

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502Name of Candidate: Muhammed Swaleh Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : MT33 RCA PA 056 Start Time End Time.....Date of Examination: 19-6-25 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

<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

Indian freedom movement

acted as a liberating moment for India's women shifting the focus from women development to women led development.

Contribution of founding mothers

- ① Dakshayani Velayuthan - Dalit member from Kerala
↳ instrumental in abolition of untouchability and affirmative actions for Dalits and women.
- ② Hansa Mehta - Being a liberal person democrat, she upheld Uniform Civil Code and equal rights.
- ③ Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit - She was instrumental in giving a feminist perspective to India's foreign policy at UN bodies.

- ④ Annie Mascarene - Latin Catholic from Travancore, She played important role in women and minority rights.
- ⑤ Captain Lakshmi Sehgal - Played an important role in Socialist directive principles.
- ⑥ Renuka Ray - She opposed reservation for women arguing that it might affect their growth.
- Post independent India adopted multiple legislations including Equal Remuneration Act, 1948, Dowry prohibition act, 1976 to women reservation Act, 2023 giving teeth to these traditions.

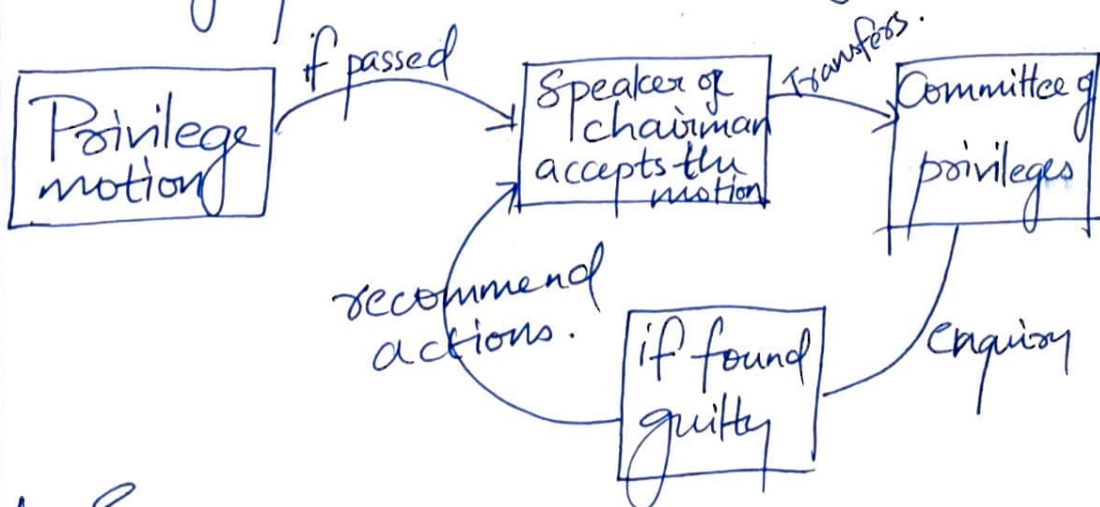


2. भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान कैसे करती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- What is a Privilege Motion in the Indian Parliament? How does the Committee of Privileges examine and deal with such motions? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Privilege motion can be passed when a member of Parliament or State Legislature performs a breach of privileges provided under Article 102.

It needs to be upheld by the majority of members of the house.

Committee of Privileges in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha examines the cases of ~~po~~ breach of Privileges.



↳ Speaker or Chairman can take

actions based on the recommendation:

↳ Unlike Ethics Committee,
privilege committee can recommend
suspension or removal of member
from house.

↳ Quasi-judicial function,
↳ Partisan approach.

Criticisms → Domination of ruling
coalition
↳ Only recommendatory role.

Committee of privileges
are necessary to ensure that
"privileges are provided for the people
by the people and not against the
people or the State" (S.C. Kashyap).



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

While India and UK are both representative democracies, the role of Head of state differs based on their history and traditions

Powers of Head of State

India

UK

Republic ← Nature → Monarchy.

Elected ← Selection → Hereditary

Constitutional
Supremacy ← Source of
powers → Parliamentary
Sovereignty.

Ceremonial & discretionary ← Powers → Ceremonial
- Commander of armed forces - Commander of forces

- Head of State

- All acts are taken in President's name

- Head of State

- Acts taken in President name

Federal ← Nature of Polity → Unitary

Reflection of Constitutional principles.

India

- Sovereignty of people.
- Powers limited by Constitution
- Product of freedom struggle rooted in democracy and Secularism

UK

- Sovereignty of monarch.
- Powers defined by Parliament
- Product of Glorious revolution of 1600s.

Indian Republic is based on responsibility and representation while UK focused on Stability and Continuity



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 ^(LoP) Opposition has been provided with Statutory status in 1966 making their role an indispensable part of ~~an~~ effective governance.

Role of LoP in Lok Sabha

- ① Criticise the ~~policies~~ arbitrary ~~roles~~ legislations of ruling government
- ② Dissent is the Safety valve of democracy (D. Y. Chandrachud)
- ③ Check the tyranny of executive
- ④ Motions like Censure motion
- ⑤ Ready alternative government
- ⑥ Check the support of government in power
- ⑦ NO Confidence motion

⑤ Role in various appointments

③ CBI director, Lokpal.

→ Weak opposition

③ No LoP in 14th and 15th Lok Sabha

Challenges.

→ Disruptions rather than debates

→ Governments with single party majority

③ Limited role for opposition

→ Unstable Coalitions

Way for Measures to enhance effectiveness

① Shadow Cabinet system of UK

↳ to ~~ens~~ promote alternative views.

② Live telecasting of debates

③ Lok Sabha W.

③ Public Increased Public Consultation

Government should use committees to study bills as it will give more space for opposition to make suggestions.



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 institutions are protected by Article 30 which ensures right to establish minority institutions.

Article 30 → Right to establish & administer institutions

→ State should not discriminate minority institutions while making grants
due & compensation in case of acquisition

Article 335B - National Commission of Minorities.

Article 29 → Right to protect Language, Culture of minorities.

Judicial pronouncement to balance Equality and minority identity.

① TMA Pai case - Establish^{that} the minorities can be defined Statewise.

② Malankara Case } Catholic case

- Established the autonomy of minority institutions

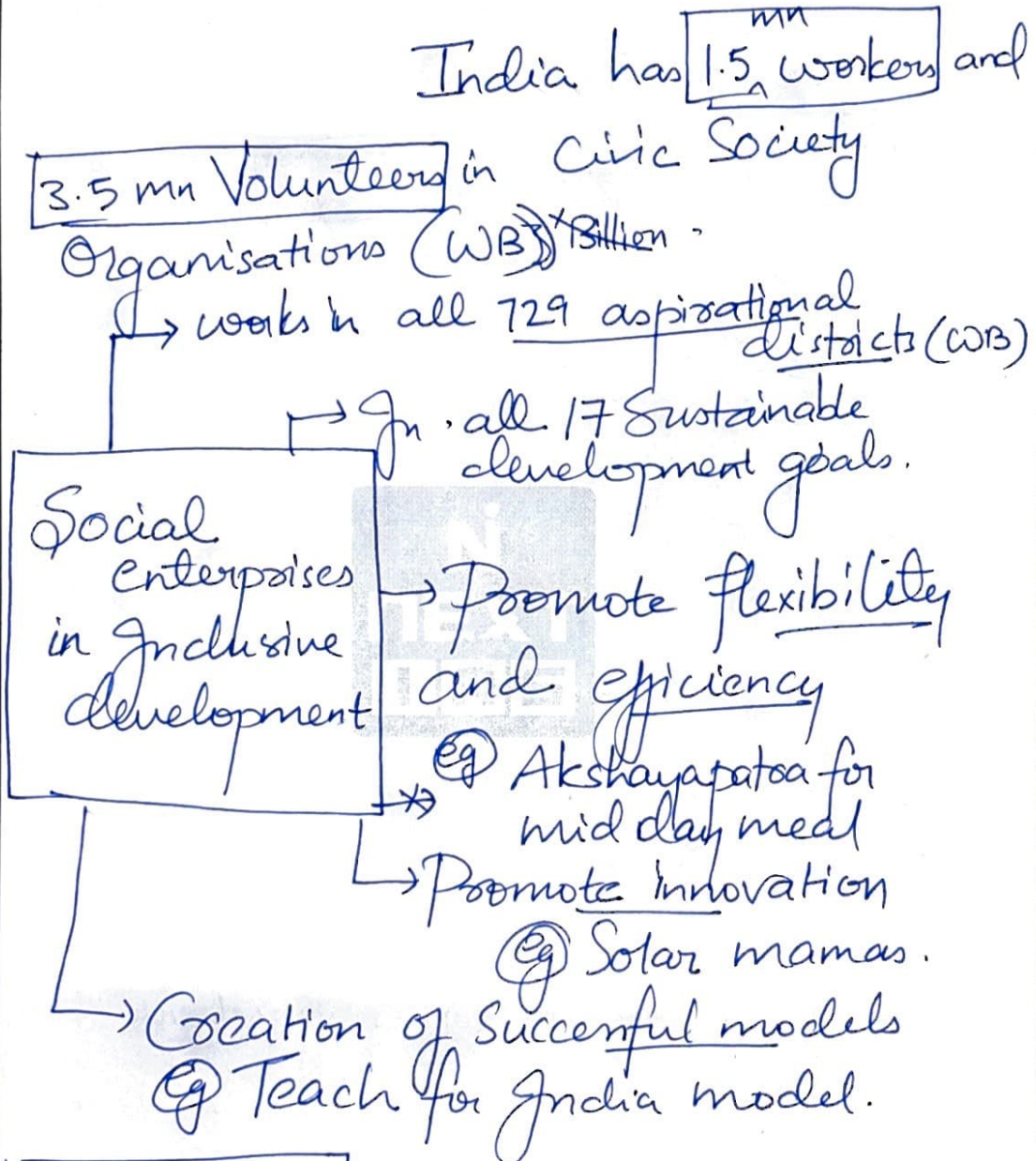
③ AMU Case, 2023 - Established that

Independence didn't alter the minority nature of institutions.

④ While Courts establish the ~~the~~ Right to equality (Art 14 to 18) for all Citizens, it ensured the rights of minorities to protect their culture and Empower the people through its institutions. But, the Constitution doesn't define the term minorities.



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



Challenges

- ① Focus only on sectors where they can gain funds.
- ② Lack of transparency in foreign funds
- eg Only 15000 FCRA registrations (At Home Min).

- ③ CSOs as the new mode of warfare
(NSA Ajit Doval)
- ④ Politicisation of Civic Society Organisation
- ⑤ Anti India activities
- ⑥ Tool kit Controversy

Wayforward

- ① Social Impact bonds for funds.
- ② Public private people partnership models
(eg) Childline 1091
- ③ Public disclosure of reports.
(eg) NITI's Darpan portal.

Social entrepreneurs have the potential to reach the remotest areas, and they should complement rather than confront the government to ensure better service delivery.



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

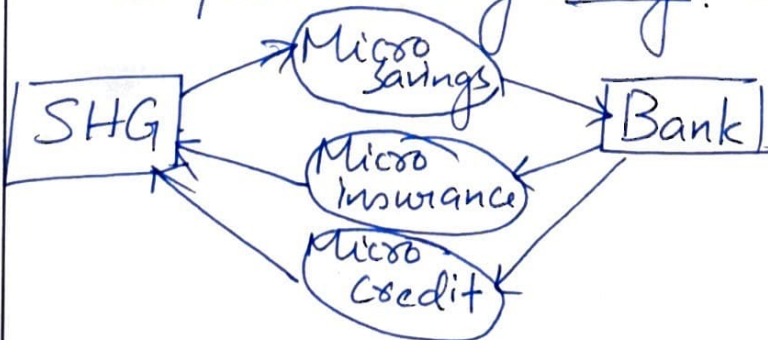
1. Underscoring the importance of SHGs, Hon'ble PM rightly called them as NHGs (Nation Help groups).

SHGs
6-8 lakh SHGs
88% women led

Impact of SHG - Bank linkage

I Rural Livelihood

- ① Promotion of small scale industries.
- ② Promotion of savings and insurance



- ③ Women entrepreneurship
- ④ Kudumbasree shifting to FMCG.

II Reduct Poverty alleviation

- ① 13 Core, came out of MDI poverty

between 2016 and 2022

② ~~Low~~ High repayment



③ Better response during Pandemic
 (e.g.) Community Canteens

Wayforward

- ① ~~Inc~~ Increase in Scalability
 (e.g.) Loans of Ladakh model.
- ② Promotion of male based SHGs.
- ③ Efforts to improve income of members
 (e.g.) Lakhpatti didis.

SHGs can be has the potential to transform India's
 from women development to
 women led development



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

India's environmental movements have been based on participatory model in contrast to western forest conservation models.

Effectiveness

① Protection of endemism species

Eg Save Silent Valley movement & in western ghats against dam.

② Protection of Sensitive zones

Eg Chipko movement in Uttarakhand

③ Against deforestation and Urban encroachment

Eg Save Aarey forest in Mumbai

④ Against pollution of Critical resources

~~⑤~~

Challenges

- ① Affects regional development
 (e.g.) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- ② Hijacked by Vested interests
 (e.g.) Tool kit Controversy,
- ③ May result be against larger interest

Wayforward

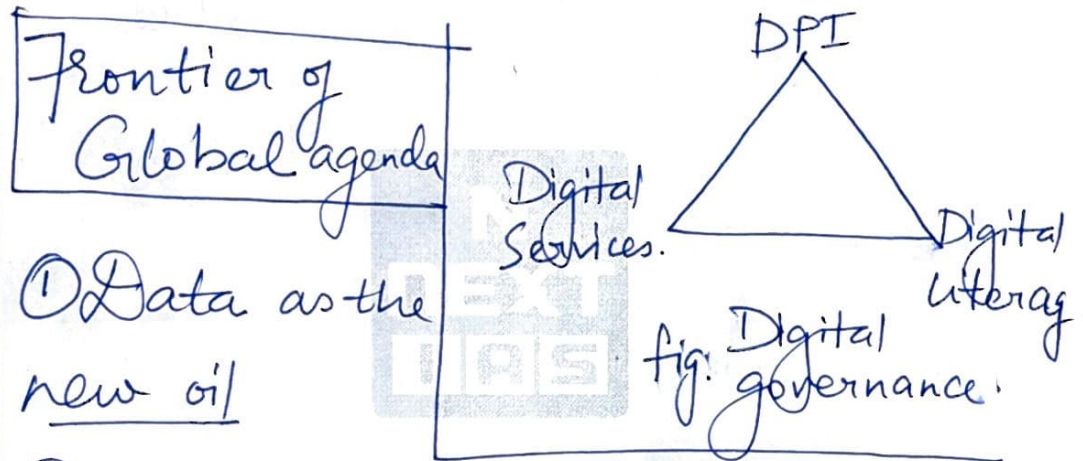
- ① Focus on balancing development and Environment
 (e.g.) SC in Ranjit Singh Vs Union of India 2014.
- ② Government should focus hold environment as a public asset
 (e.g.) Public trust doctrine in Kamath Nath
Care, 1995

Protection of environment is a fundamental right under Art 21 (a) as SC enumerated in M.C Mehta Vs Union of India care



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 extended its power
in digital governance especially Digital
public infrastructure during G 20 in
CDPI 2023.



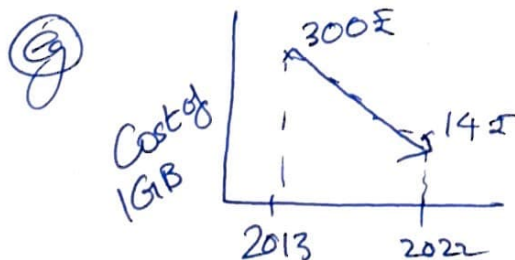
① Data as the
new oil

eg) Weaponisation of data.

② Increased reach and accessibility

eg) e-Sanjeevani for Telemedicine.

③ Reduction in Cost of access.



④ Rise tele education

eg) Swayam prabha portal.

④ Participatory governance

eg 'e-gov' app

→ Cyber threats

eg Malware attacks.

Challenges

→ Gaps in acan

→ Commercialisation of personal data

eg Targetted Ads.

→ Safety of networks.

→ Purpose creep. eg Huawei with China.

Wayforward

① Strong enforcement of Data protection Act, 2023.

② Purpose limitation of personal data.

③ Data localisation

eg RBI on finance data.

Digital governance requires digital literacy missions like PMDISHA and free connectivity initiatives like Kerala's K-FON.

**Candidates must not
write on this margin**



10. हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पार जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों की समीक्षा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has Indus Water (IWT) treaty with Pakistan and adhoc mechanisms with Bangladesh for rivers like Teesta, Torsa, Brahmaputra etc.,

Challenges

State sponsored terrorism

③ "Blood and Water Cannot flow together" Hon'ble PM

Pakistan

→ Pakistan violating 1WT

② Pak directly went to Permanent Court of Arbitration instead of ~~the~~ three level model.

→ W.T not affecting agriculture in Jammu & Kashmir

⑨ 60% water of Indus, Thelum and Chenab for Pakistan.

Bangladesh → Issues of Teesta river
water due to low water levels

- ↳ Inability for an agreement due to apprehensions from West Bengal.
- ↳ Politicisation of water issues to develop anti India sentiments

Wayforward

- ① Renegotiate Indus water treaty
↳ favouring Jammu & Kashmir.
- ② Security - Economy hyphenation
↳ with Pakistan
- ③ Promote para diplomacy between Bangladesh and West Bengal for settlement
↳ water from Teesta, & Padma etc..
- ④ Demand side changes: Shift from water guzzling crops.

India should focus ensure that water and not water conflict should percolate deeper in our neighbourhoods.



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

Governors are the head of administration in States.

Role of Governors (Article 76-80):

- Ensure stability in administration
- Ensure States are bound by the Constitution.
- Lia. All appointments are made in his name.
- States Special powers during President's rule
- State cabinet is run on his pleasure.

Issues of Gubernatorial overreach

- ① Delay in Passage of bills → paralyzing state administration
- ② Kerala Education bill for private universities was delayed by 6 months
- ② Conflict with appointments in Universities as Vice Chancellor.

② ~~Conflict~~ w/ West Bengal bill to remove Governor as VC.

③ Partisan role during Coalition governments

④ Maharashtra governor appointing opposition minority Cabinet

④ Bias in recommending Presidents Rule

⑤ S.R Bommai Vs Union of India Case, 1995

⑤ Direct Verbal fights between Governor and State Administration

⑥ Governor R.N. Ravi during opening address in Tamil Nadu Budget Assembly.

Measures needed to be taken

① Timeline for governor to pass bills under Article 102 and 202.

② SC in Government of Punjab Vs UOI case suggested 6 months.

- ② Security of tenure for Governors (Sarkaria Committee)
- ③ Appointment of non partisan members to the post of Governor (Sarkaria).
- ④ Consultation with Cabinet during appointment (Sarkaria).
- ⑤ Follow S.R. Bommai guidelines while recommending Presidents rule.
- ⑥ Collegium system to appoint governors
→ maximal independence.

Role of governors are important to ensure that the State administration is conducted in accordance with Constitution and in liason with Central Laws,



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

(FR)

While Fundamental Rights (Art 14-31) makes India a Political democracy, Directive principles (DPSP) under (Art 36 to 52) make India a Social and Political Economic democracy.

Evolving Relationship between FR and DPSP

Constitutional amendments

7th Constitutional amendment

↳ Reasonable restrictions.

↳ Article ~~31(b)~~ and ~~31(c)~~ 39(C). 31(c)

Inverted Art 31(b) and Art 31(c).

Judicial interventions

Champakam
Dorairajan case
1951

FR cannot be amended to enforce DPSP.

↳ FR prioritised over DPSP.

24th Constitutional Amendment

↳ ~~39(c)~~ 31(c)

Any act violative of Art 14 and 19 to establish DPSP under 39(b) and (c) cannot be challenged under Art 14 and 19

② Expanded to exclude all DPSPs from being challenged

44th Amendment

↳ Removed Right to property from Art 30 and introduced it

Keshavanand Bharti, 1973

↳ Introduced basic Structure doctrine.

↳ Judicial review under basic Structure,

Minerva Mills Case, 1980

↳ Invalidated.

Second part of 24th Amendment

↳ Judicial review and essential part of Basic Structure

↳ Theory of harmonious Construction.

NEXT IAS

Pg 23

Candidates must not
write on this margin

as a Constitutional
right.

↳ Any act in ^{Art} 39(b)
after 24th April, 1973
Subjected to judicial
review.

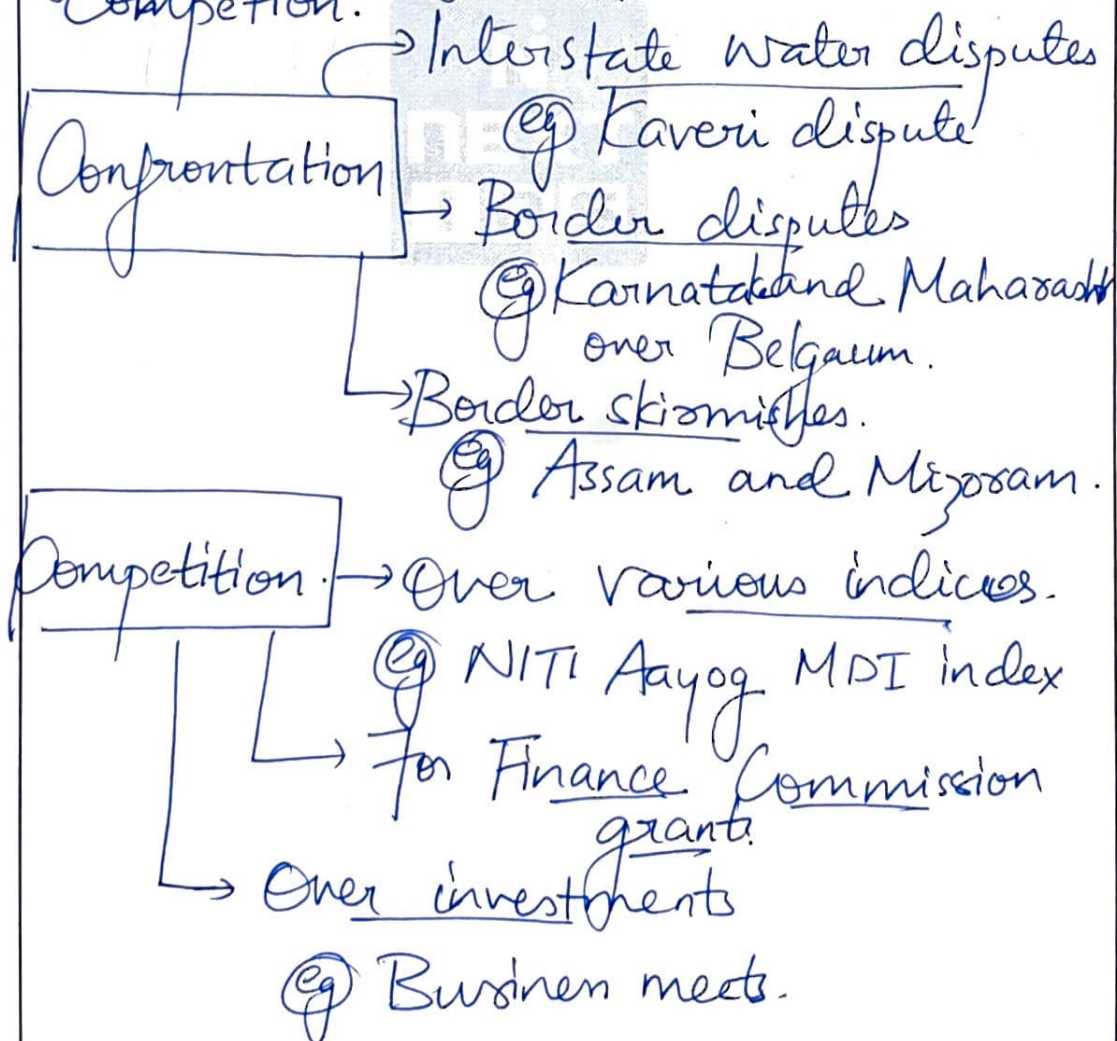
for C.JI G.J. Chandrachud
observed that both FR and DPSP
forms the essence of Constitution,
and prioritising one over the other
will affect the ~~har~~ harmonious
construction existing in our
Constitution



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

As Hon'ble PM Modi rightly observed, 'Federalism is the new name for a Team India', but it is often challenged by Confrontation and Competition.



Role of bodies in reconciliation

I Constitutional

1) Interstate Council (under Act 244)

- ↳ ① Reconcile differences ~~are~~ through debate.
- ② Headed by Prime minister
- ③ Helps in integrating different regions.

② GST Council (under Act 279).

- ↳ ① Based on pooled Sovereignty and Shared responsibility
- ② Helped in integrating markets.
(One/nation, one market)
- ③ Cooperation based on democratic vote.

II Extra Constitutional

1) Zonal Council (based on State reorganisation Act)

- ↳ ① Reduce the animosity of different States after integration
- ② Reconciliation through dialogue.

② North East Council (North East Council Act).

↳ ① Integration of 7 Sister States with mainland.

② Cooperation between Centre and States for development.

③ NITI Aayog.

↳ ① State Level Capacity building through 'Team India' Hub.

② Participative Bottom up approach.

③ Predominant role for Centre
(e.g. $\frac{1}{3}$ vote in GST Council)

Challenges.

① Advisory role.

② NITI Aayog.

③ GST Compensation woes.

In addition to these, Centre and States Coordinates through Chief Secretaries Conference, CMs Conferences, DGPs Conferences etc.. to ensure Collaborative rather than Confrontational federalism.



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 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

India has 75% of prisoners as undertrials in comparison to 34% world wide (NCRB).

Challenges

① ~~Arbitrary bail conditions~~ arbitrary bail conditions

④ Bail depends on money and power

⑤ Bail in Pune hit and run case, 2023.

② Predominance of underprivileged in undertrials

⑥ Case of Birbal Bhagat as undertrial for 25 years.

③ Lengthy oral litigations

⑦ SC in Sidhartha Vs State of UP

said that a person need not be present in jail if he cooperates with the court.

④ Cases under PMLA and NDPS ~~denying~~
bail → with strict conditions for bail

⑤ SC observed that 'Procedure itself
is the punishment' for undertrials!

⑥ Partisan nature of bail provisions.

⑨ SC in Javed Hajam Vs State of Maharashtra, 2024 underscored the importance of bail even in serious cases.

⑦ Lengthy trial process

⑨ JNU activist Umar Khalid in Jail for 5 years as undertrial.

Multipronged measures

① Bail as a norm and Jail as an exception

⑨ SC in Purkayasta Vs UOI, 2024 - the accused should be informed about grounds of arrest.

- ② Speedy trials and fastfact courts.
- ③ 'FAST^ER' network to email court judgements.
- ③ ~~For~~ Ensure free legal aid for poor.
- ④ SC in Hussainara Khatoon case
- ④ NCRB should keep clam based data of undertrials.
- ⑤ SC oversight for cases involving undertrials.

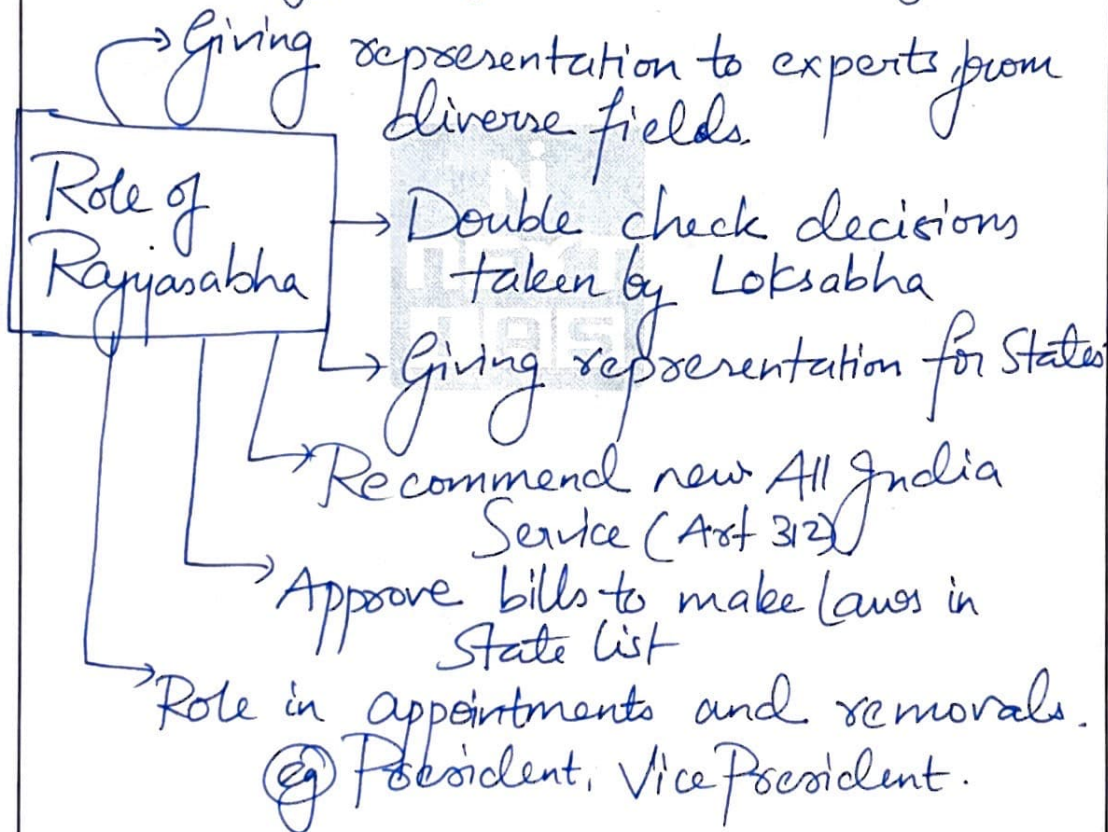
As SC rightly observed, denial of bail will lead to the poisonisation of accused who is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.



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 or House of elders is envisioned as a house to ensure efficiency in Parliamentary decisions.



Challenges

- ① Large number of bills passed as finance bills - Limited Rajya Sabha role
- ② Aadhar act.

- ② Political polarisation on party lines.
↳ Stagnating governance.
- ③ Ruling Coalition to need a majority only in Lok Sabha.
- ④ Ineffective role during joint sitting
- ⑤ Rajya Sabha has 250 members against 545 members of Lok Sabha.
- ⑥ Government accountable only to Lok Sabha
- ⑦ No Confidence motion only in Lok Sabha.
- ⑧ Rise in number of disruptions
↳ Affecting debates.
Limited
- ⑨ Role in removal of emergency as well as in committees like Estimates Committee.

Measures needed to be taken.

- ① Increase powers of Rajyasabha
↳ to ensure voice for States
- ② More role for Rajyasabha in Standing Committees
- ③ Power for Rajyasabha to approve ~~more~~ or amend Money bills
- ④ Increase seats in Rajyasabha
↳ to ensure fair representation of States,

Rajyasabha should complement Lok Sabha in ensuring equitable and effective governance and both bodies should work independent of each other



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

(SBM)
Swachh Bharat Mission was successful in increase the Sanitation cover with latrine cover in homes rising from 34% to ~~78%~~ 78% now. (Swachh Survekshan) (2013)

→ Limited budgetary allocation for maintenance.

Challenges in operations & maintenance

→ NO Oversight beyond Execution

→ Waterfall approach in management.

Identify the problem → Policy response → Feedback → Implement

Long term Sustainability of SBM

I Collective action

① Bottom up approach

② Sajai Karamcharis as the pivot.

2) Local Leadership

3) Nudge for behaviour change.

eg) Endorsement by Celebrities like
Amitabh Bachchan

4) Sanitation as right

II Community Ownership

① Periodic Surveys to ensure ^{maintenance}
eg) Swachh Survekshan mission.

② Rankings and indices to promote
competitions.

eg) Indore as the Cleanest city.

③ Certification for cities and States

eg) ODF and ODF++.

④ Provision of public toilets under
community ownership

eg) Survidha toilets in Metros.

- ⑤ Focus on community based approach
- ⑥ Composting biodegradable wastes.

Wayforward

~~Ch~~ ① ~~Focus on~~ Extend it to water purification

⑥ Model of Namami Gange.

② Focus on lifestyle change.

⑥ Mission LIFE

③ Involvement of Community and faith leaders

⑥ Cleanliness next to Goodlines.

SBM Should move from macrolevel approach to microlevel approaches to ensure sustainability and permanent behavioural change



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

Freebies have become an integral part of electoral politics in India to influence impoverished voters with through short term give aways.

Freebies

- ① Not focussed on productivity and growth
- ② Short term measure
- ③ Cause Fiscal deficit - Strain on budget
- ④ Wasteful expenditure
eg Alcoholism

Welfare policies

- ① Focussed on productivity and growth.
- ② Long term measure.
- ③ Long term growth & Productivity.
- ④ Need based Entitlement
eg PDS.

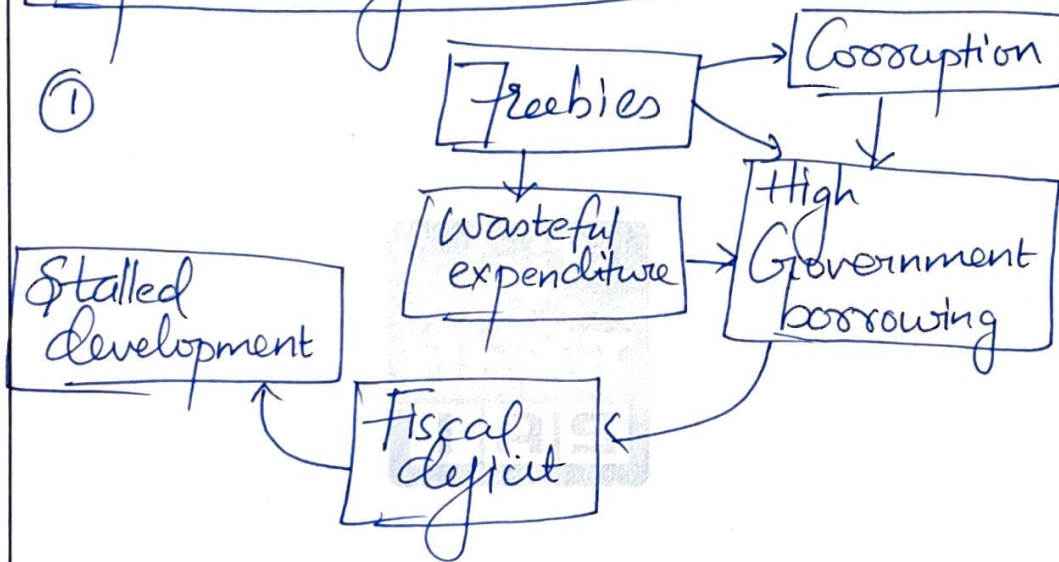
Freebies

⑤ Subjective limited to vote bank

Welfare

⑤ Objective - for vulnerable sections.

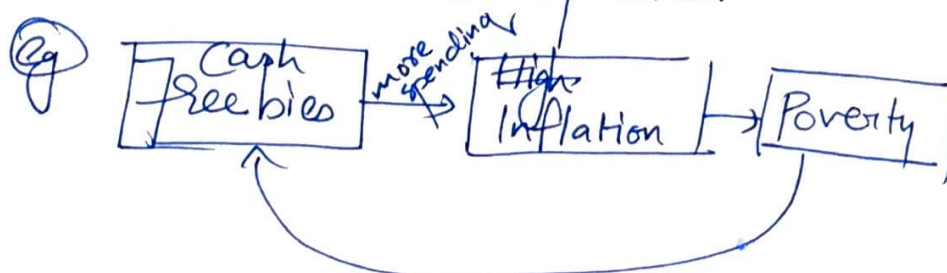
Impact on Governance



eg National Food Security act, 2013 causing 1.3% GDP

② Market distortions

Freebies → eg Affecting free market competition.



③ Unintended Consequences

eg NFSA Cereal Centric NFSA causing hidden hunger.

④ Pollution

eg Power subsidy in Punjab causing water depletion.

Wayforward

① Independent Fiscal Council
↳ To ensure fiscal prudence. [GoEco Survey 22-23]

② Nudge for behavioural change

eg Giveup subsidy Campaign.

③ Bipartisan Consensus for elections on welfare.

④ Informed Citizenry to ensure for right choices.

Elect Political parties should make a conscious effort to shift focus to Competitive welfare from Competitive Populism.

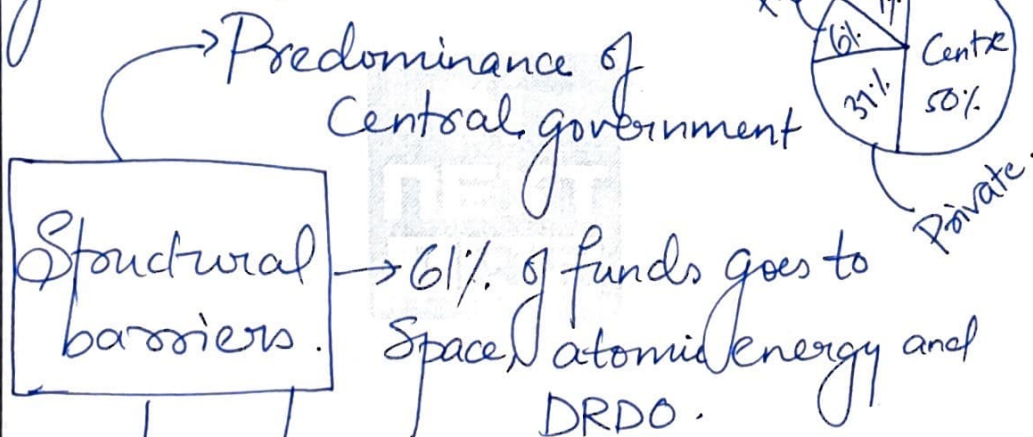


18. कई संस्थानों के होने के बावजूद एक मजबूत शोध वातावरण के विकास में संरचनात्मक बाधाएं लंबे समय से अवरोध बनी हुई हैं। अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय निधि (ANRF) इन संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कैसे प्रयासरत है? चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

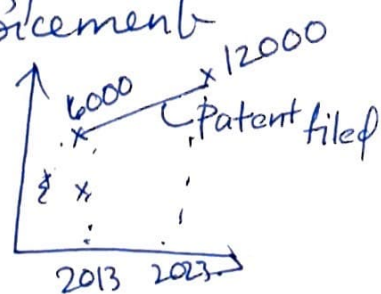
India has been spending around 0.6-0.67% of GDP on Research compared to 1.2% of China and 4.2% of South Korea.



Structural barriers.

→ Global Innovation Index
India — 1st population
— 10th Patents.
→ weak patent enforcement

National Research Foundation



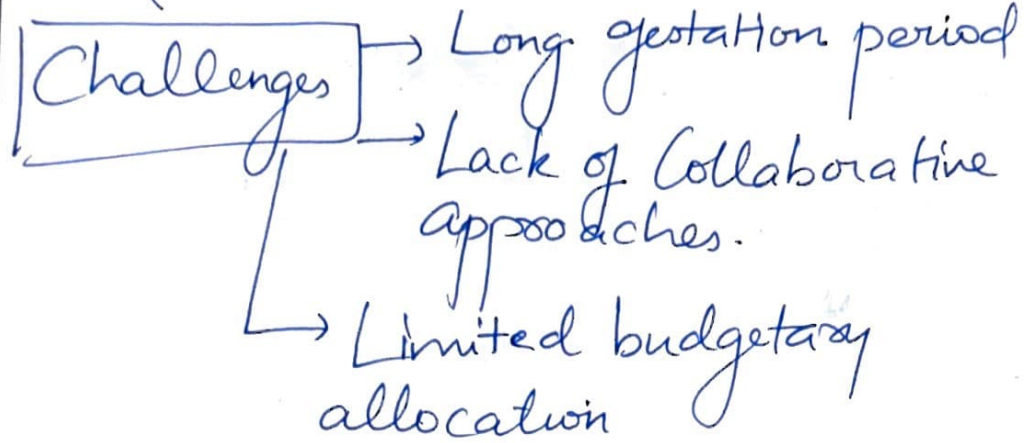
→ Modelled on the American system.

→ Public private partnership

NRF to address structural challenges

- ① Promotion of research on Core industries
- ② Inclusion of private investment
- ③ Focus on humanities subjects
- ④ Target of tripling Gross Expenditure on Research and Development. (GERD).
- ⑤ To make India among top 10 countries on R&D.
- ⑥ Promotion of Industry-Academia Linkage - for Commercialisation of patents.
- ⑦ ~~Res~~ Ensure better patent enforcements.
- ⑧ Separation of Research and Education.

⑧ → Public sector dominance.



Wayforward

- ① Challenged based model of US.
- ② Global Collaboration
 - ⑨ GIAN Scheme.
- ③ Focus on Social Sciences
 - ⑨ IMPRESS Scheme.

India should improve number of researchers from/million from 253 to the Global players like 1200 of China or 4200 of Israel.



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

US China rivalry is
marked by ~~Collision~~ ^{and} Collaboration
→ Promotion of multipolarity.

India's
Strategic
autonomy

→ Rules based order.

→ Leader of ~~the~~ Global South.

① Voice of Global South
Summit

→ Multiple engagements

① BRICS, QUAD.

US - China rivalry

Collision

→ Tariff war

→ Proxy wars

① China-Iran nexus

→ De-risking of China by
US

Collaboration

→ Deep economic
linkages

→ People to people

→ Global Collaboration.
① UNFCCC.

Challenges for India

① Diplomatic balancing

① Not limiting to a camp.

② Weaponisation of trade.

eg Chinese companies using data.

③ Treat of Sanctions

eg CAATSA on Chabahar investment

④ Chinese string of pearls

eg Chinese ports like Hambantota, Djibouti etc..

⑤ Militarised Indo Pacific
affecting sea trade.

Opportunities for India

① Minilaterals promoting trade.

eg SCRI, IPEF

② Benefitting from China +1

eg Apple production in India.

③ Technology transfer from US

eg INUSX forum

④ Securitisation of Indo Pacific
region.

- eg Japan's Security strategy
- ⑤ India as a Swing State
- eg Cohabitation of India in G-7

Wayforward

- ① Multi vector approach
 - eg RIC, JAI
- ② Better regional integration
 - eg BBIN, INSTC
- ③ Settlement of borders with China
- ④ Confidence building measures

India should focus
for a ^{Multipolar} ~~bipolar~~ Asia and world against
the US and Chinese interests of a
Unipolar world



20.

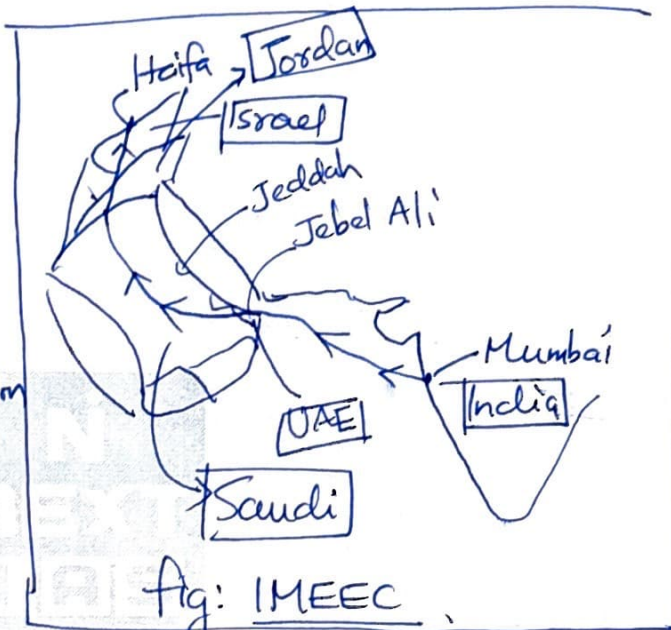
भारत-मिडिल ईस्ट-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा (IMEC) की शुरुआत भारत की कनेक्टिविटी कूटनीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ है। चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के मुकाबले इसकी भारत के लिए रणनीतिक प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण करें।

(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 India's
answers to
Chinese BRI,
important for
India's integration
with Europe.
It was signed
during G20 in 2023.



Strategic relevance

① Shorter transport time.
↳ market competitiveness

② It takes 7 days through IMEC.

③ India as infrastructure builder

④ IRCON of Indian Railways
to connect ports.

③ Arab Israeli reconciliation
 eg Extension of Abraham accords.

④ Access to investment

eg Investments by gulf

⑤ Energy security

eg 30% Saudi oil reaches India & China

⑥ US's repositioning of Middle East.

Challenges

① Potential Con to Egypt

② Israel-Gaza war and Israel-Iran war - Instability in region.

③ Beijing accords - Establishing Iran Saudi relation

↳ affecting Saudi Israel relations.

④ Maritime security

eg Houthi attacks.

③ Presence of private ports.

eg Haifa & port of Adani

⑥ Chinese investments

eg Piraeus in Greece.

Wayforward

① Participation of more partners
eg BRICS.

② Promotion as Green shipping channel.

③ Paradi India as mediator in Iran
Israel conflict

④ Explore other connectivity measures
eg INSTC.

India should focus
Connectivity as its next infrastructure
priority, 'Connectivity is the new
destiny' (Parag Khanna).