలో దుర్బల వర్గాల (Vulnerable Groups) పట్ల కొనసాగుతున్న సామాజిక అసమ్మిళితం (social exclusion) యొక్క స్వభావం మరియు రకాలను చర్చించండి.
- OR/లేదా
3. (B) Critically examine different models of secularism in India.
భారతదేశంలో లౌకికవాదం యొక్క విభిన్న నమూనాలను విమర్శనాత్మకంగా పరిశీలించండి.
4. (A) Analyse briefly various schemes initiated by the Centre and State Governments for the welfare of senior citizens.
వయోవృద్ధుల సంక్షేమం కొరకు కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు చేపట్టిన వివిధ పథకాలను క్లుప్తంగా విశ్లేషించండి.
- OR/లేదా
4. (B) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission aims to create a robust digital health eco-system and enhance health service delivery. Comment.
ఆయుష్మాన్ భారత్ డిజిటల్ మిషన్ పటిష్టమైన డిజిటల్ హెల్త్ ఎకో-సిస్టమ్ను రూపొందించడం మరియు ఆరోగ్య సేవలు అందించడం లక్ష్యంగా పెట్టుకుంది. వ్యాఖ్యానించుము.
5. (A) Analyse migration due to marriage in the context of socio-economic changes occurring in contemporary India.
సమకాలీన భారతదేశంలో జరుగుతున్న సామాజిక ఆర్థిక మార్పుల నేపథ్యంలో వివాహం కారణంగా జరిగే వలసలను విశ్లేషించండి.
- OR/లేదా
5. (B) 'The resistance of farmer unions of Telangana against vetti and other exploitative conditions led to Telangana Peasant Movement of 1944-51'. Discuss.
'వెట్టి మరియు ఇతర దోపిడీ పరిస్థితులకు తెలంగాణ రైతు సంఘాలు చూపిన వ్యతిరేకత 1944-51 మధ్య జరిగిన తెలంగాణ రైతాంగ ఉద్యమానికి దారి తీసాయి'. చర్చించండి.

SECTION - II/విభాగం - II

6. Analyse Judicial activism vis-a-vis Judicial overreach in the context of democracy.

ప్రజాస్వామ్యంలో న్యాయపరమైన అతివ్యాప్తితో న్యాయపరమైన క్రియాశీలతను విశ్లేషించుము.

7. Discuss the effectiveness of India's Welfare schemes in promoting Social Justice.

సామాజిక న్యాయాన్ని పెంపొందించడంలో భారతదేశ సంక్షేమ పథకాల ప్రభావాన్ని వివరించుము.

8. (A) "Although borrowed from different sources, Indian Constitution is a unique document". Critically examine.

"భారత రాజ్యాంగం వివిధ మూలాలనుండి సంగ్రహించబడినప్పటికీ, అది ఒక అద్వితీయ ప్రతి" - విమర్శనాత్మకంగా పరిశీలింపుము.

OR/లేదా

8. (B) 'The principle of Natural Justice play a significant role in adjudication of cases in administrative tribunals' - Comment.

'అడ్మినిస్ట్రేటివ్ ట్రిబ్యూనల్ కేసుల తీర్పులలో సహజ న్యాయ సూత్రం ప్రముఖ పాత్ర పోషిస్తుంది' - వ్యాఖ్యానించుము.

Century
IAS

9. (A) 'The powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is limited'. Examine with examples.

'భారత రాజ్యాంగ సవరణకు పార్లమెంటుకు గల అధికారాలు పరిమితమైనవి' - ఉదాహరణల సహితంగా పరిశీలింపుము.

OR/లేదా

9. (B) 'Inter-state water disputes are great challenge to Indian federal system.' Analyse.

'అంతర్-రాష్ట్ర జల వివాదాలు భారత సమూహ్యకు ఒక పెను సవాలు'. విశ్లేషించండి.

10. (A) 'Indian Constitution promotes rule of law'. Examine in the light of constitutional provisions.

'భారత రాజ్యాంగం చట్ట పాలనను ప్రోత్సహిస్తుంది'. రాజ్యాంగ నిబంధనల ప్రకారం పరిశీలించండి.

OR/లేదా

10. (B) 'Article 21 of the Indian Constitution facilitates the expansion of the scope of Fundamental Rights'. Comment.

'భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని 21వ ప్రకరణ, ప్రాథమిక హక్కుల పరిధిని విస్తరింపజేస్తుంది' - వ్యాఖ్యానించుము.

SECTION - III/విభాగం - III

11. Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament is an effective body to guarantee accountability in financial administration. Examine.

పార్లమెంటు ప్రభుత్వ ఖాతాల కమిటీ (Public Accounts Committee) (PAC) విత్త పాలనలో జవాబుదారీతనాన్ని పెంపొందించడంలో ఒక సమర్థవంతమైన సంస్థ. పరిశీలించండి.

12. The National Food Security Act, 2013 marks a paradigm shift from welfare to Rights based approach in ensuring food security. Analyse.

“జాతీయ ఆహార భద్రతా చట్టం 2013 ఆహార భద్రతను కల్పించడంలో సంక్షేమం నుండి హక్కుల ఆధారిత విధానానికి నాంది పలికింది (paradigm shift)”. విశ్లేషించండి.

13. (A) ‘The modern day District Collector is working as a professional, dedicated and humane Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the district’. Examine.

“నేటి ఆధునిక జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ జిల్లాలో వృత్తి నైపుణ్యం, అంకితభావం, మానవత్వం గల ఒక ప్రధాన కార్యనిర్వాహకుడిగా పని చేస్తున్నాడు.” పరిశీలించండి.

OR/లేదా

13. (B) ‘The promise of decentralisation of public service delivery is based on the hope that the local bodies will promote required standards of accountability.’ Examine.

“ప్రభుత్వ సేవల కల్పన వికేంద్రీకరణ వాగ్దానం అనేది స్థానిక సంస్థలు అవసరమైన మేరకు తగు ప్రమాణాలతో కూడిన జవాబుదారీతనాన్ని మెరుగుపరుస్తాయనే నమ్మకంపై ఆధారపడి ఉంది.” పరిశీలించండి.

14. (A) Discuss briefly how Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributes for achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

కార్పొరేట్ సామాజిక బాధ్యత (CSR) అనేది సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి లక్ష్యాల సాధనకు ఎలా దోహదపడుతుందో క్లుప్తంగా చర్చించండి.

OR/లేదా

14. (B) Decentralisation is a necessary tool for good governance. Elaborate.

సుపరిపాలనకు వికేంద్రీకరణ ఒక అవసరమైన సాధనం. విశదీకరించండి.

15. (A) "The Mission Karmayogi initiative of Government of India will revitalize the Civil Services in India and equip, them to face the challenges of Governance". Examine.

“భారత ప్రభుత్వ మిషన్ కర్మయోగి కార్యకలాపాలు భారతదేశంలో సివిల్ సర్వీసుల పనితీరును పునరుత్తేజ పరిచి అవి పరిపాలన సవాళ్ళను అధిగమించేటట్లు తయారు చేస్తుంది”. పరిశీలించండి.

OR/లేదా

15. (B) 'Despite Limitations and Challenges, Poverty Alleviation Programmes ensure socio-economic development in Urban Areas' - Examine.

“పేదరిక నిర్మూలన కార్యక్రమాలకు ఎన్నో పరిమితులు, సవాళ్ళు ఎదురైనప్పటికీ అవి పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో సామాజిక, ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధిని కార్యసాధకం చేయడంలో తోడ్పడుతున్నాయి”. పరిశీలించండి.

Krishna
Pradeep's

- 000 -

21st
Century

301389
IAS

301389



TGPSC - Group-1 Mains – 2024

PAPER-3

Question Reflected from Our Test Series

Q.1) Is caste withering away in urban India? Substantiate your argument with suitable examples.

RRR: Day 40 – 4th question(Indirect)

Q.2) "Policy on Education is essential for Nation's growth. Discuss how the National Education Policy, 2020 can be implemented to meet the requirements of education in India."

RRR: Day 33 – 13th question(direct)

Q.3) A) Discuss briefly the nature and types of social exclusion that persist among the vulnerable groups in India.

RRR: Final Paper 3 (GT 3b) Indirect

Q3 (B) Critically examine different models of secularism in India.

RRR Day 40 3rd question

THEME 7: SECULARISM

Secularism	Impact	Challenges	Government Interventions
<p>Introduction: Separation of government and religion; ensures equal treatment of all citizens irrespective of their religion.</p> <p>Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality: Equal treatment and non-discrimination based on religion. Freedom of Religion: Right to practice or not practice any religion. Separation of Religion and State: No state religion; neutrality in religious matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Harmony: Promotes peaceful coexistence. Political Stability: Prevents theocratic states, strengthens democracy. Human Rights: Protects individual freedoms and minority rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious Fundamentalism: Rise of extremism, intolerance. Political Exploitation: Use of religion for political gains. Social Divisions: Deep-rooted prejudices and segregation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional Provisions: Articles 25-28 guarantee freedom of religion. Legal Measures: Anti-discrimination laws, enforcement against hate speech. Education and Awareness: Secular education promoting critical thinking. Community Initiatives: Interfaith dialogue, civil society support.

Q.4) (A) Analyse briefly various schemes initiated by the Centre and State Governments for the welfare of senior citizens.

Q.4 (B) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission aims to create a robust digital health eco-system and enhance health service delivery. Comment.

Government Initiatives for Ensuring the Right to Health

1. **National Health Mission (NHM)**
 - **Launched:** 2013
 - **Objective:** Accessible, affordable healthcare for rural and urban areas.
 - **Key Features:** RMNCH+A, communicable/non-communicable diseases, 150,000 HWCs.
2. **Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)**
 - **Launched:** 2018
 - **Objective:** ₹5 lakh annual health coverage for 10 crore families.
3. **Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)**
 - **Launched:** 2003
 - **Objective:** Regional balance in tertiary healthcare via new AIIMS, upgrading medical colleges.
4. **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)**
 - **Launched:** 2008
 - **Objective:** ₹30,000 insurance for hospitalization, BPL families.
5. **National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan)**
 - **Launched:** 2018

Q.5) (A) Analyse migration due to marriage in the context of socio-economic changes occurring in contemporary India.

Day 38 3rd question- indirect

Q.5) (B) 'The resistance of farmer unions of Telangana against vetti and other exploitative conditions led to Telangana Peasant Movement of 1944-51'. Discuss.

RRR Day 38- 1st question, Day 87 7th question, Day 10 4th question

Telangana Peasants' Armed Struggle:

- Known as **Vetti Chakiri Udyamam** or **Telangana Raitanga Sayudha Poratam**.
- A **communist-led armed rebellion** against feudal lords and the Nizam's rule.
- Major demand: **Land for the tiller** and the **abolition of bonded labor**.

Leaders and Key Figures:

- **Mallu Swarajyam:** Commander of the **Dalams (armed groups)**, fought against landlords and led land distribution.
- **Peesari Veeranna:** Opposed **Gandhiji's** use of "**Harijan**" and advocated for the identity of "**Adi-Hindus**"; played a role in opposing Vetti and

Q.6) Analyse Judicial activism vis-a-vis Judicial overreach in the context of democracy.

RRR: Day 23 3rd Question, Final Grand Test paper 3- 9A question

Judicial Activism

Judicial Activism

- **Definition:** Judiciary plays a proactive role in enforcing citizens' rights, contrasting with "judicial restraint," which advocates limited intervention.
- **Origin:** Introduced in **USA (1960s), India (1980s)** by **Justice R. Krishna Iyer** and **Justice P.N. Bhagwati**.
- **Relation to PIL:** Public Interest Litigation (PIL) emerged as a tool of judicial activism.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

- **Definition:** Allows courts to hear petitions from public-spirited citizens on behalf of others.
- **Articles Involved:** **Articles 32** (Supreme Court) and **226** (High Courts).

Q.7) Discuss the effectiveness of India's Welfare schemes in promoting Social Justice.

RRR: Day 21 3rd question

3. Analyse the significance of social justice in achieving a fair and welfare-oriented state.

న్యాయమైన మరియు సంక్షేమ ఆధారిత రాష్ట్రాన్ని సాధించడంలో సామాజిక న్యాయం యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను విశ్లేషించండి.

Inclusive Human Resource Development & Social Justice

1. **Purvodaya**
 - Objective: Develop Eastern states (Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh).
 - **Initiatives:** Amritsar-Kolkata Corridor, Gaya industrial node.
2. **PM Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan**
 - Objective: Improve conditions in 63,000 tribal villages, benefiting 5 crore tribals.
3. **Women & Girls Support**
 - Allocation: ₹3 lakh crore+ for women-focused schemes.
4. **Northeast Infrastructure**
 - **Initiative:** 100+ India Post Payment Bank branches in Northeast.
5. **Andhra Pradesh Support (Reorganization Act)**
 - Funding: ₹15,000 crore in FY 24-25.
 - **Projects:** Polavaram Irrigation, Koppa, Orvakal nodes.

Q.8) (A) "Although borrowed from different sources, Indian Constitution is a unique document". Critically examine.

Source	Matters Borrowed
1935 GOI Act	Federalism, Governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency, Administrative matters
Britain	Parliamentary Government, Rule of law, Process of legislation, Single citizenship, Cabinet system, Writs, Privileges of parliament, Bicameralism
USA	Fundamental Rights, Independent Judiciary, Judicial review, Procedure of dismissing the president and Judges of SC and HC, Post of the Vice President
Ireland	Directive Principles, Nomination to the Rajya Sabha, Procedure of electing the President
Canada	Federation with a strong centre, Residuary powers to the centre, Appointing the governor by centre, Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme court
Australia	Concurrent list, Interstate freedom of trade, Joint meeting of the parliament
Russia	Fundamental Duties, Ideal of justice in the Preamble
France	Republic, Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
South Africa	Method of Amending the Constitution, Election of members of the Rajya Sabha
Japan	The Phrase "Procedure established by law" in the Right to life
Germany	Suspending Fundamental Rights during an emergency

8 (B) 'The principle of Natural Justice plays a significant role in adjudication of cases in administrative tribunals' – Comment.

RRR: Day Paper 3 9-B(Direct)

B. "Examine the salient features of Administrative Tribunals in India and discuss the constitutional and legal provisions related to their establishment and functioning."

"భారతదేశంలోని అడ్మినిస్ట్రేటివ్ ట్రిబ్యూనల్ల యొక్క ముఖ్యమైన లక్షణాలను పరిశీలించండి మరియు వాటి స్థాపన మరియు పనితీరుకు సంబంధించిన రాజ్యాంగ మరియు చట్టపరమైన నిబంధనలను చర్చించండి."

Q.9) (A) 'The powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is limited'. Examine with examples.

RRR: Day 20 2nd question

Theme 5: Amendment of the Constitution

Amendment of the Constitution	Types of Constitutional Amendments	Examples of Amendment Use	Criticism of the Amendment Procedure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment: Adding, deleting, or modifying any provision of the Constitution. Determines flexibility or rigidity. Article 368: Governs the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution. Amendment Process Part XX of the Constitution outlines the process. Nehru (1948): Constitution needs flexibility for national growth. Ambedkar: Cautioned against easy amendments to avoid misuse by future governments. Parliament's Power to Amend Union Parliament: Sole authority to amend, not the state legislatures. Bill Introduction: In Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, by a minister or private member. 	<p>Amendment by Simple Majority: Outside Article 368, applied to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New state formation, boundaries, names. Legislative councils. Salaries, emoluments, etc. Official language, citizenship. Election rules, quorum. Supreme Court jurisdiction. <p>Amendment by Special Majority: Two-thirds of members present and voting, plus over 50% of total membership (used for most amendments):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amending Fundamental Rights. Removal of Judges, CEC, CAG. National Emergency approval. Changes to state legislatures or federal structure. <p>Amendment by Special Majority + State Ratification: For amendments affecting federal structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 249: Special majority for Rajya Sabha resolutions on state matters. GST Bill: Required ratification by 15 state legislatures. 24th Amendment (1971): Made presidential assent mandatory. Amendment by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States Federal provisions: Amended by special majority in Parliament + consent from half of state legislatures. Simple majority of state legislatures is sufficient. No time limit for states to ratify the bill. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No special body (like US Constitutional Convention) to amend the Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment power lies with Parliament, not a separate body. State legislatures cannot initiate amendments (except legislative councils in states). Parliament has more power to amend Constitution, with limited state role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only half of the states' consent is needed, while US requires three-fourths. No time limit for state ratification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clarity on whether states can withdraw approval after ratification. No joint sitting provision for

(B) 'Inter-state water disputes are a great challenge to Indian federal system.' Analyse.

RRR: Day 24 2nd question (indirect), 3rd question essay paper

3. Water disputes between States in Federal India.

సమాఖ్య భారతదేశంలో రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య నీటి వివాదాలు.

2. What are the major issues pertaining to inter-state relations in India, and how can harmonious relations be maintained among states?

భారతదేశంలో అంతర్-రాష్ట్ర సంబంధాలకు సంబంధించిన ప్రధాన సమస్యలు ఏమిటి మరియు రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య సామరస్య సంబంధాలను ఎలా కొనసాగించవచ్చు?

Q.10) (A) 'Indian Constitution promotes rule of law.' Examine in the light of constitutional provisions.

Theme 3: Resolution of Inter-State disputes with reference to Water Disputes- Challenges of Implementation

Constitutional Framework	Inter-State Water Disputes	Zonal Councils (1956)	Key Inter-State Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part XI: Administrative relations between Centre and states. Part XIII: Inter-state trade and commerce. Key Interactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of public acts, records, and judicial proceedings. Extra-judicial settlement of disputes. Coordination among states. Freedom of inter-state trade, commerce, and intercourse. Zonal Councils: Promote inter-state cooperation. Nature of Inter-State Relations Cooperative: Joint water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 262: Parliament can legislate on inter-state water disputes. River Boards Act (1956): Regulates inter-state rivers; central government establishes boards upon state request. Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956): Central government establishes ad hoc tribunals for disputes. Tribunal decisions are binding, no jurisdiction for Supreme Court. Nine Tribunals set up till date to address river water disputes. Inter-State Councils (Article 263) Constitutional Body: Coordinates Centre-state relations. Formation: Supported by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory Bodies: Promote cooperation and coordination. Five Zones: Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, Southern. Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chair: Union Home Minister. Vice-Chair: State Chief Ministers (rotating). Members: Two Ministers from each state, UT administrators. North-Eastern Council (1971) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes economic and social development of NE states (Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, etc.). Chair: Union Home Minister. Vice-Chair: DoNER Minister. National Development Council (1952) Apex Body: Decision-making on development; non-constitutional, non-statutory. Inactive since formation of NITI Aayog. Inter-State Trade and Commerce (Articles 301- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water Disputes: E.g., Cauvery (Tamil Nadu-Karnataka), Narmada (Maharashtra-Gujarat). Language Issues: Conflicts over Hindi imposition. Boundary Disputes: Assam-Nagaland (Merapani), Maharashtra-Karnataka (Belgaum). Development Disparities: States like Gujarat and Maharashtra contribute more, leading to resource allocation tensions. Inter-State Armed Conflict: E.g., Assam-Meghalaya boundary tensions. <p>Improving Inter-State Relations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage Cooperation: Use platforms like Inter-State and

10 (B) 'Article 21 of the Indian Constitution facilitates the expansion of the scope of Fundamental Rights'. Comment.

Protection of Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)

- Right to life and personal liberty; no person shall be deprived except by procedure established by law.
- Menaka Gandhi case (1978) introduced the concept of "due process of law".

Right to Education (Article 21A)

- Introduced by the 86th Amendment Act (2002).
- Free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14.
- Supported by the Right to Education Act (2009).

Protection Against Arrest and Detention (Article 22)

- Ordinary law:
 - Right to know the cause of arrest.
 - Right to legal representation.
 - Must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours.
- Preventive detention:
 - Preventive detention up to 3 months without an advisory board.
 - Grounds for detention must be communicated to the detainee.
 - Detention can be extended after the board's approval.

Preventive Detention Laws

- Parliament and state legislatures share concurrent powers for enacting preventive detention laws.
- Can be enacted for reasons concerning defense, security.

Q.11) Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament is an effective body to guarantee accountability in financial administration. Examine.

RRR: Day 27 4th question (Direct)

4. Write short notes on functions and duties of the following committees:

- a. Estimates committees
- b. Public Accounts Committee.

కింది కమిటీల విధులు మరియు విధులపై చిన్న గమనికలను వ్రాయండి:

- a. అంచనాల కమిటీలు
- b. పబ్లిక్ అకౌంట్స్ కమిటీ.

Q.12) The National Food Security Act, 2013 marks a paradigm shift from welfare to rights-based approach in ensuring food security. Analyse.

RRR: Day 29 3rd question

3. Examine the shift from a welfare-based to a rights-based framework in India's food security policy with the introduction of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

జాతీయ ఆహార భద్రతా చట్టం, 2013ని ప్రవేశపెట్టడం ద్వారా భారతదేశ ఆహార భద్రతా విధానంలో సంక్షేమ ఆధారితం నుండి హక్కుల ఆధారిత ఫ్రేమ్వర్క్కు మారడాన్ని పరిశీలించండి.

Right to Food: Issues and Challenges in India

1. Constitutional and Legal Provisions

- **NFSA, 2013:** Legal rights to subsidized food for 2/3 of the population.
- **Article 21:** Right to life includes the right to food.
- **DPSP:** Articles 39(a) and 47 ensure public health, nutrition, and livelihood.

2. Significance of Right to Food

- **Nutritional Security:** Ensures adequate nutrition for growth and health.
- **Poverty Alleviation:** Reduces hunger, improves productivity, and quality of life.
- **Social Stability:** Adequate food reduces inequalities.
- **Health Improvement:** Nutrition helps prevent diseases and boosts well-being.
- **Child Development:** Essential for cognitive and physical growth.

3. Challenges in Right to Food

- **Food Distribution Inefficiencies:** PDS plagued by corruption and leakages.
- **Malnutrition:** High rates of stunting, wasting, and anemia.
- **Agricultural Productivity:** Low output due to outdated practices and fragmented land.
- **Climate Change:** Affects agriculture, posing risks to food

Q.13) (A) 'The modern-day District Collector is working as a professional, dedicated and humane Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the district.' Examine.

RRR: Day 33 10th question (indirect)

10. Examine the multifaceted role of the District Collector in various sectors and fields across different states in India, highlighting how these roles contribute to administrative efficiency and local governance.

భారతదేశంలోని వివిధ రాష్ట్రాలలో వివిధ రంగాలు మరియు రంగాలలో జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ యొక్క బహుముఖ పాత్రను పరిశీలించండి, ఈ పాత్రలు పరిపాలనా దక్షత మరియు స్థానిక పాలనకు ఎలా దోహదపడతాయో హైలైట్ చేయండి.

District Administration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Collector (Deputy Commissioner): Originated in 1772 (British era), evolved into a multi-functional administrative role post-independence. <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue: Collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records, land acquisition for public purposes. Law & Order: Issue orders under Section 144 CrPC, supervise jails, enforce law. Development: Implementation of development programs, ex-officio chairman of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Crisis Management: Handle natural calamities, civil defense, disaster relief. Coordination: Chief coordinator of government departments, redress public grievances. <p>Challenges for District Collector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple roles: Balancing regulatory, developmental, and crisis management responsibilities. Panchayati Raj: Reduced direct control due to decentralization. 	<p>I</p> <p>C</p> <p>S</p>

13. (B) 'The promise of decentralisation of public service delivery is based on the hope that the local bodies will promote required standards of accountability.' Examine.

“ప్రభుత్వ సేవల కల్పన వికేంద్రీకరణ వాగ్దానం అనేది స్థానిక సంస్థలు అవసరమైన మేరకు తగు ప్రమాణాలతో కూడిన జవాబుదారీతనాన్ని మెరుగుపరుస్తాయనే నమ్మకంపై ఆధారపడి ఉంది.” పరిశీలించండి.

Q.13 (B) 'The promise of decentralisation of public service delivery is based on the hope that the local bodies will promote required standards of accountability.' Examine.

RRR: Day 24 1st question(Direct one)

Rural Governance	Urban Governance
<p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights: Ensure civil, political, social, and economic rights. Empowerment: Promote participation of marginalized groups. Accountability: Officials accountable to citizens. Transparency: Open decision-making processes. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Governance: Securing land rights, balancing statutory and customary systems. Service Delivery: Bridging gaps in agricultural and public services. Resource Management: Sustainable use of natural resources. <p>Steps for Improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance Reforms, financing windows for CBOs, qualitative progress 	<p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability, decentralization, efficiency, equity, participation, transparency, accountability. <p>Urban Local Bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Corporation (for large cities), Municipalities (smaller towns), Town Area Committees. Port Trusts: Manage ports, civic amenities. Special Purpose Agencies: Perform specific functions like Urban Development Authorities. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Sprawl, multiple agencies, inefficient service delivery, and lack of interagency coordination. <p>Measures for Improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, capacity building, public participation, innovative financing solutions, and sustainable planning.

Q.14) (A) Discuss briefly how Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

RRR: Day 33 5th question (direct)

5. Discuss the key areas where Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds are predominantly allocated and evaluate the effectiveness of these investments in addressing social challenges.

కార్పొరేట్ సోషల్ రెస్పాన్సిబిలిటీ (CSR) నిధులు ప్రధానంగా కేటాయింబడే కీలక రంగాలను చర్చించండి మరియు సామాజిక సవాళ్లను ఎదుర్కోవడంలో ఈ పెట్టుబడుల ప్రభావాన్ని అంచనా వేయండి.

Theme 5: Corporate Social Responsibility.

Role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Governance	CSR Practices and Impact	Examples of Global CSR
<p>Concept of CSR in Governance: CSR - ethical responsibility of companies to integrate social and environmental concerns into business operations.</p> <p>Importance of CSR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Reputation: Builds trust with stakeholders. Risk Management: Helps mitigate social and environmental risks. Regulatory Compliance: Ensures adherence to legal requirements. Stakeholder Engagement: Encourages collaborative problem-solving. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical Business Conduct: Example: Tata Group focuses on community welfare and ethical practices. Environmental Sustainability: Example: Infosys adopts energy-efficient initiatives. Community Development: Example: Akshaya Patra Foundation supports child nutrition and education. Employee Welfare: Example: Google offers comprehensive employee benefits. Philanthropy: Example: Microsoft contributes to global education and healthcare programs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IBM: Promotes diversity and inclusion. Johnson & Johnson: Focuses on health and wellness. Samsung: Provides digital education for underserved schools. Coca-Cola: Involved in disaster relief efforts. <p>Key Committee Recommendations on Corporate Governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cadbury Committee (1991): Focused on limiting financial risks for public enterprises. Birla Committee (2001): Suggested executive and non-executive directors, regular board meetings, and audit committees. Naresh Chandra Committee (2002): Focused on auditor independence and corporate governance. Narayana Murthy Committee: Highlighted the role of audit committees, risk assessment, and ethical conduct.

Q.14) (B) Decentralisation is a necessary tool for good governance. Elaborate.

RRR: Day 24 1st question

Q.15) (A) "The Mission Karmayogi initiative of Government of India will revitalize the Civil Services in India and equip them to face the challenges of Governance". Examine.

RRR: Day 31 5th question

5. Write a brief account on:

- Mission Karmayogi (మిషన్ కర్మయోగి)**
- Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). (కేంద్రీకృత పబ్లిక్ గ్రివెన్స్ రిడ్రెస్ అండ్ మానిటరింగ్ సిస్టమ్ (CPGRAMS).)**

Q.15) (B) 'Despite Limitations and Challenges, Poverty Alleviation Programmes ensure socio-economic development in Urban Areas' – Examine.

RRR: Day 36 2nd question indirect one

2. Urbanization in India has had a deep impact on rural areas, triggering significant socio-economic changes, altering migration patterns, and leading to cultural transformations. Elucidate.

భారతదేశంలో పట్టణీకరణ గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాలపై లోతైన ప్రభావాన్ని చూపింది, గణనీయమైన సామాజిక-ఆర్థిక మార్పులను ప్రేరేపిస్తుంది, వలసల నమూనాలను మార్చడం మరియు సాంస్కృతిక పరివర్తనలకు దారితీసింది. విశదీకరించండి.