

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: PRANSHU GUPTA Mobile No.

Roll No. : MT25FLTON102 Start Time 7:40pm End Time 10:40pm

Date of Examination: 14/8/24 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

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- 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.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में हो लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- 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।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अग्रासंगिक 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

<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
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.

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

1.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, CJI mentioned explicitly in his speech about 'founding mothers' in the constituent assembly, highlight a shift from 'invisibility' to 'acknowledgement'.

Contributions of founding mothers in shaping India's constitutional discourse

① Member Kansu Mehta advocated for equal rights for women

Result → Article 15, 16 ⇒ no discrimination on the basis of gender

② Rajkumari Amrit Kaur advocated for uniform civil code

Result → included in Article 44

③ Sarojini Naidu advocated for universal Adult Franchise

Result → granted under Article 326

④ Education of women upliftment by members like Sacheta Tripathi

Result → Art 2 → Maternity Relief
 → Art 39(d) → equal pay for equal work for men & women
 → Art 39(a) → adequate means of livelihood

⑤ Their contributions shaped future jurisprudence in a gender-neutral manner

Examples:-

① Art 51(K)(e) → Fundamental duty to renounce practices derogatory to women

② Absolution of → Triple Talak by cent
 (Shah Bano Case)
 → Temple entry Restrictions
 (Shrinimala case)

③ Women Reservation → 106th CAA, 2023
 ↳ for Parliament & SAs
 ↳ Art 243D, T → for local bodies

④ Gender neutral laws in three new criminal laws → BNS, BNSS, BSA

Hence, their contributions were not just limited to the constitutional document but shaped the Indian discourse towards ensuring Sakha Saathi, Sakha Vidas.

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

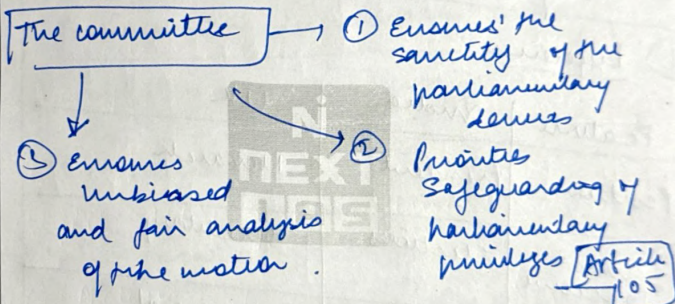
Privilege motion is a parliamentary device that can be raised by any MP if they feel that there has been a breach of privileges by any other member by → deliberately withholding facts or misleading the house

Privilege motion → raised by an MP
↓
decided upon by Presiding officer or house officer
← Referred to the Committee of Privileges

Ways in which committee of privileges deal with such motions :-

- ① Examine the motion behind closed doors
- ② Analysing facts of the situation
- ③ Investigates whether :-

- i) there has been a breach of privilege as stated in the motion
- (or)
- ii) No breach of privilege of a miscommunication between both sides.
- (4) recommends to the house the action that should be taken.



Hence, the committee safeguards the effectiveness of privilege motion ensuring that discussions are held in such a manner that all parliamentarians can exercise due deliberation and discussion effectively and without fear.

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

Article 52 establishes the head of state of India - President. While UK is a constitutional monarchy.

Powers of head of state of

① Differences

Feature	India	UK
① Position	President	Monarch
② ~~Source~~ To become	Elections	Hereditary
③ Source of power	Constitution	Traditional
④ Performance of power	Aid & Advice of COMs	~~Independent~~ PM and ministers

② Similarities

1. Ceremonial position → de-jure heads
2. Legislative powers → assent to bills

3. Diplomats & Representatives of respective nations
4. Military & Command-in-chief of other armies
5. Limited Roles in executive functions

Their Roles reflect -

1. Parliamentary democratic system
↳ PM is the de-facto head
2. Supremacy of constitution
3. Democratic principle of governance
↳ popular election to de-facto head
4. Heads of state & Heads of government are different

Both Indian & UK systems are taken from the same system of Westminster system, hence, they showcase very similar features.

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 first time in the history it has happened that~~

"The opposition has its own place in democracy, without it India becomes a dictatorship"

— Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha

→ leader of the largest political party of opposition

↓
Their party must have secured 10% seats

Vacant since 2014 - 2024

Role of leader of opposition

- ① Mobilise opposition in a manner to ensure the most efficient way to counter circumvent.

- ② Speeches debates and discussions in Parliament. [Eg] recent debates on Op. Sindhar
- ③ Effective utilisation of parliamentary devices to ensure executive accountability
[Eg] - Zero Hour
- ④ Guide fellow members of the opposition
Hec
- ⑤ Create an alternative government in case the incumbent fails to prove majority
[Eg] Kitchen Cabinet in UK

Challenges in recent times → ① Long vacancy
→ ② Parliamentary disruption

Measures to enhance effectiveness :-

- ① Designate specific days when opposition could set agendas and discussion
[Eg] - 'Opposition Days'
 - ② Enhance role in appointment committees of key officials like CEC, CM director etc
 - ③ Make him accountable in case opposition creates ruckus in the house
- The above steps can ensure strengthening of the position.

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

The recent judgement of Supreme court on retaining the Minority Education Institution (MEI) status of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has altered the scope of constitutional interpretation of the same.

Constitutional provisions :-

- ① Article 29 → ^{section of} every citizen shall have the right to preserve their distinct language, script or culture
- ② Article 30 → all ^{shall} minorities have the right to establish and administer MEIs.

Role of judicial pronouncements in shaping balance of right to equality and right to preserve minority identity

- ① The apex court has held that Article 29

is also available to majorities

Ensuring
equality
before
law

② State of Bombay v/s Bombay Education Society

§ SC quashed an order which provided exclusive rights to Anglo Indians only

③ St. Stephens v/s DU Case

§ SC held that right of administration also includes the right to decide admissions

④ PA Shanmugam case

§ Right to administer does not include right to maladministration

⑤ Recent Anu case

§ Just seeing the source of establishment is not enough, seeing the overall impact on minorities is paramount.

§ retained MCI status despite pressure by a law.

Hence, the courts through numerous judgments have balanced equality before law and affirmative actions for

6. भारत सामाजिक उद्यमिता के वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या सामाजिक उद्यम राज्य की समावेशी विकास की उपलब्धियों में प्रभावी रूप से पूरक हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
India is emerging as a global hub for social entrepreneurship. Can social enterprises effectively complement the state in achieving inclusive development? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Social Entrepreneurship refers to altruistic efforts by individuals or groups to work towards solving social problems.

India Social Enterprises effectively complement state:-

Yes

1. Bring in expertise to solve problems.

Ex:- ITC's e-champal initiative has boosted agri-income

2. Create social awareness

Ex:- TATA's jaggo - re-campaign

3. Bridge governance deficit in local and remote areas

Ex:- Azim Premji Foundation

4. Motivate Jan Shiksha

Ex:- celebrities endorsing for public cause → fans doing the same

5. Reach environmental activism

Eg Leonardo Di Caprio contributing in national parks

6. Creating awareness towards abstract problems

Eg Angelina Jolie's work in refugee relief camps

(No)

7. concentrated more in urban areas

↳ need more in rural areas

8. May be done for vested interests

Eg shell NGOs → small development projects

9. lack of know-how of governance

10. limited participation.

Despite limitations social entrepreneurship is a potent tool for inclusive growth. Tight but tight regulations can ensure their efficient utilization.

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 SHGs of India are not just helping themselves, but protecting the future of Bharat" - PM Modi

SHG - Bank linkage Programme

- ↳ ① Spearheaded by NABARD
- ↳ ② Expanded network of SHGs
- ↳ ③ Expanded role of formal moneylending for SHGs.

Impact of the programme:-

① Improving rural livelihood

① Spearheaded women upliftment

↳ 88% SHGs exclusively run by women

② Created newer avenues of employment opportunities. Ex SEWA in Gujarat

- ③ Incentivized adoption of technology in rural areas.
Eg:- Bribe farming by SHGs of Kerala
 - ④ Improved reception of women
↳ ripple effect in women upliftment
 - ⑤ on reducing Multi-dimensional Poverty
 - ⑥ Strengthened cottage industries
Eg:- handlooms, bangles, etc
 - ⑦ Increased supply of formal credit → ↑ed risk taking ability
Eg:- loan security Rate 798% for SHGs
 - ⑧ Partnership in local governance
↳ Aapda Sakhi, Aasha workers
↓
Improved service delivery in rural areas
↓ Poverty
- Hence, this program has turned SHGs into Nation-keep groups

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

"Fight against climate change cannot be fought against in hotels but through Jan - Andolan approach"

- PM Modi

Citizen led environment movements -

- ① PM - KUSUM and PM - Surya ghar yojana

→ India recently surpassed its target of 100 GW in solar power

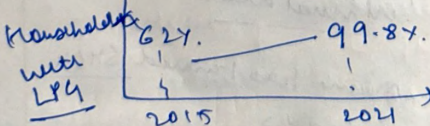
- ② Mission life

→ creation of social awareness to fight climate change

- ③ combat indoor air pollution

→ PM - Ujjwala yojana

→ mass adoption of LPG kitchen



④ Safeguard fragile ecology

Ex - Community action has restored portions of Great Barrier Reef

⑤ Still infeasible projects causing environmental damage

Ex - Chipko movement, Chameli

⑥ Water conservation

Ex - community actions in Pimpri-Chinchwad converted the area from water stressed to water secure

⑦ Avoid soil erosion

Ex - Creation of ghads, lebs in Karnataka

Shortfalls → ① Lack of waste segregation at source by people

→ ② Mindless dumping of pollutants in rivers by individuals.

From local to global, uncoordinated actions will only give desired results through Jam Bhagidari.

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

"e-governance is easy governance, effective governance and also economic governance"

— APJ Abdul Kalam.

Digital governance as frontier of global agenda

① Debates on equitable and ethical usage of AI

② Rising instances of cyber war, espionage, terrorism

② Data Protection and sovereignty concerns

India seeks to lead by example :-

① Co-chaired Global Partnership on AI with France

↳ advocated fair & ethical usage of AI

② Sharing of DPI to other countries

Eg - VRI in Nepal, UAE, France, Sri Lanka, Maldives

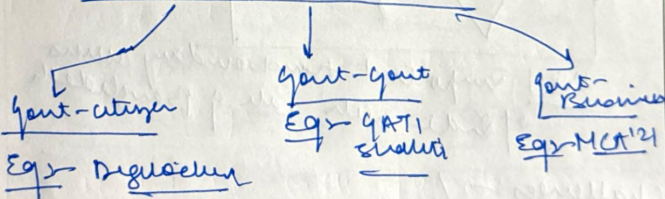
④ usage of digital governance for mechanism

(Eg) - DBTs have reduced leakages
→ ₹ 3.48 lakh saved since 2019

④ saturation of government schemes

Eg - 450 schemes delivered to 90% proper using DNT.

⑤ use of e-governance tools for effective service delivery



⑥ e-governance as a tool for inclusive governance
→ Eg - geo-tagging of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission.

The world must learn from India to use digital tools for good governance.
It has rightly been said as a logistical marvel by World Bank

10.

हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पार जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों की समीक्षा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently India put Indus water Treaty (IWT) in abeyance post Pakistan-Terror attack

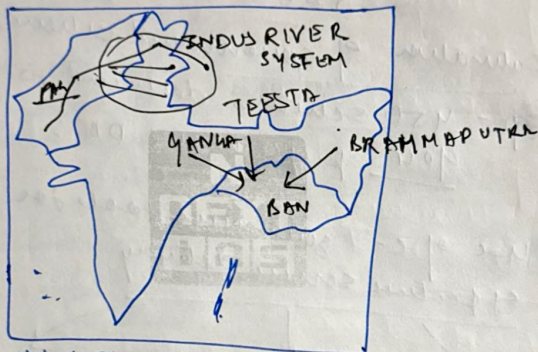


Fig-1 Important transboundary rivers of India with Pak & Bangladesh

Challenges:-

① With Pakistan

① Good & water cannot flow together

② Pakistan indulging in cross border terrorism

③ Politicisation of IWT by Pakistan

① ~~Eq~~ Pak did not constitute PIL but goes directly to Court of Arbitration to stall India projects.

② Unfair treaty in the past

~~Eq~~ Population of POK counted on Pakistani side in IWT for river sharing agreement.

③ With Bangladesh

④ India itself is lower riparian

↳ ~~Eq~~ Ex Brahmaputra is point of

⑤ thick Rough terrain of border

↳ problems in demarcating water sharing

⑥ Regular flooding of Bihar & Assam

~~Eq~~ ↳ ~~Eq~~ India has to let water flow uncontrollably

Way forward → ① Regular data sharing

↳ ② New comprehensive deal

③ continued negotiation with China as it is the main upper riparian state

Water is crisis and also cause of dispute.

The above steps can ensure sustainable solution

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, the Supreme Court of India has issued guidelines as to the power of governor in the case of Governor of Tamil Nadu v/s State of Tamil Nadu, 2025.

Role of Governors in Opposition states
A flashpoint

- ① Stalling of bills using pocket veto. Eg- Tamil Nadu, W. B. Ganguly.
- ② Misuse of vague wordings of articles.
- ③ Tussle over appointments of University Chancellor.
→ Kerala
→ Punjab
- ④ Regular tussles regarding state proceedings. Eg- Recent tussle over Governor's action in Tamil Nadu.

Ways in which over-reach challenges position of state governments

- ① Policy paralysis → ineffective service delivery
 Eg → stalling of bills ↓ decline in government's popularity
- ② Roadblock to cooperative federalism
 ↳ Atmosphere of mistrust between state and centre
- ③ Threat to democratic autonomy
 Eg → Bills made on list-2 of schedule 7 sent to President repeatedly.
- ④ Increase in favouritism and corruption
 Eg → Atmosphere of mistrust → states withdrawing general consent to CBI
- ⑤ Disrupt responsiveness, efficiency of service delivery

Measures to safeguard such conflicts

① Adherence to SC's guidelines in the exercise of Article 200

↳ 3 month timeline to take action

② Security of tenure to governor

↳ As per Puchhi Commission = 5 years
 ↳ increase independence & autonomous functioning.

③ Consultation of state government in appointment of governor

↳ recommendation of NCRWC

④ Reconsidered bills must not be sent to President & SC guidelines

⑤ Regular meetings of Jt in the Inter state Council → to deliberate and solve centre - state problems

The above steps can ensure the completion of the original mandate of governor — a constitutional oversight.
 This will ensure cooperative federalism

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

Part-3 of the Indian Constitution enumerates Fundamental Rights (FRs) which seek to ensure political justice. Part-4 enumerates DPSPs which seek to ensure social & economic justice.

Ensuring

Relation of FRs and DPSPs

↓
Certain provisions in conflict.

Eg → A14 and A46
↓
equality

special provisions for SCs/STs

↗
certain provision strengthen each other

Eg → A21
↳ Right to clean environment

A48A
↳ Protection of environment

Ensuring nature of Relationship

① Tussle started with 1st Amendment
State of Madras passing order for reservation

which seek to make special provisions
for SCs/STs

Challenged in Champakur Boroigian Case
Shankari Prasad Case, (1951)

PSL → one cannot be given priority
~~over~~ → FRs > DPSPs

Tussell → Art 15 v/s Art 16
Art 14 v/s Art 16

② 1st Constitution Amendment Act
was brought in response
↳ certain special provisions for
vulnerable sections

③ Sajjan Singh Case

↳ Tussell over Art 14, 19 v/s 39(b), 39(c)

SC → in certain cases DPSPs can be
given priority

④ Golaknath case, 1967

SC → FRs are to be given priority
always.

⑤ Parliament enacted 24th and 25th CA for reverse this. → give certain DPSPs priority over some FRs like A14, 19

⑥ Mineral Mills Case

→ Finally solution given in the case

→ SC evolved doctrine of harmonious construction

→ Constitution is formed on the bedrock of both FRs and DPSPs and hence, one cannot be given absolute priority

Hence, in this case finally the relation of DPSPs and FRs have been enshrined in a manner to give expansive definition to both. Hence, giving a bedrock of ensuring justice → economic, social and political

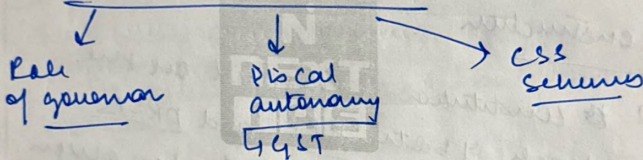
13.

सहकारी संघवाद संविधान की रूपरेखा में निहित है, लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक और टकरावपूर्ण संघवाद उभरा है। भारत के संघीय ढाँचे 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

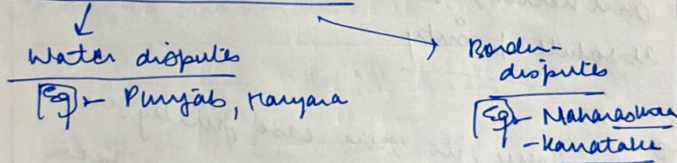
While cooperative federalism is rooted in the design of the Constitution, political considerations have given rise to competitive and confrontational federalism. Examine the role of constitutional and extra-constitutional institutions in reconciling these trends within India's federal structure. (Answer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

Recently, certain centre-state and inter-state tussles have given rise to competitive and confrontational federalism.

① Tussle between centre-state



② Inter-state tussles



Role of constitutional and institutions in reconciling these trends:-

① Constitutional Bodies:-

1. Inter-state Council → Art 263

→ gives formal space ~~or~~ to deliberate and solve issues.

2. Inter-State water disputes resolution
↳ Art 262

3. Finance commission = Art 280

↳ give formula to govt distribute funds vertically and horizontally

↓
ensuring consistency and less-discretion in fiscal space

4. GST-council = Art 279-A

↳ forum to decide on GST matters.

States + 2/3rd vote	} Decision requires 3/4th
Center + 1/2nd vote	

II Extra-constitutional institutions

5. NITI Aayog

↳ induces competitive federalism

↳ creates indices like

Swachhta Survey

6. Parliament committees

↳ give recommendations & solutions of federal issues from a policy perspective

7. Law commissions

↳ legal remedies to federal issues.

(Eg) - Min. tenure to governors

8. National commission of women

↳ gives recommendations to effective implementation of women CS

9. Law Enforcement & combined actions of state forces & central agencies

(Eg) - CRPF and state police in operation kagan.

While there is a presence of institutions, what is required is a collaborative and consensus-oriented approach to convert the current field towards cooperative federalism.

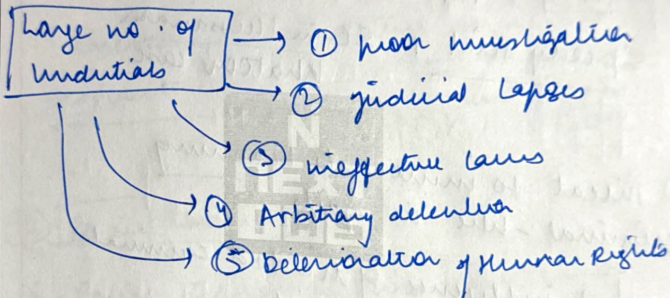
of Team India $\Rightarrow$ centre $\oplus$ states

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

The growing number of undertial 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

As per NCRB, there is a 77% of undertials in our prisons.



Challenges of large number of undertials :-

① Poor living conditions of inmates

Ex- SC held that imprisonment doesn't mean torture

② Violation of human rights

Ex- caste discrimination in Rajasthan's jail manual

③ Vicious cycle of ~~habeas~~ judicial pendency and human rights violations

↳ Ex SC held that jail spell farewell to human rights.

④ Violation of Fundamental rights

[A21] → ~~ex~~ includes right to Speedy trial & SC in Hussainara Khatoon case

⑤ Threat to innocents becoming criminal-like in jails

↳ influence of dreaded criminal on innocent individuals

Measures to address the crisis :-

① Legal

1. Modern laws ~~as~~ with use of technology. [Ex] → Ranbir Singh Sahasra Adhikari

2. Timeline on adjournments.

[Ex] → 2 in BNS
↑ Increase

III Judicial

3. Fast-Track Courts [Eg] 824 FFCs in India

4. Filling of vacancies of judiciary

[Eg] 25% vacancy in subordinate courts

5. Increased expenditure on judicial infrastructure

[Eg] currently only 1.09%

IV Police Training

6. Police reforms as per Malhotra Committee

→ fill vacancies (24%)

→ increase expenditure (3% presently)

V Policy

7. Increase legal cover

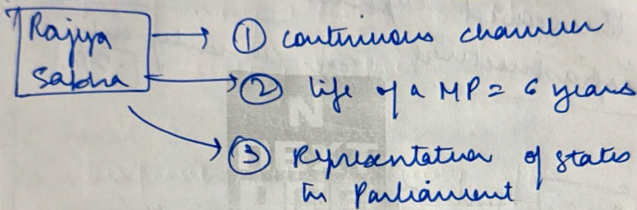
[Eg] Justice Amritav Raut

4 lawyers per 30 murder inmates

The above steps can address the crisis of institutions

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

Article 80 of the Indian constitution gives the composition of the council of states & upper house.



Rajya Sabha in current polity :-
(RS)

① As a reviewing chamber :-

Yes

1. Equal power with Lok Sabha in ordinary bills & Art 107
2. No dissolution → hence continuous discussion
3. Assent to ordinances Art 125

or Emergency → Art 352, Art 356, Art 360

↳ in case Lok Sabha is not in session.

4. Special Powers → Art 249

↳ legislate on matters of national interest

↓
Art 312 → creation of All India Services.

However, in recent times it has become like a -

② Rival to Lok Sabha

5. Unequal representation of states

↳ RS has become replica of Lok Sabha

6. Regular disruptions based on proceedings of Lok Sabha

(Eg) During debate on Dr Sindoor

7. Tussle between Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

(Eg) Joint sitting required on POTA, 2002

Way Forward:-

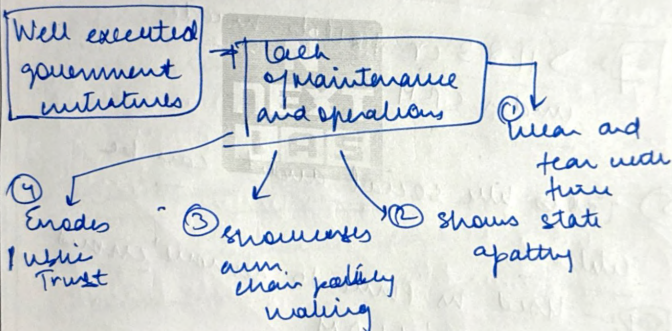
- ① Equal representation of states in
RS → like vs Senate
- ② Power of RS chairman to sit
in joint sittings
- ③ Disciplinary actions on MRs
of RS creating nucleus
- ④ Improve sitting activity of RS
Eg:- Decline of Average sitting days
from 121 (1951) to 55 (2021)
- ⑤ Less use of ordinances especially
on crucial issues like Farm laws
↳ violates element of deliberation

The above steps can ensure effective
functioning of Rajya Sabha.

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

"Swachhata is not just about cleanliness, it is the starting point of development, hope and inclusive growth."

— Hon'ble Minister



Extract

Ways in which collective action and community ownership ensure long term sustainability of a well executed plan

- ① Development becomes a Jan Andolan of regular feedback by citizens

② Trust-based governance

↳ increases ease of governance

③ Participatory governance

↳ > 5.47 lakh villages declared

ODF under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

④ Effective & efficient service delivery

Ex > 11.83 cr toilets under SBM

⑤ Tools like social audit can be utilised

Ex - Used in PMU to remove 'errors of inclusion' of SBM.

⑥ Consensus-oriented approach

↳ Ex - Breakage of faeces of pollution of house by toilets broken using community participation in SBM

⑦ Equitable and inclusive service delivery

[Ex] - hobbits of women solved due to toilets and Swachhe awareness
↓
collective action

⑧ Reaching the last mile

[Ex] - community initiatives in Aspirational districts like Ranchi
have made it perform above national average in cleanliness.

⑨ Sustainable success

↳ Maintenance done by local population.

⑩ Pooled resources

[Gar Kshaidan] → willingness to pay taxes
↑
better service delivery ← more resources

Here, only when citizens turn from passive beneficiaries to active participants
can schemes like SBM succeed
Sustainability.

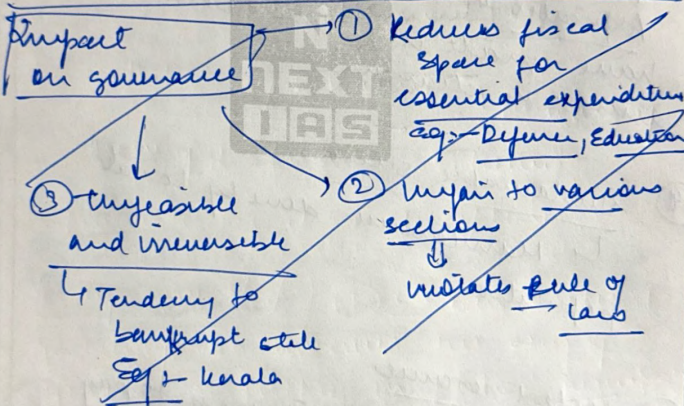
17. चुनावी राजनीति में मुफ्त सुविधाओं ने भारत में शासन पर उनके प्रभाव को लेकर बहस छेड़ दी है। मुफ्त सुविधाओं और कल्याण उपायों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए और उनके शासन पर प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently, multiple PILs have been filed in Supreme court to arrest the tendency of political parties to announce hefty freebies in election manifesto.



Difference between Freebies & Welfare measures

Freebies	Welfare measures
1. Has only social rationality, economic feasibility is missing	1. Has both social rationality and economic feasibility

2. Based on arbitrary considerations
↓
mostly vote bank politics

2. Based on quantitative data.
→ reach last mile

3. Examples

→ Eadli Bhen Yojana
↓
to all women

3. Examples

→ PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

Impact on governance

1. Distorts principle of free & fair elections

Eg - SC in Subramanian Balaji case
held that freebies amount to corrupt offences.

2. Irreversible and unfeasible in nature

→ tendency to bankrupt state.
Eg - Kerala.

3. Slipping slope of ~~other~~ unchecked
fiscal announcements in future
4. Reduces fiscal space for essential
expenditure → Health, Education
5. Unfair to taxpaying middle class
6. Concept of 'wealth without work'
↳ creates unemployment trap
7. Inflationary in nature → printing of
money to finance schemes
8. Promotes fiscal indiscipline

Way forward → ① EC can make it
mandatory to announce the way of
funding the fiscal in parties' manifestos

② Voter awareness → question
unfeasible announcements

③ Enforcing Sec 9 of ROPA to take
actions like a corrupt offence.

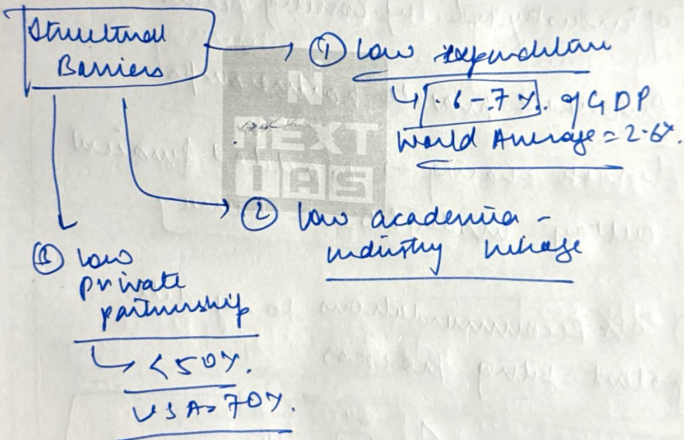
The above steps can ensure welfarism
doesn't break into the confusion of
unfeasible fiscal culture!

18. कई संस्थानों के होने के बावजूद एक मजबूत शोध वातावरण के विकास में संरचनात्मक बाधाएँ 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

Recently, the cabinet has approved joint partnerships in fields like advanced metallurgy to expand the coverage of National Research Foundation (ANRF).



Ways in which ANRF seeks to address the challenges :-

① Remove financial constraint

↳ ₹50,000 cr outlay for 2023-28

② Innovate academia - industry
linkage

↳ Incentivises knowledge transfer
and joint operations

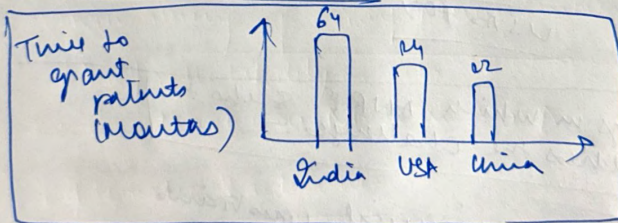
③ Create strategic roadmap

↳ tell academia the requirements
of industry and upcoming fields

④ Encourage private partnerships

↳ risk sharing → to added financial
outlay under RDI Scheme

⑤ Recommendations to expedite
patent filing process



Current Situation

⑥ Institutionalization of R&D culture

↳ Key Performance Indicators to evaluate research institutions.

⑦ Creation of a National Knowledge Bank & better access for future innovators.

⑧ Scaling infrastructure

↳ scaling up of labs, HR development.

Way Forward

- ① Increase state R&D expenditure
↳ at least 2% of GDP
- ② Focus on Applied Research → beyond IT and biomedicine
- ③ Increase social participation
↳ Fund Kauri Arjuna campaign.

ANRF is a hallmark in the direction of making Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Mansikaran - the

19. भारत को 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

"India engages with the world with confidence and assertiveness, but on our own terms"

— PM Modi

The above quote highlights the importance of strategic autonomy in India's foreign policy.

Relation with :- (of India)

① USA

Challenges:

- ① Trump's ~~to~~ unilateral tariffs & MAGA policies
- ② Inconsistency of Trump Administration
↳ unpredictability in his
- ③ Racist attacks on NRIs in USA
- ④ Diplomatic backlashes
Eg. Trump announcing Indo-Pak ceasefire before MEA

⑤ Delayed execution of tech-deals.
Eg - Engines by GE.

⑥ Issue of khalistan separatists.

Opportunities

① mobilise global south against fairly problem & strengthen our position as leader of global south

② Issue based cooperation on with USA

Infrastructure

Eg - IMEDC

Tensions

Eg - UN Sanctions

Tech-Transfer

Eg - ILET

③ Trade Agreements with USA

↳ mitigation to do deals of USA can be utilised.

II Union

Challenges

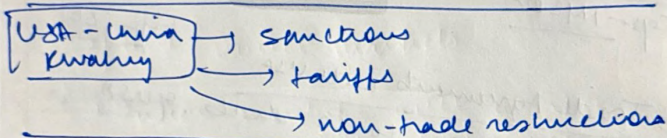
① Unresolved border & skirmishes, threat to sovereignty

② Idea of expansionism of china
↳ geographical aggression

- ③ Trade Barriers on Indian imports
- ④ China - Pakistan Axis → ~~Fig RBD~~ CPEC through POC
- ⑤ Huge import dependency

Opportunities

- ① Create new world order through BRICS → de-dollarisation
- ② Ensure regional stability through forums like SCO
- ③ Trade partnership → to hedge against USA uncertainties.



How India can navigate

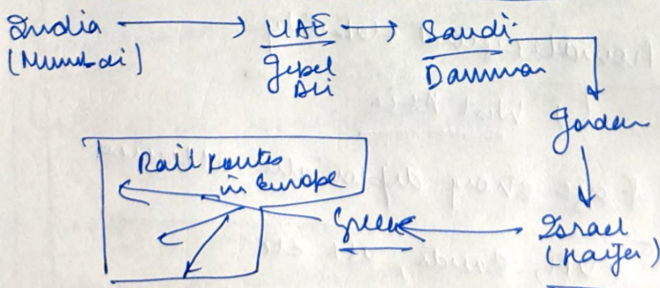
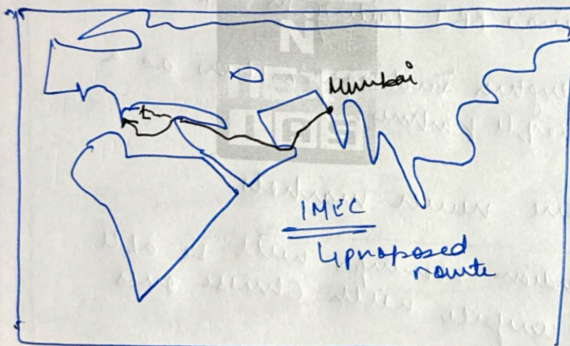
- ① Utilise policy of China + → boost domestic manufacturing
- ② Capture new markets → ASEAN
→ West Asia
- ③ Increase diplomatic footprint → in Africa, Latin America

The opportunity is there for India to become a formidable power if it cultivates its policy of strategic autonomy.

20. भारत-मिडिल ईस्ट-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा (IMEC) की शुरुआत भारत की कनेक्टिविटी कटनीति 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

India - Middle East - Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) was launched in 2023 as a connectivity project — multi-modal, connecting creating and rust trade networks



Strategic Relevance of for India

① Counter china's footprint established through BRI

↳ capture market in West Asia & Europe

② Reliable and robust connectivity mechanism

↳ China's BRI failing in debt

↳ Strengthen India's posture as a reliable partner.

③ Capture new markets

↳ Indian startups will be able to compete with Chinese ones

④ Promote regional stability

↳ West Asia

⑤ Forge strong diplomatic alliances

↳ UAE, Saudi, USA, etc

⑥ IMEC as a perfect blend of global North-South cooperation

↳ ~~IMEC~~ seen as an anti-west
 ↳ strengthen India's position as global south leader

⑦ summarises India's diplomatic process

↳ IMEC launched during India's G20 Presidency.

Challenges

- ① Instability in West Asia - Ex - Israel vs Iran
- ② Tussles with USA over tariffs
- ③ Long gestation period.

Way Forward

- ① Continuous efforts in infra-creation
- ② Efforts for regional stability.

IMEC ~~is~~ can prove to be a game-changer for India both economically and diplomatically and effectively counter China.

NEXT IAS

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NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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.
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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.
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4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

NEXT IAS

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 SCANNER) 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 को 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 जांच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।