Pre- qualified

0825270

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

— (To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: **NANCY SINGH** .... Mobile No. ....

Roll No. : **GSPM23B10138** .... Start Time .... End Time....................

Date of Examination: **20-07-2025** .... Medium : English ✓   Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			**TOTAL MARKS - 150**		

GRAND TOTAL - ..../ 250   EVAL CODE: .... EVAL DATE: ....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.

3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.

5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.

7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।

2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।

3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।

4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।

5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।

6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।

7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिहिंत करें।

REMARKS: ....
....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 ....
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2	2 ....
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3	3 ....
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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
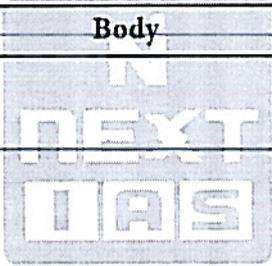
Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
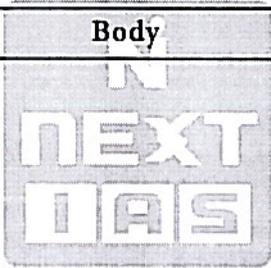
Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
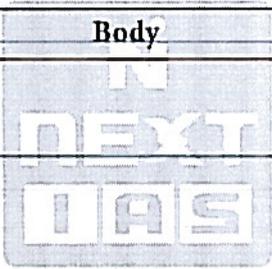
Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

1. संविधान सभा में संस्थापक माताओं का योगदान और उनके नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण ने भारत के संवैधानिक विमर्श को कैसे आकार दिया है? चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The contributions of the founding mothers in the Constituent Assembly and their feminist perspective have shaped India's constitutional discourse. Discuss

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Constituent Assembly comprised of 291 members out of which 15 were women who are referred as Founding Mothers of Indian Constitution

Contributions of founding mothers

① Hansa Mehta : She raised voice for substantive equality and gender equality.
   ↳ Also made UNDHR gender neutral — replacing 'men' with 'persons'

② Dakshani Velyudhan : Highlighted the intersectional vulnerabilities

③ Sarojini Naidu : She fought for universal adult suffrage w/o any property conditions
   ↳ Outcome is Article 325 and 326 .

④ RajKumari Amrit Kaur : She fought

for abolition of sati, untouchability, widow remarriage.

⑤ Begum Aizaz Rasul raised voice of women minorities.

⑥ Vijay Lakshmi Pandit emphasized on women participation in foreign affairs.

⑦ Renuka Ray advocated for uniform civil code and personal law reforms

Feminist perspective shaping Constitution's ethos

① Positive discrimination — Article 15(3), 15(4), 16(4), 16(6)

② Article 243D : 33% reservation in Panchayats.

③ Untouchability Offences Act, Hindu Marriage Act 1955.

Therefore the contribution of founding mothers was immense for women upliftment and it continues to evolve — 108th CAA is an evidence of it

2. भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान कैसे करती
है?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is a Privilege Motion in the Indian Parliament? How does the Committee of Privileges
examine and deal with such motions?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Privileges have granted to MPs and
members of state legislative Assemblies
under Article 105 and Article 194
respectively.

$$\boxed{Privilege} \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Individual privileges} \\ \rightarrow \text{Collective privileges} \end{cases}$$
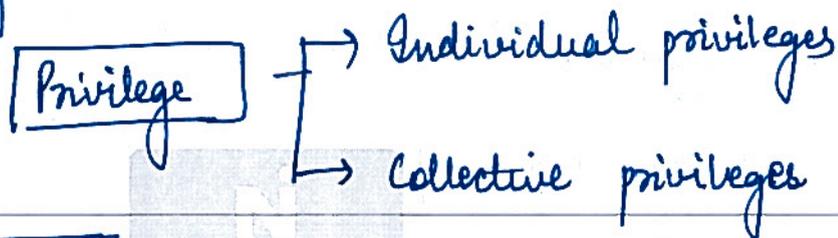
$\boxed{Privilege Motion}$: It is passed when
there is either breach of individual
privileges or that collective privileges in
the form of breach of conduct or
contempt of house.

Process of dealing with Privilege Motion

① Members in Lok Sabha – 15 & in
Privilege committee
Rajya Sabha it is 10.

② A motion is referred – it is
the discretion of Speaker or

Chairman to accept it or reject it.

③ Once accepted, the motion can either be taken by house <u>directly</u> or it can be <u>referred</u> to <u>Privilege Committee</u>.

④ The <u>charges</u> framed are <u>discussed</u> - the respective member, ^{or non-member} is ~~call~~ <u>summoned</u>, given <u>opportunity</u> to present ~~their~~ his/her <u>justification</u> under principle of <u>natural justice</u>

⑤ If found guilty, report framed by committee shall be sent back to house

⑥ Report may be <u>accepted, rejected</u> or <u>ammended</u>.

⑦ Member or non - member may be given punishment in the form of <u>suspension</u> or <u>expulsion</u> & <u>censorship</u> or / <u>imprisonment</u>.

Hence Privilege motion and Privilege committee aims to maintain ~~keep~~ the conduct in appropriate manner strengthening democracy.

3. भारत और ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्राध्यक्ष के अधिकारों की तुलना कीजिए। इनके कर्तव्य और अधिकार उनके संबंधित संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कैसे प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Compare the powers of the head of state in India and the UK. How do their roles reflect the constitutional principles of their respective systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is a republic state with democracy while UK is a monarch state with democracy.

Head of state in UK	Head of state in India
① No such position to the head.	① Supreme commander of armed forces.
② The head merely grants the assent as there is parliamentary sovereignty.	② Power to send the bill for re-consideration (Article 111)
③ No power of appointment of judges.	③ Power of appoint the judges of Supreme Court and High court.
④ No codification of power	④ Powers are codified in Constitution

⑤ No such power. | ⑤ Pardoning powers with the President (Article 72).

⑥ Ceremonial head. | ⑥ Constitutional head.

Roles reflecting the principles

① India

⤷ President as head of republic exercise powers.

⤷ All treaties, agreements in his/her name.

⤷ Part and parcel of Parliament (Legislature & Executive both)

② UK

⤷ Only ceremonial head and does not exercise power in reality → Parliamentary sovereignty prevails.

Hence, UK and India are examples of successful democracies.

4. "लोकतंत्र उतना ही मजबूत होता है जितनी उसकी विपक्षी पार्टी।" इस संदर्भ में, लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और भारत में इस संस्था की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"A democracy is only as strong as its Opposition." In this light, examine the role of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and suggest measures to enhance the effectiveness of this institution in India.   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The office of Leader of Opposition is a statutory post ~~post~~ after passing of salaries and Allowances of Leader of Opposition Act, 1977.

Opposition party → 1/10th votes → Leader of that party

Leader of opposition ← party

Role of Leader of opposition (LoO)

① Ensures accountability

Leader of opposition holds the government accountable through various mechanisms Eg: Question Hour, Zero Hour, role in Parliamentary Committees — Public Account Committee

② Checks and balances through use of Censure motion, No-confidence motion.

③ Role in appointment of various
important officials.
Eg : ED, CBI director, ECI.

④ leader of opposition is like a
shadow Prime Minister

⑤ Office of leader of opposition provides
an official means of dissent. O

⑥ PM also takes advices of LoO in
certain crisis situation.

⑦ Debates and discussion held on the
floor of the house → strengthen.
democracy. Eg : Quota in lateral entry.

Measures to enhance effectiveness

① Appointment in due time must be
ensured.

② Referral of bills to the committee and
regular meeting of financial committees

③ Speaker's discretion to allow debates and
discussion can be reduced.

Leader of opposition is an important
position that brings out the true essence
of democracy.

5. भारत में अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षिक संस्थानों से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान क्या हैं? न्यायिक निर्णयों ने समानता के अधिकार और अल्पसंख्यक पहचान के संरक्षण के अधिकार के बीच संतुलन कैसे स्थापित किया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the constitutional provisions related to minority educational institutions in India? How have judicial pronouncements shaped the balance between the right to equality and the right to preserve minority identity in India?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Article 29 and Article 30 deals with the minorities and minority educational institutions respectively.

Constitutional provisions for minorities → Article 15(2) and Article 15(1)

↓   ↳ Article 14 that talks
for educational   of right to
institutions it is   equality
Article 30 and Article 29(1).
                                     ↳ Right to
↓   establish the
Right to administer   institution
the institution

Judicial pronouncements shaping the balance

① TMA Pai vs. State of Karnataka Case

↳ Right of minorities to establish minority educational institution.

② | Frank Anthony Case | :

    ↳ Right to administer the institution has wide meaning — appoint teachers, have curriculum etc.

    ↳ Institutions aided by the State are subject to <u>regulations of state</u>.

③ | St. Stephens Case | :

    ↳ Minority institutions can reserve upto 50% for the minorities.

④ | DAV college vs. State of Punjab Case | :

    ↳ Right to administer must not mean right to <u>maladminister</u>.

⑤ | P.A Inamdar case | : Reservation to OBCs, SC, ST can be imposed on minority institutions

⑥ | Madarssa case | : Court said that the institutions must have <u>minimum standard of education</u>.

Thus judiciary has time and again intervened to keep a balance between Article 14 & Article 29 & Article 30.

6. भारत सामाजिक उद्यमिता के वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या सामाजिक उद्यम राज्य की समावेशी विकास की उपलब्धियों में प्रभावी रूप से पूरक हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India is emerging as a global hub for social entrepreneurship. Can social enterprises effectively complement the state in achieving inclusive development?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Social entrepreneurship refers to organisation of enterprise to solve day to day social problems, environmental problems.

Yes, social enterprises can effectively complement inclusive development

① Grassroot development :

⤷ Social enterprises have provided opportunities to farmers for income growth.

Eg ∴ Ninja cart → connects farmers to retailers.

② Reducing poverty

⤷ ~~has~~ Increasing the capability of poor to have access to market.

Eg ∴ Rangsutra → artisan connected to big fashion retailers.

③ Promoting use of <u>renewable energy</u>.

[Eg] : SELCO → promotes solar energy. development.

④ Assistance in <u>disaster</u> cases to provide <u>relief</u>. [Eg] : Goonj

⑤ Uplifting <u>marginalized</u>. [Eg] : Sulab International

However, cannot effectively complement

① Financial constraints limitis working.

② Skewed in particular sectors.

③ Profit - oriented so can lead to neglect of public interest.

④ Not bound to work for public as against state.

Social enterprise and state can cooperate to complement and supplement growth of all.

7. स्व-सहायता समूह (SHG)-बैंक लिंकिंग कार्यक्रम को भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए स्वदेशी उपकरण माना गया है। ग्रामीण आजीविका सुधारने और बहुआयामी गरीबी कम करने में इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has been hailed as an indigenous tool for poverty alleviation in India. Examine its impact on improving rural livelihoods and reducing multi-dimensional poverty.   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is home to 65% of global SHGs and SHG-Bank linkage was undertaken in 1982 for strengthening SHGs.

Impact on improving rural livelihoods and reducing poverty

① ┃Women empowerment┃

↳ 88% of SHGs are ~~women~~ SHGs and thus they provide livelihood opportunities → financial independence.

Eg: SEWA.

↳ As per NSO, more 60% of household have increased their asset value with SHGs.

↳ SHGs have improved the status
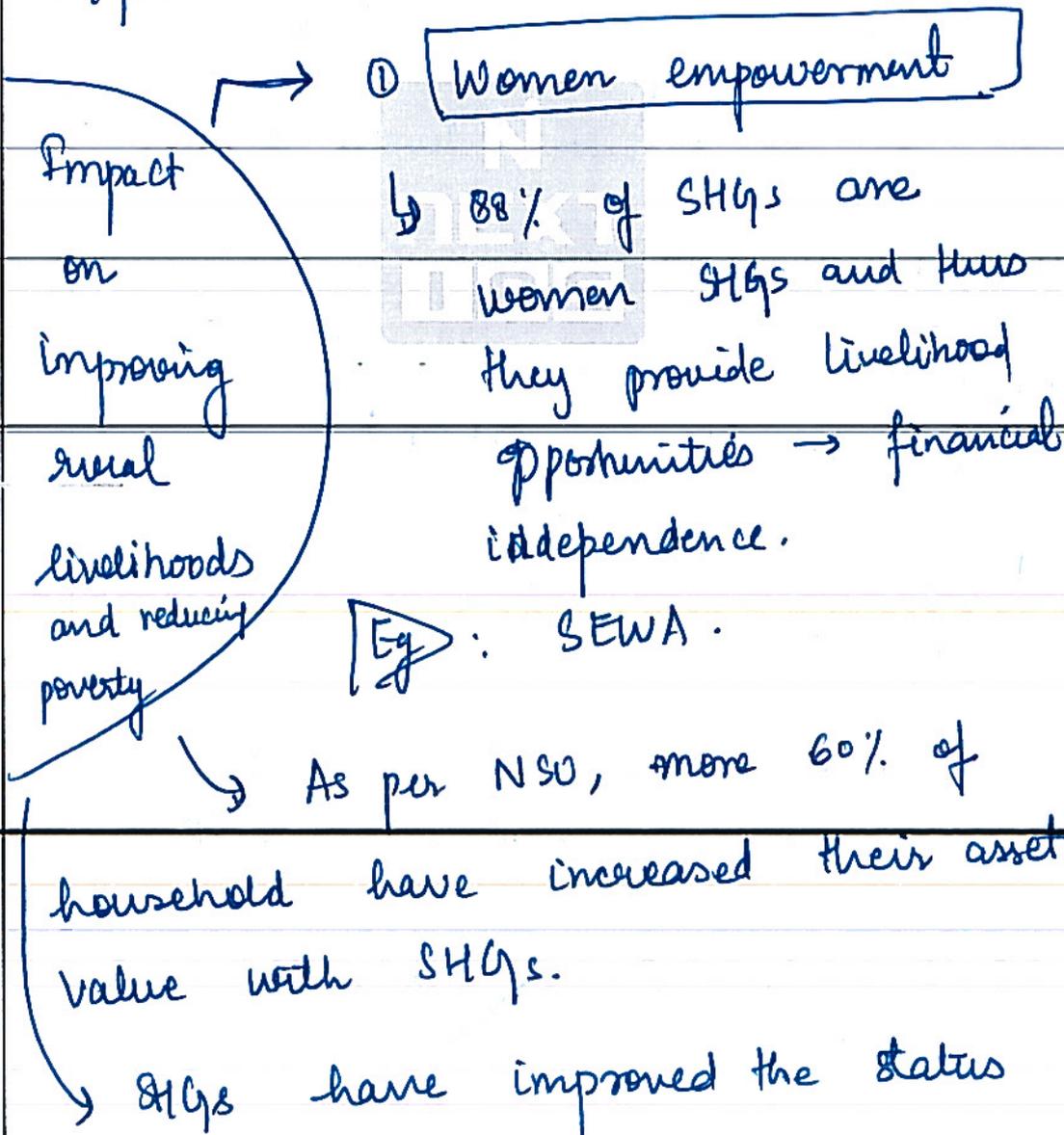
of women. 〔Eg〕 ∴ Pramila Bisoyé
elected as MP.

↳ Also, SHGs have taken up practices
that lead to bringing out people
from poverty.

〔Eg〕 ∴ Azadi Mahila SHG → Ban on
liquor.

↳ Provide food 〔Eg〕 ∴ Tamil Amma Unavagam

↳ Boost to agriculture. 〔Eg〕 : TANWA.

↳ ~~Ha~~ Have made marginalized sections
worthy of loan taking.

⟨Challenges faced⟩
→ ① ~~Absent~~ Gaps of in formal
lending

→ ② Most of SHG are concentrated
in rural areas → less
support.

③ Patriarchy → acts as barrier

SHGs can be an effective tool to
reduce poverty (SDG 1) & Promote women led
development.

8. नागरिक-आधारित पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों ने हाल के वर्षों में पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण के प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में कितना योगदान दिया है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।   (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How far do you think Citizen-led environmental movements have proven to be effective tools of ecological preservation in recent years? Justify with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Citizen - led - environmental movements have emerged time and again to conserve environment and promote sustainable development.

Citizen- led movements → effective

① Dissenting voice to bring change.

Collective participation helps to raise voice. Eg. Save Aarey forest Movement

② Conservation of resources

Eg: Sunderlal Bahuguna Chipko movement for trees protection

③ Preservation through reduction in pollution by raising voice against executive actions.

Eg: Copper plant protest in Tamil Nadu.

④ Puts pressure on authorities to undergo complete procedures fairly.

[Eg] ∴ Narmada Bachao Andolan and its voice for EIA.

⑤ Silent Valley movement aided in balancing man - animal conflict.

⑥ Protest in Hasdeo Arand region for illegal coal mining.

However not so effective
→ Voice is suppressed through actions of authorities
→ Loosely organized movements lead to dilution of purpose.
→ False promises to keep in check of actions.
→ Lack of resources for collective mobilisation.

Protection of environment is important under Article 21 (Right to life).

9. "डिजिटल शासन वैश्विक एजेंडा का नया मोर्चा बनकर उभर रहा है, और भारत उदाहरण स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रहा है।" इस पर विचार कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Digital governance is emerging as a frontier of the global agenda, and India seeks to lead by example." Examine
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to Digital Economy Report 2024. India is 2nd largest digital economy and has 2nd largest <u>internet</u> subscribers.

Digital governance — frontier of global agenda

① ~~finan~~ |Financial inclusion| : Use of DBT, Jan Dhan Accounts for financial inclusion.

② Use of ~~Adh~~ |India Stack| : Jan Dhan, Adhaan, Mobile → also being implemented for other countries

③ |Rupay|, |UPI| → Adopted by countries like France, UAE etc.

④ |Service delivery| : Last mile connectivity

and 'Antyodaya' upheld.

(Eg) : Online education, SWAYAM portals.

(4) [Effective grievance redressal] of
citizens. (Eg) :- CPGRAMS, mygov.in.

(5) Citizen participation and democratic
decentralisation

(Eg) :- Kerala's people plan, social audit

(6) Ease of doing business → Increase of
investments (Eg) : UDYAM portal,
~~FA~~ MCA 21 for clearances.

However, → (1) [Digital divide]
challenges
are   Infrastructure   Digital literacy
there
      → (2) Language barriers
      → (3) Interoperability
      → (4) Cyber security threat.

Digital governance is an effective tool to
make India's governance SMART —
Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible &
Transparent.

10. हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पार जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों को समीक्षा कीजिए।   (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes.   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recent disputes with ~~In~~ Pakistan and Bangladesh have emerged with Pahalgam attack & regime change respectively.

Challenges faced by India

(A) Pakistan

① Indus water treaty (IWT) (1960) has become old.

Fig. Rivers.

② Recent Pahalgam attack → IWT put in abeyance by India.

③ only 20% water of Indus, Jhelum, Chenab → allowed to use — not for power generation — changed climate change,

④ Needs for water, population increased → Need for renewal.

⑤ Ratle and Kishenganga projects → disputed

⑥ Three level mechanism ~~step~~ not followed
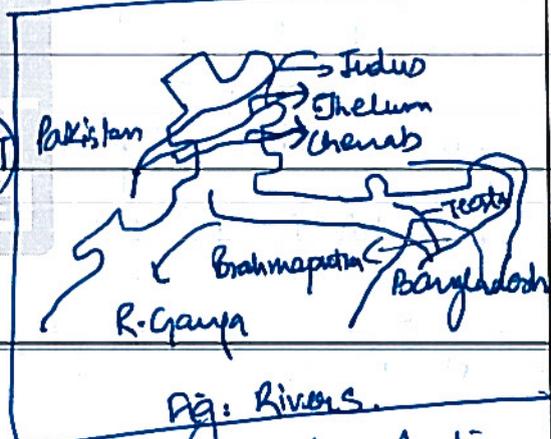
by Pakistan step by step.

(B) | Bangladesh | : We share 54 small and large rivers.

① Ganga Water Treaty is set to expire in 2026. → Renewal required as per changing needs.

② Teesta water diversion ~~required~~ demand → raised by Bangladesh → West Bengal government reluctant to share more water.

③ Desilting of Teesta → China's engagement with Bangladesh for mechanical dredging and building engagements.

| Solutions | : ① Dialogue and diplomacy to tackle challenges

→② Pragmatic approach to address needs of both.

Water is a very basic ~~tool~~ resource required by all. In the wake of Climate Change, it become crucial to tackle transboundary water issues effectively.

11. विपक्ष के राज्य में राज्यपालों की भूमिका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में विवाद का कारण बनी है। राज्यपालों के अधिकारों के अतिक्रमण से राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ता है? ऐसी विवादों को कम करने के लिए क्या सुरक्षा उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The role of Governors in opposition-ruled States has been a flashpoint in Centre-State relations. Critically discuss how gubernatorial overreach challenges the position of state governments and suggest safeguards to mitigate such conflicts.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Governor is the <u>head of the state Executive</u> and exercises the authority with the aid and advice of council of Ministers except in the situation of discretion.

Recently, it has been observed that in opposition-ruled states — there has been flashpoint in the relations.

Gubernatorial overreach challenging the position of state govt.

(1) [Tamil Nadu Governor (2024)] kept the bills of state government pending for long time — affecting the functioning.

↳ Also, Governor R.N. Ravi walked out

of the house before the presentation
of budget.

② Multiple passing of ⌈ordinances⌉ to
bypass the state legislature as in ⌈Bihar⌉

③ ⌈Maharashtra Governor (2021)⌉. Delay in
appointment of 12 <u>nominated members</u> of
state <u>legislative Councils</u>.

④ ⌈Punjab Governor (2023)⌉ also kept the bills
pending for long.

⑤ ⌈Kerala Governor⌉ and government tussle
over appointment of <u>Vice Chancellor</u>
of <u>Universities</u>.
  ↳ the appointment of VC was also a
  point of contention in <u>Tamil Nadu</u>.

⑥ ⌈Reserving⌉ a bill for President even
after ~~sent~~ sending the bill for
⌈re-consideration⌉ → Hurts state <u>autonomy</u>

⑦ Changes made in the <u>speeches</u>
during the <u>first session</u> of the year.

<u>Safeguards to limit these acts</u>

① In line with recommendation of Sarkaria
and Punchi Commission → CM must be
consulted in appointment of Governor.

② <u>Governor</u> must be a <u>neutral</u> head
with no association with any <u>political</u>
party.

③ (SC guidelines) for limiting the time
for acting on bills must be followed
in <u>letter</u> and <u>spirit</u> (Recent TN Governor
case)

④ Governor should be <u>bound</u> by the
advice of <u>council of Ministers</u> like the
President.

⑤ Governor to act as a <u>bridge</u> between
Centre and states instead of favouring
centre.

Governor's office is inevitable for
cooperative federalism. Powers must be
restrained to have cordial relations
between state and Centre.

12. भारत के संवैधानिक सफर में मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता हुआ संबंध एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधन आवश्यक होते रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolving relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy has been a dynamic feature of India's constitutional journey, often necessitating judicial interventions and constitutional amendments. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Article 14-32 and Article 37-51 deals with Fundamental Rights and DPSP respectively.

As rightly said by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar FR & DPSP are the philosophy and conscience of the Constitution.

FR ←→ DPSP → Political, social & economic democracy.

↓ Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
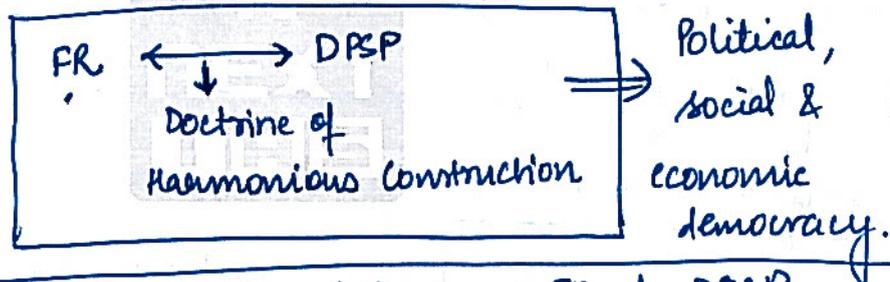
Evolving Relationship between FR & DPSP

(A) Judicial interventions   SC → Supreme court

① Shankari Prasad Case, 1951 → SC argued that government can take away rights to fulfill the aim of welfare state enshrined in Article 39(b) & 39(c).

② Minerva Mills Case, 1980 : The bedrock of Indian constitution lies in the

harmonious balance between FR and DPSP.
↳ Article 14, 21 can be taken away to
fulfill Article 39(b) and 39(c).

③ |Keshvanand Bharti Case, 1973| : Changes in
constitution can be made provided it does
not violate the basic structure doctrine.

④ |M.H. Hoskot vs state of Maharashtra
Case| : Balancing Article 39(a) and
Article 21 → Right to legal assistance
is part of Right to life.

⑤ |Shayra Bano Case| : Ban on instant
triple talaq to fulfill article 44 and
article 14.

⑥ |Janhit Abhiyan Case (2023), Indra Sawhney
Case(1992), M. Nagraj Case (2002)|
Upholding of reservation to fulfill Article
14, 15(4), 15(6), 16(4), 16(6) → FRs and
DPSP — Article 46 .

⑦ |M.C. Mehta Case 1988| : Right to healthy
environment — Article 21 & Article 48

⑧ |Property Association vs State of Maharashtra Case|
2024 - Article 14 and Article 39(b) balanced.

(B) **Constitutional Amendments**

① **97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011** :

Formation of cooperatives — Article 43(B) and Article 19 (1) (c).

② **44th CAA, 7978** : Abolition of Right to property to ensure 39(b) and 39(C) can be fulfilled.

③ **103rd CAA,** : 10% reservation to EWS → Article 14 & Article 46.

④ **42nd CAA, 1976** : Addition of socialist and secular in Preamble reflecting FRs under Article 25-28 and Article 44 — UCC.

⑤ **73 rd and 74th CAA, 1992** : Formation of Panchayats (Article 40) and 33% reservation to women (Article 243D).

⑥ **99th CAA, 2015** : To fulfill Article 50 - Separation of executive from judiciary and thus Supreme Court can independently act as Guardian of FR.

Thus the relationship between FR & DPSP keeps Indian Constitution organic and evolving as per the needs of the society.

13. सहकारी संघवाद संविधान की रूपरेखा में निहित है, लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक और टकरावपूर्ण संघवाद उभरा है। भारत के संघीय ढांचे में इन प्रवृत्तियों को संतुलित करने में संवैधानिक और संवैधानिक-से बाहर के संस्थानों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

While cooperative federalism is rooted in the design of the Constitution, political considerations have given rise to competitive and confrontational federalism. Examine the role of constitutional and extra-constitutional institutions in reconciling these trends within India's federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Granville Austin has highlighted that Indian Federalism is cooperative federalism to ensure the harmony between the Centre and states.

Cooperative federalism
→ Article 246, Part XII → Distribution of powers

→ Inter-state council → Article 263

↳ Article 261 : Full faith & Credit clause

↳ Supremacy of Constitution.
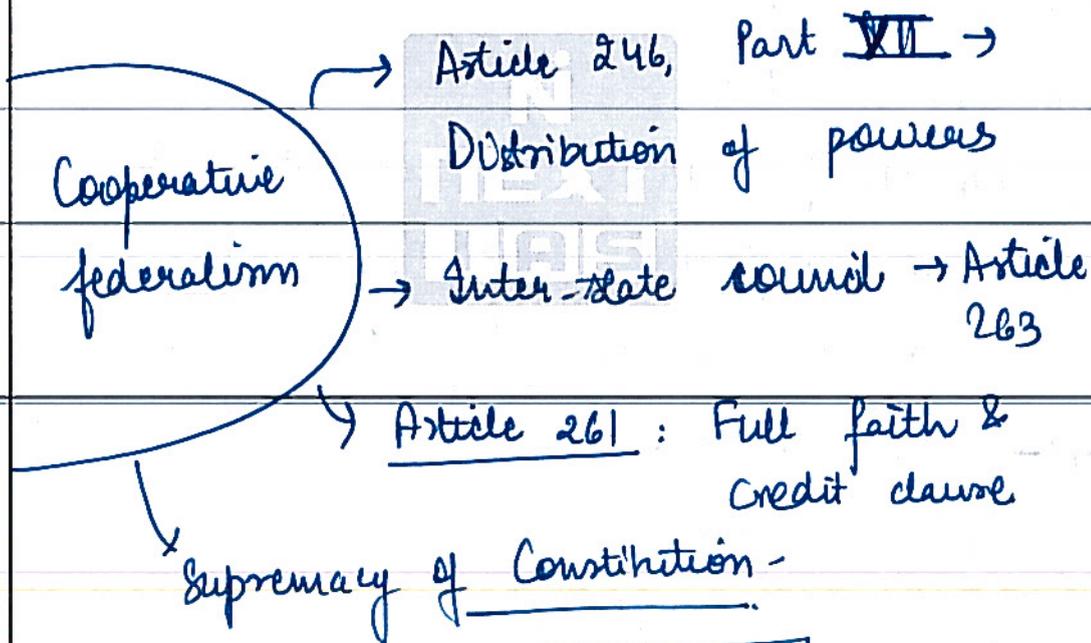
Role of constitutional bodies

① Finance Commission (Article 280) .

↳ Provides for effective devolution → vertical and horizontal → Fiscal federalism ensured.

② **Supreme Court (Article 131)** : Ensures, through original jurisdiction resolution of conflicts and tension between Centre and States.

③ **Inter - state Council (Ar.263)** :

↳ Facilitates engagement of Centre and States for comprehensive dialogue and son resolution of disputes.

④ **Governor** : A constitutional post which acts as a bridge between Centre and States.

⑤ **Article 279 A → GST Council** :

↳ Powers to centre and State for implementation of GST.

Role of extra - constitutional bodies

① **Niti Aayog**

↳ **Team India Wing** : opinion of both Centre and States considered in policy formulation.

② ┃Zonal Council┃ : A statutory body to reconciliate the interests and bring policy decisions.

▷Eg : Joint policing of different states.

③ ┃National Development Council┃

↳ Research, debates and discussion among Centre and state for bringing out policies with Inclusivity.

┃Challenges faced┃

① Irregular meetings of the bodies.

② Advise is not binding.

③ Pendency of cases in Courts.
(NJDG → ~ 5 crore total cases pending)

④ Governor perceived as agent of Centre.

Cooperative federalism is the need of the hour to ensure smooth functioning of centre and states.

14. भारत में बढ़ते हुए न्यायिक हिरासत में बंद बंदियों की संख्या आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रणालीगत और प्रक्रियात्मक खामियों को दर्शाती है। हाल के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के संदर्भ में इस समस्या की मूल चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इसके समाधान के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण सुझाइए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The growing number of undertrial prisoners in India reflects both systemic and procedural lapses within the criminal justice system. In light of recent Supreme Court directions, discuss the underlying challenges and suggest a multi-pronged approach to address this crisis.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to NCRB Report 2022, 75% of the prisoners are undertrial prisoners and they exceed the capacity of prisons (~ 5 lakh ≡ 131% of capacity)

Underlying challenges leading to growing number of undertrial prisoners

① **Issues with bail system**

↳ The bail provisions incorporate the condition of ownership of property and money → cannot be fulfilled by poor prisoners.

② **Lack of comprehensive data** : Absence of data of bail complaints and socio-economic profile of prisoners.

③ **Structural Issues**

○ Delay in bail applications by

the court as there is high vacancy

eg ∴ ↳ 55% vacancies in district judiciary -
National Judicial Data Grid.

     ↳ Also, 21 judges per million population
      against 50 required

⊙ Easy adjournment culture of judiciary

⊙ Lack of police personnel → 182 per
Lakh against 222 as per the norm

④ Delay by the police in filing the
chargesheet, investigation.

⑤ Poor adoption of ICT :

⊙ Digital evidences, electronic hearing
of cases not much adopted.

⑥ Lack of real-time updates and lack
of awareness among prisoners about
their rights.

Supreme Court in Antil vs CBI case has
highlighted the flaws in criminal
justice system, and mentioned 'bail is
the rule, 'jail is the exception'.

Measures to address the issue

① Organising prison legal aid clinics.

② Awareness among prisoners.

    Eg : NALSA — 'Haq Humara Bhi Hai Campaign'.

③ As highlighted in BNS → 'Community service' punishment must be considered.

④ Technology adoption : e-courts, virtual Courts, video conferencing, tele law

⑤ Integration of e-Prison manual and coordination among police, judiciary & jail personnels.

⑥ BNSS Provisions : Release of first-time offenders after one-third of punishment must be looked into.

⑦ Capacity building and filling of vacancies in police, judiciary.

Right to legal assistance and is a P.R. under Article 21. Measures must be taken to reduce prison burden.

15. "उच्च सदन को पुनर्विलोकन कक्ष के रूप में कल्पित किया गया था, न कि निम्न सदन के प्रतिद्वंद्वी के रूप में।" इस कथन के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि समकालीन भारतीय राजनीति में राज्यसभा इस दृष्टिकोण को अभी भी निभा रही है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'The Upper House was envisioned as a reviewing chamber and not a rival to the Lower House.' In light of this statement, do you think the Rajya Sabha continues to fulfil this vision in contemporary Indian polity? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rajya sabha is the upper chamber of the Parliament which has 245 members.

Rajya Sabha as a reviewing chamber

① It was formed to check hasty decisions to provide corrections and keep a check on tyranny.

② Powers of Rajya Sabha in ordinary bill same as Lok Sabha to suggest amendments.

③ Role of Rajya Sabha in Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961.

Yes, Rajya Sabha continues to fulfill vision

① Provides state's voice in the Parliament.

② Article 249 : Rajya Sabha passes

a resolution to make a law by the Parliament in the States.

③ Role of Rajya Sabha in the <u>debates</u> and <u>discussion of committees</u> especially Public Account Committee & Committee on PSUs.

④ <u>Join sitting</u> in bills like Prevention of <u>Terrorism</u> Bill for comprehensive legislation.

⑤ <u>Scrutinizing</u> the expenditure and budget.

[Eg] :- 8 Departmentally Related Standing Committees are under <u>Rajya Sabha</u>

⑥ <u>Article 312</u> :- Role of Rajya Sabha in creation of All India Services.

No, Rajya Sabha does not fulfill the vision

① Decline in productivity and functioning of Rajya Sabha.

[Eg] :- ADR → Rajya Sabha functioned for 74% of the Scheduled time in 17th LS.

② less number of bills are referred to committees.

[eg] : ADR-17-th Lok Sabha → 16% of bills referred.

③ Rajya Sabha has become an avenue for representation of unelected political party members.

④ Role of some Rajya Sabha members against the ethos of House.

[eg] : Derek O' Brein ode in publishing of expunged words.

Way Forward

① Joint sitting in bills of national importance.

② Implement recommendations of Venkatcha-liah Commission to regulate sitting of Rajya Sabha.

The Upper House of ~~the~~ Parliament must fulfill its role to <u>realise</u> the true essency of democracy..

Candidates must not
write on this margin

16. अच्छी तरह से संचालित सरकारी पहल तब भी विफल हो जाती हैं जब उनके संचालन और रखरखाव को कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। भारत में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के संदर्भ में, सामूहिक प्रयास और समुदाय की सहभागिता इसकी दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए।   (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Well-executed government initiatives often fail if operations and maintenance are not integral to the programme design. In the context of the Swachh Bharat Mission in India, discuss how collective action and community ownership can ensure its long-term sustainability.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Swachh Bharat Mission that was launched in 2014 has completed its 10 years and is one of the largest cleanliness drive to promote <u>health and sanitation</u>.

Operation & maintenance integral

→ Ensures the infrastructure is upto date and quality is ensured.

→ Maintenance builds trust.

Eg: Regular cleaning of public toilets → forces citizens to use.

<u>Role of Collective and community action and Ownership to ensure long-term sustainability</u>

① Grassroot level change :

Community action changes the grassroot behaviour through ~~local~~

repetitive exposure.

Eg : 'Swachhta Sathis' engaged in door
to door counselling.

② Community action can lead to
persuasion thereby ensuring sustainability.

Eg : 'Ab Se Darwaza Band' campaign.

③ Financial resources can be mobilized
easily if the community comes together.

Eg : Role of NGO 'Sulabh International'.

④ Community ownership builds public
trust and joint action brings
greater results.

Eg : Role of Ganga Praharis in clearing
Ganga.

⑤ Collective monitoring ensures accountability

Eg : Social audits of the infrastructure
upholds quality infrastructure.

However, there are still challenges

① Lack of <u>awareness</u> among community and lack of <u>motivation</u> for participation

② Implementation gaps and lack of monitoring.

③ Misutilization of public funds.

④ Reluctance to change <u>attitude and behaviour</u>.

Swachh Bharat Mission has been one of the very successful mission to uphold SDG 3 and SDG 6 – good health and clean water and sanitation respectively.

17. चुनावी राजनीति में मुफ्त सुविधाओं ने भारत में शासन पर उनके प्रभाव को लेकर बहस छेड़ दी है। मुफ्त सुविधाओं और कल्याण उपायों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए और उनके शासन पर प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Freebies in electoral politics have sparked debate over their impact on governance in India. Differentiate between freebies and welfare measures, and examine their impact on governance.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently in one the cases, Supreme Court highlighted that freebies tend to create dependency and promote a parasytic culture.

Freebies	Welfare
① Freebies are measures taken to provide free goods that ~~does~~ are not necessarily required for survival.	① Welfare measures are steps taken to uphold good quality of living
② Drives inspiration ~~forom~~ from populism and vote - bank politics.	② Drives inspiration from Article 37 - India as a 'welfare state'
③ Example : free TVs, laptops	③ Example : PDs, Mid - day meal

④ Necessarily creates dependency.

④ May improve the human resource capability

⑤ Misuse for vote bank politics and is contextual

⑤ Promote well-being and ~~it~~ has validity not on case basis.

Impact on Governance ~~for~~ **Negative impact**

① **Fiscal burden**

  ↳ Burden on ex-chequer to provide freebies and welfare.

  Eg : Budget allocation for FCI.

② **Creates dependency** and to take it back becomes difficult as it <u>may lead</u> to public <u>backlash</u>.

③ **Unemployment** problem is further aggravated as people tend to make no improvement in their capabilities.

④ May create <u>inflation</u> in economy.

  Eg ∴ MSP induces inflation

(B) | Positive impact |

① | Upholds standard of living | through welfare measures. like PDS → address malnutrition.

② | Women empowerment |

↳ Provision of bicycle, laptops have led to ^high education enrollment of girls and has promoted digital literacy.

③ Boost to | agriculture | Hor /Eg : PM-KISAN

→ ₹ 6000 DBT aids in _input resources._

④ | Inclusive growth | of all marginalized sections.

The validity of freebies had been upheld by supreme court in Subramaniam Balaji Case. Judicious and rational use of welfare measures promote _Sabka_ _Salh_ , _Sabka Vikas_ .

18. कई संस्थानों के होने के बावजूद एक मजबूत शोध वातावरण के विकास में संरचनात्मक बाधाएं लंबे समय से अवरोध बनी हुई हैं। अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय निधि (ANRF) इन संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कैसे प्रयासरत है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Structural barriers have long impeded the development of a robust research environment, despite the presence of numerous institutions. Discuss how the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) seeks to address these structural challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Research and development is crucial for country's growth. Budget 2024-25 introduced ANRF to promote R&D.

Structural barriers →

① Lack of private sector participation.
Eg : ~ 40% contribution

→ GDP ② Expenditure very less
Eg : Only 0.64% expenditure on R&D

③ Industry - academia gap

④ Rote learning culture → No critical thinking abilities
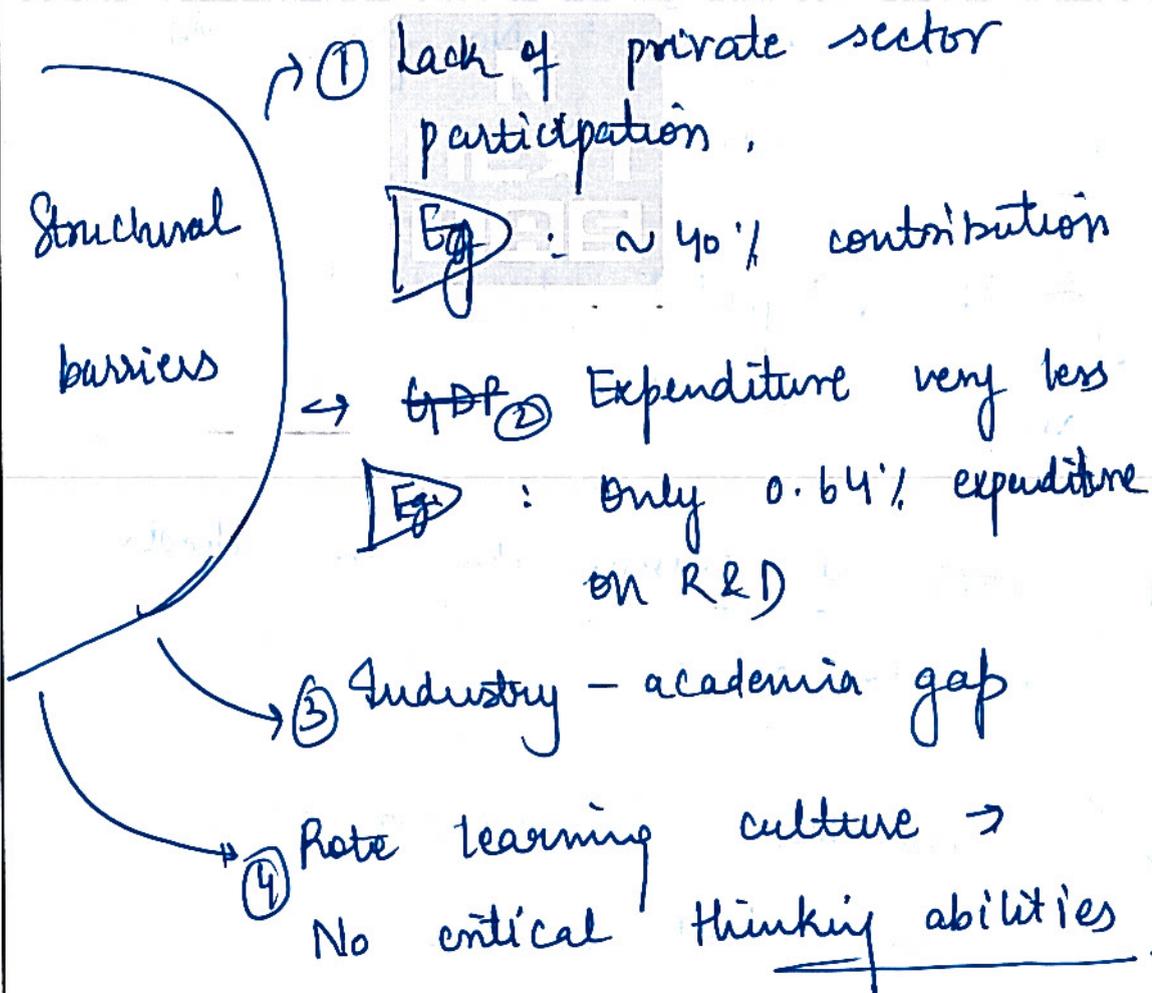
Structural barriers

→ ⑧ Siloed approaches by different institutions

→ ⑥ Stereotyping of research as career option

→ ⑦ Lack of infrastructural support → No propers labs, instruments.

Role of ANRF

→ ① Integrated approach to lab followed by CSIR, DBT etc,

→ ② Atal Tinkering Labs in schools. to create research culture

→ ③ Spending of ₹ 50000 crore in next 5 years.

Role
of
ANRF

→ ④ Linking of <u>academic</u>
<u>institutions</u> with industry
to address the needs.

→ ⑧ Vocational training & building
research infra to avoid
brain drain.

Thus foundation of country's growth
lies in growth of research →
being solutions to day - to day
problems.

Candidates must not
write on this margin

19. भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के साथ संबंधों को संचालित करने में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सामने संभावित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत को इस नए अमेरिका-चीन प्रतिद्वंद्विता में कैसे अपना रास्ता बनाना चाहिए, इस पर विचार करें।(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक India's strategic autonomy remains the guiding principle in navigating relations with the United States and China. In this context, analyse the potential challenges and opportunities for India and how India should navigate this renewed US-China rivalry.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The geopolitical arena has emerged like a chessboard where tug of war for power is increasing day by day. China and USA have recently emerged as one of the two poles in multipolar world.

Opportunities for India

① China Plus one policy of USA can make India a successful ground for investments esp. in semiconductor.

② Trade war threat from USA has led to opportunities for India in terms of engagement with China.
Eg : Talks for de-escalation at LAC, continuation of Mansarovar Yatra

③ China's BRI led to formation of QUAD → India's aim for free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific can

be fulfilled.

④ Investment of USA through G7 - PG11 →
IMEC corridor.

⑤ China's support in multilateral
platforms like BRICS, WTO, UNFCCC
to counter _Western_ _hegemony_.

⑥ Defence support from _USA_.
[Eg] : MQ9B reapers, GE414 jet engines etc.

Challenges for | Audia |

| USA |

① Trade near threat
due to Trump's protectionism

② Immigration issue
[Eg] : Deportation of migrants
& H1-B visa issue

③ Growing closeness with
Pakistan
[Eg] : Pahalgam attack →
Pakistan used weapons
of USA.

| China |

① Border tensions
in ~~too~~ _Arunachal_
Pradesh.

② Weaponization
of water through
dam construction

③ Dalai Lama
issue

④ ~~Gyrous~~ Closeness
with Pakistan

⑤ Proxy war

Navigation of renewed USA - China rivalry

① Dialogue and diplomacy with both on different international fora.

[Eg] : ~~the~~ QUAD for USA and BRICS, SCO for China.

② Conflict wherever required and cooperation wherever possible with China.

③ Advocacy of 'Neighbourhood First Policy' to counter China's tactics in neighbourhood.

④ Strategic military exercises.

[Eg] . MALABAR in QUAD

⑤ Defence cooperation, trade cooperation with USA to strengthen capabilities.

⑥ Raise voice of Global South to counter hegemony of both.

Therefore India's foreign policy must be pro-active, pragmatic to counter this new USA-China rivalry.

20. भारत-मिडिल ईस्ट-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा (IMEC) की शुरुआत भारत की कनेक्टिविटी कूटनीति में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण मोड़ है। चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के मुकाबले इसकी भारत के लिए रणनीतिक प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण करें।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The launch of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) marks a turning point in India's connectivity diplomacy. Analyse its strategic relevance for India vis-à-vis China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).   (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

In the G20 meeting hosted by New Delhi, G7 - PGII launched IMEC corridor to connect India with West Asia and Europe.
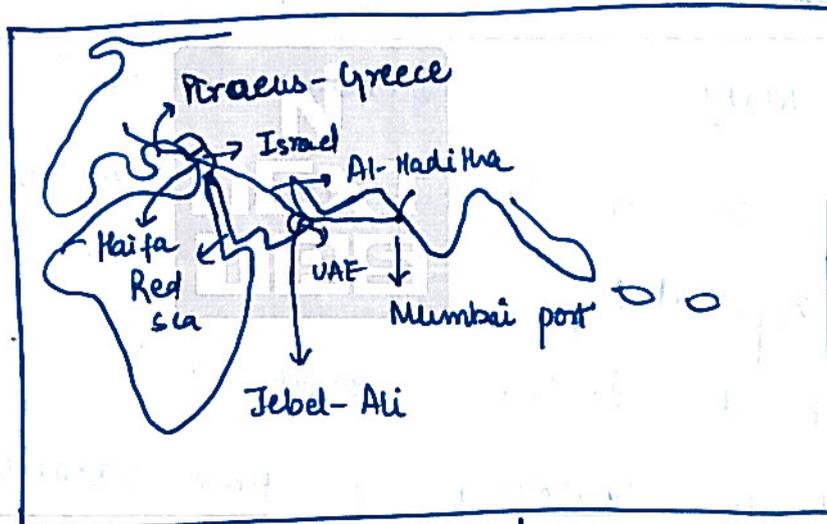

Fig - IMEC

Strategic relevance for India

① Provide connectivity to West Asia and Europe
    ↳ Thus market access granted.

② In line the India's policy of 'Look West'.

③ Increase the multilateral and bilateral engagements with European and West Asian countries.

④ Counter Chinese BRI.

⑤ ~~Free~~ Promote idea of SAGAR and MAHASAGAR in Indian Ocean.

⑥ Alternate to Suez Canal — A major chokepoint.

⑦ ~~Boost to~~ Indian goods as it will lead to building of Port facilities.

⑧ Red Sea threat of Houthis can be dealt with.

⑨ ~~Improve~~ stability in West Asia and diverse engagements can facilitate more investment from W. Asia.

⑩ Important for trade
　　Eg: Oil supply from Qatar.

However, it is reeling under certain challenges

① Israel - Palestine war → Stagnation of project.

② Israel - Iran war → Disrupted the West Asia stability.

③ Russia - Ukraine war → Global supply chain disruption.

④ ~~Arow~~ USA President Trump's fluctuation in policies

Therefore, IMEC can be a strategic tool for India to not only counter China but also to increase trade and integration.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S	DO'S
1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.	1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.	2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.	3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.	4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
	5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।

2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।

3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।

4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।

2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।

3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।

4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।

5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।

6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।

3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।

4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।

5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।

6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।