

# NEXT IAS

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: ANANYA RANA Mobile No. ....

Roll No. : CAVA25ECL1569 Start Time 10:55pm End Time 1:55am

Date of Examination: 4<sup>th</sup> AUG 2025 Medium : English  Hindi 

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

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11.	15	
12.	15	
13.	15	
14.	15	
15.	15	
16.	15	
17.	15	
18.	15	
19.	15	
20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - ..... / 250

EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

## सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1 .....	1 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
2 .....	2 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
3 .....	3 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**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

 <p>Topper's Copy</p>	 <p>Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p>Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p>Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

**MACRO COMMENTS**

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1. संविधान सभा में संस्थापक माताओं का योगदान और उनके नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण ने भारत के संवैधानिक विमर्श को कैसे आकार दिया है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Constituent Assembly formed in 1946 gave representation to women leaders to bring to table 'feminist ideas' in evolution of Indian Constitution.

### Contribution of founding mothers

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| ① Introduced Resolutions<br>eg) Sardarni Amrit Kaur | ② Gave participation in debates<br>eg) Sarojini Naidu | ③ Proposed women-centric provisions<br>eg) Vijaydaxmi Pandit |
|---|---|--|

Feminist perspective of founding mothers of Constituent Assembly - shaped India's constitution

- (1) Spoke for equality of rights in all domains eg) Equality of right to vote.
- (2) Brought 'women-centric' aspect to Bills and resolutions - eg) Educational institutions for women.

3. Employment opportunities to be extended to all @ Equal Wages Act, Art 16
4. Constitutional obligations on state to provide for facilities for dignity during motherhood. @ Article 42 - right to access to maternity benefits
5. Healthcare Political representation of women got visible.  
@ Sucheta Kripalani - 1st women CM
6. Special mention of gender as a specific safeguard against discrimination @ Article 14, 15, 16.
7. Provisions against exploitation of women @ Article 23 - trafficking.

Although some discourses like right to property in ancestral property was introduced in statute later, yet their contribution laid foundation for 'equitable nation'.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin



Privileges are the immunities and rights granted to MPs and MLAs under Art 105 and Art 194 resp. to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently.

Privilege Motion — It is kind of motion introduced by a member when there are allegations of breach of privilege of another member or house as a whole against other members.

\*It is introduced with the permission of Presiding Officer of the house (speaker/Chairperson).

\*Committee on Privileges deal with this motion.

## Examination and dealing by Committee of Privileges

- (1) There are specific rules under which privilege motions are considered.
- (2) Committee takes up investigation against the allegations and determine the veracity.
- (3) If found to be true and within the definition of breach of privilege, the committee recommends action to the presiding officer (e.g. suspension/disqualification etc).
- (4) Presiding officer then using his/her discretionary powers take suitable action.

Thus, privilege motion acts as a tool of accountability against any unparliamentary behaviour by MP/MLA.

3.

भारत और ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्राध्यक्ष के अधिकारों की तुलना कीजिए। इनके कर्तव्य और अधिकार उनके संबंधित संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कैसे प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India and UK, due to past relationship of colony and coloniser share vast features of their democratic setup. Yet, there are significant differences that provide distinction to their needs.

### Powers of Head of state in India & UK

India	UK
① India has a <u>republic</u> type of <u>head</u> where <u>indirect elections</u> are the rule.	① UK on other hand has a <u>monarchical setup</u> - <u>King/Queen</u> heads the <u>State</u>
② President has <u>powers as executive head of the state</u>	② King/Queen has <u>final authority over Bills</u>
③ All Bills become Act only on <u>assent</u> by President.	③ <u>similar powers with King/Queen</u>

Candidates must not write on this margin



<p>4. <u>Conduct of Business of House Rules</u> (Art 77) created under his/her advisory/authority</p>	<p>4. Such rules are under authority of PM.</p>
<p>5. Has various vetos - <u>Suspensive</u>, <u>Pocket</u>, <u>Absolute</u></p>	<p>5. No such <sup>substantial</sup> vetos. This power is <u>only Ceremonial</u>.</p>
<p>6. Act as <u>representative</u> of people of India</p>	<p>6. He/She is a hereditary <u>hierarchical</u> head.</p>

Roles reflecting constitutional principles

India	UK
<p>① No one is above law (except some immunities for Prez.)</p>	<p>① King can do no wrong principle</p>
<p>② <u>Republican</u> setup: access of office to all</p>	<p>② <u>hereditary</u> priority by birth</p>
<p>③ Represents <u>Integrity &amp; Unity</u> of India</p>	<p>③ Only a ceremonial head.</p>

The 'republic' that India is, is testimony to the values of representation and equality that it wishes to promote



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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

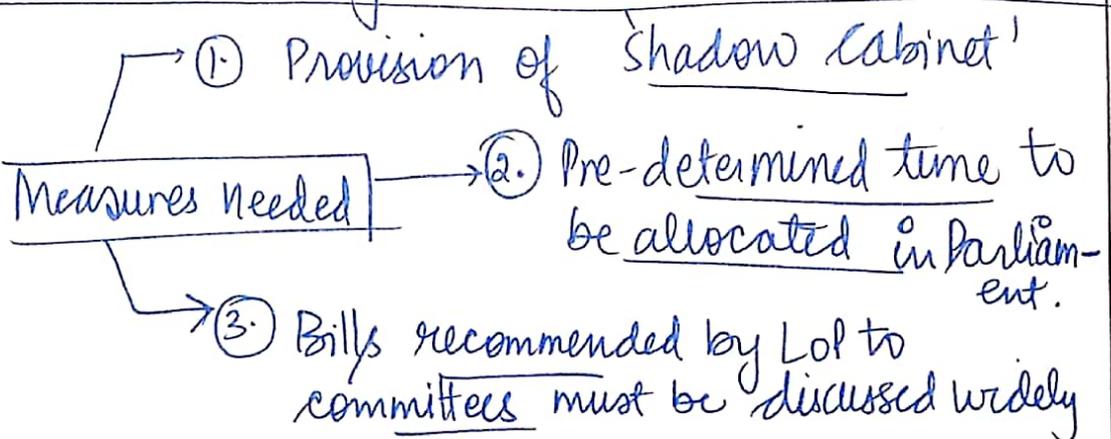
Leader of Opposition is a statutory office and is given to the member of the Opposition Party who has secured at least 10% seats in L.S.

Democracy is only as strong as its Opposition

- ① As tool of checks and balances
- ② To prevent democracy from turning into autocracy
- ③ As accountability setting body.
- ④ Enrich Parliamentary debates with seeking of replies from those in power.
- ⑤ Sustains idea of representative democracy

## Role of leader of opposition in L.S.

Strengths	Challenges
<p>① Act as <u>alternate PM</u> in event of fall of govt.</p> <p>② Has <u>more prestige</u> than other <u>members</u></p> <p>③ Leader of <u>opposition</u> <u>voices</u> on <u>substantial</u> <u>matters</u> @ inflation</p> <p>④ Ensures govt's <u>accountability</u></p>	<p>① No concept of '<u>shadow cabinet</u>' in India</p> <p>② <u>Strength of office</u> is determined by <u>quality of individual</u></p> <p>③ <u>Low opposition numbers</u> decrease <u>efficiency of LOP</u></p>



Leader of Opposition is similar to 'minority leader' of ~~USA~~ U.K. and is high in precedence to ensure working democracy.



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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India is a 'cradle of world's religions' and have upheld this distinction by incorporating safeguards for both religious & linguistic minorities.

Constitutional provisions related to minority educational institutions in India

1. Article 30(1) - Right of minorities to establish educational institutions for its community.
2. Article 30(2) - Right of minorities to secure their running as per own rules.
3. Article 30(3) - Right of minorities to recruit its teaching and non-teaching staff and also to design its curriculum.

However, this is subject to maintenance of Centre's oversight regarding following of

law of the land.

### Judicial pronouncements

- ① S. Azeez Basha Case, 1967 - Court held Aligarh Muslim University was not a minority institution as it was governed by a Central statute.
- ② Aligarh Muslim University Case, 2025 - Overturned Azeez Basha Case and held that:
  - ① No need of minority institutions to be administered by minorities only
  - ② Brain behind establishment of institute must be given significance.
  - ③ Statutory status does not bar its status as minority institution.

The minority institutions can be run to deliver secular education keeping in mind interests of its community by enhancing educational opportunities



6.

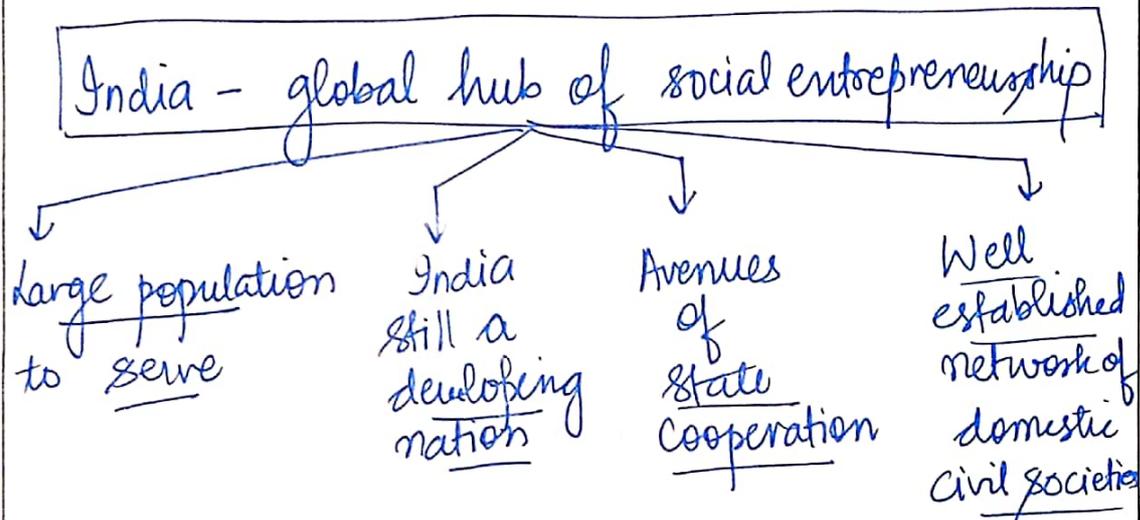
भारत सामाजिक उद्यमिता के वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या सामाजिक उद्यम राज्य की समावेशी विकास की उपलब्धियों में प्रभावी रूप से पूरक हो सकते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has allowed setting up of Social Stock Exchange where social entrepreneurship can be enhanced.



Social enterprises as effective complement to state

- ① Better resources at hand - access to both domestic and foreign financial resources eg via FCRA, 2010
- ② Greater people connect and grassroot level working eg Akshaya Patra in providing hot cooked food to children in mid-day meal scheme

- (3) Raising voice against exploitation  
 (eg) Kailash Satyarthi's 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan'
- (4) Environmental causes being taken up.  
 (eg) Greenpeace
- (5) Engaging for democratic strengthening  
 (eg) Association for Democratic Rights

Some challenges in complementing role

- (1) Funding hurdles by restricting foreign aid (eg) Amendments to FCRA, 2010
- (2) Elite capture within the organisation.
- (3) Skewed focus on specific fields.  
 (eg) not much emphasis on elderly care.
- (4) Geographical expanse is also asymmetric  
 (eg) more concentration in South and West India, leaving North East India.

Social entrepreneurship can become a new tool for both societal as well as economic development to secure a 'Su-rajya'

Candidates  
write onCandidates must not  
write on this margin

7.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

SHG- Bank linkage Programme of NABARD was inspired by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh started by Nobel Laureate Mohd. Yunus. to enhance economic development of rural India.

SHG- Bank linkage Programme

① SHGs are provided low interest loans

② Collective responsibility to pay it back

③ Enhancing saving habits

④ Providing greener pastures of economic growth.

Impact on improving rural livelihoods

① localisation of opportunities thus reducing need for migration.

② low-skill based business encouraged.

③ candle making by women SHGs.

③ Enhanced market access by visibilization

eg) Sisters Millet Initiative

④ Enhancing women's agency in economic decision making & management

eg) Kundumbshree in Kerala.

Impact on reducing multi-dimensional poverty

① Interaction among members raises nutritional security knowledge

eg) reducing incidents of stunting, wasting etc.

② Saving habits ensure investments in capital assets eg) house, capital goods - Car.

③ Access to cleaner fuel is enhanced via awareness eg) Jijwala Yojana benefits are known.

④ Improvement in WASH habits via community mobilisation.

SHG - Bank linkage scheme has been instrumental in transforming rural India's landscape by 'reaching the last mile' - Antyodaya



8.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Citizen-led environment movements like those led by climate activist Greta Thunberg have raised awareness about change in imminent climate induced disasters.

Effectiveness of citizen-led environmental movements

① Raising awareness for common cause

eg Narmada Bachao Andolan against large scale hydro projects.

② Introducing new tools of campaigning

eg signature campaigns, social media campaigns

③ Provides citizens opportunity to become 'active contributor' as against passive beneficiary eg Down-to-Earth initiative.

- ④ Brings to fore citizen grievances
- ④ Campaign against construction in Jeshimath  
sinking town
- ⑤ Promotes idea of participatory  
governance @ Groups from Andaman & Nicobar  
islands sharing ideas for  
'eco-conscious' development

Some challenges of these movements

- ① Objective to hinder national development  
via vested interests @ Greenpeace protests  
again Kudankulam project
- ② Economic costs to nation by delayed  
implementation of critical projects
- ④ CBI - Greenpeace protests caused  
damage of 3-4% of India's GDP.
- ③ No broader base and includes only  
urban population.
- ④ Not sustainable for long term due to  
authority repression.

Environmental movements led by citizens  
have demonstrated element of 'jan-bhagidari'  
and 'climate consciousness'



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

India's prowess in Digital Public Infrastructure has been highlighted time & again to promote digital governance.

Digital governance - frontier of global agenda

- ① Data as new oil
- ② Use of Big Data Analytics
- ③ Enhancing reach of govt. initiatives
- ④ data-based governance
- ⑤ AI development LLMs
- ⑥ Services beyond borders

India seeks to lead by example

① India's initial mover advantage.

② During COVID-19 - digital education - SWAYAM, COWIN app etc

③ Digital transactions made safer and easier

④ UPI, NEFT, RTGS etc.

- (3) Intersectionality of service delivery  
eg) JAM trinity
- (4) Promotion of internet penetration  
eg) BHARATNET project
- (5) Reducing inclusion-exclusion errors.  
eg) Direct Benefit Transfer.
- (6) Online grievance redressal mechanism  
eg) my gov, SHe-box etc.
- (7) Adoption by other nations - eg) Recently  
Nigeria - UPI, France,  
Singapore - already adopted
- Some challenges
- (1) Responsible use of personal data  
eg) health records via ABHA id, e-sanjeevani
- (2) Data localization challenges - Corporates  
citing difficulty - Google
- (3) Responsible use of AI - AI for All

India needs to invest in  
'actionable data analysis' like that of  
Census 2026 to enhance its comparative advantage



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

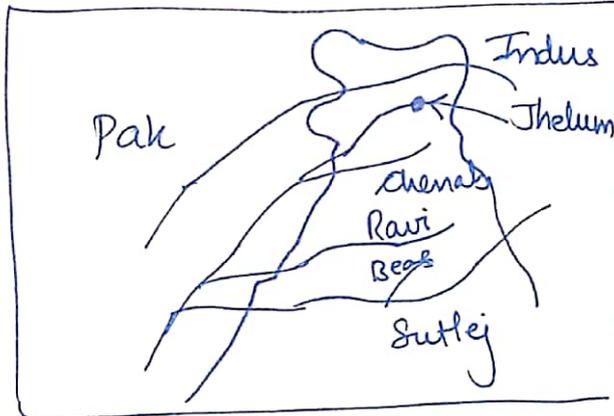
Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has put in abeyance Indus Water Treaty, 1960 post Pahalgam attack by Pakistan based terrorists.

### India's transboundary water-sharing challenges

#### Pakistan

① Asymmetric nature of IWT where 80:20 ratio does not satisfy India's needs.



Indus Water System

② Lack of adequate storage capacity to utilise water domestically.

③ State sponsored terrorism further complicating relations - 'Water and blood can't flow together' - Horrible PM

④ Disputes over domestic run-of-the-river projects @ Pakal-Dul project Balihar Dam

⑤ India's request of reconsideration of Treaty ignored by Pakistan.

### Bangladesh

① Frequent conflicts over Ganga water use

② Pending Treaty of Teesa waters

③ Domestic pressures superseding bilateral relations @ adherent grievances of West Bengal

④ Changing course of rivers causing ambiguity in governance @ Endaves issue

→ ① Display of strategic autonomy

Measures needed → ② Development-security hyphenation esp with Bc

→ ③ Pressing for mutual interests

Water-sharing disputes can be handled by following best practices from USA-Canada model over prioritising Jan Vikas on both sides.



Water disputes with Bangladesh



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

Recently, judgement by Supreme Court in state of T.N. v/s Governor, 2025 has highlighted the rising trends of conflict between Centre-State relations.

Role of Governors in opposition-ruled states - a flashpoint

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>① <u>Over assent</u> to Bills passed by State Assembly</p> <p>② T.N. → NEET Bill, Kerala etc.</p> | <p>② <u>Vice-Chancellor appointment issue</u></p> <p>④ Kerala, W.B.</p> | <p>③ <u>Conduct in Legislative Assembly</u></p> <p>⑤ T.N., Punjab</p> |
|--|---|---|

Gubernatorial overreach challenging position of state governments

- ① Battle between elected v/s non-elected counterparts
- ⑥ conflicts over

remission of sentences [ Perarivalan Case, 2023 ]

- (2) Encroachment into State's authority to promulgate Acts @ T.N's Bills had been pending since 2 years.
- (3) Breach of trust of public where state govt. is not able to perform its duty.
- (4) Wastes productive time over political bickering @ T.N. legislative assembly issues
- (5) Centralisation of State's domain  
 @ issue of appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Kerala [education is concurrent subject & State Univ are under state govt.]
- (6) Need of office of Governor.  
Prevent politicisation of State's Universities. thus Governor, a constitutional head is appointed Vice-Chancellor.
- (2) Prevent hasty decisions - Art 200 allows to send back Bills or reserve for

President .

(3) Act as repository of guidance on welfare measures of regions dominated by STs

Thus, office of Governor is necessity but with safeguards.

Safeguards to mitigate such conflicts

- ① Security of tenure so as to insulate office from Centre's interference
  - ② Selection from outside state having no interest in politics of state [Punchhi Commission]
  - ③ CM need to be taken into account while appointing Governors..
  - ④ Timelines for passing Bills via Constitutional amendment
  - ⑤ Governors must themselves exercise restraint for better relations with govt.
- Governors must act like a friend, guide and philosopher of the state govt and should not cross the constitutionally mandated 'daxmanrekha' for welfare of the state's people

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 दृष्टिकोण 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

The changing aspirations of citizens, judicial interpretations and varied needs demand evolution in relationship between Fundamental Rights (FRs) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) under Part III & IV respectively.

Evolving relationship between FRs & DPSPs

⊗ From FRs considered priority



DPSPs given equal significance



Need for Harmonious Construction

Judicial Interventions and Constitutional amendments depicting evolving nature

Judicial Interventions

① Champakam Dorairajam case, 1951 —

SC upheld precedence of FRs over DPSPs.

② Golaknath case, 1967 - Parliament can't amend FRs to implement DPSPs.

③ Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973 - SC upheld powers of Parliament to amend any part of Constitution including FRs, subject to basic structure doctrine

④ Minerva Mills Case (1980) - SC upheld Parliamentary powers to amend Constitution. Recommended 'harmonious construction' between FRs and DPSPs.

⑤ Constitutional Amendments

① 1st Amendment, 1951 - Art 16 was amended to give effect to policy of reservation.

② 25th Amendment Act, 1960s - Introduced Article 31C to give precedence to

Implementation of Article 39(b), (c) over Article 14, 19, 31.

③ 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 - Expanded scope of all DPSPs to have precedence over FRs  
[overturned by SC in Minerva Mills, Case]

\* Present status - Art 39(b), (c) can take precedence over Art 14 & 19

This provision is utilised by GoI to introduce various welfare measures. However, SC in recent judgement in Property Owners Association v/s State of MH has cautioned govt. against use of all private property for implementation of Article 39(b).

Thus, there is a need to maintain fine balance between FRs & DPSPs for achieving Antodaya and Sarodaya



13.

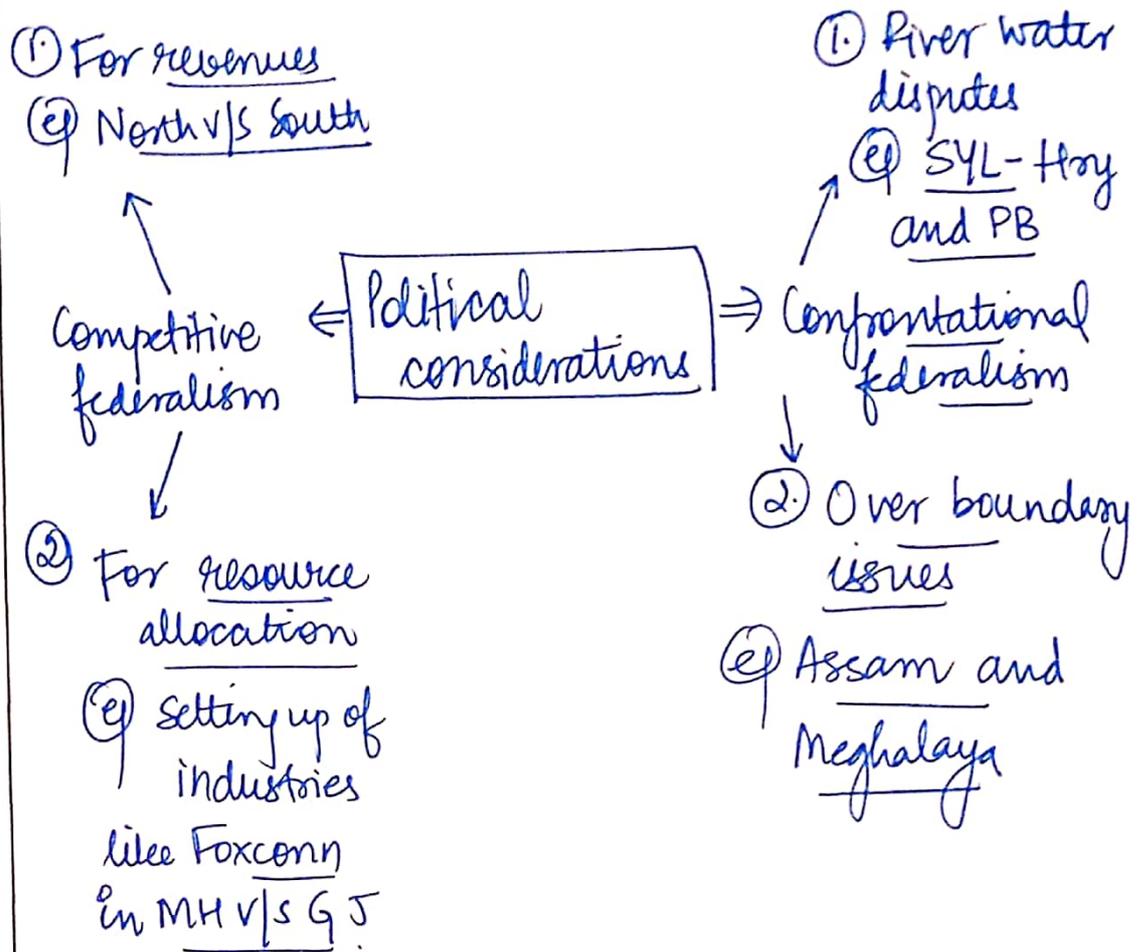
सहकारी संघवाद संविधान की रूपरेखा में निहित है, लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक और टकरावपूर्ण संघवाद उभरा है। भारत के संघीय ढांचे में इन प्रवृत्तियों को संतुलित करने में संवैधानिक और संवैधानिक-से बाहर के संस्थानों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

India's constitution presents a sui-generis nature of federalism where competing considerations sometimes create confrontations eg River water disputes

Cooperative federalism - rooted in design

- ① States are free to act in their own domain but can't demand secession.
- ② Division of subjects under 'Concurrent list' under Schedule VII
- ③ Election of President of India
- ④ Presence of Constitutional bodies - GST Council
- ⑤ Presence of ~~also~~ extra-constitutional bodies like - Zonal Councils, NITI etc.



## Role of Constitutional bodies

- ① Provide pre-determined framework.
  - eg votes in GST councils
- ② Ensure participatory discussions
  - eg Election Commission of India invites all party heads for meetings
- ③ Regular grievance redressal.
  - eg Meetings in Inter State Council (Art 263)

① Coming to a consensus on issues of national welfare.

eg GST rate rationalisation.

### Role of Non-constitutional bodies or Extra

① Team India Wing of NITI providing for collaboration between Centre and state stakeholders eg Central Sector Schemes

② Resolution of issues via recommendations

eg Think tank nature of NITI - India@ 75 Report

③ conducting special meetings with affected states

eg socially backward states

Challenges → ① Non-regular conduct of meetings eg Inter State Council

→ ② No financial powers with NITI

→ ③ Recommendations are only advisory

Need of the hour is to establish All-India level State-Centre Cooperation Body with Constitutional Status to work together for Viksit Bharat

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 सुझाए।  
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

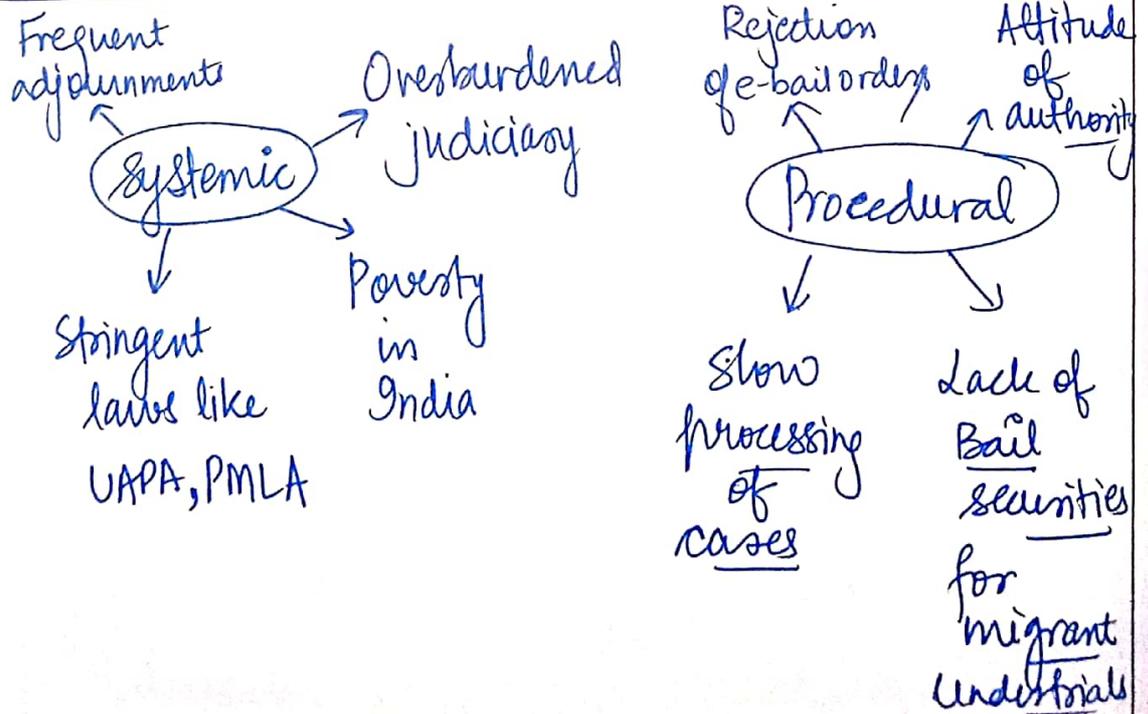
The growing number of undertrial prisoners in India reflects both systemic and procedural lapses within the criminal justice system. In light of recent Supreme Court directions, discuss the underlying challenges and suggest a multi-pronged approach to address this crisis.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Nearly 70% of prisoners in India are undertrials. — NCRB Report

This highlights the serious nature of the lapses in criminal justice system.

Systemic and procedural challenges leading to undertrials load



### Recent SC directions:

- ① For those undertrials, who have spent <sup>completed</sup>  $\frac{1}{3}$  rd of their potential punishment, Jailors must suo-motu initiate their bail petitions.
- ② Accused not posing threat to victim or evidence must be given bail.
- ③ Decongest the jails on priority.

### Challenges in undertaking action

- ① Large scale poverty in India - poor undertrials may not be able to arrange for bail bonds.
- ② Jailors have no incentive to initiate suo-motu bail petition.
- ③ Subjectivity in deciding risk-based

undertrials.

④ Faster processing of cases require infrastructure and personnel - extra courts and judges.

⑤ Awareness among undertrials about their own rights is low.

Multi-pronged approach to avert this crisis

① Prevention - Petty crimes can be solved via punishment of 'community service' (BNSS, 2023)

② Mitigation - ① NALSA should be roped in  
② State to provide free legal aid to poor undertrials.  
③ Establishment of Fast Track Courts.

③ Post-bail - ① Reformation - to avoid future crimes  
② Employment opportunities

'Bail, not jail should be the norm'  
and sensitivity of stakeholders can prove to be a long-lasting reform.



15.

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

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

Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament is the safety valve against potential majoritarian stance by Lok Sabha.

Upper House - Reviewing chamber not a rival.

① Ordinary Bills and Constitutional Amendment requires passage by both houses

② Equitable powers as L.S. except some special ones

③ Prevents hasty decision making

Fulfillment of this vision in contemporary times

(1) Healthy R.S. debates among members

(2) Expert opinion is available in terms of 12 nominated members.

(3) Reference to Joint select committees for some important bills @ DPDP Act, 2023

(4) Question Hour to hold govt. accountable @ on security breach during Pahalgam attacks.

(5) Reports by Departmental Standing Committees of R.S. to keep checks and balances.

Some challenges in fulfilling this purpose

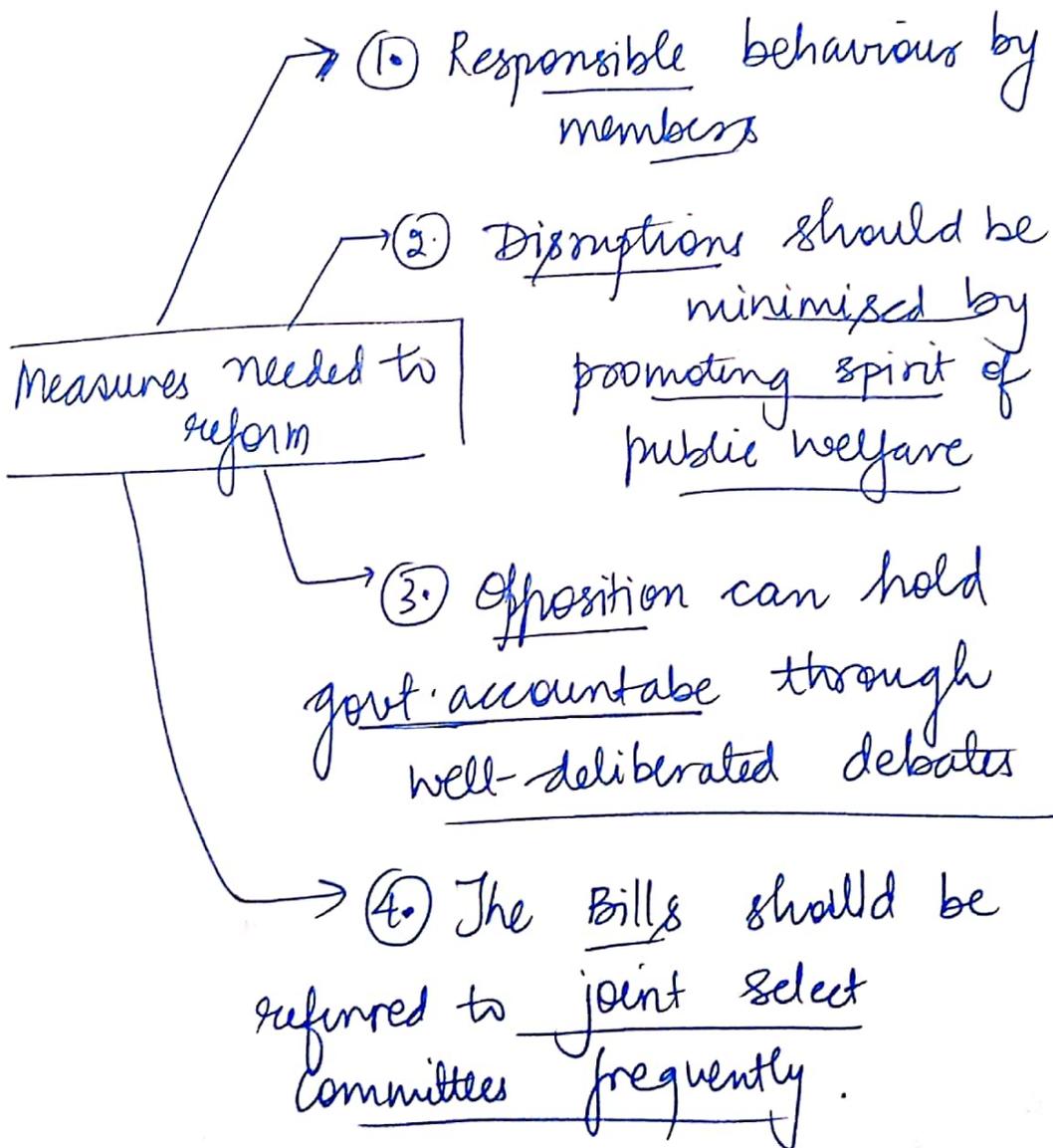
① Frequent disruptions by protests, sloganeering etc

② Allegations of biasness by the presiding officer

③ Low opposition majority numbers causing passing of Bills with ease

(4) Suspension of members of opposition.  
rendering its functions less useful.

(5) No control over money Bills as they  
can't withhold asset completely.



Rajya Sabha 'as house of elders'  
must display the spirit by honouring  
the mandate given by the populace

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

The idea of social justice not just entails delivery of services but also their long-term availability. This is made possible via continuous overhauling of processes

Well-executed initiatives fail in absence of operations and maintenance

① Regular monitoring is missed

eg PCPNBT Act implementation

② Absence of adequate 'Jan-bhagidasi'

eg people don't feel 'sense of belongingness' - destruction of taps under JJM

③ stakeholder responsibility is lacking

eg Realisation of use of 'tax payers' for money in resource allocation

Role of collective action and community ownership to ensure long term sustainability wrt. SBM.

- ① From passive recipients to active participants (e) Ghat Patila District of Odisha utilised talent of young kids
- ② Regular monitoring by stakeholders as their moral duty  
(e) goal of winning ODF status for their region.
- ③ People as 'central cog' of the wheel without whom implementation was a formality (e) Creation of Safai Mitras
- ④ Creating chain of volunteers who continue the programme beyond immediate needs.

- ⑤ Collective action ensures unity of purpose and draw more people into their folds. (eg) Elders also got involved
- ⑥ Behavioural nudge is significant for social initiatives.  
(eg) Vidya Balan as ambassador.
- ⑦ Collective ownership provides sense of empowerment to cause 'growth in their assets'.  
(eg) Toilets were considered assets.

Relationships with public via collective action forms the DNA of governance. This impacts sense of collective belonging and hence sustainability to the projects:



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  
Differentiate between freebies and welfare measures, and examine their impact on governance.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Supreme Court in S. Subramaniam Balaji Case (2022) decided that promise of freebies is not a corrupt practice under RPA, 1951. However, people should be mindful of its impact on governance.

Freebies - impact

Difference between freebies and welfare measures

Freebies	Welfare measures
<p>① They are the <u>transfer payments</u> to households given to <u>earn vote banks</u></p> <p>eg) <u>distribution of i-phones</u></p>	<p>① They are the foundation of a state guided by '<u>socialistic</u>' ideals</p> <p>eg) <u>provision of PDS, mid-day meal</u></p>

However, there is a very fine line between end of welfare measures and beginning of freebies.

Example: For some, distribution of computers will be a welfare measure.  
 - will help in removing digital inequity  
 while for others it may be wasteful expenditure.

### Impact of freebies on governance

- ① Reduces fiscal space by burdening state resources (eg) Karnataka govt. could not fulfill objective of Anna Kalyan Yojana
- ② Sub-par level of quality

due to free nature - can lead to more harm than good. (eg) excessive DBT may promote voluntary unemployment

(3) Losses to already burdened PSUs and companies @ Free electricity announcements caused lakhs of crores of losses to discoms in Delhi.

(4) Moral-hazard on society reducing state's governance capacity for long term @ subsidies once announced can't be taken back easily.

(5) Shift of burden from consumers to 'honest tax-payers' further disenchanted them.

(6) Reduces innovation in system as beneficiaries of freebies never question their masters.

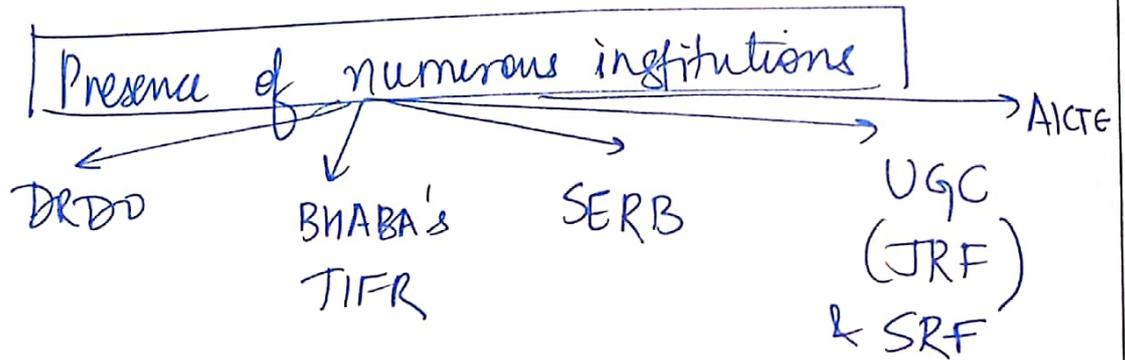
The best way forward is to create aware citizenry which is able to reject freebies and nudge govt to work for 'Sabka Bith & Sabka Vikas'

18.

कई संस्थानों के होने के बावजूद एक मजबूत शोध वातावरण के विकास में संरचनात्मक बाधाएं लंबे समय से अवरोध बनी हुई हैं। अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय निधि (ANRF) इन संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कैसे प्रयासरत है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Structural barriers have long impeded the development of a robust research environment, despite the presence of numerous institutions. Discuss how the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) seeks to address these structural challenges. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is the third largest patent filer after USA and China, yet there is real inadequacy in real impact of these patents on ground.



Structural barriers impeding robust research environment

- ① Low expenditure on research.
- ② India spends only 0.7% on R&D (Economic Survey)
- ③ Low private sector participation especially in new-age technology - AI etc.

(3) Lack of promotion of 'scientific temper' among school & college students

(4) 'Ticking the boxes' in research

(e) Minimum prescription of pages in PhD thesis.

(5) Brain drain leading to loss of demographic dividend.

(e) USA, UK etc.

(6) Barriers to access international research material (e) Recently all research papers were made open-access  
'One Nation One Subscription' scheme.

Ameyandhan National Research Foundation

↳ to replace SERB

↳ would be jointly funded: Govt ⊕ Pvt.

↳ to promote research since school level

ANRF seeking to overcome above barriers

- ① Fiscal availability - private ~~sector~~ sector may bring more resources.
- ② Expense of private sector will be beneficial.
- ③ Encouragement to youth to become trailblazers in research from initial level @ push to Atal Tinkering Labs, INSPIRE etc.
- ④ To reduce brain drain by expanding opportunities of research and employment  
@ PM-Internship Scheme
- ⑤ One nation Reducing time delays in filing of patents.

ANRF is a transformative step towards India of innovations and incredibility via human capital development



19.

भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के साथ संबंधों को संचालित करने में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सामने संभावित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत को इस नए अमेरिका-चीन प्रतिद्वंद्विता में कैसे अपना रास्ता बनाना चाहिए, इस पर विचार करें। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's strategic autonomy remains the guiding principle in navigating relations with the United States and China. In this context, analyse the potential challenges and opportunities for India and how India should navigate this renewed US-China rivalry.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The advent of Trump 2.0 administration on the plank of 'America First' and 'make America Great Again Policy' have intensified rivalry between US and China.

### Renewed US-China rivalry

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>① Trade wars</p> <p>④ 135% Tariffs on China, tariff ducto fanatyl exports</p> | <p>② Weaponisation of critical resources</p> <p>⑤ Export ban of rare earth magnets <del>export</del> by China</p> | <p>③ Hostile public declarations</p> <p>Furthering tensions</p> <p>⑥ USA claim of Taiwan</p> |
|--|---|--|

### Potential challenges for India

- ① Fear of transshipment tax/tariff for goods from China ④ on Vietnam by USA
- ② Reduction of role of diplomacy in hard-core trade barrier environment

## NEXT IAS

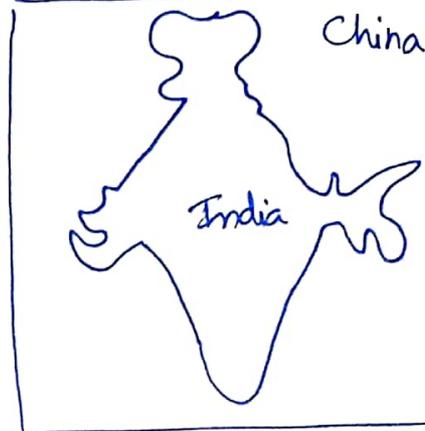
- (3) Potential rise of Pakistan-China-Russia-Iran axis - disadvantageous for national security and sovereignty.
- (4) CPEC from <sup>Pok</sup> Aksai Chin, oil imports from Russia, Iran etc.
- (4) Pressures on India to act against China may increase. (4) threat of provocation.
- (5) Insecurity in imports of critical technology. (4) rare earth metals from China to boost EV production.

opportunities

- (1) Potential for tariff differential. Wrt. China. may improve Indian exports.  
(4) ongoing negotiations to sign Bilateral Trade Agreement with USA.
- (2) Opportunity to strengthen QUAD.
- (3) Leveraging 'china+1' policy benefits
- (4) Reduce threat of unipolar Asia.

## Steps needed for India to navigate renewed US-China rivalry

① Strategic balancing  
for attaining national  
interests @ & inflation in  
domestic market, free Indo-  
Pacific etc.



② Diplomatic hedging to secure opportunities  
for India @: capacity building measures  
with China, securing deals with U.S.A.

③ Sign a nationally profitable deal with USA  
as soon as possible @ agriculture sector,  
GMO-sensitive sectors be kept out.

④ Role of diaspora as living bridge  
should be leveraged similar to 2008  
1, 2, 3 - Deal Civil Nuclear in 2008

⑤ Strengthen economic production to de-risk  
from China.

'Foreign policy is minimaxing'  
— Former Foreign Secretary  
menon.

Need is to collaborate on  
convergences and manage differences to  
further 'India First' Policy.

Candidates write on this

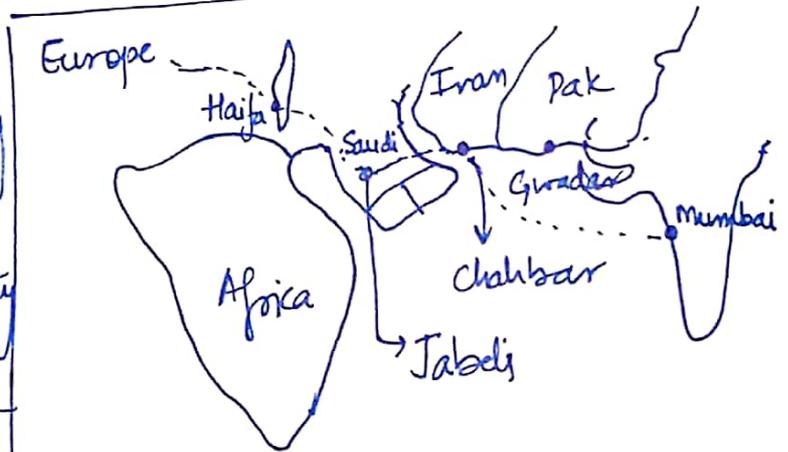
20.

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 Corridor seeks to create a multi-modal connectivity between India & Europe via Middle East and involves nations like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Israel etc.

IMEC - Turning point in India's connectivity diplomacy



IMEC Corridor

Bringing together countries in Middle East

@ Israel & Saudi Arabia

opportunity to by-pass Pakistan

Enhance India's trade opportunities towards

European markets amid trade war scenario

## Strategic relevance of IMEC for India vis-à-vis China's BRI

- (1) Tool against China's policy of encircling India.  
(eg) military Base in Djibouti, Gwadar port access for China.
- (2) Enhances relations with Middle East and Europe with development-led-connectivity as against China's debt-trap policy
- (3) Secure targets of 'Extended neighbourhood policy' and 'look West policy'
- (4) Offers promising opportunities in building people-to-people ties thus enhancing India's influence in the regions. (eg) mobility agreements.
- (5) Opportunity to enhance competitiveness of India's exports (eg) Europe is in financial weakness currently.

Emerging conflicts in Middle East

① Israel-Iran war

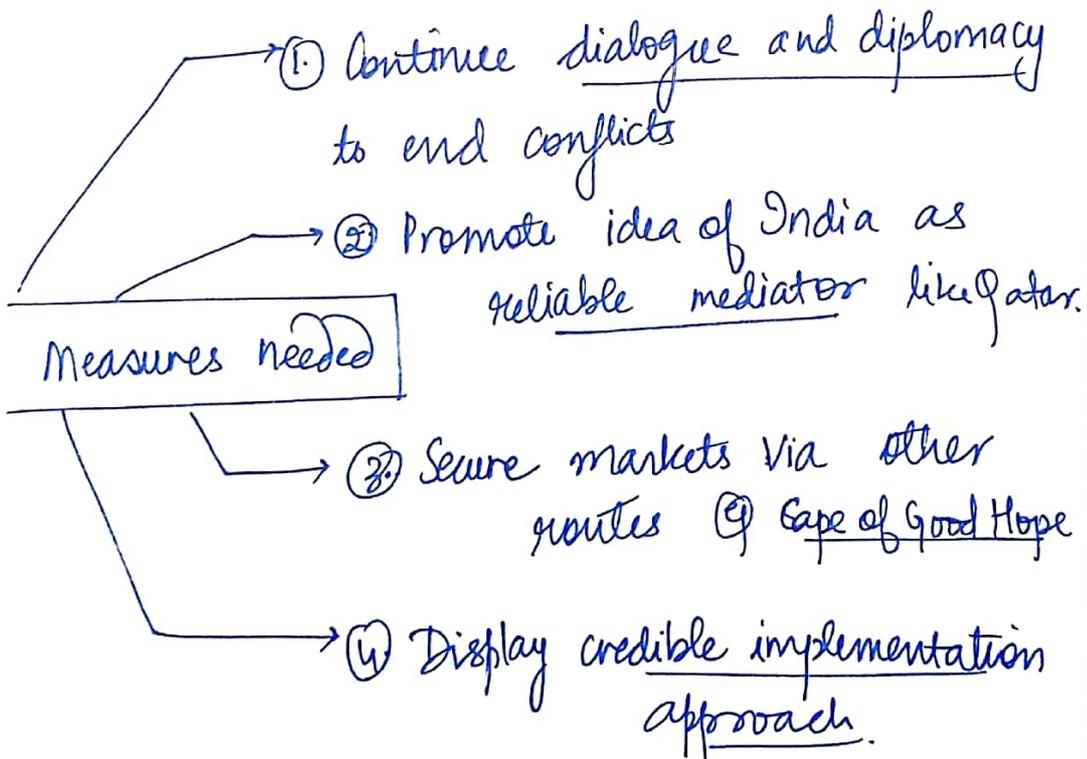


Renewed attention of world towards Russia-Ukraine war.

Ongoing violence

② Israel-Gaza war

Discontent between members of IMEC @ Saudi and Israel over Palestine issue



India needs to maintain its strategic autonomy in 'arc of Energy' and should keep on leveraging advantages of 'personal diplomacy' to secure interests