



# NEXT IAS

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: PAKSHAL SECRETARY Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : ..... Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 28/06/2025 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 विहित करें।

REMARKS: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

12:30

<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>	
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Topper's Copy</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">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

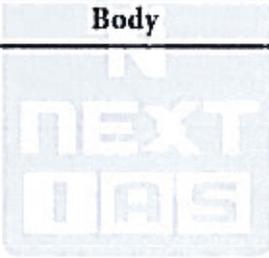
Q6.

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

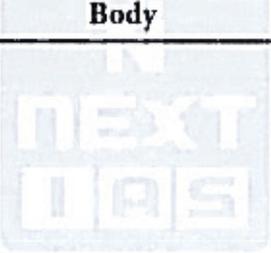
Q16.

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

The recently passed 106th constitutional amendment (Nari Shakti Adhiniyam) is culmination of process of gender justice as envisioned by founding Mothers in Assembly.

Role of contribution of founding Mother

- ① Article 15 → Special provision for women upliftment due to demands of founding mothers
- ② Their fight for Universal Adult Suffrage lead to inclusion of Article 326 in constitution
- ③ Ensured right to equality, education and empowerment of women  
 eg) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur → Role in provision for education for women

- ④ Provision for reforms in ~~constitution~~  
religion for social & gender justice
- eg → Vijaylaxmi Pandit → advocated  
for Article 44 (uniform civil code)

### Role in feminist perspective

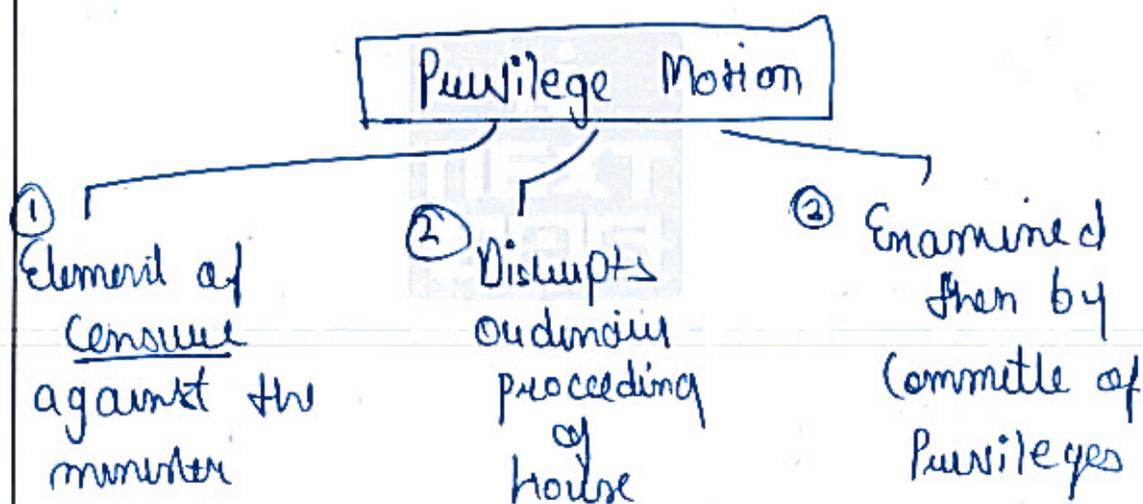
- ① Use of gender neutral terms in  
constitution  
eg → use of dignity of human instead of  
of dignity of man
- ② Ensuring equitable representation to  
women in ~~const~~ politics and society
- ③ Establishing social democracy in  
India eg → equal pay for equal  
work campaigns of  
Amrit Kaur → Art 39(c)
- ④ Ensured that constitution is a  
transformative document to ensure  
gender justice.

It was contribution of our founder  
mother, that India today is striving  
towards gender parity in  
all domains



2. भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों को 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 refers to motion brought by a MP, if he feels that minister / other members has breached privilege of house by providing wrong information to the house.



### Role of Committee of Privileges

- ① Acts as guardian and custodian of Parliamentary Privileges (Article 105)
- ② Examines complaints of members for breach of house's privileges

- ③ Can recommend disqualification of members for any breach.
- ④ Implements the code of ethics and code of conduct for the members of the house.
- ⑤ Ensures that nothing said in the house breaches parliamentary sovereignty.
- ⑥ Extra-judicial nature of proceedings  
→ Since courts cannot inquire in Parliament's proceeding.

Issues	Way forward
① <u>Majority</u> of <u>government</u> in the <u>committee</u>	① Codification of <u>Parliamentary</u> <u>privileges</u> ( <u>NCRCW</u> )
② <u>politicisation</u> of <u>committee</u>	② Evolve <u>guidelines</u> for <u>proper</u> <u>functioning</u>
③ <u>Conflicting</u> <u>jurisdiction</u> with <u>ethics</u> <u>committee</u>	③ Making <u>discussion</u> of <u>committee</u> , <u>public</u>



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 is a republic country, UK <sup>has</sup> a constitutional monarchy as its political system.

Similarities

- ① Both are respective head of government
- ② leader of the house and convenor of council of ministers
- ③ Decides government agenda, allocation of ministries

Difference in ~~Roles~~ Powers

UK	India
① Unlimited power to take decision	① Powers clearly defined by laws & constitution
② Epicentre of Council of Ministers	② First among equals in COM

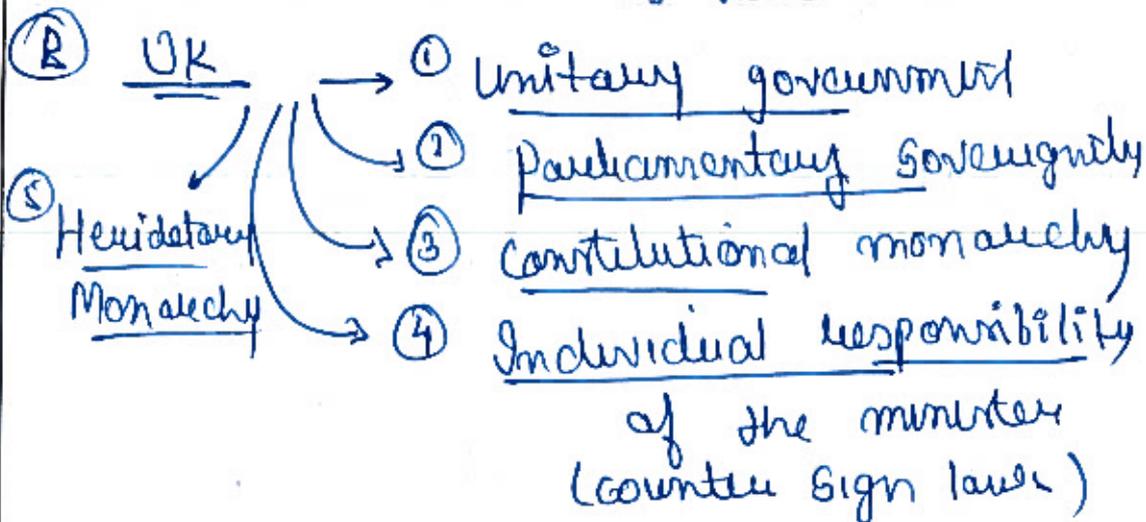
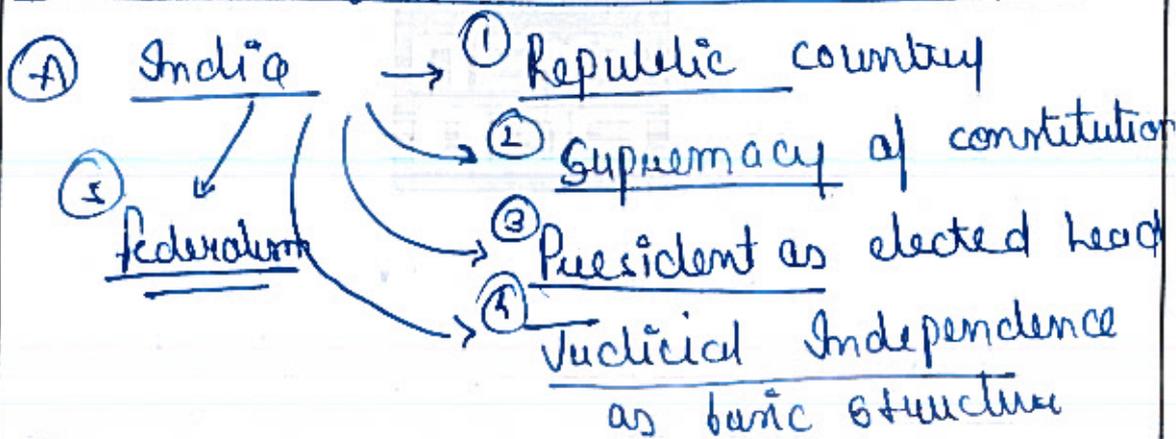
③ Limited responsibility towards monarch

④ Only responsible for power exercise to lower house

③ Can be called by the President to seek information (Art 78)

④ Responsible to both houses and can be member of any house

Reflection of constitutional Principle



Both system suite the condition of respective system

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

In 18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, after an interval of 10 years, India got a Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

### Role of Leader of Opposition

- ① Constructive criticism of the government on policy.
- ② Acting as Shadow Prime Minister
- ③ Countering authoritarianism of the elected executive  $\rightarrow$  Bumping NCM Motion
- ④ Forming united front of Opposition against the Government excess  $\rightarrow$  INDIA Alliance.
- ⑤ Giving 'voice to voiceless' in the forum of Parliament.
- ⑥ Bumping matters of national

Importance and public interest on  
floor of Parliament eg Demand for  
Carte Blanche

Issues  
with  
office  
of  
LoP

- Often vacant eg 16th & 17th  
LoP sessions
- No real power, only nominal  
office
- Bypassing by the government  
of day.
- Opposition on every issue  
instead of constructive criticism

Way forward

- ① Doing away with Mahankar Rule  
→ to fill the office
- ② Secretarial support to LoP as shadow  
PM.
- ③ PRS legislative suggestion
  - ① fixing one day face opposition  
agenda in house
  - ② Constructive criticism in house

"Opposition & LoP acts as bulwark  
against fascist tendency of executive"

- Ex (J) Chandrasekhar

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

Recently, in AMD Registrar vs Navesh Aggarwal (2024) case, Supreme Court laid guidelines for recognition of Minority education institute.

### Constitutional Provisions

- ① Article 30 → Allow minority community to manage minority institute without government interference
- ② Article 29 → provides for establishing institute to preserve culture
- ③ Article 30A → Right to property to minority institute
- ④ Article 208 → allows religious teaching (compulsory) in such institutions
- ⑤ State shall not discriminate against minority institutions

## Balancing Right to Equality and Right to Preserve Minority Institution

- ① AMU Case (2024) - Guidelines to recognise minority institute
  - ① purpose ② formation ③ management
  - ④ instruction  $\Rightarrow$  4 fold test.
- ② TMA Pai Case (2002) - Allowed for recognition of minority institution at state level.
- ③ Azeem Basha Case  $\rightarrow$  ~~not~~ viewed Right to Equality above Article 30 of constitution
- ④ St. Xavier's (Ahmedabad) case  $\rightarrow$  State can not impose guidelines and reservation in minority institution

Thus, a harmonious balance between Right to equality and protection of minority identity is way forward



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 use of market mechanisms and entrepreneurial skills for social causes

eg → PRAGATI group → social entrepreneurship for hygiene during periods

India as emerging hub of social entrepreneurship

- Starting of "Social Stock Exchange"
- Social Impact Bond Market is emerging
- Rise in young entrepreneurs taking social initiatives
- Government Support  
 eg → Tax exemption.

Complementing Role to achieve inclusive development

① Working in areas where State

is not willing to work

eg SEWA group → awareness of female hygiene

② Helps in implementation of government schemes

eg food social entrepreneurs complementing NFSA Act

③

③ Enhances reach of government programmes

④ Resource mobilization for social causes

eg social impact bond

⑤ Upliftment of vulnerable section due to social entrepreneurship → upholds State's mandate of welfare.

⑥ Provide Data inputs and suggestions to improve service delivery

eg ~~PR~~ Pratham Report on education.

⑦ Bring market solution to inefficiency & lethargy of public sector.

Thus, further steps are needed to rope in more youth to undertake social entrepreneurship

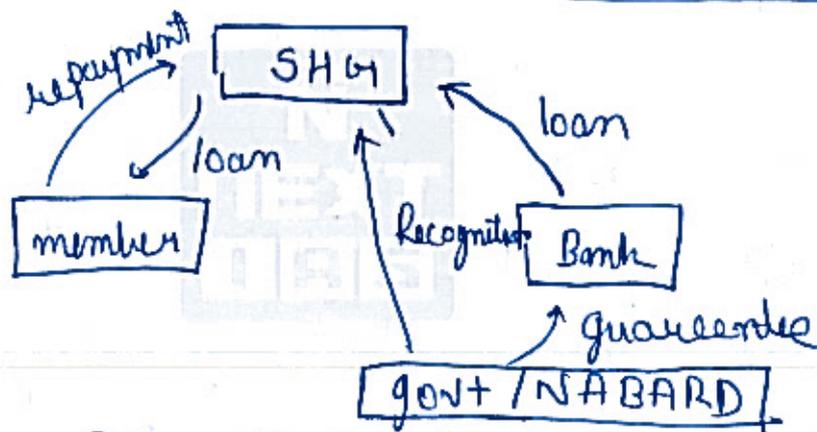


7. स्व-सहायता समूह (SHG)-बैंक लिंकिंग कार्यक्रम को भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए स्वदेशी उपकरण माना गया है। ग्रामीण आजीविका सुधारने और बहुआयामी गरीबी कम करने में इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(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

Started by NABARD in 1993, the SHG - Bank linkage has been ~~been~~ hailed as "anti-poverty vaccine" by World Bank



eg: SHG Bank linkage Programme

Impact on improving rural livelihood

① SEWA Study → 90% of women used income earned by SHG loans for education, health and better lives of children.

② Promotes entrepreneurship in rural women.

eg → Lijjat Papad Udyog

- ③ Complementarity with DAY - NRLM programme → development of women leaders.
- ④ Helped in rural industrialisation (PURA Model) eg Cafe Kudumbashree

### Impact on Multidimensional poverty

- ① Provided access to quality food  
eg Patrakar Didi kitchen of Thraship
- ② More earning for women + family  
→ No income poverty
- ③ Increased awareness for WASH and sanitation  
eg Sowath Mahila Mandali → Campaign for sanitation
- ④ Improved educational outcomes of children in family  
eg Myrada's model of encouraging child education awareness.

Thus, as Economic Survey (2022-23) says they need panchayat of regular meeting, lending, saving, bookkeeping and repayment to turn into "Nation Help 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

From the Chipko Movement to Narmada Bachao Andolan, the citizen led environment movement has been core to India's preservation efforts

### Effectiveness of Movements

- ① Reversed environmental destruction  
eg → Ahmedy protest (Mumbai)
- ② Builds pressure on Government to preserve environment.  
eg → Narmada Bachao Andolan
- ③ Increases public awareness on ecological preservation.  
eg → Campaign for closure of Vedanta plant (Tamil Nadu)
- ④ Give sense of self-ownership among participants

eg) Eh-ped Maa ke Naam  
Initiative

## Issues of Effectiveness

① Developmental delays and stopping  
of developmental work

eg) Sardar Sarovar Dam,  
Mumbai Metro Project.

② Promotion of foreign propaganda &  
NGO Activism

eg) Kundakulam protest case.

③ Spontic nature & divisive move  
by post truth agenda on social  
media → due to non-organised  
nature

④ Promotion of self interest in  
name of ecology preservation

## Way forward

① Government led initiatives

eg) Life Movement

② Organised and coordinated movement

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



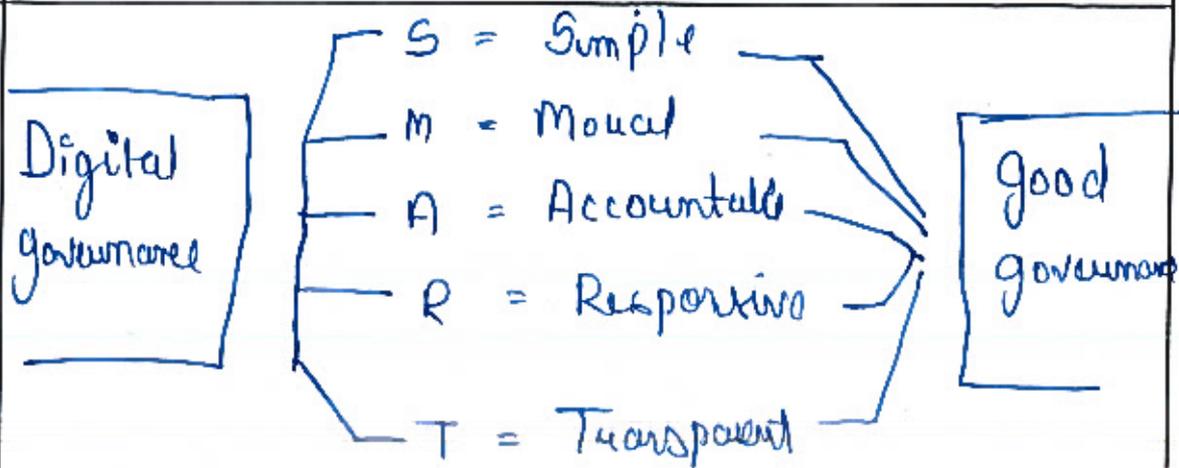
As per World Bank, Digital Governance refers to use of internet and ICT in governance to improve service delivery mechanism and ensure transparency.

Digital governance a frontier of global agenda

- ① Recently adopted global Digital Compact at UN Summit for future
- ① calls for Digital Public Goods
  - ② Nations to invest in digital infrastructure
  - ③ Noted effective-ness in ensuring transparency.

② Conviction in global bodies of effectiveness of Digital governance

③ Promotion by major institutions  
→ World Bank, IMF



### India leading by example

- ① India's DPI lead model for digital governance eg JAM Trinity
- ② Very high e-governance adoption rate in India.
- ③ Diverse application / website portfolio of India
  - veg my gov. in → citizen participation
  - PRAGATI → project monitoring
  - ⊕ e-NAM → government procurement
- ④ Technology transfer to partners
  - veg UPI in Mauritius

Haresh V Pant, says India need to provide global public good of digital governance to establish its position as pole in global order

10. हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पर 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 with Pakistan in abeyance due to Islamabad's constant support to state sponsored terrorism.

Water - Sharing challenges with Pakistan

- ① Inequitable distribution → 80% of water of Indus basin goes to Pakistan.
- ② Pakistan's tendency of disputing Indian development project  
 ↗ Rushanganga HEP Project
- ③ Use of state sponsored terrorism  
 → PM Modi = water & blood can't flow together
- ④ Use of non-institutional mechanisms for dispute resolution  
 ↗ going for arbitration in WT disputes

## Challenges with Bangladesh

- ① Megaphone Diplomacy → using media to amplify wrong claims  
 ▶ Blaming India for recent floods in Meghna
- ② No Agreement on sharing water of Teesta River
- ③ Non - Recognition of rights of India as "upper riparian state"
- ④ Use of Chinese investment in Teesta River project → "chicken-egg dilemma" for India due to Chinese presence.
- ⑤ No mechanism for information sharing in timely manner.

## Way forward

- ① Beilin and Helsinki rules for water sharing with Bangladesh.
- ② Re-negotiating/Dumping of Indian Water Treaty.

As our PM said, "Blood and water should not flow together"



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 in State of Tamil Nadu vs Governor of TN (2025) Case, Supreme Court held that governor is bound by aid and advice of state government and fixed timelines force him to act.

Role of Governor as Flashpoint	→ <u>TN</u> : Governor not acting on Bills
	→ <u>Kerala</u> : Vice Chancellor Appointments
	→ <u>West Bengal</u> : Over speech in legislature
	→ <u>Punjab</u> : Negative comments by Governor on government

Gubernatorial overreach challenges & flashpoints

① Undermines people's elected choice

and popular will in form of  
State government

eg) keeping bills pending in  
office of governor

② Tilts the balance of federalism  
by acting as 'Agent of centre'

eg) Recommending President Rule  
in the state.

③ Undermines constitutional morality  
and role envisioned by constitution

④ Causes delay in governance in  
the state eg) Pending VC  
appointment

⑤ Results into constitutional deadlock

⑥ Politicisation of the office against  
the state government

eg) Punjab Governor discouraging  
the government

⑦ Leads to overstepping of authority  
by the governor.

eg) WB Governor summoning the  
police head in Ray Bhowan

## Safeguards to Mitigate Crisis

### ① Sarkaria Committee

- ① Role of State CM in selection of governor
- ② governor should be an eminent person of life and not interested in state politics
- ③ provide procedure for impeachment of governor

### ② Punchi Committee

- ① Allow Judicial Review of President's rule
- ② Report of governor should be a speaking document

### ③ NCRWC → Turning office into 'linchpin of federation' by guidelines

Sri S. Sarkaria in his book "Governor: Sage or Saboteur", calls for a minimalist governor, who is loyal to constitution & not contar



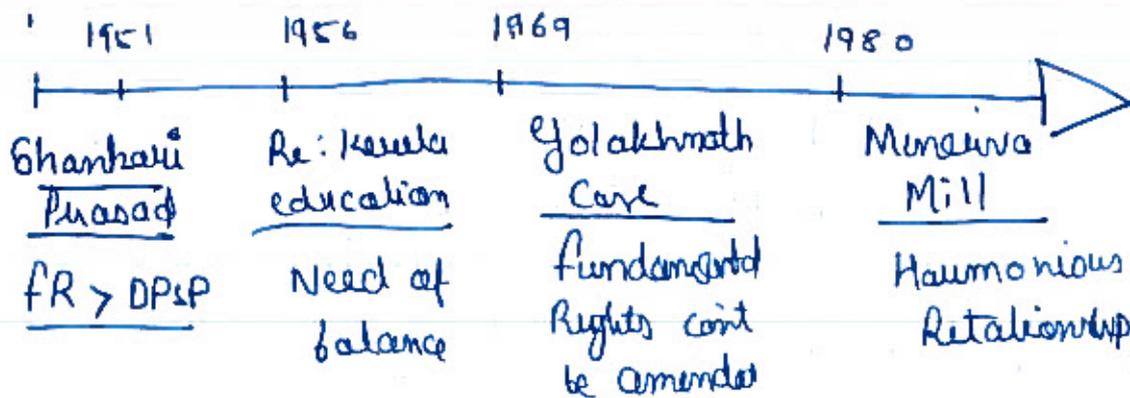
12. भारत के संवैधानिक सफर में मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता हुआ संबंध एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधन आवश्यक होते रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।  
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Supreme Court in Muniera Mill judgement held that fundamental Rights and DPSPs are two sides of the same coin, one ensuring political democracy, while other social and economic democracy.

### Evolving Relationship



Evolving Relation as dynamic feature of India's Constitutional Journey

The evolution of relationship between

fundamental rights and DPSP has allowed for constant dynamism visible in following journey

- (i) Shankari Prasad Case (1951) -  
Supreme Court held that fundamental rights are superior to DPSP, making DPSP subordinate in nature
- (ii) Re - Kerala education Bill - Called on mechanism to implement DPSP while respecting fundamental rights
- (iii) Golak Nath Case (1961) - Held that fundamental rights can not be amended and are sacrosanct and far superior than DPSP
- (iv) 24th Amendment Act → Allowed for amendment to fundamental rights
- (v) 25th Amendment Act → put DPSP under Article 31(b) and

Article 34(c) above Article 14 and  
Article 19

(VI) Keshwananda Bhooti Case → upheld  
25th Amendment and gave basic  
structure doctrine

(VII) 42nd Amendment Act → Made all  
the DPSPs above fundamental  
Rights (DPSP > FR)

(VIII) Munira Mills Case → Doctrine  
of Harmonious construction between  
the two  
→ No inherent conflict between the  
two

Thus, we must focus on fundament-  
alisation of DPSP, while protecting  
the fundamental Rights. They should  
not remain mere unfulfilled  
aspirations



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।

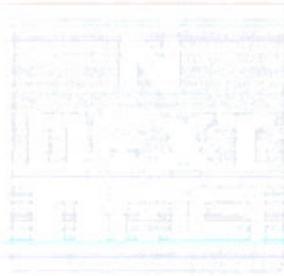
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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



Candidates must not  
write on this margin



Candidates must not  
write on this margin





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



Candidates must not  
write on this margin



Candidates must not  
write on this margin





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 constitution had established council of state (Rajya Sabha) as reviewing chamber and 2nd tier of India's bicameral polity

Rajya Sabha - as a reviewing chamber

- ① Ensures sobriety and checks hasty legislation  $\Rightarrow$  constructive role played in GST Bill.
- ② Acts balancing tie against government majoritarianism  
 $\Rightarrow$  defeating of CAA Bill of 2014
- ③ Represents interest of state at federal level

- ④ Balances Indian federalism  
 ↳ Article 249 → Allows Rs to  
 authorise intrusion in state list
- ⑤ Not subject to suspension → provide  
 continuity of governance and  
 prevent legal vacuum.
- ⑥ House of Intellectuals - provides  
expert opinion on Bills  
 ↳ En-CJI, views on GNCTD Act
- ⑦ Keeps a check on government of  
 the day
- ⑧ Important role in election and  
 removal of Vice President (Article 67)

### Challenges in fulfilling the vision

- ① Act as clog (stephane) in wheel  
 of progress → causes unnecessary  
 delays  
 ↳ Dowry Prohibition Act
- ② undermines popular will

- ③ Duplication of work of Lok Sabha
- ④ Not a true federal house  
 ↳ SC in Kuldeep Nair case removed domicile criteria
- ⑤ Has become house of celebrities, who have no interest in governance
- ⑥ Undue advantage → due to nominated members to government

### Way forward

- ① NCRCW → (i) Bring domicile criteria back in Rajya Sabha
- ② (ii) Appointment committee to ensure transparent nomination
- ③ Ex-Chairman Venkiah Naichu
  - (i) Provide Research Support to MPs
  - (ii) Equal powers in deciding whether a bill is Money Bill

Recently formed Agnihotri Committee for review of rules is step in right direction



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

Recently, India celebrated 10 years of Swachh Bharat Mission, and many countries like Nigeria have approached India to replicate the success of Swachh Bharat.

Initiatives fail if operation & maintenance are not in program design

- Results into poor policy design
- Does not allow for dynamism with changing time
- Only leads to perpetual solution to issue
- eg) Creation of Toilet but no use

Role of collective Action

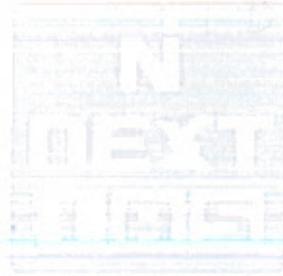
- ① Makes it a people's movement

- (ii) Precipitates into demand by action  
for maintenance and effective  
implementation of program
- (iii) Drop by drop brings large scale  
changes  $\Rightarrow$  creation of 10 crore +  
toilets under Swachh  
Bharat Mission

### Role of community ownership

- (1) gives a sense of belongingness  
to project  $\Rightarrow$  Panchayat's  
involvement in SBM.
- (2) Easy to maintain  $\rightarrow$  people  
has sense of ownership.
- (3) Increases social capital and  
trust in society due to  
community role.
- (4) Better implementation of programs  
 $\Rightarrow$  6 lakh + village declared  
ODF free under SBA

Candidates must not  
write on this margin





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

Supreme Court in S Subramaniam vs Balaji case held that "freebies are passport to fiscal disaster" and called on ECI to formulate guidelines for freebies under Model Code of Conduct

Freebies	Welfare Measures
① Given based on <u>political consideration</u>	① Given to uplift the <u>vulnerable section</u>
② <u>Increase dependency</u>	② Make people <u>self-sufficient</u> & reduce <u>dependency</u> .
③ <u>Regular expense</u> for the <u>enchequer</u>	③ <u>generally not</u> a regular expense

④ focuses on political results

⑤ Violates level playing field in election

eg) Giving free bicycle, laptop

④ focuses on improving capability of person

⑤ Ensures the vision of Art 36 to Art 51 is fulfilled

eg) Right to Health, Right to food, Right to education

Despite the ill effect, there is use of freebies, having numerous ill effects

Impact of freebies on governance

① Distorts level playing field in the election → More advantage to incumbent → Against free & fair election

②  fiscal losses and burden

eg) Union Subsidy bill reaching Rs 4.2 lakh crore

③ Make people more dependent

on dollouts .

- ④ Race to Bottom → As parties complete in announcing freebies .
- ⑤ Reduces public trust in governance → as promises don't get delivered
- ⑥ Erosion of democratic values and will of people .
- ⑦ Distorts electoral outcomes

Way forward

- ① Eci guidelines on freebies .
- ② focus on welfare instead of freebies .
- ③ Tankundhe Committee → Making Manifesto legally binding
- ④ Public awareness on the issue .

" If you give a person a fish , you feed him for a day , if you teach him fishing , you feed him for lifetime "



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

Despite having Top institutions in form of IITs, NITs, DU, IIMs, only 3 institutions are there among top 200 in the research capability list of QS World Ranking

Structural Barriers in the research environment

① low spending on R&D - only 0.7% of GDP (2024) - EG 2024-25

② lack of Industry - Academia linkage  
→ New research not translating into outcomes that are longible.

③ Non-encouragement and seen as option of last resort among the student

④ lack of standardisation

⑤ Poor peer to peer review mechanism.

⑥ While India is 3rd largest producer of scientific paper → Quality of Research a challenge (only few make it to reputed journals)

⑦ Duplication of Research work

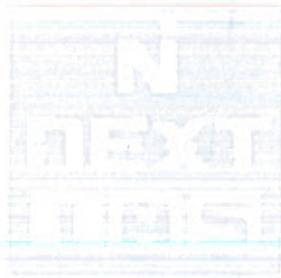
The government brought Amurthandhar Research foundation Act to solve all this structural barrier by .

① funding → Rs 50,000 crore of funding to ANRF.

② linkage of research facilities in universities with individual needs and demand.

③ Proper mechanism for peer verification and ensuring quality of research instead of Quantity

Candidates must not  
write on this margin





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

Strategic Autonomy rooted in values of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM), focuses on national interest above bloc politics and taking decision based on own needs without external pressure.

### United States & China Rivalry

As per C Raja Mohan there is "new great game" going on between USA and China in different theatres.

### Potential challenges

- ① Kindleberger Trap → non-provision of global goods public goods due to rivalry
- ② Might make India a pawn in Sino-US rivalry

- ③ Challenges in diplomatic balancing of ties between rivals.
- ④ Balancing India's participation in rival groupings  $\Rightarrow$  BRICS vs Quad
- ⑤ Thucydides Trap  $\rightarrow$  due to decline of entrenched power (USA) and rise of China  $\rightarrow$  affect Indian interest negatively
- ⑥ Deadlock in global institution and backsliding of reform agenda  
 $\Rightarrow$  P3 vs P2 divide of UNSC
- ⑦ More conflicts (proxy) across world  
 $\rightarrow$  disproportionate impact on India  
 $\Rightarrow$  Rise in prices of fuel, fertilizer and food (3F) due to crisis

### Opportunities for India

- ① Tapping in China +1 and friendshoring
- ② Would lead to countries diverging and decoupling from China  $\rightarrow$  opportunity for India

- ③ Benefit from Technology transfer  
eg of SCRI Initiative for national  
Supply chain.
- ④ Would deepen India - US relations  
against any aggression on border  
of India.
- ⑤ India's good ties with both the  
powers → good opportunity in  
Crisis
- ⑥ Allows active display of India's  
strategic autonomy principle

Way for India to navigate

- ① Diplomatic balancing and strategic  
autonomy.
- ② Deepen relations and building strategic  
deterrence against incursion
- ③ Havish V Patel → Strengthens India's position  
as pole by providing public goods to globe
- ④ Tapping of China+1 opportunities

S Jaishankar in "India Way" book,  
Says we need to "engage US" & "manage  
China" to benefit



20.

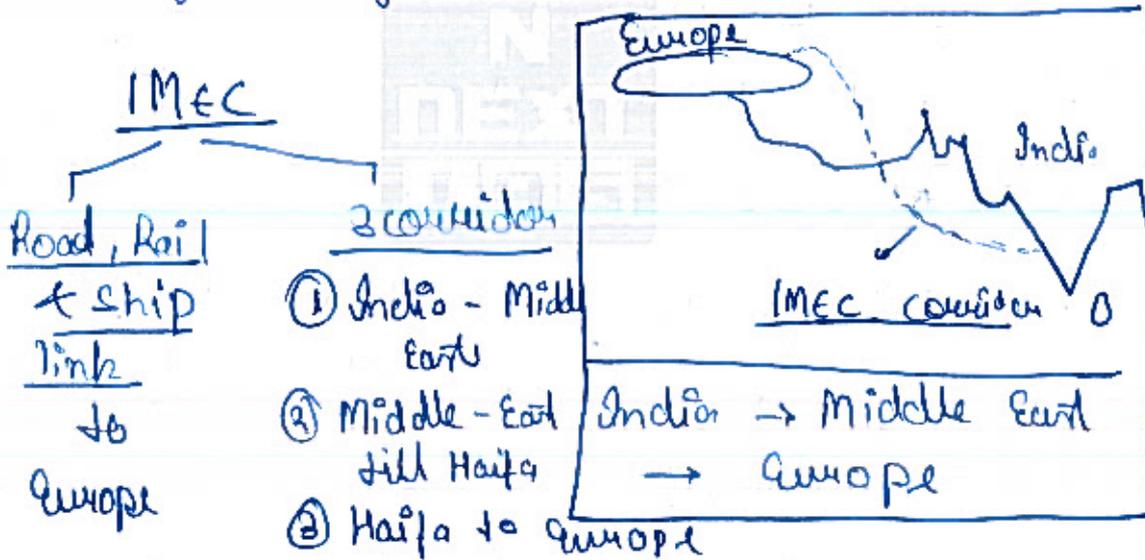
भारत-मिडिल ईस्ट-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा (IMEC) की शुरुआत भारत की कनेक्टिविटी कूटनीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ है। चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के मुकाबले इसकी भारत के लिए रणनीतिक प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण करें।

(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

"We are sowing seeds for future generation to dream bigger!"

The remarks of PM Modi on the inauguration of IMEC highlight its strategic significance for India



Strategic Relevance vis-a-vis BRI

- Countering China's BRI
  - Against Debt trap based BRI of China.
  - India's answer to Chinese Marshall plan

② Based on loans and grants that are viable unlike BR1.

③ Would ensure all the countries in the region benefit .- not creating white elephant like BR1

④ Economic Significance

i) Cut travel time from 11 days to 6 days from India to Europe

ii) Significant reduction in shipping cost of transport.

iii) Tri-junction of Road, Rail & Ship would ensure all weather connectivity

⑤ India's Answer to China's BR1 base 'string of pearls' strategy.

⑥ Would deepen India's ties with Europe and Middle East.

⑦ Equal contribution among countries in IMEC ~~unlike~~ unlike donor revenue model of IMEC

## Challenges

- ① Conflict in Middle East → Cooperation between gulf and Israel to too optimistic demand
- ② Lack of expertise among IMEC participants unlike Chinese expertise in BRI
- ③ Delays in project from beginning
- ④ Limited capacity of India to invest and dependency on USA for project

## Way forward

① Parliament Standing committee on International Affairs

① Set up project monitoring cell in MEA

② Engage with partners to avoid delay

③ Shift implementation of project

As Parag Khanna in his book "Connectography" says, the future belongs to those powers who are most connected to the world

# NEXT IAS

---

*Space for Rough Work*

# NEXT IAS

---

*Space for Rough Work*

Blank lined area for rough work.

# NEXT IAS

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

### **DONT'S**

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

### **DO'S**

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

## SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

## 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 की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या को जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

