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# NEXT IAS

# MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

**TEST CODE : FLT2502**

Name of Candidate: Haresh Lodha Mobile N[redacted]

Roll No. : MT25FLTRA012 Start Time 9:20 End Time 12:20

Date of Examination: 15/06/25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 10 | |
| 2. | 10 | |
| 3. | 10 | |
| 4. | 10 | |
| 5. | 10 | |
| 6. | 10 | |
| 7. | 10 | |
| 8. | 10 | |
| 9. | 10 | |
| 10. | 10 | |
| TOTAL MARKS - 100 | | |

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 11. | 15 | |
| 12. | 15 | |
| 13. | 15 | |
| 14. | 15 | |
| 15. | 15 | |
| 16. | 15 | |
| 17. | 15 | |
| 18. | 15 | |
| 19. | 15 | |
| 20. | 15 | |
| 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 चिह्नित 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 |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 for creating 'constitution' which is 'congregation of many voices' one of which is the women

## Contribution of founding mothers

(1) Representation : to women of the country

(2) Demands : put forward demands for equality, affirmative action
Eg. Sarojini Naidu for right to religion

(3) Gender justice : to ensure equitable resource distribution
Eg. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in Health sector.

(4) Empowerment : capacity development of women at large.
Eg. Hansa Mehta talked about '2-wheel' theory.

(5) Security : against violence, patriarchal traditions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Shape to constitutional discourse

1. Recent passage of Nari Shakti Vandan (106th CAA) flow from these demands.
2. Affirmative Action in form of A15 (no discrimination on gender basis) and A16 (equitable public employment)
3. Gender Budgeting implemented to ensure resource distribution (A112)
4. Right to life (A21) broadened so as to empower women
   Eg. Right to choice of marriage.
5. Right against exploitation under A23 aims to eliminate women trafficking.
6. DPSP's under Part IV to support women (A39 for equal pay)

"A state cannot prosper by keeping half of its population marginalised," thus women empowerment is key to achieve SDG 5 and SDG 10. Founding mothers inspire new batch of MP's like Nirmala Sitaraman, etc.

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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

Indian Parliament is a constn body with its privileges mentioned in Art. 105 and Privilege Motion is tool to enforce it.

**Privilege Motion**

It is a motion entered when there is **breach of privilege** of any member or **contempt of house** as a whole.

It seeks to enforce the parliaments privileges and punish those who breach it.

**Speaker** has the power to approve this motion (Raja Rampal Case). In case of approval, committee of privileges deals with this motion. Lok Sabha (15) Rajya Sabha (10)

**How committee examines motion?**

① Firstly, it takes **Incidence report** from parliamentary secretary.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Secondly, it identifies person breaching privilege (member of house or outsider) → give opportunity of being heard.

(3) Thirdly, it takes into account mens rea (ill-intention if any)

(4) Fourthly, it corroborates with rules of the act as breach of privilege.

(5) Lastly, it submits the report along with recommendations to Speaker.
↳ It can recommend suspension, punishment, disqualification, etc.

Finally, the Constitution gives supreme power to Speaker to take the decision. (Kehar Singh Case)

The recent case of outsider intrusion (Yellow Gas gate) was eye opener to 'sanctity of Parliament' and privilege committee played role of 'knight' to defend its character.

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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

In India, head of state is President (republic) and in case of UK it is the King/Queen (monarchy)

## Comparison of powers

| President | Monarch. |
|---|---|
| (1) Legislative power of ordinance. | (1) No such power. |
| (2) Supreme commander of Army. | (2) No such power. |
| (3) Extended powers in emergency. | (3) Only ceremonial head. |
| (4) Prime Minister and COM hold office at his pleasure | (4) No such provision. |
| (5) Appointments to various commission and judiciary. | (5) No such power. |
| (6) Elected so more powers | (6) Heredity so lesser powers. |

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Reflection of constitutional principles

(1) Nature of state → Republic / Monarchy

(2) Modern democratic state signifying power with people v/s Traditional monarchy principle of heridity.

(3) Equal opportunity to every citizen v/s. Inherent division between royalty and commoners.

(4) More substantial role to head of state even though not as strong as USA v/s ceremonial role (portrays weak state)

Recent election of Draupadi Murmu as 1st tribal women president of India highlights our true democratic nature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Leader of Opposition is a statutory position as per 1977 Act and has status equivalent to Cabinet Minister.

**Role of LOO**

1. Head of opposition Eg. Mallikarjun Kharge
2. Keep the government on its toes
   Eg. Question hour, Adjournment motion used.
3. Ensure that govt. held accountable for its lapses.
   Eg. Rafale deal.
4. Maintain transperancy in governance.
   Eg. Demand for report on Kashmir incursion
5. Part of appt. committees to ensure checks and balances
   Eg. Lokpal.
6. Represent the minority demands.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16th and 17th LS saw no Leader of opposition which was seen by many in bad light (Malvankar rule of 10% seat no fulfilled).

## Measures to enhance effectiveness

1. Need to reconsider Mavalankar Rule after Anti-defection brought in (52nd CAA)
2. Considering constitutionalising the post for more powers. (2nd ARC)
3. Ensure that additional role in parliamentary standing committees.
4. Opposition Cabinet model of UK can be replicated.
5. Compulsory appointment and sndn in selection committees. (NCRWC)

Opposition is sine-qua-non to effective democracy and LOO acts as 'guiding light' in this direction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India is one of the 1st country to provide 'minority rights' in constitution under Part III (FR).

**Constitutional provisions**

(1) A29 provides for protection of religious and linguistic minority.

(2) It also provides for right to agitate for its protection.

(3) A30 provides right to establish minority educational institution.

3.1 Reservation provision (A15 and A16) dont apply to them.

3.2 RTE provision of 25% reservation to SEBC also dont apply (A21A)

3.3 can have seperate, fair and transperant admin.

(4) Special officer for Linguistic Minorities (A350B) also appointed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Judicial pronouncement shaping balance

(1) TMA Pai Case : freedom to have seperate but transperant admin.

(2) Paramati education Trust Case : A15 and A16 not applicable but man. 50% reservation for minority.

(3) Syrian Catholic School Case : discriminatory practises against other children must be punished.

(4) Recent judgement about Aligharh Muslim University status as NEC seen as one to uphold minority rights (Reversed Azeez Basha Case which abolished minority status).

Minority educational instn are sign of 'Unity in Diversity' which preserve minority identity and at the same time contribute to nation building.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recent formation of Social Stock Exchange highlights the rise of social entrepreneurship in India.

Empower vulnerable population

Basic human rights supported (Akshay Patra) ← Features of social entrepreneurs → Social development

↓

Profit motive at the back

Role complementary to state for inclusive development

1. Last Mile Connectivity
   Eg. Goonj for tribal empowerment
2. Expert association
   Eg. Pratham NGO in education
3. Research survey and data for proper planning
   Eg. Association for democratic reform reports.

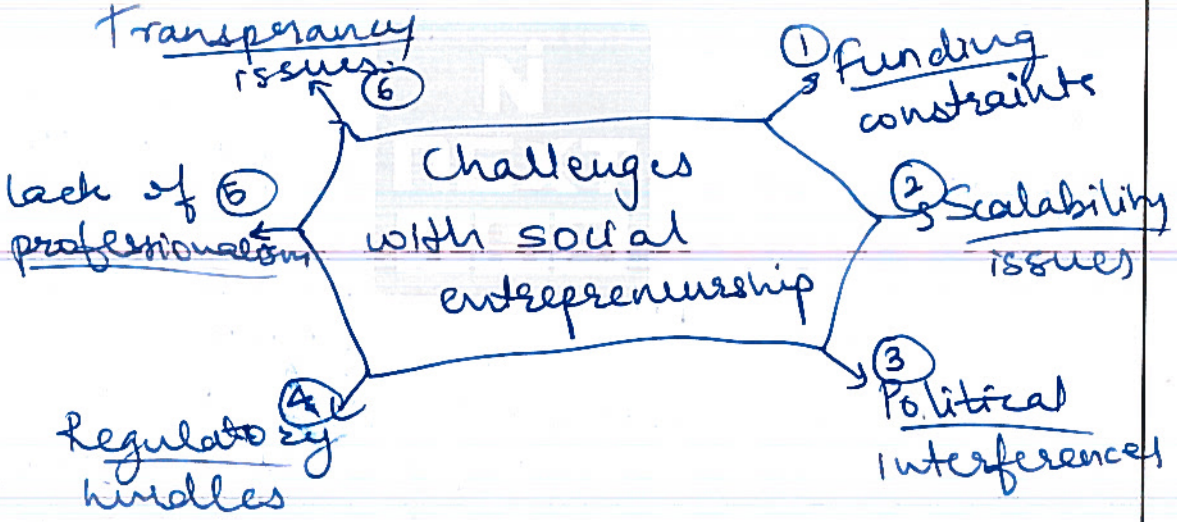
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Effective execution of government policy

⑤ Awareness about policy support

⑥ Public Private Partnership in areas where viability issues.
Ex. Vaccine development.

⑦ Role in women empowerment
ex SEWA, etc




## Way forward

① Collaborative approach is need of the hour.

② Cognitive conditioning towards corporate social responsibility.

To achieve true democratic socialism, role of social entrepreneurs pivotal. Tata group role model for same.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

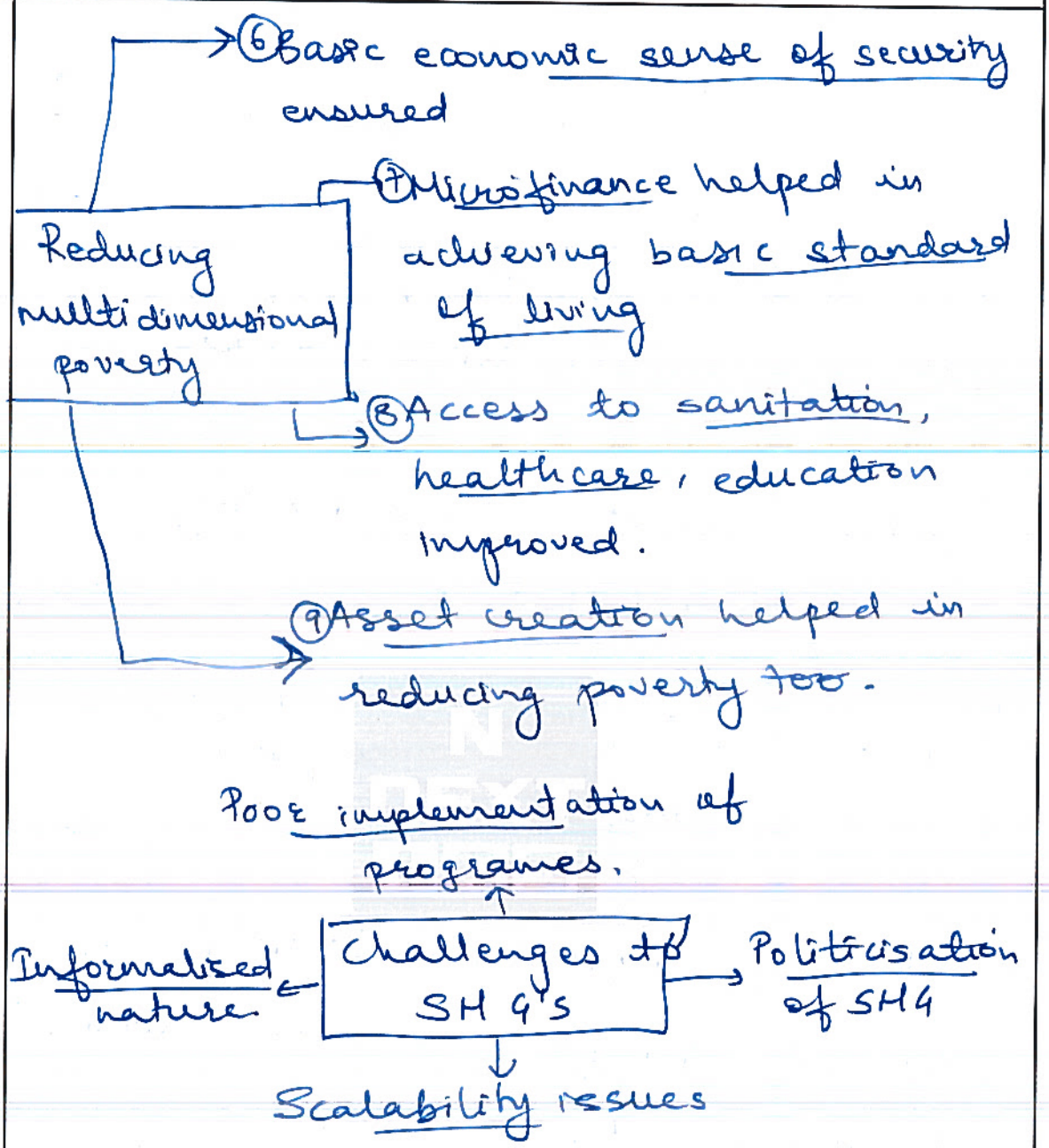
Self Help Groups are collective association of 5-10 people coming together to solve common problems.

SHG-Bank linkage program started by NABARD in 1991 to empower SHG and aiming for poverty alleviation.

## Impact of SHG Bank linkage programme

- Improving rural livelihood
  - (1) Women empowerment (93.7 mn women associated)
  - (2) Asset creation leading to social security (loans for MSME)
  - (3) Income security leading to financial independence (Mahila Bachat Gat)
  - (4) Socio-economic development of vulnerable section.
  - (5) Reduce inequalities, hunger, poverty, malnutrition.

Candidates must not write on this margin




Poor implementation of programes.

Informalised nature ← Challenges to SHG's → Politicisation of SHG

Scalability issues

## Way forward

1. Expand microfinance industry
2. Incubation to SHG for making it scalable.

SHG's are true representation of 'Grassroot Fiscal Policy' achieving great heights.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Environmentalism has been at helm of pressure groups where citizens have taken charge of their & future generations sustainability.

Western Ghat conservation.

Chipko & Appiko movt. ← Incidences → Aarey forest campaign

↓

Narmada Bachao Andolan

**Effective in ecological preservation**

(1) Advocacy groups taking delegation to government.
Eg: Western Ghats → Madhav Gadgil committee.

(2) Protests succeeded in revamping plans for project
Eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan under Medha Patkar

(3) Environmental NGO's lobbying with govt.
Eg: Kudankulam project.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Legal petition against fatal projects
eg. Ken-Betwa river linking affecting Panna BR → Environment Impact Assmt done.

⑤ Pressure on government by building awareness

⑥ Charismatic leadership
eg. Sundarlal Bahuguna.

Although, there have been challenges

① Government turning deaf ear
eg. Ken-Betwa completed.

② Political negotiations & nexus
eg. Aarey forest case.

③ Stronger lobby of capitalist class

④ Counter-attack by exposing 'foreign' role in such envisonmental movts.

⑤ Financial constraints to ensure longetivity of movements.

'Sustainable development' and 'civic citizenship' seen from these movements is inspiring. LiFE movement inspires citizen participation for ecological protection.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

**Digital governance** means systematic nurturing of regulations for digital tools coming up in Industrial Revolution 4.0 to ensure good and ethical governance

**Emerging frontier of global agenda**

(1) AI governance : Bletchley Declaration for ethical usage of AI.

(2) Data governance : Osaka track for data storage norms.

(3) Blockchain governance : Blockchain bill of rights of EU

(4) Data colonialism : UNDP report on 5 of top 10 digital service providers being from US. Call for 'democratic digitisation'.

(5) Digital Compact by UN for international cooperation on digital issues

(6) Best practises: OECD focused on creating

Candidates must not write on this margin

and disseminating them.

## India leading by example

1. Right to privacy as fundamental right (Art 21 → Puttaswamy Case)
2. Right to internet under Art 21 for democratic digitisation (Anuradha Bhasin Case)
3. Personal Data Protection Bill passed to regulate usage of personal data.
4. Dominant stand on 'Digital Sovereignty' and against 'Data Colonialism'. (Out of Osaka track)
5. Digital payment revolution (UPI)

Right to be forgotten not in PDP Bill

Accessibility Issue due to vernacularisation ← **Challenges** → Digital divide (urban/rural women/men)

↓ Digital illiteracy (36% as per NITI Aayog)

Recent launch of **Sovereign AI** is one of the many step taken by India for self-sufficiency in the global frontier of Digital governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पार जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों की 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

Recently, India announced that it was suspending its obligation under Indus Water Treaty highlighting water sharing challenges and role in geopolitics.

## Challenges with Pakistan

(1) Issue on water sharing
- Indus
- Chenab
- Jhelum
- Sutlej
- Ravi
- Beas

(Indus Water Treaty now suspended. (80% water to Pakistan))

↓
one of the most "illogical" as per ~~experts~~

(2) Water usage efficiency affected as restriction of building Dams.
Ex. Pakistan issue with Ratle Dam.

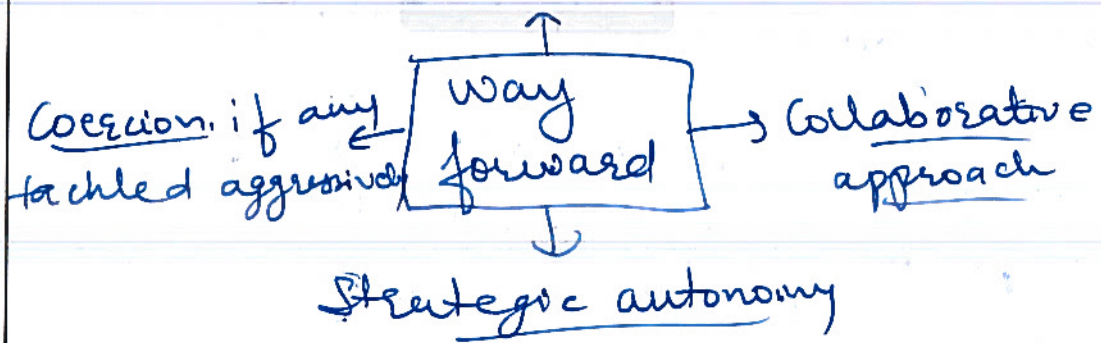
(3) water as key element of geopolitics
Ex. Dams shut off by India in recent dispute affecting water diplomacy.

(4) Manage/balancing conflicting demands
- Pakistan → Water sharing
- farmers → water shifting

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Challenges with Bangladesh

1. Shifting river courses → boundary issues
2. Porous borders → migration illegal into Assam affecting stability.
3. Issues in water sharing → Teesta issue still unresolved.
4. Blemish in forwarding other strategic relations.




India has always been a 'good samaritan' as seen from Indus Water Treaty although when it comes to sovereignty, it has shown great resolve.

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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

Governor under Art 153 is the head of state and agent of centre, thus playing dual role.

It is one of the most debated post due to it being used as tool of 'bargaining federalism'.

Incidences of overreach in role

- Reserving almost every bill for president assent (Kerala)
- Suo moto appointment of Chief Minister (Maharashtra).
- Sending bill for reconsideration and then for pres assent (Tamil Nadu)
- Pocket veto to budgetary or money bills.

Recent advise for emergency (A356) in Manipur also seen as controversial.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Challenge to position of state

(1) Legislative delays affecting role of state legislature

(2) Policy paralysis due to constant interference in admin.

(3) Financial dilemmas due to delay in approving money bills.

(4) Federal balance violated by acting as agent of centre than head of state.

(5) Unstable government due to emergency provision (A356) for political purposes.

(6) Subsidiary role of state rather than as seperate constitutional body.

(7) Tussle between CM and governor affect social development of state.

Sarkaria Committee, Punchhi commission has called for safeguards to mitigate these conflicts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Required safeguards

(1) Appointment: after consultation of CM OR like that of president.

(2) Removal: impeachment procedure of Prez be pari-passu applied.

(3) Security of tenure: SC called removal of governor for political purpose "undemocratic" (Rameshwar Prasad Case)

(4) Role of governor be strictly clarified by Constitutional Amendment.

(5) Discretionary powers of governor (not reduced by 42nd CAA) be limited.

(6) Use of governor for 'cooperative federalism' not 'bargaining federalism'

We need to ensure that 'most abused office' of Constitution turns into 'bridge' to ensure 'Centre-state integration'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Fundamental Rights under Part III and Directive Principles of State Policy under Part IV are 'noble features' of Indian constitution.

**Evolving relationship as**

1. Diverse nature → Civic & Political rights
   → Socio-economic rights
2. Legality → Enforceable & justiciable
   → Enforceable by law but not justiciable.
3. Conflicting provisions like equality and non-discrimination (A14 and A15) v/s. welfare provision for SC/ST/ Women, etc.
4. Amendability of fundamental right to implement DPSP questioned.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Judicial Interventions and Constitutional Amendments in evolutionary relation

(1) 1st CAA, 1951 to provide affirmative action for SC & ST in line with Art 46.

(2) Shankari Prasad Case: FR can be amended to implement DPSP. (same in Champakam Dorairajan Case)

(3) Golaknath Case, 1967: fundamental rights can not be amended. (A13)

(4) 24th CAA: to supercede golaknath judgement. definition of law in A13 changed → constitutional amend not law.

(5) 25th CAA → Law to implement Art 39 can supercede A19 and A14 → new article 31C added.

(6) Kesavananda Bharti Case: agreed to amendability of FR to implement constitutional, although it brought DPSP.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Basic Structure Doctrine where no amendment can hamper it.

(7) 42nd CAA : It changed powers under 25th CAA and expanded it to [all] DPSP. (Art 31C)

(8) Minerva Mills Case : It provided for 'doctrine of harmonious construction' to interpret FR & DPSP. Also, it struck down 42nd CAA provision given above.

Harmonious interpretation

↑

FR not superceding but DPSP complementary. ← [Current relation] → Can implement DPSP by amending FR

↓

Not to destroy Basic Structure

The evolving relation of FR and DPSP shows why Constitution of India is called 'Living Document'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Federalism is basic structure of our constitution as per SR Bommai case. We intend to create 'integrated dynamics' between the 2 tiers although, power struggle between 2 leads to competitive interactions.

Federalism in India
- Cooperative (Inter state Council (A263), GST Council (A279A), Concurrent List)
- Competitive (Distribution of legislative powers under VII^th Schedule, competition for investments like Vibrant GJ)
- Confrontation (CBI powers, CAA appeal, Border and river disputes).

Thus, Indian federal structure shows centralising tendency (Ivor Jennings)

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## Role of Constⁿ bodies

1. Platform to settle differences
   Eg. Inter state council helped in solving Nagaland - Assam conflict
2. Consensus based approach
   Eg. GST council (A279A) shows fiscal federalism.
3. United front to external challenges
   Eg. Recent Kashmir incursion unitedly rescinded through all bodies.
4. Cooperation showing maturity
   Eg. MCC by ECI (Art 324) sign of political maturity.
5. Solving various disputes in non-partisan manner
   Eg. Inter state water dispute tribunals under Art 262

## Role of non Constⁿ bodies

1. Coherent planning and policy design
   Eg. Formation of NITI Aayog.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Sensitivity to each other's cultural differences
Eg. National Integration Council.

(3) Reconciling politico-socio-economic imbalances
Eg. Zonal Council especially for North East

(4) All India Services acting as bridge between Centre and state
Eg. Role of UPSC notable (A312)

(5) Spirit of competition and encouraging innovative policies. (NITI Aayog)

**Challenges**

(1) Finance Commission is all centre body.

(2) Pay commission has no state representation.

(3) Veto to centre in GST council.

**Way Forward**

(1) Form inclusive bodies.

(2) Subsidiarity principle be followed

We need to ensure 'Team India' approach to achieve fruits of 'Amrit Kaal'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Supreme Court in its recent judgement threw light on 'glaring' condition of prisoners and criminal justice system.

Legal aid to prisoners (A39)

Effective investigation ← Directions → Reduce undertrial prisoners

↓

Bail as norm and jail as exception

## Underlying challenges in criminal justice system

(A) Procedural lapses

(1) Poor investigation techniques (Prakash Singh case direction vaguely implemented).

(2) Chain of custody distorted so 'delaying tactics' by defence.

(3) Excessive adjournments by courts

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg. Norm of max. 3 adjournment followed in only 11% cases.

④ Jail as norm and bail as exception in reality.

Eg. 80% undertrial prisoners opposed to 11% in UK.

Ⓑ Systemic Issues

⑤ Police brutalities resulting in custodial deaths.

⑥ Lack of proper training to police personnel. (Only 31% trained in HR)

⑦ Structural loopholes in the criminal codes.

Eg. Murder v/s Culpable homicide

## Multi pronged approach to address issue

Ⓐ Systemic changes

① New codes be airtight with less loopholes.

② Police training in investigation techniques (innovation needed)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Strict implementation of 'bail as norm' principle.

(B) Legal changes

(4) Minimum adjournments possible to reduce judicial pendency

(5) Proper and effective legal aid to undertrials (Nyaya Mitra)

(C) Procedural changes

(6) Use of AI, etc to adjudicate simple cases

(7) Encourage use of ADR and Lok Adalats.

(D) Others

(8) Use of CCTV in prisons and police station

(9) Video vizes when conducting investigation as in USA.

Recent, Model Prison Code and Criminal Law amendments provide ray of hope in enforcing rights of undertrial prisoners which as pivotal. (Hussainara Khatoon case).

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 2nd house of Indian Parliament giving it bicameral outlook.

It is seen as 'check' on unbridled powers of Lok Sabha's majoritarian government.

**Rajya Sabha : reviewing chamber**

(1) Equal powers in ordinary bills so hold government accountable.

(2) Scrutinise bills and their impact on various facets of governance.
Eg. POCA bill sent to standing comm.

(3) Hold debates to demand transparency in government functioning and policy making.
Eg. Adjournment motion to discuss Pakistan skirmish

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Reject bills that are against constitutionalism.
Eg. Land Acquisition Bill, 2011

⑤ Represent the demands of minority state governments

⑥ Approval mandatory in case of ordinary or amendment bill.

Although, there have been instances where this vision has be manipulated with:

① Bipartisan outlook → Lower House represent government
→ Upper House represent opposition.

② Unitary outlook → Lower House unitary
→ Upper House federal.

③ Instances of provisions 'gobbled up' in money bills to supercede Rajya Sabha scrutiny.

This rivalrous nature can hamper the 'sanctity of parliament' as temple of laws.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Rajya Sabha failures

1. White elephant: represent retired, lost politicians.
2. Unable to act as review chamber: 42nd CAA passed.
3. Reduced sitting days and efficiency only 34% as per PRS legislative

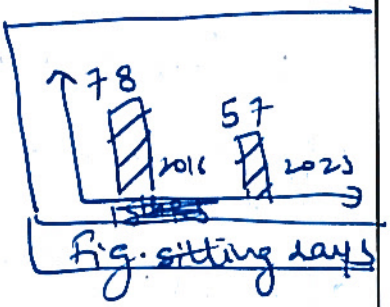


Fig. sitting days

4. Joint sitting in case of ordinary bills adds to issue. (Art 108)

## Way forward

1. Follow US practise where equal state representation in Senate.
2. Domicile criteria be brought back (Sarkaria Commission)
3. Clarity in Money Bill definition (Art 110)

Rajya Sabha is the 'balancing wheel of legislative federalism' and needs to be empowered.

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

During launch of Swacch Bharat Mission 2.0. Honourable PM lauded the people for their immense contribution in SBM's success highlighting role of 'Jan' (people) in governance.

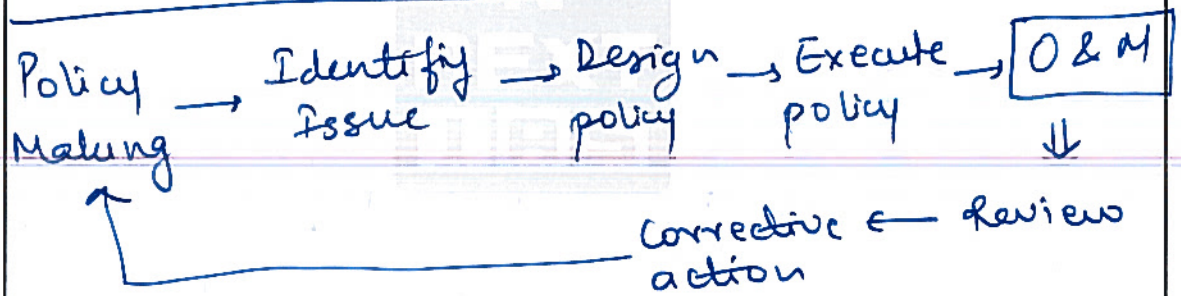



Fig. Importance of O&M (operation & maintenance)

Role of collective action in sustainability of govt. initiatives

(1) Uphold transperancy of government Eg: Social Audits.

(2) Ensure inclusive policy design to avoid exclusion errors.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Execution efficiency by enforcing 'checks & balance' mechanism.

(4) Expose corruption, nexus, defrauding & linkages, if any.
Eg: Use of RTI to expose MGNREGA scam

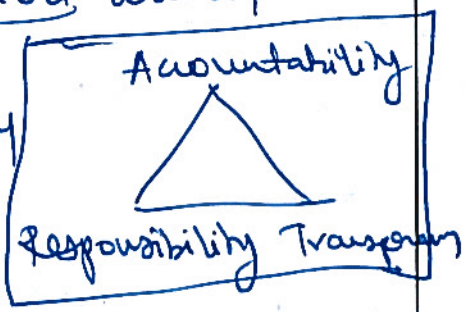
(5) Creation of ends-means chain to ensure goal clarity and achievement.

(6) Participatory approach sign of good governance.

## Role of community ownership

(1) Sense of identification always dear.

(2) Ensure ART of policy




(3) Emotional and psychological connect is always long-term tool.

(4) Self-responsible to avoid damages to structural infrastructure.
Eg: Jhuware Bazaar collective ownership model.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Case study : Swacch Bharat Abhiyaan

It focused on collective action by involving local government in implementation.

SBM Rankings acted as 'push' to achieve best results.

Emotional appeal through jingles, nationalism stayed with people.

Behavioural changes coupled with structural efficiencies led to success of movement.

## Way forward

1. Empower grassroot democracy
2. Minimum govt. Maximum Governance
3. Encourage Citizen charter, Social Audit for accountability.

'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' can be achieved with collective stride towards 'Amrit Kaal'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Increasing instances of direct benefit transfers to women just before election sparked debate about impact of freebies on election & governance process.

**Difference between freebies and welfare measures**

| Freebies | Welfare Measures |
|---|---|
| (1) Direct benefit without capacity development (Free cookers) | (1) Focus on capacity building (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana) |
| (2) Short term measure | (2) Long term measure. |
| (3) Politically motivated at times | (3) Focus on role as 'welfare state' (A-38) |

Candidates must not write on this margin

| | |
|---|---|
| (4) Fiscal impact on govt. finances | (4) Related development benefits achieved. |
| (5) Narrow in scope | (5) Wider objectives |
| (6) Regressive step | (6) Progressive step. |
| (7) Legally challenged or restrained | (7) Legally encouraged |

## Impact of freebies on governance

(A) Economic

(1) Fiscal imbalances in budget and stress on borrowings - (Economy affected)

(2) Lesser space for socio-economic welfare measures. (crowding out)

(B) Social

(3) Make people lazy and dependent on govt. freebie (effectiveness affected)

(4) short term and thus no

Candidates must not write on this margin

progressive devl of society (empowering X)

(5) cognitive conditioning of voters in regressive way (Vote for Note)

(C) Political

(6) Against 'free and fair election' which is basic structure (legality questioned)

(7) No thought in policy making → no innovation to eliminate social inequalities - (creative aspect absent)

(D) Others

(8) Participatory governance negated

(9) No accountability & transparency towards role in social development.

The "purpose" of freebies need to be reimagined. We should teach them 'how to fish' rather than provide them a fish'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India spends only 0.8% of its GDP on research & innovation which is 'glaringly low' for its aspiration to be 'developed country' by 2047 (Economic Survey 23)

**Numerous Institutions**

1. ISRO
2. DRDO
3. CSIR
4. BIRAC
5. ICAR

⇓

Siloed working so lack integrated approach leading to slower developments

**Structural Barriers**

1. Politicised appointment
2. Poor incentives so Brain Drain
3. Mediocre tools and equipments for R&D.
4. Import dependence for technology, raw material (CAPF)
5. Red tapism due to bureaucratic interferences.
6. Funding constraints

Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent formation of Anusandhan National Research Foundation seen as step to alleviate these challenges.

## Role of ANRF

(1) Independent functioning ensured through new rules brought in.

(2) Integrated approach by creating platform where all institutes disseminate knowledge.

(3) Democratising knowledge by 'One Nation, One Subscription' model

(4) Newer funding avenues created by allowing private sector participation (PPP Models → NSDL, ENSPACE)

(5) Global partnerships, tech transfer as objective for medium term.

(6) 'Creative Economy' by focusing on reorientation of children towards research in schools.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Grants, honorary scholarships to researchers to avoid brain drain.

(8) Patent norms strengthened and focus on 'commercializing' ideas through incubation.

Although, need of the hour is to ensure that ANRF not cog in the wheel but breaker of wheel of red-tape, policy paralysis and structural dogma.

It should be understood that ANRF not panacea and we need to

- Increase funding to R&D project
- Incentivise people to opt for research
- Create world class infrastructure for research

A world class research facility with all the advanced facility would go a long way in our endeavour.

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

Reciprocal tariffs by USA and China seen by many as start of Trade War 2.0 with significant global impact.

India → US, China } both strategically important ⇒ Balancing Act will need use of strategic diplomacy

## Potential challenges to India

1. To balance conflicting partners with divergent interests. [JAI v/s RIC]
2. May have to choose sides (against philosophy of non-alignment)
3. Pressure to act against other party (strategic autonomy at test)
4. Face some heat in 'global burning'. Eg. Tariff on India too by USA

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Diplomatic dilemma

- USA (tech transfer, export destination)
- China (neighbour, import dependence)

(6) Russian angle : long time ally which is pro-China → can affect relations.

## Potential opportunity for India

(1) 'Multipolarity' principle advanced when global hegemons weakened.

(2) Can act as mediator in issue.

(3) Can take crucial position in global supply chain after Chinese retrieval.

(4) Stronger position to negotiate with both on key issue

- USA (Technology transfer through I-CET)
- China (De-escalation)

(5) Form minilateral alliances with France, Japan, etc. to ensure power dynamics.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## How should India navigate rivalry?

(1) De-hyphenation approach towards US and China.

(2) Maintain strategic autonomy and not succumb to pressure.

(3) 'Apda mai Avsar' principle be kept in mind.

(4) Strong stand in line with philosophy of 'Vasudhava Kutumbakam' (avoid issue escalation)

(5) Balancing act by using global institutions, strengthening bilateral partnerships with both.

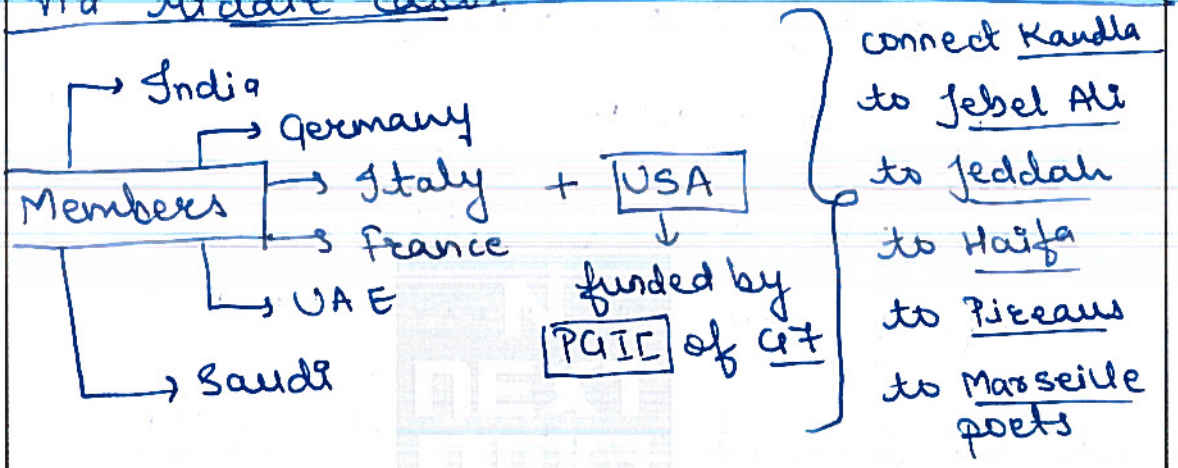
Like S. Jaishankar said, "India believes in strategic autonomy when it comes to international diplomacy. We are not buoyed by any coercion".

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत-मिडिल ईस्ट-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा (IMEC) की शुरुआत भारत की कनेक्टिविटी कूटनीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण 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

IMEC was launched at G20 Summit to connect India to Europe via Middle East.




## Strategic relevance of IMEC vis-a-vis BRI

(1) Connectivity to Middle East and Europe → both strategically important → BRI unable to reach Middle east.

(2) Strong funding partner through PGII (G7) → BRI solely by China

(3) Collective partnership reflected from launch at G20 → BRI has 'Chinese Big Brother' attitude.

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④ Part of Supply chain resilience and 'China +1' principle → BRI to assert Chinese hegemony

⑤ Strategic autonomy of every member disputed → Chinese 'debt trap diplomacy' through BRI seen as neo-imperialism.

⑥ Enhance role of India in global supply chain to counter China.

⑦ Energy needs and export markets of India broadened → BRI hampered northward movement in this aspect

⑧ Stronger partnership in Middle East which is 'geopolitically' very strategic for India.

## Challenges in IMEC

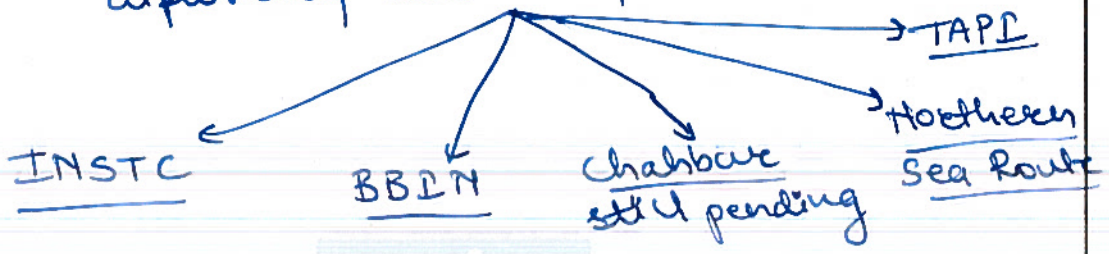
① Tensions in Middle east
↳ Israel - Iran skirmishes
↳ Hezbollah, Hamas, Houthi creating instability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Israel, Greece still not members.

(3) Implementation challenges as external funding (PGII) → dependence created.

(4) Previous instances of connectivity diplomacy not very successful.




## Way forward

(1) Institutional framework for better accountability → joint working group.

(2) Written commitments from members about work progress.

(3) Piecemeal approach → start usage as and when milestone achieved.

Thus, launch of IMEC is a huge opportunity for India to better its strategic relations in Middle East and Europe.

*Space for Rough Work*

*Space for Rough Work*

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## महत्वपूर्ण 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।