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NEXT IAS

AIM - MTS (2025)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : MTS2503 **Test No. : 03**

Name of Candidate: Darshana singh Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : AIM25GCA1018 Start Time 11:30 End Time 2:45

Date of Examination: 04/07/25 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: .....

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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

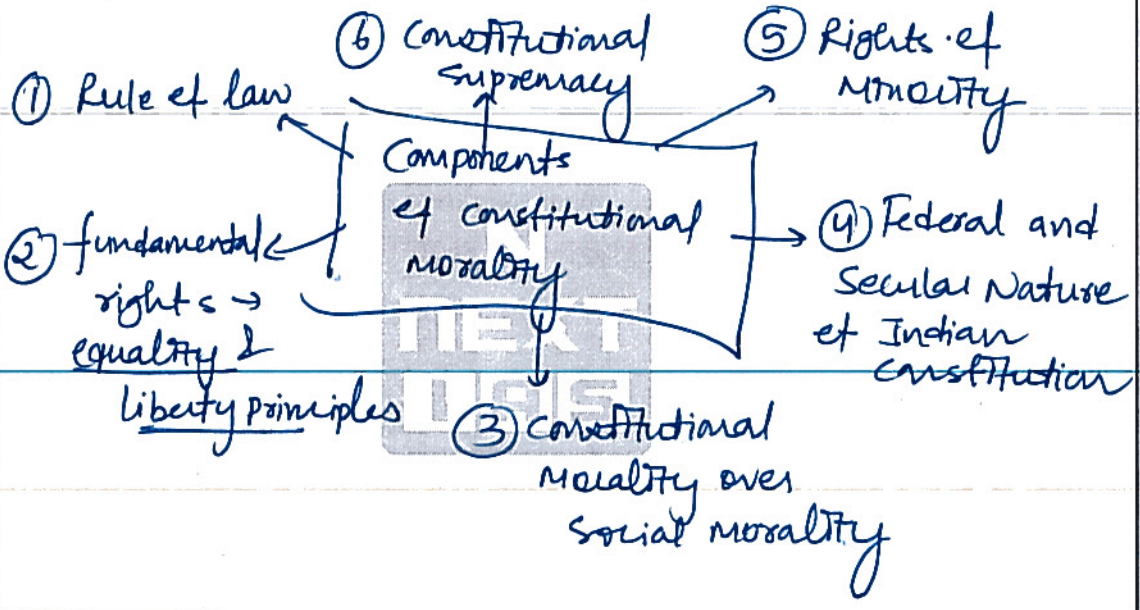

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1. संवैधानिक नैतिकता क्या है? समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) का कार्यान्वयन भारतीय संविधान में निहित संवैधानिक नैतिकता के दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक संरेखित है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is constitutional morality? How far does the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) align with the vision of constitutional morality as encompassed in the Indian Constitution? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

In Manoj Narula case, Supreme Court held that Constitutional Morality means 'bowing down to the norms of constitution and upholding them in the letter and spirit of constitution'



Implementation of UCC align with vision of constitutional morality :-

(1) DPSP as moral responsibility of the State, Article 44 uphold the formulation of a uniform civil code for the country.

(2) Gender Equality - by providing rights to

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women belonging to all religion in terms of adoption, marriage and inheritance

(3) Secular nature of Indian constitution (SR Bommai case - part of Basic structure Doctrine) and upholds equal rights regardless of religious principles.

(4) Social morality in terms of religion based practices can be countered with a uniform code

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Uniform civil code against the vision of constitutional morality :-

(1) Minority rights enshrined in the Article 25-28 and Article 30 for self governance of personal practices.

(2) It may lead to majoritarianism and exclusion of tribal rights (e.g. community living etc.)

~~For~~ Law commission has recommended for a piecemeal approach by codifying the personal laws then community participation for the formulation of a uniform code aligning with constitutional morality

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2. भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान किस प्रकार करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

Article 105 Grants certain privileges to the Members of parliament to empower their Participation by Offering them the freedom of speech & Expression in the parliamentary Proceedings

Privilege motion in the Indian parliament :-

(1) Any member can raise a privilege motion in the parliamentary regarding breach of their privileges and Obstructing their functioning and participation in parliamentary discussion

(2) It provides legal and civil immunity to the MPs from their actions in the parliament

(3) A privilege motion can be raised against a Member who has breached the Privilege of an MP.

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(4) The motion is brought to the attention of the Speaker who then ~~for~~ accepts it and forwards it to the Committee of Privileges for examination and further enquire.

Committee of privileges examine and deal with privilege motion

(1) Recieve the motion from the speaker

(2) Examines the merit of the motion based on the Rule & conduct of business of the house.

(3) Inquires by examining relevant Members and facts of the case

(4) A report is formed which is submitted to the Presiding officer to decide upon the motion

Privilege motion is a unique device to ensure the democratic process of parliamentary discussion.

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3. संविधान का अनुच्छेद 143 राष्ट्रपति संदर्भ तंत्र के माध्यम से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार प्रदान करता है। इस प्रावधान के अंतर्गत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार के महत्व और दायरे की जांच कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Article 143 of the Constitution confers advisory jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court through a presidential reference mechanism. Examine the significance and scope of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under this provision. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Article 143 contains the provision for advisory jurisdiction, the recent reference made by the hible president in relation to Governer's power case demonstrates its significance.

Scope of Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction:-

(1) The president can make reference to the Supreme Court regarding legal advise & on various issues.

(2) Pre-constitutional treaties are exempted from this provision.

(3) The advise of Supreme Court is not binding on the president.

(4) Constitutional bench of 5 judges is required for the advisory jurisdiction.

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Significance of Advisory jurisdiction:-

(1) It plays an important in the the interpretation of constitutional provisions.

(2) Supreme courts plays the role of legal counsel to the president - for important national issues.

e.g.: Reference made on the Ramjanmbhoomi Case

(3) Coperation with the executive and judiciary

e.g.: Third judges case was a reference made by president regarding Independence of judiciary

(4) It also helps in resolving the conflicts between the state and centre with legal inputs.

e.g.: reference made on kerala's land acquisition bill.

Supreme court's role as the upholder of the values of constitution is reinstated using the advisory jurisdiction.

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4. भारत और ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्राध्यक्ष की शक्तियों की तुलना कीजिए। उनकी भूमिकाएं किस प्रकार उनकी संबंधित प्रणालियों के संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को प्रतिबिंबित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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 and UK follow the principle of parliamentary democracy, however the Monarch serve as the head of state in UK, while the president is an elected head in case of India, making India a Republican democracy.

Role of head of state in India & UK reflecting the constitutional Principles :-

India	UK
(1) The president of India is the elected head and has Constitution-ally mandated powers in the Republican democracy [Constitutional supremacy]	(1) UK follows the Principles of Parliamentary Sovereignty hence the role of monarch is more symbolic in nature
(2) The president of India as the head of state was result of the Nationalist struggle and vision	(2) The Glorious revolution of 1688 mandated the Separation of Monarchy from the

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of Indian constitution to make India into a Republic	state, making it a ceremonial position
(3) The president of India has special legislative and executive powers, provided in the constitution, working on the aid of Council of ministers e.g.) Passing of bills require president's assent.	(3) The head of state in UK donot enjoy such powers due to strict separation of legislative powers
(4) President also has power in appointing various important heads e.g.) UPSC Commission, Election Commission and CAG	(4) The head of state in UK is also separated from the executive functions of the state

Inspired from westminster model of democracy, the evolution of president's office in India is sui-generis in its nature & character.

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5. स्वतंत्रता के बाद से, संसद सदस्यों (एमपी) की बदलती सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ भारतीय संसद की संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है। भारत में प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की समग्र गुणवत्ता पर इस बदलाव के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Since Independence, the composition of the Indian Parliament has undergone a significant change with the changing socio-economic profile of the Members of Parliament(MPs). Analyse the impact of this shift on the overall quality of representative democracy in India.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

With the formation of 18th loksabha with its diverse representation of various socio-economic background represents the maturity and representative nature of Indian democracy.

Significant change in socio economic profile of MP since independence :-

(1) **Gender-based representation** - Since independence the participation of women has increased to **14%** in the parliament.

e.g. Nari-Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam for 33% reservation of women.

(2) **Caste representation** - Affirmative action and reservation of seats has increase the participation the Dalit and other marginalised section.

(3) **Class representation** - Since independence, other than zamindar based classes and landlords, the Indian parliament

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also has representation from new middle class → Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers.

Impact of this shift on overall quality of representative democracy

(1) Discussion on public issues concerning marginalised communities
e.g. Mandal commission & OBC reservation during Janata party government.

(2) Presence of a strong opposition to scrutinise the executive actions
e.g. Discussion over covid pandemic and the plight of migrant workers,

Challenges on a truly representative democracy

(1) As per the report of ADR, 93% of the MPs in 18th loksabha were 'Crorepatis' (against 88% in 17th loksabha) ⇒ increase use of muscle and money power

(2) Criminalisation of politics → PRS → 5% chance of winning of a clean candidate v/s 13% chance for a convicted/criminal case pending candidate.

(3) Delay in implementing the 33% representation of women in parliament.

Despite the persistance issues on representation, the decentralisation of powers through 73rd and 74th amendment has made India a truly representative democracy

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6. संविधान सभा में महिला संस्थापकों के योगदान और उनके नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण ने भारत के संवैधानिक विमर्श को आकार दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

Representation of founding mothers in the Constituent assembly like Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Hansa mehta played an important role in Providing the feminist perspective that shaped Indias Constitutional discource.

Role of founding mothers in constituent assembly :-

(1) **Democratic representation** → motivated the future discourse of women representation in the Parliament and local governance institutions

e.g. 73rd CAA ensured 33% representation of women in the Panchayati Raj institutions and 106th CAA gave similar reservation in the lokSabha.

(2) **Right of self-determination** - Instead of being passive recepient of social change

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the founding mother determined the course of Constitution in terms of its future evolution.

e.g.] Rajkumari Amrit Kaur supported the Hindu Code bill that gave the inheritance and equal property rights to women.

(3) Fundamental Rights and dignity of women:- Contribution of Hansa mehta in changing the UDHR declaration, equal rights for 'human' instead of man.

(4) Universal Adult franchise under Article 326 was passed without any debate in the assembly due to the efforts and active participation of women.

(5) Equal protection of law :- The notion of Substantive equality and special provisions for women and children reflect the feminist perspective of founding mothers.

The empowering role of founding mothers in Constituent assembly is a living motivation for generation of women to participate in the democracy and determine the direction of social change.

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7. "एक लोकतंत्र उतना ही मजबूत होता है जितना उसका विपक्ष।" इस संदर्भ में, लोक सभा में नेता प्रतिपक्ष की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा भारत में इस संस्था की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

After the 1st Non-confidence motion against Nehru's government, the role of opposition in democracy was highlighted by Pt. Nehru and deemed it as a very important attribute.

Role of Leader of opposition in the Loksabha :-

(1) Scrutinises the policies made by the executive and presents the alternate point of view from the public.

(2) Important role in committees like public account committee, Estimates Committee to monitor the expenditure of the Government.

(3) **Uniting the opposition** :- Role of leader of opposition in uniting various political parties and representing a strong and united front

(4) System of checks and balances on the powers of the executive

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(5) use of parliamentary devices like zero hour, question hour, Adjournment motion to ask the relevant questions ⇒ leading to transparency and accountability of the government.

Measures to enhance effectiveness of the institution

(1) Statutory powers to the leader of opposition

e.g. Expansion under [Salaries and Allowances of LoP act]

(2) Regular meetings of Parliamentary committees for constructive discussion.

(3) Non-partisan and objectivity as part of code of conduct for the leader of opposition

(4) Resources and technical support to the office of leader of opposition

To enhance the effectiveness of electoral democracy, It is important that the parliament has a strong opposition.

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8. भारत में अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान क्या हैं? न्यायिक घोषणाओं ने भारत में समानता के अधिकार और अल्पसंख्यक पहचान को सुरक्षित रखने के अधिकार के बीच संतुलन को किस प्रकार आकार दिया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

Under Article 30 the constitution provides fundamental right to the religious and linguistic minorities to establish education institutions in India.

Constitutional Provisions relation to Minority Educational institutions in India :-

(1) under Article 30, minorities are free to establish educational institutions and decide the mode of conduct to preserve their linguistic and religious heritage.

(2) Reservation policies under Article 15 & 16 are not application to the minority educational institutions.

(3) The autonomy of the institutions in terms of content ~~and~~, manner and pedagogical techniques.

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(4) It also provides for aid by the State to enhance their functioning

Judicial Pronouncements shaping balance between right to equality and preserve Minority identity in India :-

(1) [Jamia case] - SC upheld the right of Jamia as minority institution and non-applicability of ~~religious~~ reservation policies.

(2) [Aligarh case] - Equal protection of law for providing equal opportunities to the marginalised section of society upholds the Right of minority to Preserve their identity.

As per Pt. Nehru, the test of secular Character of Indian state lies on Upholding the rights of minorities.

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9. अधिकार-आधारित लोकतंत्र में, एनएचआरसी जैसी संस्थाओं को प्रतीकात्मक उपस्थिति से आगे बढ़कर वास्तविक समय प्रभाव तक विकसित होना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के मानवाधिकार ढांचे के भीतर संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

In a rights-based democracy, institutions like the NHRC must evolve beyond symbolic presence to real-time impact. In this context, discuss the structural and functional issues within India's human rights framework. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The NHRC was established under the National Human Rights Commission act to uphold the rights of citizens of the countries.

Structural issues within India's human rights framework

(1) Lack of access to justice in case of violation of fundamental rights.

(2) The NHRC lacks the administrative and resource support in addressing the vast needs of a diverse country like India.

(3) The Chairperson and Members of NHRC is often seen as retirement destination of HC & SC judges ⇒ Lacking the motivation.

functional issues within India's human Right framework :-

(1) under the executive control and lack autonomy to take actions.

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(2) Suo-moto cognizance is often delayed and less responsive ⇒ making it symbolic in nature.

e.g. Manipur case, very less cognizance of human right violation.

(3) Structured silence on the caste system often goes unaddressed due to limited capacity of NHRC.

Reforms

① Constitutional backing to NHRC

② Administrative and technical support for fulfilment of their functions.

③ vigilance and monitoring of human rights violation issues.

Evolution of NHRC beyond a symbolic presence is essential to uphold the fundamental rights of the citizens.

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10. परिसीमन 'एक नागरिक, एक वोट' के विचार को मान्यता देता है, लेकिन इसके निहितार्थ संघवाद के सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ जाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Delimitation upholds the idea of 'one citizen, one vote', but its implications go against the principles of federalism. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Delimitation is the process of redrawing of territorial boundaries to reflect the proportional representation by the MPs and MLAs, upholding the idea of one citizen, one vote

Delimitation process upholding one citizen one vote

(1) Smaller constituencies for effective representation

(2) local demands and upliftment of the regional parties and their political leaders.

(3) Administrative and governance efficiency

Against the principles of federalism :-

(1) Supports population growth indirectly

e.g. Performance of southern states as better is controlling population growth

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(2) The delimitation Commission has nominal Participation from the States, going against the spirit of federalism.

(3) Against the regional diversity of the states

(4) Supports bigger states in terms of National representation in loksabha

eg:] UP has 180 loksabha seats.

Reforms → (1) Other than population Criteria, Income distance, tax efforts can be included in dilineation of territories

(2) Role of state representatives on the delimitation Commission

Cooperative federalism should be practiced while making the decisions impacting the federal structure and balance

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11. विपक्ष शासित राज्यों में राज्यपालों की भूमिका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में विवाद का विषय रही है। आलोचनात्मक रूप से चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार राज्यपाल का अतिक्रमण राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति को चुनौती देता है तथा ऐसे संघर्षों को कम करने के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय सुझाएँ। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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 recent deadlock between the ~~Centre~~ state and the Governor of Tamil Nadu is an example of the persisting tension between the role of Governors in opposition rule state in centre-state relation.

Governor role's overreach as a challenge to the position of state government :-

(1) Acting as the centre's agent, in opposition ruled state, this power can be partisanry in nature reflecting political motivations and lacking objectivity.

(2) **Abuse of power** - use of **pocket veto** to supersede the legislative powers of the State governments.

(3) **Administrative inefficiency** - Role of Governor as chancellor and tension over the appointment of vice chancellor of

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inquisitions can lead to inefficiency in the administrative machinery.

(4) Ambiguity in discretion - use of discretionary powers apart from the mandated in constitution is also held by the Supreme Court as overreach

eg:] Govt. of NCT of Delhi case → Supreme court held the primacy of CM in legislation.

(5) President's rule → To obstructs the functioning of State governments based on the government's report.

Safeguards to mitigate such conflicts :-

(1) Supreme court judgement in the recent Tamil Nadu case held that the Governor should return the bill / provide assent to the bill within a timelimit frame.

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(2) Sarkaria commission → (a) fixing of tenure, and removal rules to reduce the role of centre's arbitrarian on appointment.

(b) Appointment of the Governer should be based on consultation with the Chief minister of state government.

(3) Punchi commission → The discretionary powers of the Governer should be in accordance to the constitution.

(4) Judicial review → In SR Bommai case, Supreme court held that the Governor's discretion in advising for president's rule can be questionary in the court.

floor test, approval from parliament as basis tenets for imposing the rule of president.

(5) Cooperative federalism - Enhancing the role of platforms like Interstate councils for Cooperation between the state and Central government

Federalism is a part of Basic structure of Constitution and Governor should play the role of bridging the Gap between centre and state in a non-partisan Manner.

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12. राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि के बावजूद, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों (ईडब्ल्यूआर) को प्रभावी भागीदारी और नेतृत्व में बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, ईडब्ल्यूआर के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें तथा लिंग-समावेशी जमीनी स्तर पर शासन को सक्षम बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite increased political representation, Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions continue to face barriers to effective participation and leadership. In this context, discuss the challenges EWRs face and suggest reforms needed to enable gender-inclusive grassroots governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

More than 21 states have increased the reservation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions to 50%, despite increase representation, Certain barrier lies on their participation and leadership.

Challenges face by Elected women Representatives :-

(1) **Sarpanch patis** - Symbolic role of women in the institution, in terms of decision making powers and participation in discussion.

(2) **Domestic role** - Role of women in the household. Chores and sexual division of Labor at home.

e.g. Time use survey ⇒ 17% of women's time spent on household activity.

(3) **Purdah system** - In rural setting women are often expected to practice purdah

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from the village elders, limiting their leadership role.

(4) [Muscle and money power] - use of muscle power in the politics also demotivates women from joining political parties and taking part in the election process

(5) [Education] - lack of education among women (66% as compared to national average of 74% & 84% among men) also limit their capabilities.

(6) [Awareness of rights] - women candidates lack the awareness of their rights and responsibilities as elected representatives.

(7) [Male dominated Bureaucracy] - lack of women staff may also limit their representation in the village panchayats

[Reforms to enable gender-inclusive grassroot governance]:-

(1) [Women empowerment] - Through education, health care measures, safety of women at workplaces to enable women for participation

e.g. Beti Bachao Beti padhao, Mahtari vandan Yojana (Chhattisgarh)

Candidates must not write on this margin

and Mission Shakti.

(2) Reforms in Panchayati Raj Institutions :-

Manishankar Aiyar committee on PRI reforms, based Big Bang approach (Kerala Model)

↳ (a) Panchayat ombudsman (to register compaints directly & discrimination faced by EWRs)

↳ (b) Code of Ethics for Bureaucracy

↳ Role as facilitator of women representatives, telling them about their rights.

↳ (c) Separate cadre for panchayats

↳ to support women with resources and technical expertise to take swift and efficient decision.

(3) Role of social media and community Participation for raising awareness and and conducting workshops.

e.g. Panchayat series demonstrated the Prevalence of sarpanch patis

Apart from legal and administrative interventions, behavioral change is necessary to empower women and enable gender inclusive governance [SDG-5]

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13. फ्रांस में अर्ध-राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच सत्ता-साझाकरण का एक विशिष्ट मॉडल प्रस्तुत करती है। इस मॉडल की तुलना भारत की संसदीय प्रणाली से कीजिए, जिसमें कार्यकारी स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक द्वारा प्रदत्त संवैधानिक सुरक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The semi-presidential system in France presents a distinct model of power-sharing between the President and Prime Minister. Compare this model with India's parliamentary system, with emphasis on the constitutional safeguards each offers to ensure executive stability.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Semi presidential system of France offers a power sharing mechanism between the President and prime Minister, while the Constitution of India provides for an elected head of State and prime minister

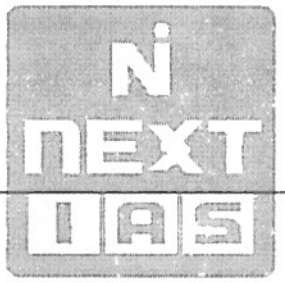
In India's Parliamentary system

↳ PM is the head of government while president is the head of State.

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14. मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता संबंध भारत की संवैधानिक यात्रा की एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए अक्सर न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधनों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

The Fundamental rights (Article 12-35) given in part III and the Directive principles of state policy (Article 36-51) in part IV provide for legal and socio-economic rights respectively which are often enforced through judicial interventions and constitutional amendments

Judicial interventions in the evolving relationship of Fundamental Rights and DPSPs :-

(1) **Upholding of fundamental Rights** - Supreme Court intervenes under Article 32 (writ jurisdiction to uphold the fundamental Rights in front of the DPSP.

e.g.) Keshavanand Bharti case - SC held that basic structure doctrine should not be ~~done~~ altered to enforce DPSP

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Harmonious construction of FR and DPSP as part of Basic structure of the Constitution.

e.g. Minerva mills case - Struck down the 42nd Amendment that allowed the legislature to breach FR of 14 & 19 to implement any DPSP.

(3) However, Supreme Court held that 39(b) and 39(c) can be implemented over FR of Article 14 & 19 → To implement Socio-economic equality

(4) Judicial review - SC held in IR coelho case that despite the protection given to 9th schedule, Judicial review can be done if the amendment is breaching Basic structure doctrine.

Constitutional amendments :-

(1) 1st Amendment Act inserted 9th schedule to implement the socio-economic justice and to protect them against FR of Article 14 & 19

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(2) 86th constitutional amendment Act to expand the definition of Right to education

Article 21A → fr 6-14 years,
Article 45 → fr <6 years } → holistic development of children as State responsibility

(3) Fundamental rights protection → Fundamental Rights are given in Article 14-35, but to enable people to access this right, [Article 39A] was added fr [Equal justice and legal aid]

↳ Complete socio-economic justice

(4) 44th constitutional Amendment Act removed right to property as a FR to a legal right under Article 300A, to implement distribution of resources (39(b)) and limit concentration of resources (39(c))

A fine balance of FR and DPSP through Judicial intervention and constitutional amendment can ensure to fulfil the vision of constitution makers

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15. उच्च सदन की परिकल्पना एक समीक्षा सदन के रूप में की गई थी, न कि निचले सदन के प्रतिद्वंद्वी के रूप में। इस वक्तव्य के आलोक में, क्या आपको लगता है कि समकालीन भारतीय राजनीति में राज्य सभा इस दृष्टिकोण को पूरा कर रही है?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

The bicamerality of the Indian parliament and the Rajya Sabha serves as a reviewing chamber by representing the interest of the states.

Upper as a reviewing chamber in Indian polity :-

(1) Coextensive powers to the loksabha - Similar powers in deciding for the legislation offering due diligence and representing the interest of states except money bills

(2) It can recommend for All India Judicial services

(3) The selection process for the Rajya sabha members is indirect while loksabha member is

Candidates must not write on this margin

direct shows that it was not designed to be the rival of Loksabha.

(4) The nominated members from different fields of literature, art provides diverse perspective on reviewing the legislations

(5) Continuous house of Rajyasabha Provides stability in the times of political turmoil.

e.g. Early dissolution of Loksabha.

(6) Emergency — approval of Rajya sabha is mandatory if the lower house is not functioning

(7) Rajya Sabha can review the condition and bring resolution to provide powers to the Parliament on ~~[illegible]~~ making laws on state subject

e.g. Water (Pollution Control) Act.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Diminishing role of Rajya sabha

① Majority of the ruling Party in both houses is antithetical to its powers as a review chamber

② Politically motivated disruptions disrupt the functioning of Rajya Sabha.

③ Compromised role in representing the issues of the state.

④ Limited role in money bill and voting for demand of grants.

⑤ Rajya sabha is often used by Parties to seat the MPs who have lost Loksabha elections.

Despite the limitation, Role of Rajya Sabha remains important in terms of it review powers and representing the federal interests.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारतीय संविधान में नियंत्रण और संतुलन के सिद्धांत को अक्सर विधायी और कार्यकारी क्षेत्रों में न्यायपालिका की बढ़ती भूमिका द्वारा चुनौती दी जाती है। कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विभिन्न अंगों के बीच कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण पर इसके प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The principle of checks and balances in the Indian Constitution is often challenged by the judiciary's expanding role in legislative and executive domains. Highlighting the reasons, assess its impact on the functional separation between various organs.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The principle of checks and balances in the Indian Constitution is to ~~[illegible]~~ limit the arbitrary powers of any one organ of judiciary, executive and legislature, however, it can be challenged due to expanding role of judiciary.

Reasons for checks and balances

① The separation of powers in Indian constitution is not absolute

② Rule of Law → to ensure effective check for upholding the principle of rule of law

③ Constitutional Morality → To implement Constitutionalism in letter and spirit

④ Fundamental Rights - To make sure that State doesnot take arbitrary action and infringe fundamental rights of citizens. e.g. Article 32 provides for writ jurisdiction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Positive impact of judicial intervention :-

1. Expansion of the fundamental rights.
   - e.g. Article 21 → expansive definition
     - ↳ Right to privacy – Puttaswamy case
     - ↳ Right to speedy trial – Hussainara Khatoon case
     - ↳ Right to livelihood → Olga Tellis case
2. Fairness of Law and principle of natural justice
   - e.g. Maneka Gandhi case → Due process of Law
3. Upholding minority rights.
   - e.g. Triple Talaq case → led to legislative intervention.
4. Supreme court guidelines serve as a template for the legislative process of social change.
   - e.g. Vishaka case led to Prevention of Sexual harassment act
5. Judicial review → part of Basic Structure to check the arbitrary administrative and legislative action of action
   - e.g. IR coelho case

Candidates must not write on this margin

Negative impact of Judicial intervention :-

① Infringes the separation of powers between Judiciary and executive enshrined in Article 51
[Judicial overreach]

② Lack of Technical expertise can also lead to harming public interest by Bureaucratic delays and inefficiency.

e.g.] Closing down of Tamil Nadu Steelite plant

③ Judiciary can take the role of judge, Jury and executioner in their own case → against Principles of Natural justice.

e.g.] NJAC case, and lacking reforms on the collegium system.

④ Hinders the Public mandate ⇒ Judges are not public representatives.

Judicial restraint should be exercise by the Judiciary to uphold the Constitutional principles

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. चुनाव प्रक्रिया की विश्वसनीयता चुनाव आयोग की स्वायत्तता और तटस्थता पर निर्भर करती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग चुनावी लोकतंत्र में जनता का विश्वास बनाए रखने में विश्वसनीयता के मुद्दों का सामना कर रहा है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The credibility of the electoral process rests on the autonomy and neutrality of the Election Commission. Do you think the Election Commission of India is facing credibility issues in sustaining public trust in electoral democracy? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Free and Fair elections form the bed rock of the Indian democracy and part of Basic Structure doctrine. The credibility of the electoral process is determined by the Neutrality and autonomy of the Election Commission

[Credibility issues faced by the Elections Commission of India] :-

(1) The appointment process of Chief Election Commissioner is criticised for being favouring to the executive.

[selection committe → Prime Minister, leader of Opposition, union minister nominated by PM]

against the SC judgement to have CJI on the committee ⇒ Perceived Partisanship on the appointment by public.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) **EVMs** - The authenticity of the voting machines and the tampering possibilities is often pointed out by the Opposition parties.

(3) **Electoral rolls** - Recent changes made on the compilation of voter identities also question the credibility of ECI.

e.g.7 Bihar Electoral rolls → burden on the voter to prove citizenship by producing related documents.

(4) **Returning officers** - The political impact on the officers appointed by ECI on election duty is also critiqued by the public

e.g.7 Recent case when the RO was caught tampering with results on the CCTV Camera.

Suggestion for Reforms :-

(1) Transparency in the appointment process of CEC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Tenure security to other election Commissoners as well.

(3) Election process → Increase cross-verification of the VVPATs (Currently only 5 in one Constituency.

↓ Strict action against the Booth Capturing and other process undermining the trust of public.

(4) Strict monitory of the model code of Conduct and legal backing to give more powers to the EC.

e.g.] cVIGIL was launched by EC for reporting of MCC violations directly by Public.

(5) Voter Awareness - Addressing the unbiased notions and fake news propaganda by the political parties.

e.g.] Initiatives like SVEEP.

Reforms in ECI are required to uphold the values of Electoral democracy and maintain public trust in the election process.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. जबकि सहकारी संघवाद संविधान के डिजाइन में निहित है, राजनीतिक विचारों ने प्रतिस्पर्धी और टकरावपूर्ण संघवाद को जन्म दिया है। भारत के संघीय ढांचे के भीतर इन प्रवृत्तियों को समेटने में संवैधानिक और संविधानेतर संस्थाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

The unique federal structure of Indian Constitution is to address the diverse regional need and promote cooperative federalism in the country. The political challenges have led to competitive and confrontational federalism.

Competitive federalism → Competition among the state to receive resources from the centre allocation.

& Confrontation federalism → The trend after the 1970's, where the growth of regional Parties like TDP, BJD, TMC demanded autonomy from the Centralisation tendency of Centre

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of constitutional institutions in reconciling these trends :-

(1) Article 263 - Interstate Council to amicable discuss the issues between the [state and centre] and [between states].

(2) [Article 279A] - formation of GST Council with state representation in the tax slabs decisions.

e.g. States have collectively 66% of voting rights in the Council.

(3) [Judiciary] - upholding the federal structure of the constitution under Basic structure Doctrine

e.g. [SR Bommai Case] - legal protection against arbitrary centre action for imposing President's rule

(4) [Role of Governor] - in bridging the [gap] between state demands and the centre's expectations

Role of Non-constitutional institutions in reconciling these trends :-

Candidates must not write on this margin

① [Niti ayog] - The governing council of Niti ayog consists of all states and enhancing cooperative federalism in socio-economic planning.

② [Political parties] - Rise of coalition politics and the regional parties has also led to cooperation between the centre and states.

e.g. BJP led NDA alliance and Congress led UPA alliance

③ [Public awareness] - large participation of public in debates through social media also demands for a cooperative approach between centre and state.

Despite these provisions, there exists friction between centre and opposition ruled states regarding resource allocation and the role of Governor.

Efficiency in governance can be only ensured through the cooperative federalism and participation of states.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. सहकारी समितियाँ भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का अभिन्न अंग हैं। बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) के सामने आने वाली शासन और स्वायत्तता की चुनौतियों की जाँच कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में पारित बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियाँ (संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023) इन मुद्दों को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Cooperative societies are integral to India's socio-economic development. Examine the governance and autonomy challenges faced by Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCSs) and discuss how the recent Multi State Cooperative Societies (Amendment Act, 2023) seeks to address these issues.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Under the 97th constitutional Amendment Act, Right to form cooperatives was recognised as a fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(c)

Cooperatives being a state subject has led to the formulation of Multi state cooperative Societies (MSCSs)

Governance and autonomy challenges faced by MSCs

1. Dual control of the state and Central government.

2. Lack of autonomy in financing and expenditure leads to their reduced role as a cooperative society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (3) over influence of the Bureaucratic machinery on the functioning

↳ (4) Lack of resources and technical expertise to regulate their own governance

↳ (5) participation from people is limited

↳ (6) Lack of administrative structure on the uniformity of laws formed by different states

Multi State Cooperative Societies (Amendment Act, 2023)

↳ (1) Brings the MSCs under the Central control

↳ (2) uniformity on the application of laws governing their administration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Autonomy to raise finances by allowing their listing on economic exchanges

(4) Providing technical and resources expertise to expand their functioning and reach.

Eg.] Sehkari Beej Samiti limited as an MSCS to provide discounted and organic seeds to the farmers.

NEXT IAS

The Maxim of "Sehkar se Sarkaar" can be realised through effective governance and financial autonomy of the Multi State Cooperative Society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की बढ़ती संख्या आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रणालीगत और प्रक्रियागत खामियों को दर्शाती है। हाल ही में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों के आलोक में, अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें तथा इस संकट से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

More than 5 lakh prisoners in India are undertrials awaiting their trial, which is a violation of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Underlying challenges :-

Systemic lapses

① Complexity of the laws.

② overburdening of the judiciary.

e.g.] More than 4.7 cr cases are pending

③ Poor access to equal justice and free legal aid.

e.g.] Irregular Lokadalats under legal services authority Act-

④ Lack of awareness of rights among undertrials.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Procedural Lapses

① SC has highlighted the increase prevalance of adjournments

② 'Bail' as the norm is not recognised in the lower judiciary.

③ Lack of special and fast track courts

[Multi-pronged approach to address the Crisis] :-

① e-courts and National Court Management System for swift discharge of cases.

② Right to speedy trial - In the Hussainara Khatoon case SC recognised this right and released 40,000 undertrials.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Reforms on the Prisons through State intervention (Prison is a state Subject)

e.g.] Model Prisons act

(4) SC has also specified the timeline under which the cases of undertrials should be decided.

(5) Infrastructure and resource betterment of the Lower judiciary to enhance their functioning.

(6) Community work Punishment and decriminalisation of petty crimes

e.g.] Jan vishwas amendment bill.

(7) In Sunil Batra case → SC gave guidelines for Prison reforms.

The issue of undertrial Prisoners is important to address for upholding the Right to human life and Dignity [Article 21]

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
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.

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-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण 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।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	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।