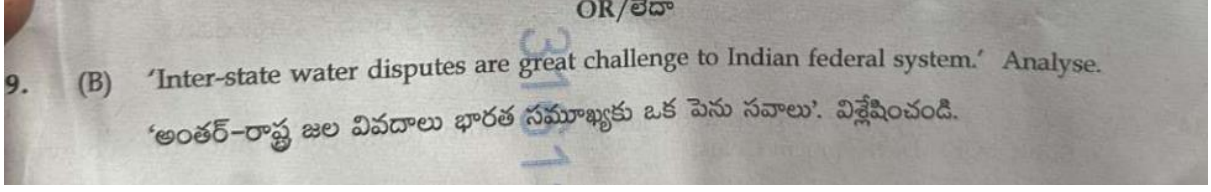


TGPSC GROUP-I MAINS PAPER-III REFLECTIONS

1.



6) "Inter-state disputes, particularly those related to water resources, have been a recurring issue in India." Examine the factors contributing to these disputes and the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for their resolution. Also, propose reforms to strengthen the Inter-State Council and other institutions involved in managing inter-state relations.

Approach

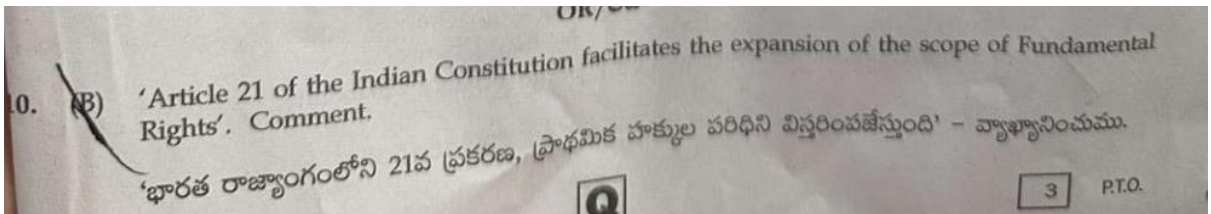
- Introduction: Contextual Introduction
- Body:
 - Examine the factors contributing to these Inter-state disputes and the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for their resolution.
 - Also, propose reforms to strengthen the Inter-State Council and other institutions involved in managing inter-state relations.

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1) Explain how does Interstate River Water Disputes affect Federalism in the country? Also highlight the concerns with Interstate River Water Disputes Tribunal and why does it take so long to resolve water issues in India?

అంతర్ రాష్ట్ర నదీ జలాల వివాదాలు దేశంలో సమూహ్యవాదాన్ని ఎలా ప్రభావితం చేస్తాయో వివరించండి? అంతర్ రాష్ట్ర నదీ జలాల వివాదాల ట్రిబ్యూనల్ తో ఉన్న అందోళనలను కూడా నొక్కి చెప్పండి మరియు భారతదేశంలో నీటి సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించడానికి ఎందుకు ఎక్కువ సమయం పడుతుంది?

2.



7) In the age of digital surveillance and data mining, how has the Supreme Court's recognition of the right to privacy expanded the scope of fundamental rights in India? Discuss the challenges and opportunities arising from the interplay between technology and individual liberties.

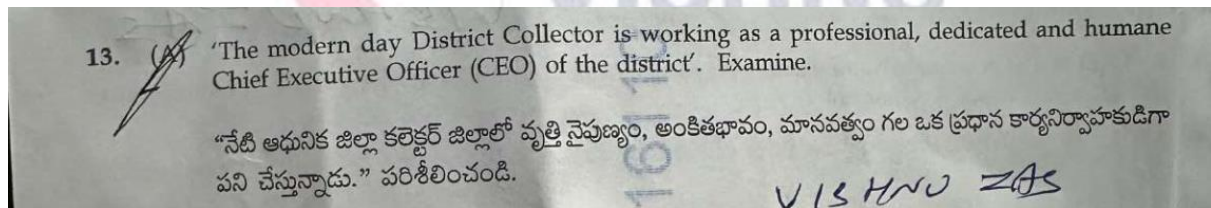
Approach

- Introduction: Contextual Introduction
- Body:
 - Explain how has the Supreme Court's recognition of the right to privacy expanded the scope of fundamental rights in India?
 - Discuss the challenges and opportunities arising from the interplay between technology and individual liberties.
- Conclusion: Conclude Accordingly

INTRODUCTION

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3.



12) Examine the role of the District Collector in the delivery of public services in rural and urban areas. How have recent initiatives like the Digital India campaign influenced their functions and effectiveness?

Approach

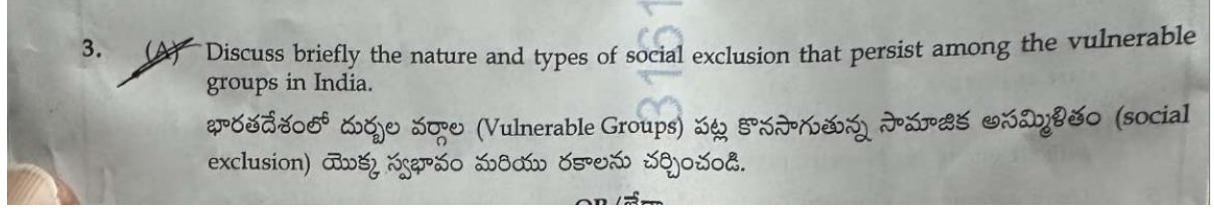
- Introduction: Introduce about role of District Collector
- Body:
 - Examine the role of the District Collector in the delivery of public services in rural and urban areas.
 - How have recent initiatives like the Digital India campaign influenced their functions and effectiveness?
- Conclusion: Conclude Accordingly

15) With increasing political interference in administrative decisions, examine the challenges to maintaining neutrality in civil services. How can a committed bureaucracy balance its duties while remaining apolitical?

Approach

- Introduction: Introduce about role of District Collector
- Body:
 - Examine the challenges to maintaining neutrality in civil services.
 - How can a committed bureaucracy balance its duties while remaining apolitical?
- Conclusion: Conclude Accordingly

4.



3) Identify some vulnerable groups at risk of social exclusion in India. Evaluate the factors contributing to their marginalization and suggest measures for their inclusion in mainstream society.

భారతదేశంలో సాంఘిక బహిష్కరణ ప్రమాదంలో ఉన్న కొన్ని బలహీన సమూహాలను గుర్తించండి. వారి ఉపాంతీకరణకు దోహదపడే కారకాలను అంచనా వేయండి మరియు ప్రధాన ప్రవృత్తి సమాజంలో వారిని చేర్చడానికి చర్యలను సూచించండి.

3)

A) Evaluate the role of civil society organizations in addressing the challenges faced by vulnerable groups in India. Consider specific case studies of organizations that have had a significant impact on social inclusion and empowerment.

Approach

- Introduction: Introduce about CSOs.
- Body:
 - Evaluate the role of civil society organizations in addressing the challenges faced by vulnerable groups in India.
 - Consider specific case studies of organizations that have had a significant impact on social inclusion and empowerment.
- Conclusion: Conclude Suitably.

5.

OR/లేదా

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

భారతదేశంలో లౌకికవాదం యొక్క విభిన్న నమూనాలను విమర్శనాత్మకంగా పరిశీలించండి.

B) Explain how secularism is one of the foundational principle of Indian democracy and India as a nation can survive only as a secular state.

Approach

- Introduction: Contextual Introduction
- Body:
 - Explain how secularism stood as the foundational principle of Indian democracy.
- Conclusion: Conclude Accordingly

INTRODUCTION

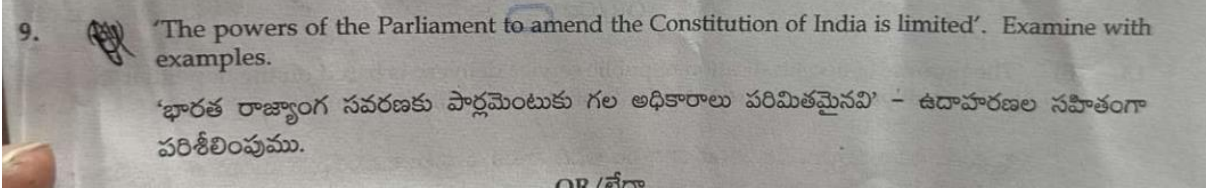
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2) Secularism is one of the foundational principle of Indian democracy and India as a nation can survive only as a secular state. Explain.

Approach

- Introduction: Contextual Introduction
- Body:
 - Explain how secularism stood as the foundational principle of Indian democracy.
- Conclusion: Conclude Accordingly

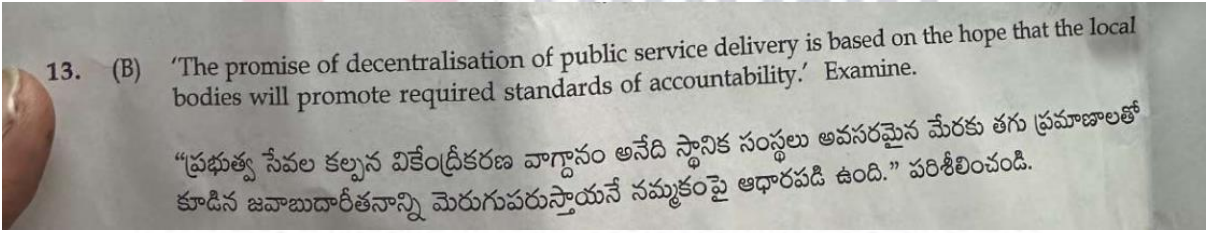
6.



3) Mention the procedure to amend the Indian Constitution and highlight the criticisms of the amendment procedure under the Indian Constitution.

భారత రాజ్యాంగాన్ని సవరించే విధానాన్ని పేర్కొనండి మరియు భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని సవరణ ప్రక్రియపై ఉన్న విమర్శలను తెలియచేయండి.

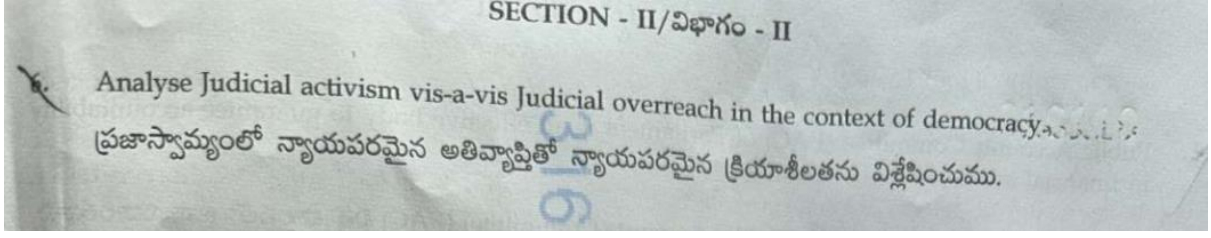
7.



3) Discuss the key provisions of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in strengthening grassroots democracy in India. How have these amendments impacted local governance over the past three decades since their enactment in 1993?

భారతదేశంలో అట్టడుగు స్థాయి ప్రజాస్వామ్యాన్ని బలోపేతం చేయడంలో 73వ మరియు 74వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణలలోని కీలకమైన నిబంధనలను చర్చించండి. ఈ సవరణలు 1993లో అమలులోకి వచ్చినప్పటి నుండి గత మూడు దశాబ్దాలుగా స్థానిక పాలనను ఎలా ప్రభావితం చేశాయి?

8.

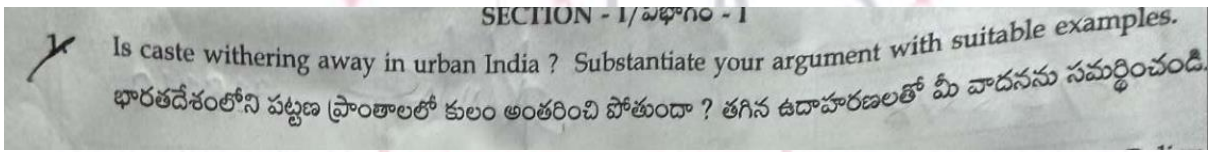


7) Indian Judiciary is alleged of judicial overreach in certain cases. Elaborate and how it is different from judicial activism? What should be the way out to ensure separation of power with adequate check and balances?

Approach

- Introduction: Introduce the term of judicial overreach and judicial activism
- Body:
 - Explain Judicial Overreach with examples.
 - Explain Judicial Activism with examples.
 - Suggest measures to ensure system of checks and balances
- Conclusion: Conclude with some balanced views.

9.



3) A person's occupation is determined through the caste in many places of the country. Examine the ill effects of caste discrimination on the contemporary society.

దేశంలోని అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో ఒక వ్యక్తి యొక్క వృత్తి కులం ద్వారా నిర్ణయించబడుతుంది. సమకాలీన సమాజంపై కుల వివక్ష యొక్క దుష్ప్రభావాలను పరిశీలించండి.

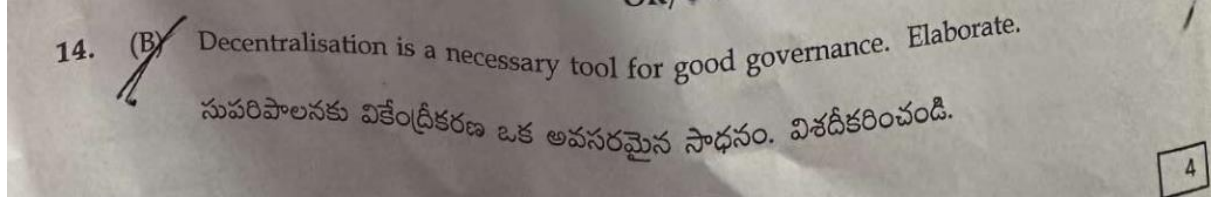
Present caste system in India

Urban areas:

- Occupational specialization is divided due to migration of different castes to urban areas.
- Eg: mushrooming of barber and washerman shops.
- Settlement pattern is changed. Eg: apartment.
- Hardly any rules about restrictions on commensality.
- Increasing caste consciousness due to uncertainties of life,
- Intra caste conflict and inter caste violence.

Rural areas:

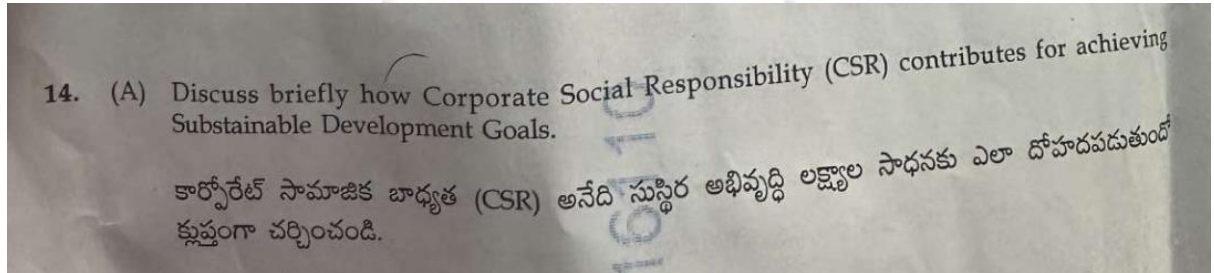
10.



1) Discuss the role of good governance in corporate governance in India. How does it impact the overall business environment and investor confidence?

భారతదేశంలో కార్పొరేట్ గవర్నెన్స్ లో సుపరిపాలన పాత్ర గురించి చర్చించండి. ఇది మొత్తం వ్యాపార వాతావరణం మరియు పెట్టుబడిదారుల విశ్వాసాన్ని ఎలా ప్రభావితం చేస్తుంది?

11.



3) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) unleashes the participative approach to development. In this regard, discuss various challenges in its implementation.

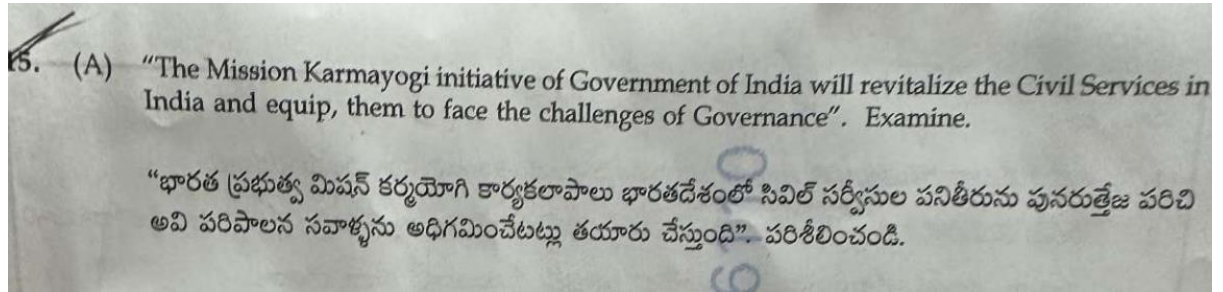
కార్పొరేట్ సోషల్ రెస్పాన్సిబిలిటీ (CSR) అభివృద్ధికి భాగస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని అవిష్కరించింది. ఈ విషయంలో, దాని అమలులో వివిధ సవాళ్లను చర్చించండి.

8) To what extent should corporate legal responsibility (CLR) replace corporate social responsibility (CSR) in India, by considering its implications for governance and sustainable development?

Approach

- Introduction: Contextual Introduction
- Body:
 - Explain about CSR and CLR
 - Write about the implication of CLR
- Conclusion: Conclude Accordingly

12.

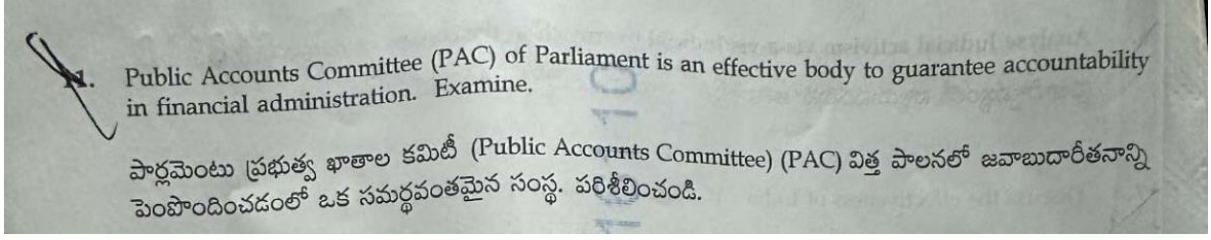


15) Discuss the objectives and impact of Mission Karmayogi on the Indian civil service. How does it aim to enhance the capacity and capability of civil servants?

Approach

- Introduction: Introduce about Mission Karmayogi
- Body:
 - Discuss the objectives of Mission Karmayogi on Indian Civil Service
 - Discuss the impact of Mission Karmayogi on Indian Civil Service?
- Conclusion: Conclude on how it enhances the capacity and capability of civil servants.

13.

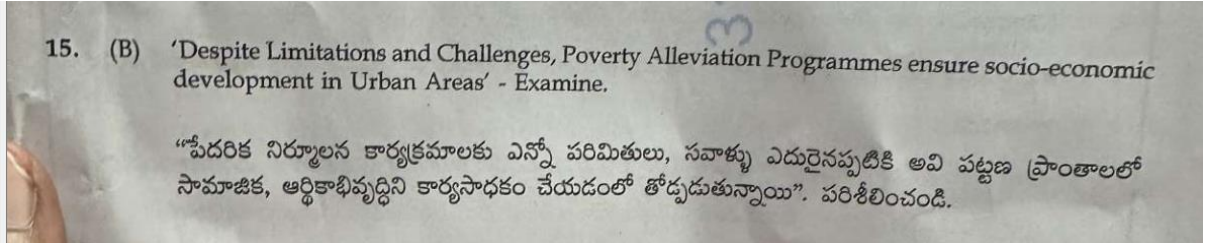


Public Accounts Committee (PAC):

The PAC is the **oldest parliamentary committee** in Indian legislative affairs and has been crucial in upholding the principle of accountability as it exercises oversight of public expenditure.

- First set up in 1921 in the wake of the **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**.
- **Members:**
 - The **Public Accounts Committee** consists of **22 members elected** according to the **principle of proportional representation** by means of **single transferable vote**:
 - Fifteen members elected by Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members.
 - Seven members of Rajya Sabha elected by that House in like manner are associated with the Committee.
- **Representation:**
 - This system of election ensures that **each Party/Group is represented on the Committee** in proportion to its respective strength in the two Houses.
- **Process of Election:**
 - In April, each year, a motion is moved in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or Chairperson of the Committee, if in office, calling upon members of the House to elect from amongst themselves 15 members to the Public Accounts Committee.

14.



Topic-3(c): Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAP's)

According to the 2023 Global MPI, India lifted 415 million people out of poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-21. India is one of 25 countries that have successfully halved their global MPI values within 15 years.

In her Interim Budget speech, Finance Minister said “with the pursuit of ‘Sabka ka Saath’ in these 10 years, the Government has assisted 25 crore people to get freedom from multidimensional poverty.”

15.

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.

National Food Security Act, 2013

- The issue of 'food security' at the household is continuously being addressed by the Government since long, through the Public Distribution System and the Targeted Public Distribution System.

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110

16.

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 పరిశీలించుము.

single constitution for both centre and state and dominance of legal luminaries

Drawn from various sources:

- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitution of various other countries as well as from the Government of India act, 1935. Ex: structural part from GoI, 1935, independence of judiciary from USA, Fundamental Rights from USA etc
- Though it is borrowed, the Indian constitution-makers made sure the borrowed features were made suitable to Indian conditions. Ex: Though we borrowed cabinet form of governance from UK, the cabinet is not all-supreme as in the case of UK.

17.

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

Senior citizens

- **Demographics:** According to the Census of India 2011, there are 104 million elderly people (aged 60 years and above) in India, projected to reach 173 million by 2026. By 2050, the elderly population is expected to constitute about 20% of the total population.
- **- Life Expectancy:** Life expectancy in India has risen from around 32 years at Independence to 69.4 years in 2023.
- **- Economic Dependency:** Nearly 65% of the elderly in India are financially dependent on their families.
- **- Healthcare:** The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 2014 report revealed that 75% of the elderly suffer from chronic ailments, with a significant portion having disabilities and mental health issues.

Problems Faced by Senior Citizens

- **1. Economic Insecurity:**
- Many senior citizens do not have adequate savings or pension to support themselves. In rural areas, only about 10% of the elderly receive pensions.

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