NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502 **Test No. : 02**

Name of Candidate: ......KIRAN·KAMATE......Mobile No. ...:..

Roll No. : ......MT25FLTRA015...... Start Time .....1:30 PM End Time.....4:40 PM

Date of Examination: .....25.06.25...... Medium : English ✓ Hindi ☐

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	सामान्य निर्देश
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.	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. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.	2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.	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. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.	4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
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.	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. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.	6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.	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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
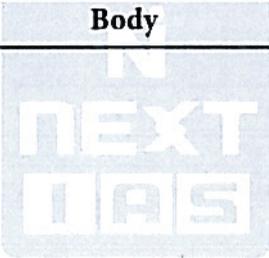
Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
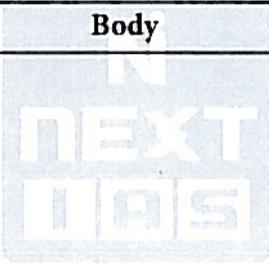
Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Constituent Assembly was a mosaic of subaltern voices including feminist perspective has shaped the constitutional discourse.

Feminist contributions and contribution to the discourse

1) Hansa Mehta
   — debates on UCC along with Pocker Sahib / Ismail Sahib
   — article 44 (Part IV)

2) Vijayalaxmi Pandit
   → international exposure led to inclusion UDHR's principles on gender
   → Article 14, 15, 16. → equality before law + opportunities

3) <u>Muttulaxmi Reddy</u>
- emphasis on education as an intrinsic right.
- Article 45.

4) <u>Rajkumari Amrit Kaur</u>
→ gender rights and UCC.

5) <u>Madam Lyngdoh</u>
- minority rights (Article 29-30)

6) <u>Sarojini Naidu</u>
<u>Sucheta Kriplani</u> } equal voting Rights

6.1 ⇒ |Article 324, 326|
6.2 ⇒ no discrimination on gender.

other provisions
- ① maternity benefits
- ② equal wages
- ③ assistance to sick/ needy (Article 42)
- ④ concentration of wealth ↓ (Art. 39)
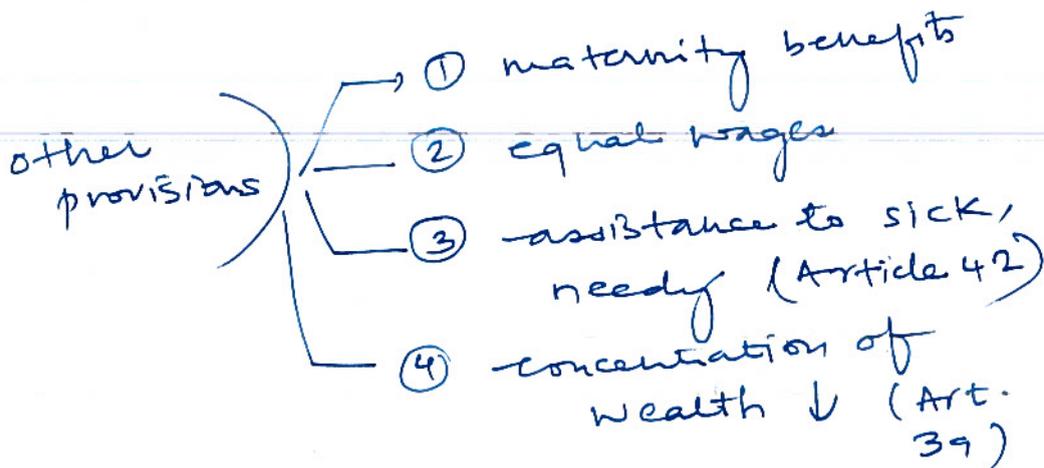
The contribution of founding mothers will be written in <u>golden words</u> for making the constitution <u>inclusive</u> and empowering.

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

<u>Article 105</u> – provides for constitutional privileges to the members of the Parliament. [1]

① <u>Privilege Motion</u>
— is involved by any Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha/R.S whenever there is a <u>breach of privilege</u> by other MP.

②

```
┌──────────────┐       ┌──────────────┐
│ Breach of    │ ────> │ brought to   │
│ privilege    │       │ the notice   │
│              │       │ of house     │
└──────────────┘       └──────────────┘
                                │
                                v
┌──────────────────┐      ╭──────────────╮
│ If approved,     │      │  Speaker/    │
│ he sends a to    │ <─── │  examines    │
│ Privilege commu. │      │  it first    │
└──────────────────┘      ╰──────────────╯
        │        │                │
        v        v                v
      R.S       LS          if dropped,
      ──        ──          no further
      10        15          action
    members   members.
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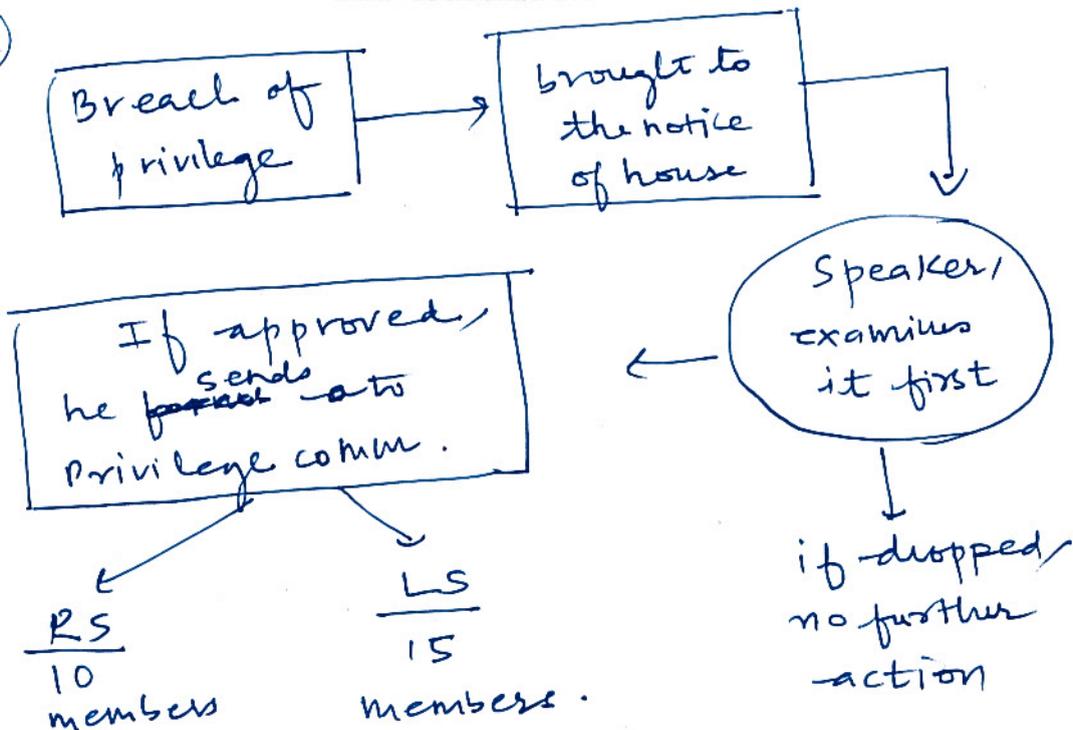
③ once the breach of privilege is established by the committee

⟹ the member of house is <u>censured</u>

↓

stands removed from the activity of house

Issues {

① <u>not codified</u>
⟹ based on <u>conventions</u>

② partisan role of Speaker / chairman
⟹ ~~usually~~ against the opposition

Thus, there is a need to codify not just for legal simplification, but for smoother, transparent functioning of the house.

Privileges forms important aspect for the functioning of MPs in exercising their duties and functions as established recently in <u>Sita Soren</u> case (2024)

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

The Indian constitution is called as Colonial Constitution by "Aryya Sengupta" for it derives it structural aspects from the GoI / 1935 (colonial legacy) and political part from British constitution.

India	UK
1) India has a parliamentary democracy with an executive head (.Prez).	1) Parliamentary democracy with constitutional ~~head~~ Monarchy
2) President is indirectly elected	2) Monarchy — with King at its head.
3) The Prime minister is the real head, de facto Ruler	3) similarly, Prime Min- -eal head,

4) PM is the leader of the govt. in the Lok Sabha	PM is the head of the <u>Commons</u>
5) PM can come from both LS/RS	necessarily from House of Commons.
6) President Reigns but doesn't Rule.	<u>Crown King</u> reigns

Indian head
→ 1) PM aids and advises the President
2) PM part of the executive as well as legislature
3) executive is <u>accountable</u> to the legislature.
→ 4) all actions of executive taken in the name of President.

British head
1) Parliamentary supremacy.
2) PM decides the decisions of executive (w/o Monarch)
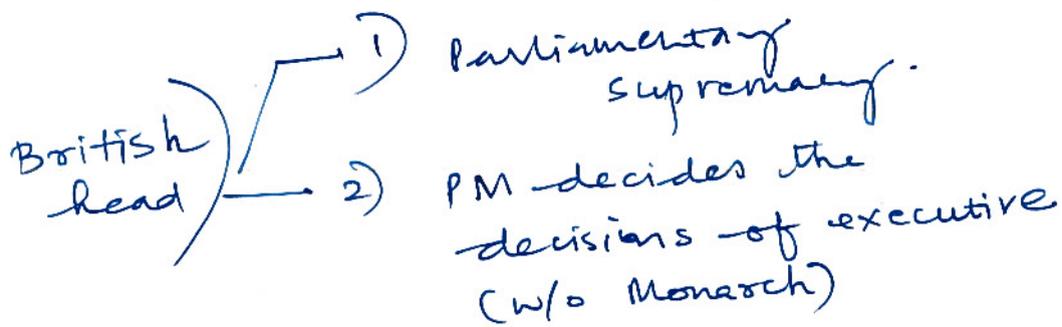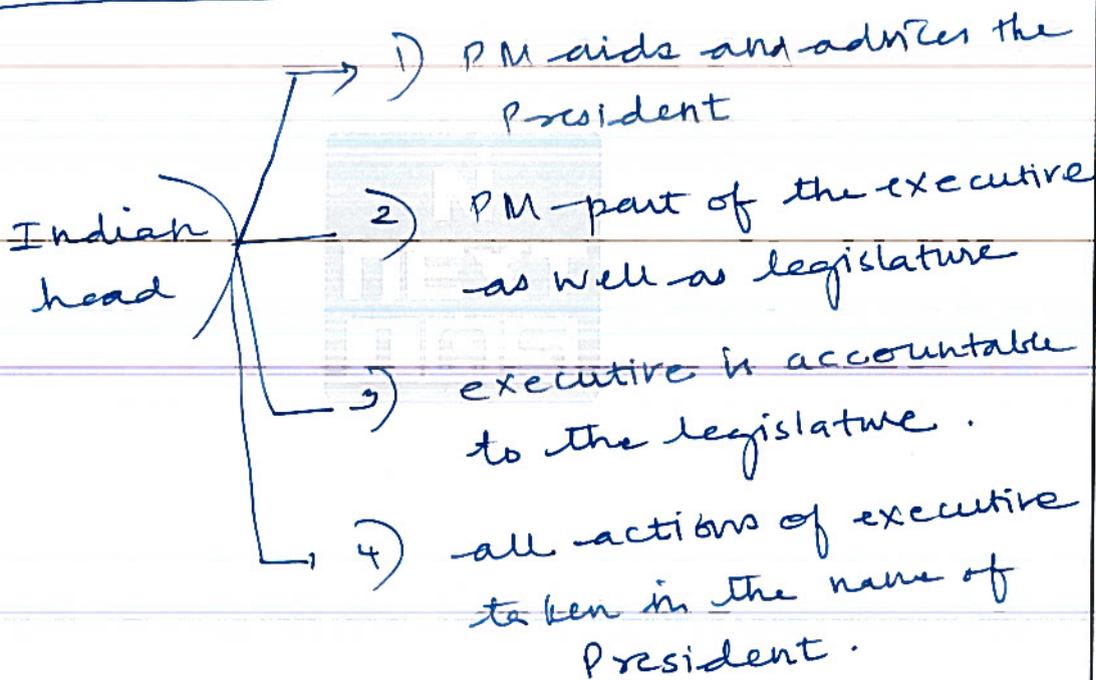
➤ Thus, UK and Indian heads of the state are similar in most sense, differing only in some functions..

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The leader of Opposition was first recognised in 1967 and officially in 1973 through the parliamentary Resolution -

Role of LoP in LS.

① holding the government accountable

② executive accountability to the parliament

③ ensuring informed debates

④ correcting and value adding to the debates / laws.

⑤ cooperation in times of National crisis

⑥ All party delegation (Op. Sindoor)

⑦ member of selecting committee eg. ECI, CVC, CIC etc
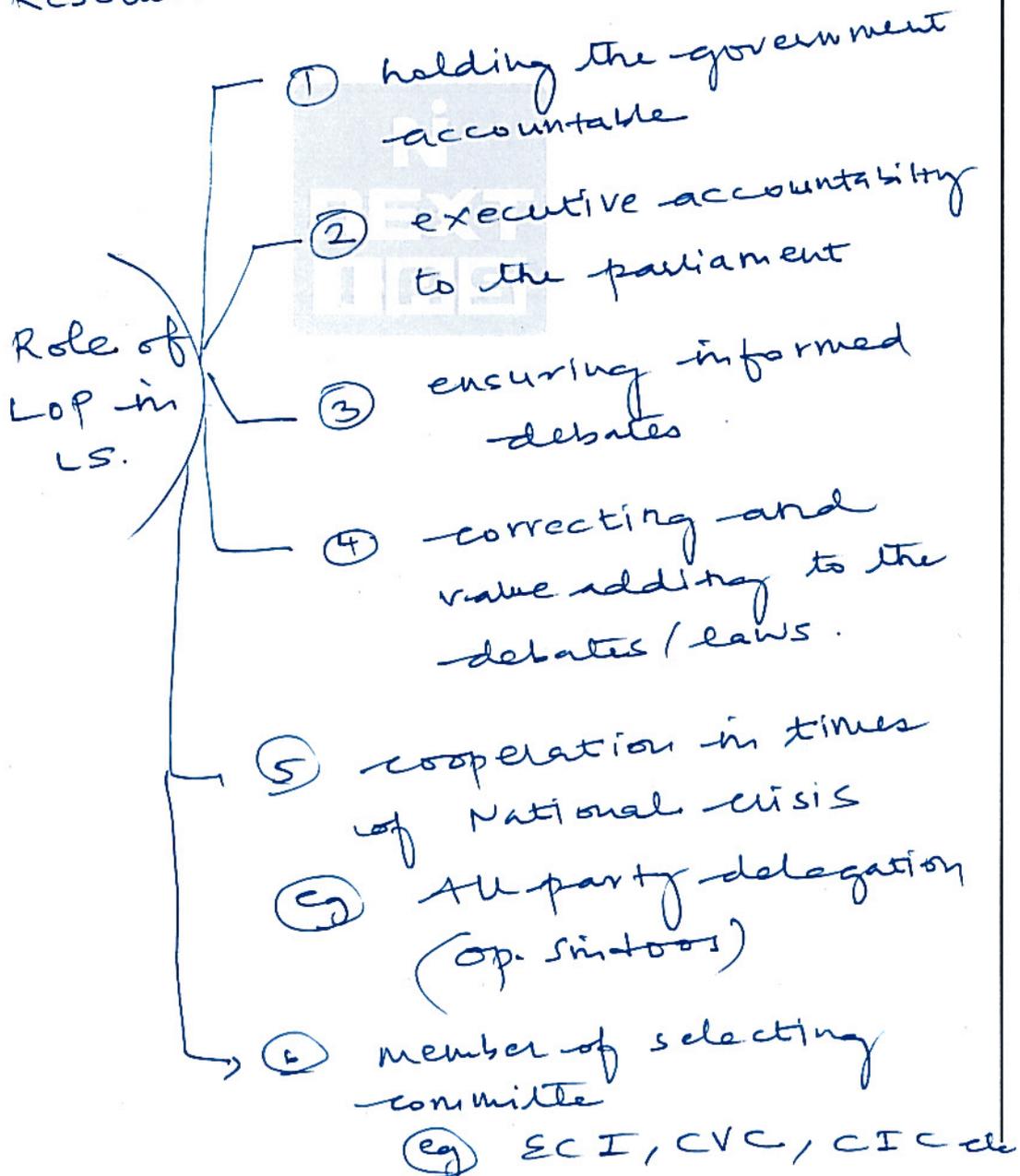
Measures to enhance effectiveness

1. remove the arbitrary 10% of Ls strength as a criteria.
   ⇒ leader of largest opposition as LoP.

2. sufficient time allocation for informed debate
   Real Half of the week for Opp. as suggested by Dr. Sashi Tharoor

3. Make chairperson of important parliament committees.

4. voting beyond party-politics to show constitutional maturity (wherever bonafide)

The role of the Opposition in a democracy is not of obstruction but keeping the ruling party in check from turning autocratic and ensuring rule of law.

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

Minority educational institution (MEI) are differentiated / specialised institution formed under article 29 and 30 of Indian const.

Constitutional provisions

① Article 29
— any section of pop.
right to protect culture, language

② Article 30
— establish institution.
↓

③ Art.26
— 2nd provision

2.1 → aided by govt
2.2 → not-aided by govt.
2.3 → not-aided but regulated
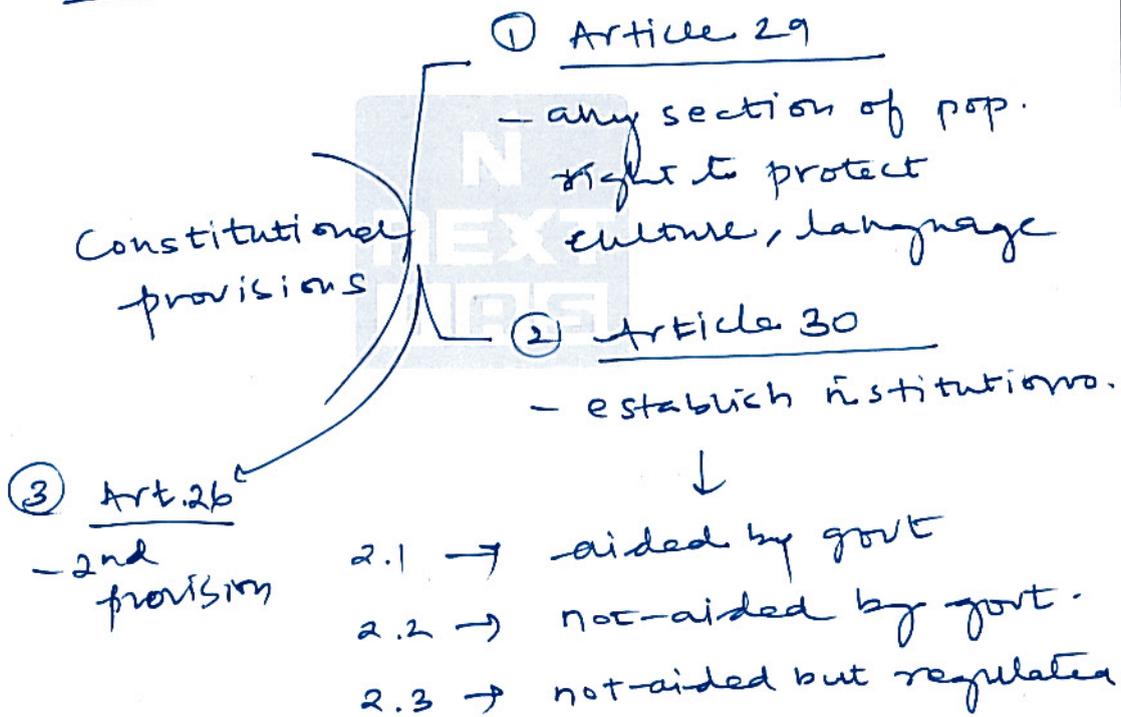
Judicial Pronouncements

1) In the recent, AMU – aligarh muslim University

1.1 ⇒ SC: said AMU is no longer a minority institute

1.2 ⇒ equal access to everyone (Art-15)

2) In Stephen College Case, even though the institute is MEI, but it has to ensurance gov't's education standards.

3) <u>T.M.A. Pai case</u>

3.1 ⟹ education is a charitable profession.

3.2 ⟶ reservation under <u>Article 15</u> to SC/ST → doesn't apply to MEIs

4) <u>P.A. Inamdar</u> judgment

4.1 — MEI are free to manage its internal administation
   — in term of appointment.

5) <u>In other cases</u>, SC has iterated that reservations to <u>EWS</u> under <u>Article 21A</u> (RTE, 2009 Act) applies to MEIs.

Thus, <u>SC</u> has been vocal in ensuring equality of education / balancing it with rights of minority education.

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 <u>social entrepreneurship</u>. Can social enterprises effectively complement the state in <u>achieving inclusive development</u>?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Social entrepreneurship is where individuals, social companies and NGO work together to provide socio-economical and environmental solutions plaguing the society.

India as global hub

① CSR initiatives
   eg Tata, WIPRO Indian oil

② govt. support
   - social stock exchange to raise capital.

③ global collaboration
   eg Stars Project under World Bank + NGOs.
   (Asex - Pratham)

④ growing economy + demography
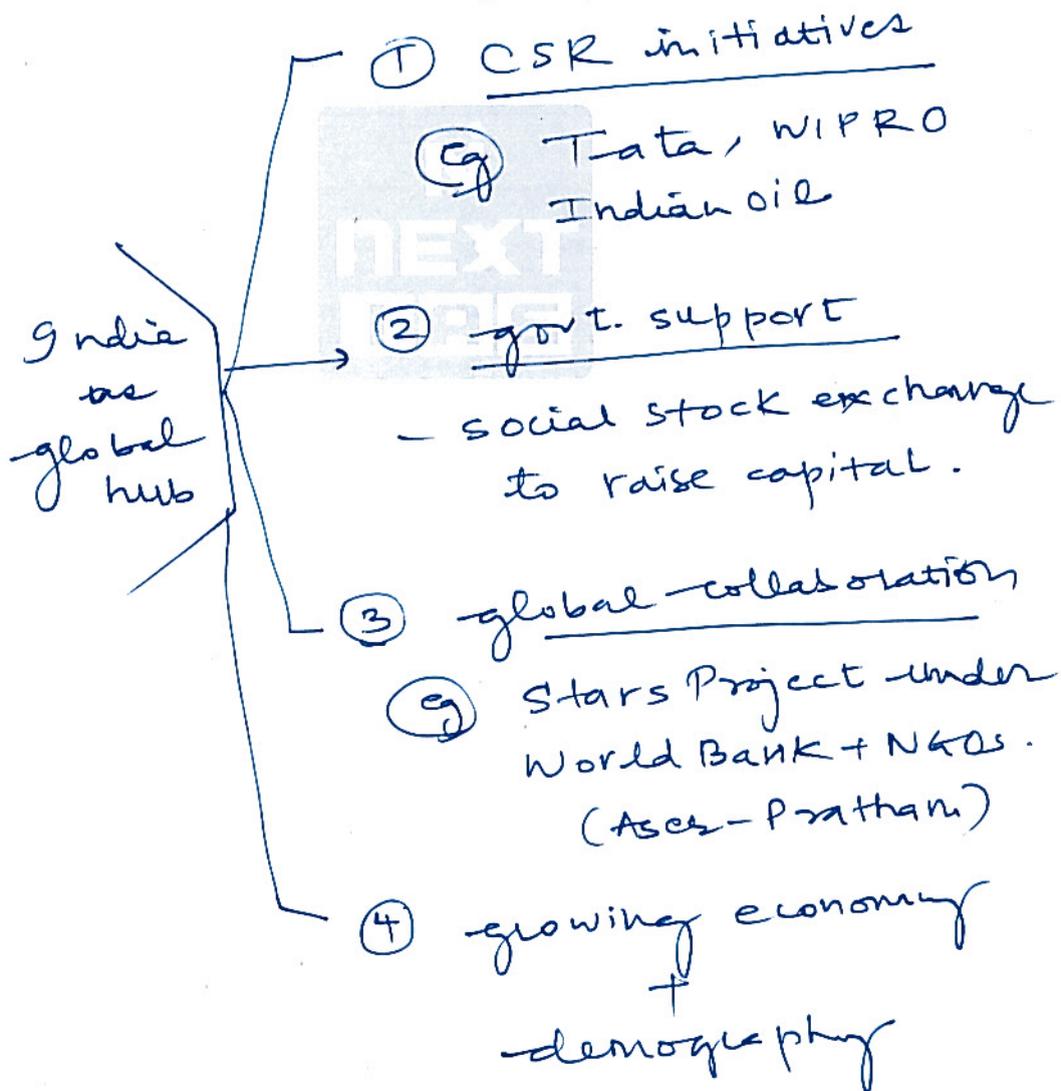
Complementing state efforts to achieve inclusive development

1) inclusive dwelopment
   ⟹ (eg) A sp. districts program

2) improving health access
   (eg) insurance penetration ↑↑

3) access to education
   (eg) PM-SHRI + Asel Pratham

4) environment protection
   ⟹ CSE (sunita Narain) + M/o EFCC
   → policy formulation

5) rural development
   ⟹ (eg) Dharmasthala trust in
      Karnataka ⟹ supplementing
   PM-JDY through Microfinancing

   challenges) ⌐→ ① FCRA regulation
               └→ ② Intelligence Bureau
                  ⟹ halting mega projects
                     Nuclear, Reservoirs.

   Social entrerprenship, can add
   now lease to inclusive growth and
   sustainable dev. in India.

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

The SHG-Bank linkage programme Started in 1992 — on the lines of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh by Md Yunus.

SHG bank linkage
1. micro-loans
2. mutual assistance
3. social capital
4. community control.
5. financial inclusion
6. tailored schemes
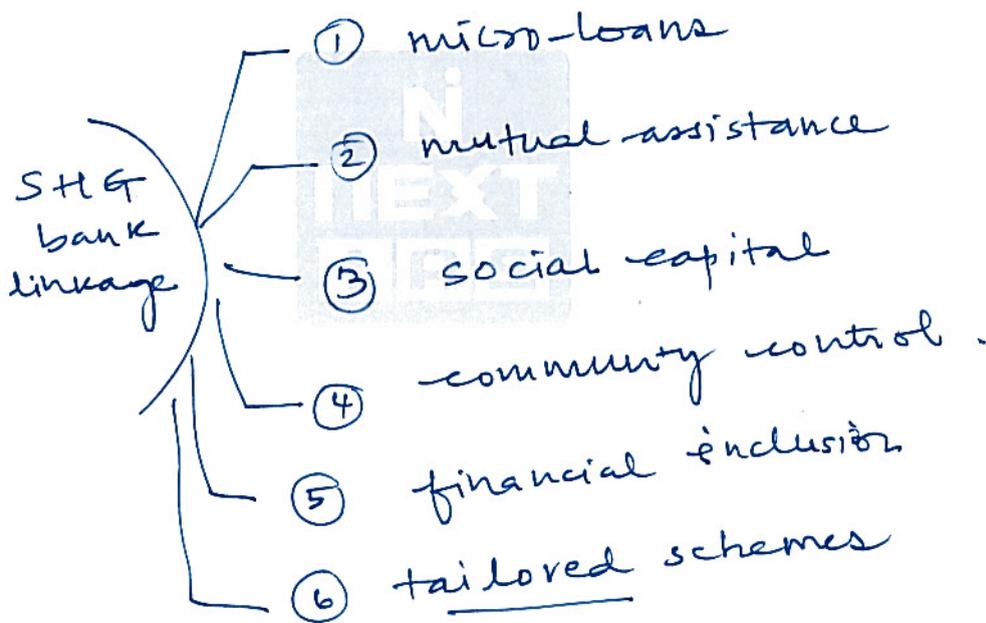
Impact on livelihood and poverty

1) increased access to credit
⟹ financial inclusion

2)

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┌──────────┐      ┌──────────┐
│ SHG-bank │ ───→ │ access   │
│ credit   │      │ to       │
└──────────┘      │ resource │
                  └──────────┘
                        │
     ┌──────────┐       ↓
     │ social/  │ ←── ┌──────────┐
     │ human    │     │ skill    │
     │ capital  │     │ -develop │
     └──────────┘     │ -ment    │
          │           └──────────┘
          ↓
   ( employment
        +
   entrepreneuship )
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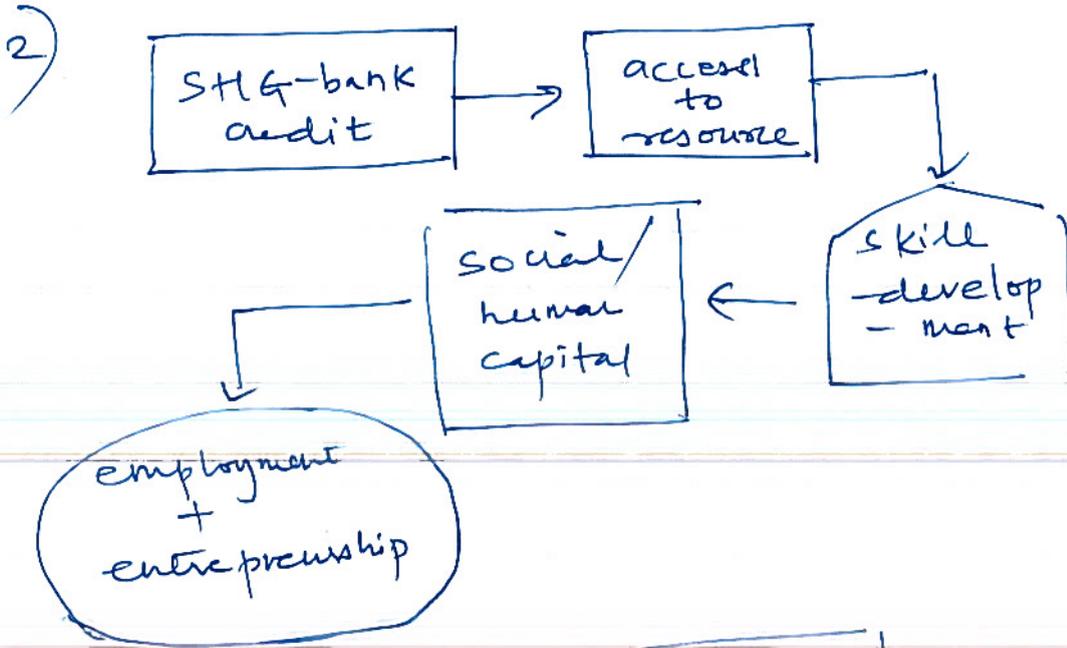
3) <u>Rise of SHGs</u> — [90 lakhs]
                           │
                     covering (10 cr
                              women)

4) Kudumshree — Kerala
   Jeevika — Bihar
   MYRADA — Karnataka
   Mavim — Maharashtra

5) economic growth in <u>rural India</u>.
     ↳ self sufficient

6) entrepreneurship → small industries
                         by women.

         The Dashasutras by <u>NABARD</u>

for the SHG, should be the
guiding light to improve its
internal issues and for greater
empowerment.

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

The debate surrounding conservation vs infrastructure development, has found new force with increase in citizen-led environmental movements .as highlighted by Ram Guha in (Unquiet woods)

Effective tools in eco-preservation

1) rise of eco-socialism
   ⇒ swedish movement led by Andreas Malm.

2) Mumbai Coastal Road project
   – changes in DPR .

3) Aaray Park Movement (2019-20)
   ⇒ was dropped post citizen protest .

4) Mekedatu project
   ⇒ Karnataka's interstate water project was drawing criticism for citizen-groups.

5) <u>The Sharavati Runoff River</u>

⇒ called off after Gadgil Madhav
led protests.

6) <u>Vedanta Copper Sterlite</u>

→ due to strong people - tribal
led movement.

7) <u>Kudan Kulam Nuclear</u> project

→ Greenpeace and citizen groups

8) <u>Samatha Judgement (1994)</u>

→ role of gramsabha was
made mandatory.

9) <u>MC Mehta led - initiatives</u>

(eg) Cracker ban,
public trust doctrine
polluter pays principle

<u>Madhav Gadgil</u> says,

ee development without ecological
preservation is a sure recipe
for <u>disaster</u>. ?

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

"Breaking the Mould" by ex RBI governor Raghuran Rajan highlights the contribution of digital programme in India in recent economic growth — and called it leader in digital governance.

Digital governance emerging as frontier

1) Network society (Manuel Castells) — we are becoming digitally connected

2) rising tech:
   5G, AI, Big data

3) ease of governance
   → deregulation facilitated by technology.

4) techno-nationalism
   → home grown tech. products.

India is leading by example

1) Bharat Net programme
   → more than 5+ lakh villages
      connected (11 Year - Document GOI)

2) JAM trinity
   → reducing leakage

3) UPI
   → decentralised banking.

4) CoWIN and NHM card
   — Health 'digital card'

5) NEP, 2020 — digital intervention
                in education

6) NGO regulation → Portal for
                    common database

#) Issues ⟨
   ① digital divide
      37% rural household
      still no internet

   ② privacy issues
      — data leakage.

   ③ infrastructure
      eg: internet penetration
          in rural 76%.
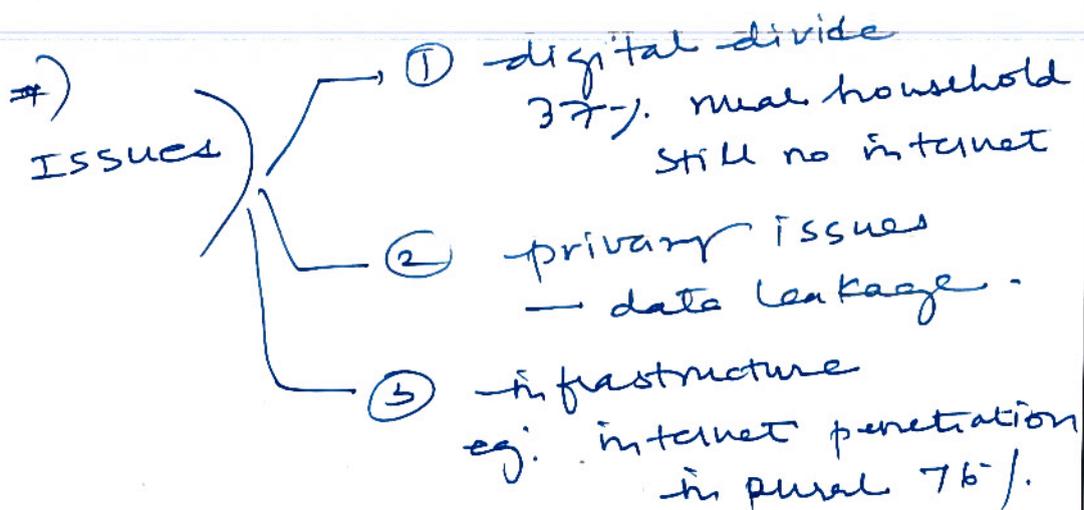
Digital India is a benchmark
to the world.

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

Hydro-geopolitics is emerging as new arena in the face of climate change, increasing the weaponisation of water.

Challenges in Recent light with PAK

1) Indus ratio Treaty in abeyance

1.1 → post-Pahalgam
1.2 → non-kinetic response

2) relooking at the Indus water treaty

2.1 → currently 80% — PAK — Indus, Chenaj, Jhelum
             20% — India — Ravi, Beas, Sutlej

2.2 → only runoff-river — (non-consumptive use) on western river

2.3 → Issues with dispute resolution mechanism, as Pakistan doesn't agree to Neutral-Arbitrator's verdict.

<u>with Bangladesh</u> |

1) Teesta dispute — long pending .

2) — overall there are 54+ river
disputes with Bangladesh (small to
large)

3) hydrological data sharing issues .

4) India building SUMP — <u>Siang</u>
upper multipurpose project
→ reduced flow to Bangladesh

5) Other disputes involve <u>Feni</u>, Gumti
Khushiyara

Solutions
&
way
forward
⟩
① <u>Helsinki Convention</u>
— transboundary dispute
& watersharing guidelines

② <u>Best practice</u>
— Columbia River
(US — Canada)
— <u>Mekong</u> Commission

③ dynamic hydrological
data sharing mech .
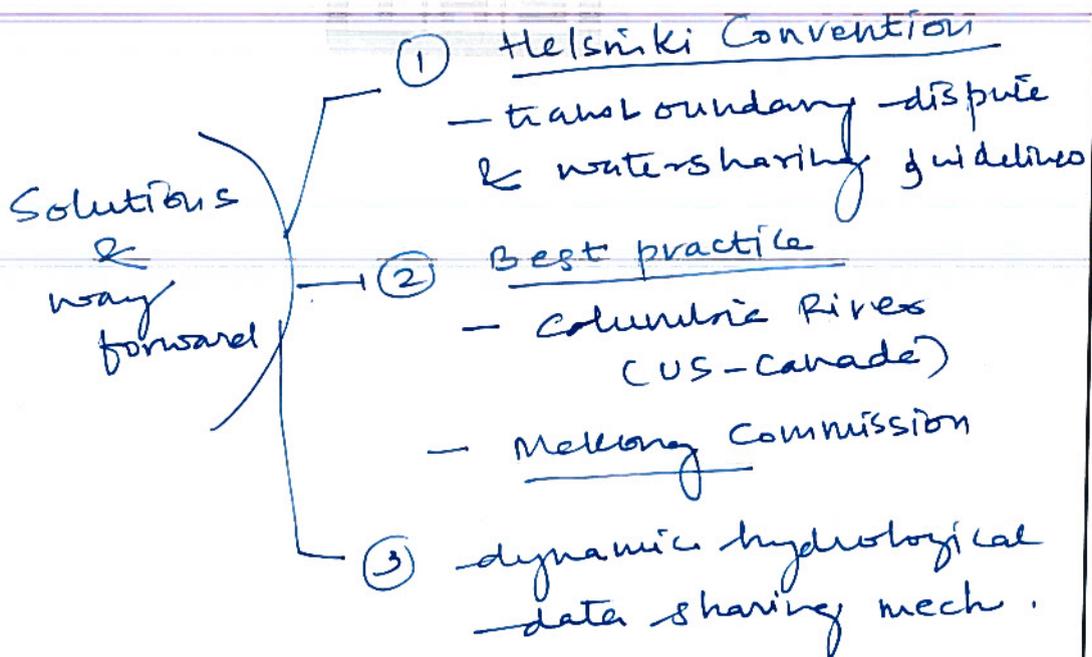
According to <u>BRAHMA CHELLANEY</u>,
water will be source of prosperity
and conflict in 21st c, akin to oil
in 20th century

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

Article 163 of the Indian Const^n. provides for Governor to every state as its executive head. He acts as the bridge b/w the centre and state and Sarkaria Commission calls Governor as the lynchpin.

Flashpoint in centre-state Relations

1) Recent, TN Governor and state over the assent of bills (13 bills)

2) curtailing of Governor's address by TN governor.

3) misuse of discretionary powers

4) WB governor - defamation case against CM

5) LG of Delhi vs Chief minister of Delhi.

Gubernatorial overreach challenging state

1) disruption of exercising legislative mandate

   (eg) 13 bills - withheld by TN Guv.

2) disruption of day to day administration

   (eg) LG of Delhi.

3) not acting timely on the pardoning powers (Art. 213)

   (eg) AG Perarivelan

4) acts as the 'agent' of central govt.
   - undermining state's efforts.

5) Nabam Rebia
   governor without the guidance of council of ministers called the state assembly.

6) sitting on VC's appointments
   (eg) Kerala Ambedkar university.

7) misuse of 201 article
   - referring to President

Safeguards

1) Punchi Commission — consulting
   state gov i.e CM before appointment

2) Venkatechelaih Comm (2002)
   → governor should be men of
   outstanding integrity above
   politics.

3) Nebam Rabia (2016)
   — Governor's actions cannot be
   arbitary, fanciful & capricious.

4) Samsher singh case
   — Governor is a office subordinate
   to President / central govt.

5) Soli Sorabjee in (Governor — Sage
                      or Saboteur)
   │
   governor's discutionary are
   limited; his actions should be
   actuated by good faith and
   tempered by caution.

   Thus, governor's position should
   be reformed to call for greater
   cooperation between centre & states.

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 (Article 12-35) and Directive principles (Article 36 to 51) of Part III & IV of Indian Constitution form the core of political-civil and social-economic rights (2-gen. of rights — Karel Vasek)

Dynamic relationship between the DPSP and FRs

1) FRs are justifiable in nature through article 32/226. whereas DPSP are not.

2) FR ensure political-democracy where DPSP — socio-p.economic democracy.

3) Ambedkar said: political democracy with socio-economic dem at its base is meaningless.

⟹ thus, this relation is ensured

4) In <u>Champakam Doraijan</u> (1951),
SC said FRs cannot be sacrificed
for the implementation of DPSP.

5) The <u>24th</u> and <u>39th CAA</u>, established
supremacy of <u>Article 39 (b)/(c)</u>
over <u>article 14 and 19</u>.

6) In <u>Kesavananda Bharati</u> (1973)
SC said the extension to all
directive principles over <u>Art. 14 &19</u>
as <u>null & void</u>

7) In <u>Minerva Mills</u> (1980)
→ <u>SC</u> : enforced the doctrine of
Harmonius Constuction
→ balance b/n the two is part of
the basic structure

8) <u>Waman Rao</u>
— called DPSP and FRs as two
wheels of the chariot,
however, <u>FR >> DPSP</u>,
as they are justifiable.

9) In <u>NM Thomas</u> Vs UoI, SC said they are not antagonistic to each other and state reconcile the two.

10) <u>86th Amendment (2002)</u> – Right to education both a DPSP and FR (Article 21 A) – balancing both.

11) Courts through PIL and judicial <u>activism</u> has balanced DPSP-FR

(eg) Access to justice (Art. 39 A) is a fundamental Right Art (21)

12) similarly, <u>Right to health, water livelihood, clean air, wages etc</u>

(eg) Olga Tellis, MC Mehta, Property owners case (2024)

In <u>K.C. Rajeevan case</u>, SC said FR and DPSP form the core conscience of the constitution. To balance the two is to realise the aspirations of the <u>founding fathers</u>. Const. Amendments and judiciary has maintained the fine balance.

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

Article 01 — says India is a 'union of states' and Granville Austin calls Indian federalism as 'cooperative federalism' — which is sui-generis (Alexandrowicz)

Coop. fed rooted in design of I. Const

① 7th schedule (Article 246)

② Rajya sabha voice of states

③ Finance Commission (A. 280)

④ taxation powers

⑤ Doctrine of Territorial nexus state supreme in their spheres.

⑥ Interstate Council (Art. 262)

⑦ River water dispute (Art. 261)
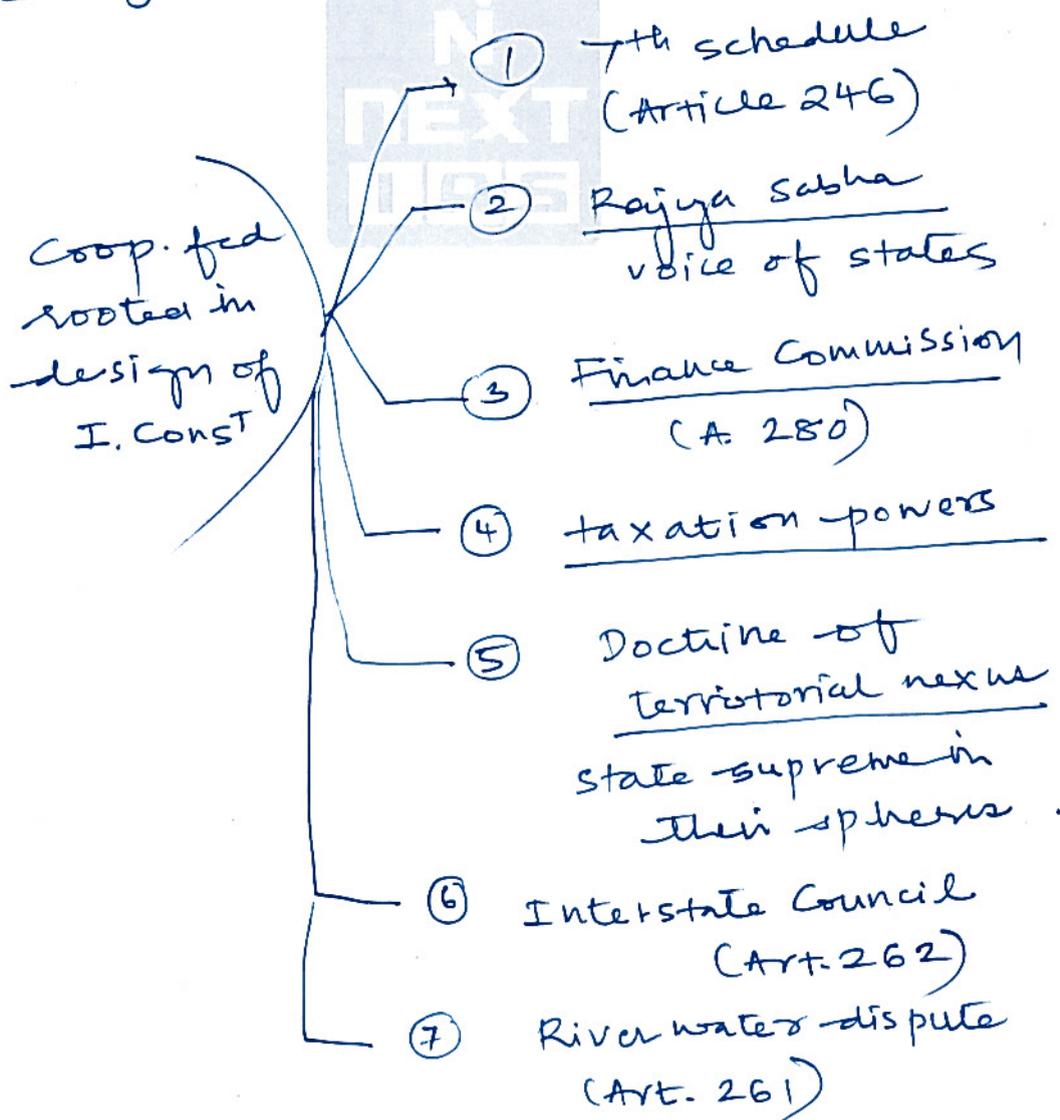
Political considerations hurting coop-
erative federalism

① Transfer of state items into
concurrent list (Art. 246) — 42nd CAA

② partisan role of gubernatorial
office !
   eg stalling state bills.

③ centre's control over <u>Residuary</u>
list (A. 248)

④ centre's encroaching into state's
jurisdiction
   eg Rajendra Shah (2021) —
Multi-state cooperative Act.

⑤ GST compensation cess → delays
→ despite losing on taxing powers

⑥ Reduction in net proceedings
sharing by FC → 42% to 41%.

⑦ <u>delimitation issue</u>
North South divide over population
control vs. seat allocation

⑧ <u>Three language formula</u>.
— withholding of PM-SHRI funds.

Role of extra Const. and Const. bodies

1) <u>Article #2062</u> — Interstate Council.
   - platform for assuaging the fears of state govt.

2) <u>Zonal councils</u> — headed by Home Minister
   - regional interests

3) <u>GST council</u> → Mohit Minerals Case (2023)
   → states are on equal pedestal as centre

4) <u>NITI Aayog</u> — Team India spirit through coop. and competitive fed?.

Issues with these bodies:
① ISC has met twice in last 6 years.
② partisan role of NITI Aayog.
③ non-binding recomm<u>d</u> of ISC/Zonal council
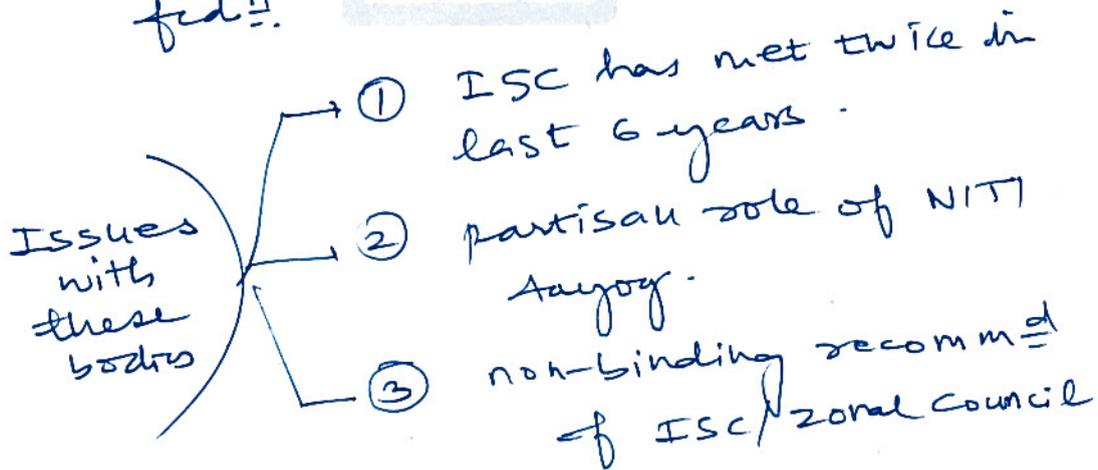
Federalism is a part of basic structure (SR Bommai, 1994). Coop-and competitive federalism and not confrontational and combative federalism is the way forward

14. भारत में बढ़ते हुए न्यायिक हिरासत में बंद बंदियों की संख्या आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रणालीगत और प्रक्रियात्मक खामियों को दर्शाती है। हाल के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के संदर्भ में इस समस्या की मूल चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इसके समाधान के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण सुझाइए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to NCRB Data (2022) the undertrial prisoners form more than 50% of the prison population, hinting at a structural and procedural lapse in our criminal justice system (CJS)

| Procedural & System lapses |

Judiciary

CJS

Police   Jail.
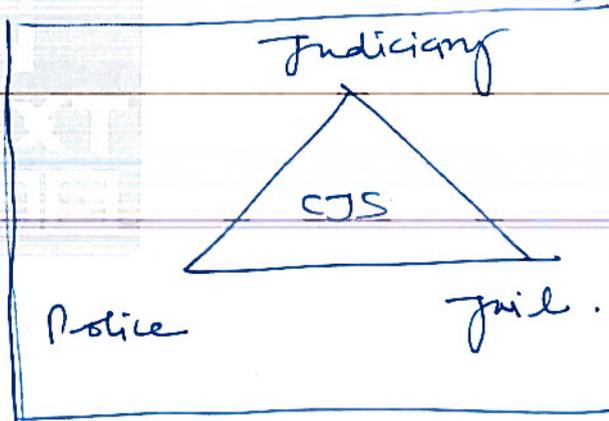
1) State-wise prison manuals
⇒ lack of uniformity.

2) long-drawn judicial procedure
ee "In our CJS, procedure is punishment," — ex CJI (Ramana) NV

3) prison capacity — limited

4) stringent Bail conditions.
ee "bail is the rule, jail is an exception" — Justice Krishna Iyer

5) adjournments after adjournment
   ⇒ vested interests!

6) lack of awareness of Rights
   as highlighted by <u>Vidhi-centre for
   legal Research</u>

<u>Underlying Challenges</u>

1) lack of adoption of alternate
   dispute redressal (ADR)
   (eg) Lok Adalat.

2) SC guidelines are not <u>enforced</u>

3) changes in fundamental laws
   (eg) BNS / BNSS etc
   ⇒ lack of awareness and updation

4) <u>fragmented CJS</u>
   ⇒ lacks coordination b/n organs.

5) <u>very few</u> ee amicus curea)
   → to take case under <u>NALSA</u>
   free legal aid

Multi pronged
Approach

① <u>Vineet Singh (2025)</u>
— under trials classification
based on probable
sentence, if convicted

② <u>Hussainnara Khatoon</u>
→ Right to speedy trial
(Article 21)

③ Strong backing to NALSA
→ more resources, HR.

④ <u>AIJS in future</u>
→ Lower courts have 85%
of 5-9 co pending cases
(Date Grid SC)

⑤ <u>Prison Manuals reforms</u>
→ Sweden/Norway : Best
practices

⑥ <u>fast track courts for
undertrials only</u>

⑦ <u>Sudha Bharadwaj case (2023)</u>
— relaxing bail conditions
⇒ "<u>default bail</u>"

The recommendation of <u>Malimath</u>,
Rebeiro, Mulla committee along with
<u>Prakash Singh (2006)</u> are the need of
the hour

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

"If the Upper house (or) the Rajya Sabha carries out meaningful debates and discussions for most of its sitting — it has done its job"
— TR Krishnamari
(Member of Const. Assembly)

① If LS is a house of commons, RS is a house of reflection

Not a Rival to Lok Sabha

② Its role is to provide guidance and sense of responsibility to LS

③ It is not a barrier, but a platform for cooperation

④ LS has greater powers compared to RS.
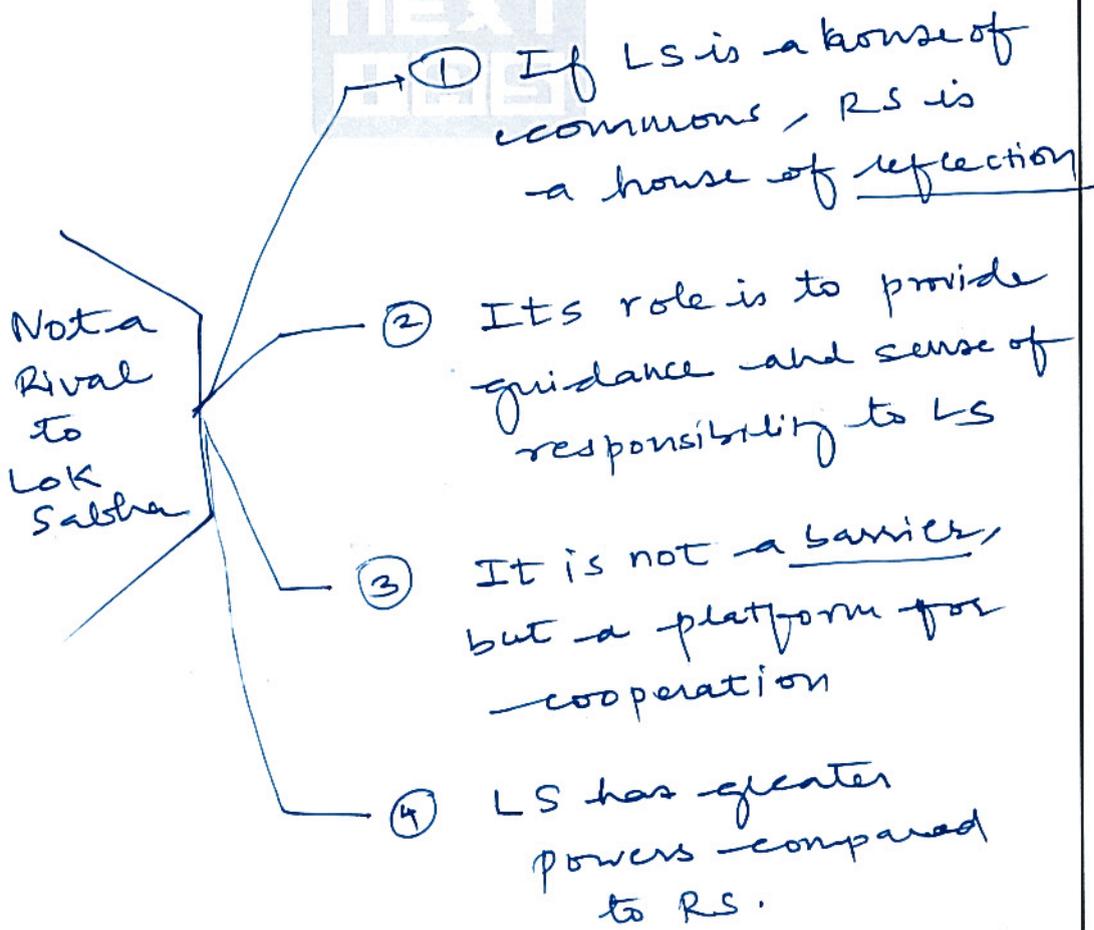
R.S continues to fulfill this vision

① It adds a layer of scrutiny.

② checks hastily moved bills.

③ adds to meaningful discussion

  ⓔⓖ The data protection bill

④ Represents in important parliament
  committee :

  ⓔⓖ Public Accounts Committee .

⑤ It act the federal equilibrium
  by representing interest of states .

  ⓔⓖ GST Act / 2017

⑥ It is a house of dignity
  ⓔⓖ Nominated Members across
  diverse field.

  ⟹ Sudha Murthy, Sachin
              Tendulkar

⑦ It aids in bridging the
  interregnum when LS is dissolved.

⑧ During Emergencies, without LS
  (when dissolved) — takes needful
  action.

⑨ Legislating on state items
  ⟹ only RS can initiate .

Issues

1. less attendence of Nominated members
   eg) S. Tendulkar

2. lack of valuable debates

3. total days of appearance/ attendence
   ⇒ very low ≤ 100 days from 150+ in 1950s

4. not rising beyond party politics.

5. Removal of criteria of residence
   ⇒ state's interests are not well represented.

Rajya Sabha — thus needs active reforms and participation. In an age where debates are rare and informed debates even rarer, the Role of Rajya Sabha is imperative in ensuring its role envisaged by the makers.

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

↤ In his book - 'We also make policy" - by Shbhash Chandra Garg (ex-member of PM-EAC) - highlights the nuances of policy making and its challenges in bringing them to reality.

inputs/ studies→ debates

Policy making

Policy execution

feedback loop.

David Easton System APP.

operation & maintence (O&M)

Failure of govt. initiatives without O&M

1) policy making is not singular approach
⇒ needs constant tweaking to reduce the leakage.

2) operation and maintence is
   provided through

2.1 ⟹ realtime data

2.2 ⟹ model studies

2.3 ⟹ pilot projects.

2.4 ⟹ monitoring & evaluation

2.5 ⟹ equal weightage of resources
   to monitoring

2.6 ⟹ coordination & consensus
   building.

> Ensuring long term sustainability
> in the context of SBM

---

① Swacch Bharat Mission involved

⟹ behaviourial changes
   i.e Nudging (Richard Thaler)

② Community Awareness

   ⟹ IEC initiatives.
   information   education   communication

③ bureaucratic — experts collab.
   - health experts and Parameshwar
                      Iyer (IAS)

4) use of gram sabhas (73rd CAA)
   ⇒ ownership and responsibility.

5) women-empowerment
   — active participants and not
      passive recipients

6) Civil society organisations (NGOs)
6.1 ⇒ for programme coordination
6.2 ⇒ resource management
   ⇒ info. dissemination

7) digital tracking
   SBM portal → realtime data
                    ↓
               (Dholakia
                  Committee)

8) outcome-based governance
   rather than output based
   ⇒ focus on effects (MMR, IMR)
      rather than mere quantity
                    (IMF Report)

   Thus, community participation
and ownership has helped realise the
policy objectives into ground realities

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

RBI defines freebies as social welfare measure that is give free of cost. The rise of freebies culture has resulted as new modus operandi for electoral winnability.

Freebies	Welfare Measures
1) Freebies are for short-term oil measures	Long term – well thought out social measures. (DPSP)
2) usually part of electoral populism (eg) Free bus pass, laptop etc.	They are part of long term programmes (eg) NFSA, RTE, MGNERGA etc
3) Not all welfare schemes are freebies	freebies are part of social welfare

Freebies are part
of welfare,
not viceversa.
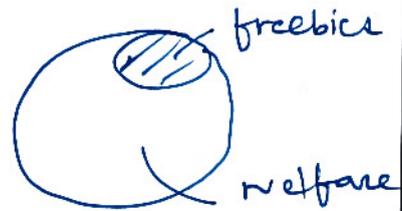
freebies

welfare

4) Impact on fiscal
health is high
and threatening.

since, these are
well planned,
effects are
manageable.

The line between the two is blurring
in the recent debates. Freebies can
be seen as bandaging the effects/
failures of welfare measures.

| Impact on Governance |

POSITIVES

1) Article 38 — state to secure a
social order for public welfare

2) SC in Subramanium Balaji (2010)
said they enforce the DPS Ps.

3) provide/fill the welfare vacuum

4) gender empowerment + eco. growth.
→ free buses ⇒ more women labour
force particip
↓
↑ GDP.

NEGATIVES

1) RBI report and Niti Aayog's
   Fiscal Health Index (2025) —
   high growing debt of few states

   (eg)
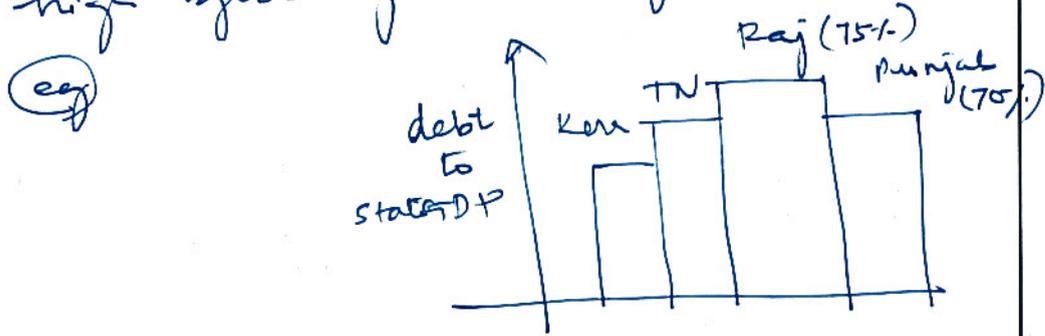
2) free and fair elections.
   ⇒ disrupts level playing field.

3) market distortion.

4) SC : creating a parasitical
   (BR Gavai)   society → dependency ↑

   The supreme court in
   Ashwani Kumari Upadhyay (2025)
   is currently hearing the issue of
   freebies in politics. Its judgement
   would give further clarity and
   change the dynamics of fiscal
   prudence and electoral dynamics

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

Pandit Nehru in 1954 - while inaugurating AIIMs, IITs - said " future belongs to those, who make friendship with science and technology "- highlighting the importantance of reasearch in humanlife.

Structural barriers impeding research environment

1) Low number of patents by Indians.
   ⟹ most of them are by NRIs

2) STEM representation
   ⟹ women participation is skewed.

3) lack of access to quality reasearch journals.
   ⟹ one-nation-one-subscription is well intended in this line.

4) focus more on <u>grades</u> and <u>rote learning</u>.

5) lack of <u>industry - academia - government</u> nexus.

⇒ leading to fragmentation

6) <u>technological adaptation</u> is loW

⇒ redundant, obsolete tech.

7) <u>international exposure is missing!</u>

    (eg) china's mandatory scholarship

8) India's research is not funded sufficiently. only <u>0.7% of GDP</u> (Budget)

9) politicisation of research institutions

    (eg) <u>elite capture</u>

10) lack of <u>private participation</u>

⇒ only 25-30% → public : 70% compared to US : 70-75%.

Anusadhan
Nat.
Research
foundation

- ① one-subscription
- ② separate budgetary allocation
- ③ private participation through incentives.
- → ④ industry-academia collaboration
- ⑤ PM-Vidyalaxmi / KIRAN scheme — gender balance .
- ⑥ JRF stipend ↑↑
- ⑦ international universiti collaboration → Japan, UK, USA .
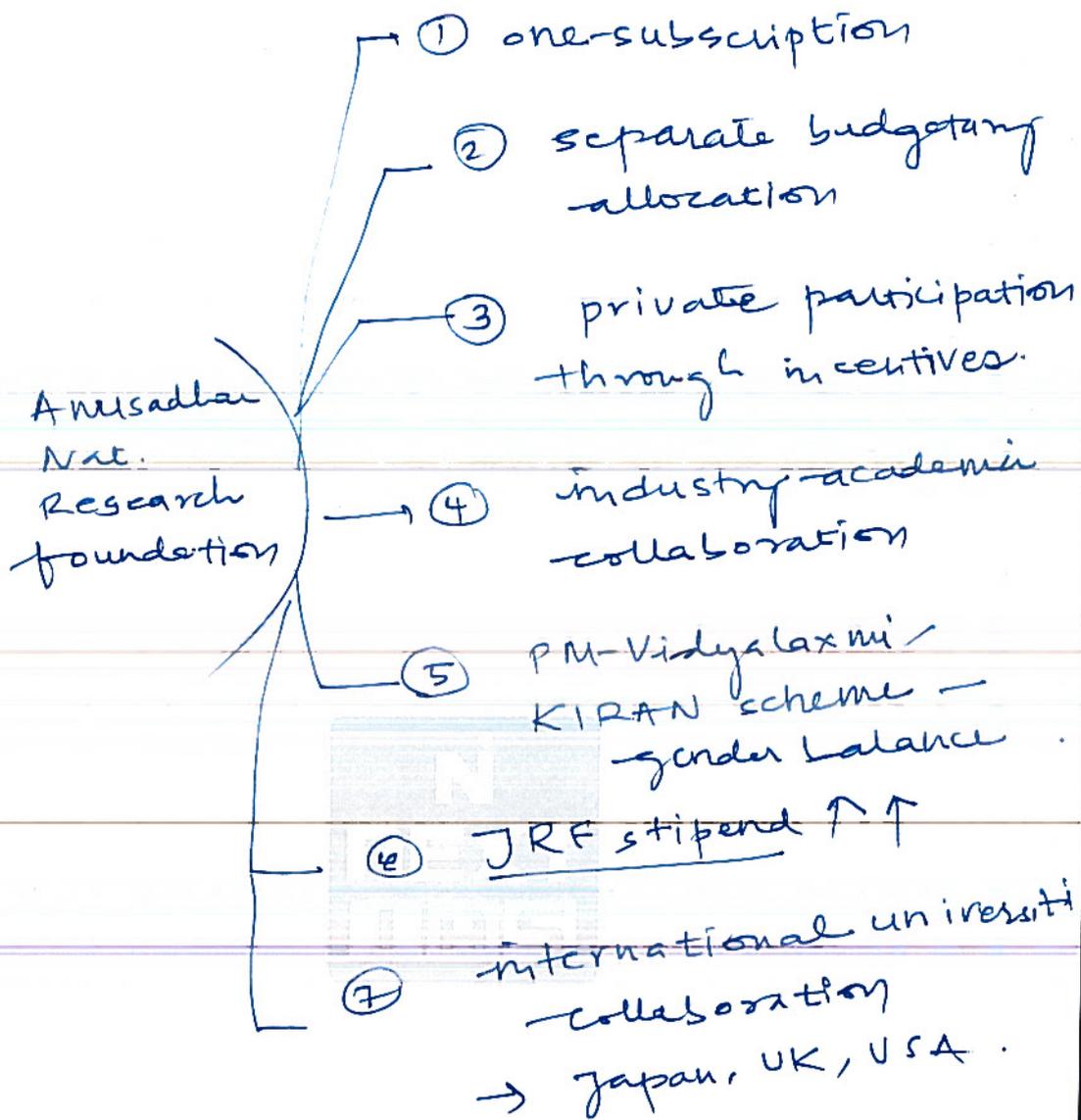
If 20th century belonged to "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisaan" — 21st c. will belong to Jai Vigyaan, Jai Anusandhan " — a clarion call for a robust research environment for a Viksit Bharat 2047 .
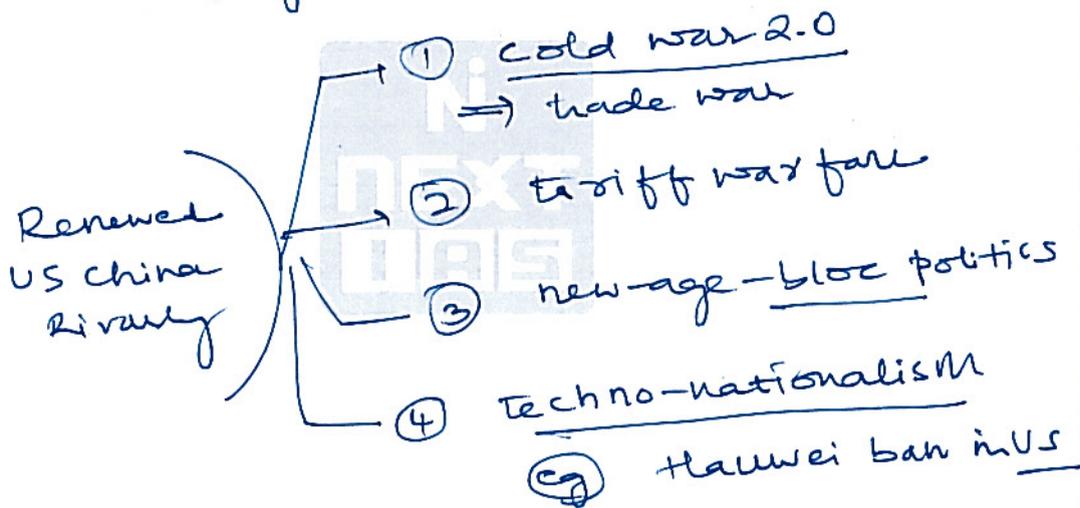
19. भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के साथ संबंधों को संचालित करने में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सामने संभावित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत को इस नए अमेरिका-चीन प्रतिद्वंद्विता में कैसे अपना रास्ता बनाना चाहिए, इस पर विचार करें।(250 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

" Indian Foliegu Policy is based on India First attitude, asserting its strategic autonomy in the changing world order" — PM Modi
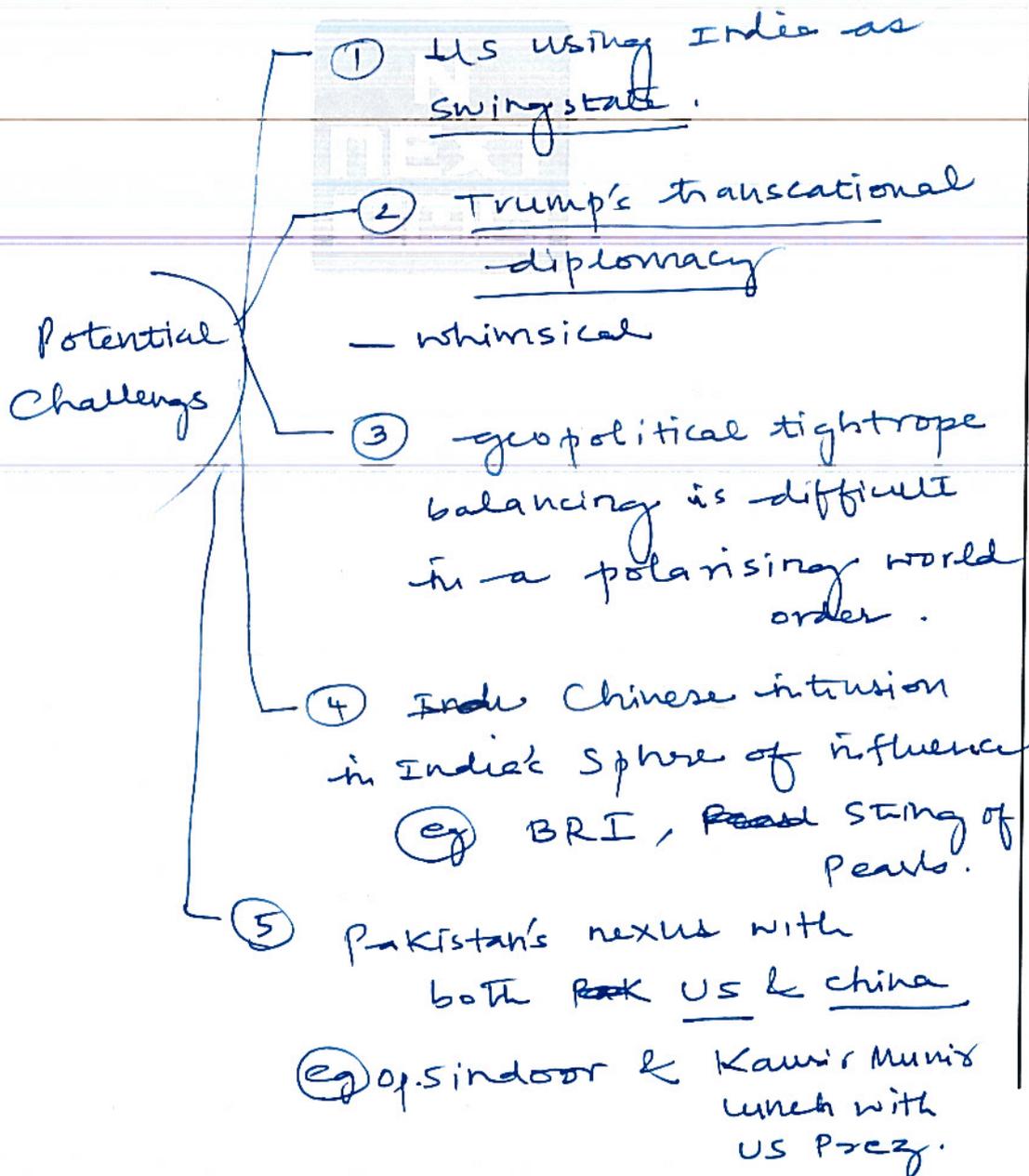
Renewed US China Rivalry
① Cold war 2.0 ⟹ trade war
② tariff war fare
③ new-age-bloc politics
④ Techno-nationalism
eg) Hauwei ban inUS

Strategic autonomy — as India's guiding principle

① "state of borders will determine state of relations" — S. Jaishanker — on china relation

② India is a country of considerable consequence (suhasini Haider)
— balancing BRICS, SCO and QUAD, IPEF.

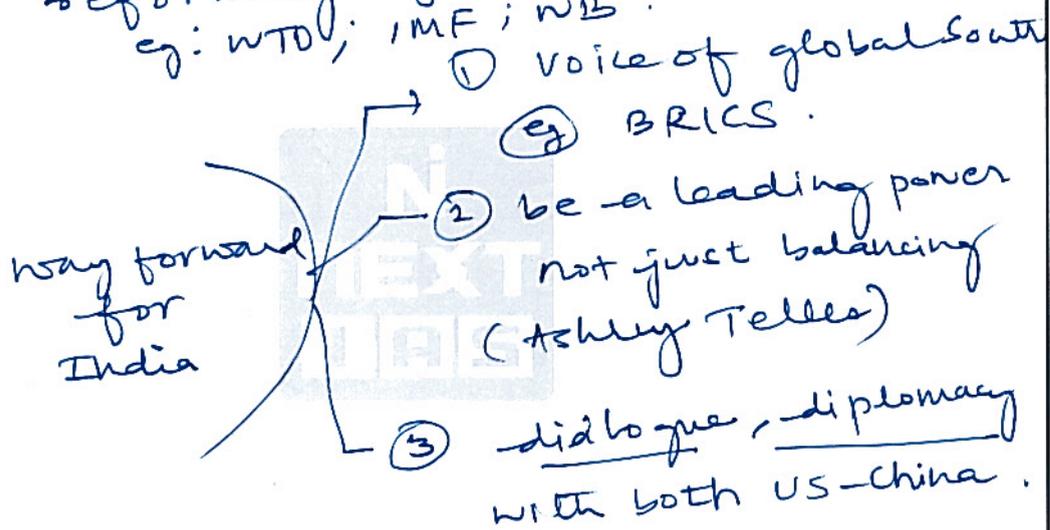③ Active trade relations with china, while not gaining CAATSA sanctions.

④ calibrated response to global conflicts eg: Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Iran.

Potential Challenges

① US using India as swingstate.

② Trump's transcational diplomacy
— whimsical

③ geopolitical tightrope balancing is difficult in a polarising world order.

④ ~~Indu~~ Chinese intrusion in India's sphere of influence
(eg) BRI, ~~Read~~ String of Pearls.

⑤ Pakistan's nexus with both ~~Pak~~ US & china
(eg) of sindoor & Kawir Munir lunch with US Prez.

Opportunities

1) reshoring, nearshoring & friendshoring

2) China + 1 - strategy
   ↳ supplychain shift to India

3) greater leadership — concerning
   voice of G. South.

4) reforming global governance
   eg: WTO; IMF; WB.

   ① voice of global South
      (eg) BRICS.

way forward
for
India

② be a leading power
   not just balancing
   (Ashley Telles)

③ dialogue, diplomacy
   with both US-China.

"Managing divergences and
collaborating on convergences" — is the
mantra for new age INDIA in the
climate of US-China cold war 2.0
on the sidelines of deglobalisation,
minilateralism and global conflicts.

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 is a connectivity project construed in the sidelines of G20 summit hosted by India in 2023, October.

Piraeus (greece)

Jordan.
Jebel Ali
Haifa (Israel)
Gwadar
Al-Ghuwayfit (UAE)
(Mumbai)
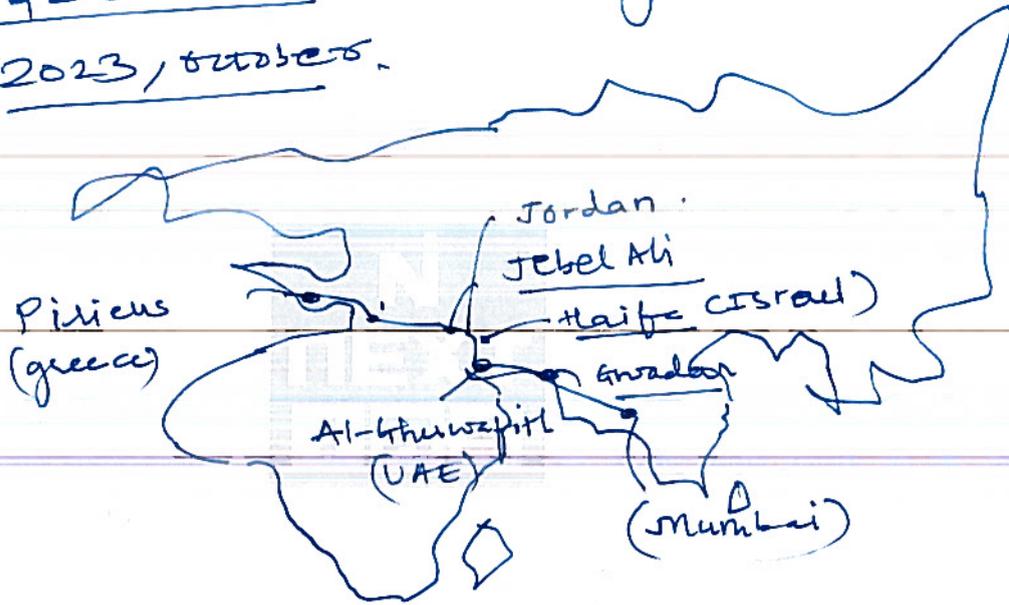
fig: IMEC connectivity

IMEC as a turning point

1) hailed a project for peace
→ bringing diff. countries into one fray.

2) alternate to BRI

3) Acc. To <u>Paray Khanna</u>, (connecto- graphy) → the new age relationship in geopolitics will be formed by <u>connectivity</u> & not borders.

4) <u>supply chain diplomacy</u>
   ⇒ increasing the resilience ↑

5) alternative to <u>existing choke points.</u>
   ⇒ (eg) <u>Strait of Hormuz</u>.
      Red sea crisis.

6) <u>greater co-operation</u>
   ⇒ increased trade, investment.

7) <u>cost ↓ : time ↓</u>
7.1 ⇒ efficiency of production
7.2 ⇒ improved logistics.

<u>Strategic Relevance vis-a-vis BRI</u>

① India's assertiveness in the extended neighbourhood
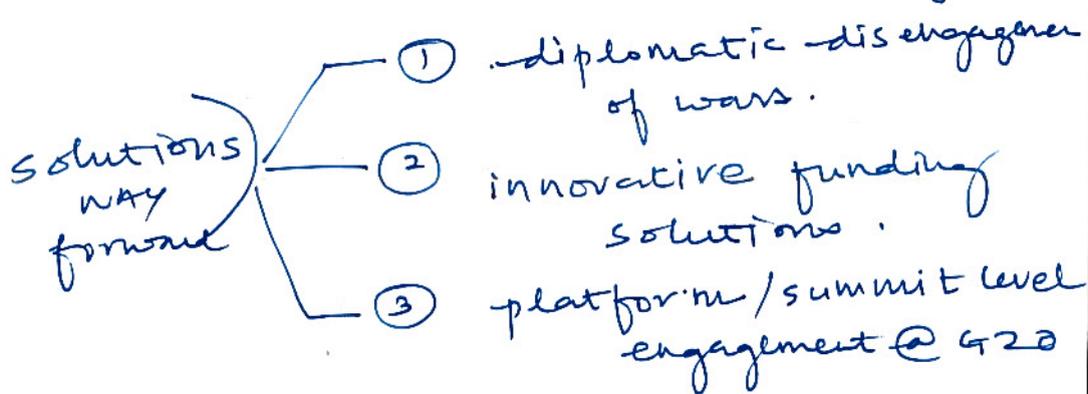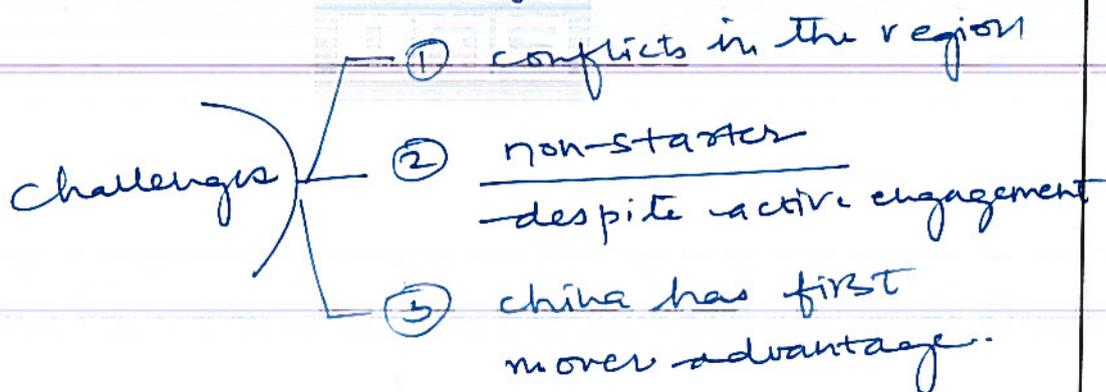   ⇒ " Rajiv Sikri " → arc of communication and prosperity

② alternative to Chinese debt-trap.
   diplomacy
   → eg   African countries.

③ India's stature as a Net-security
   provider in the region ↑

④ India as public goods provider
   (Kindleberger Trap) — S.S
                           Tirumurti

⑤ strategic alternative to BRI
   ↓↓ China's hegemony in the region
   and beyond

Challenges
  ① conflicts in the region
  ② non-starter
     despite active engagement
  ③ china has first
     mover advantage.

Solutions
WAY
forward
  ① diplomatic disengagement
     of wars.
  ② innovative funding
     solutions.
  ③ platform/summit level
     engagement @ G20

IMEC can be gamechanger both
geostrategically & geo-economically.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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।