JIO CIVIL & JUDICIAL TRAINING FOUNDATION NEW DELHI

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT250 6 **Test No. :** 06

Name of Candidate: PAKSHAL SECRETRY Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : MTS25 FLTRA046 Start Time 9:00 End Time.....

Date of Examination: 27/07/2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
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 20 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 20 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: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

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.

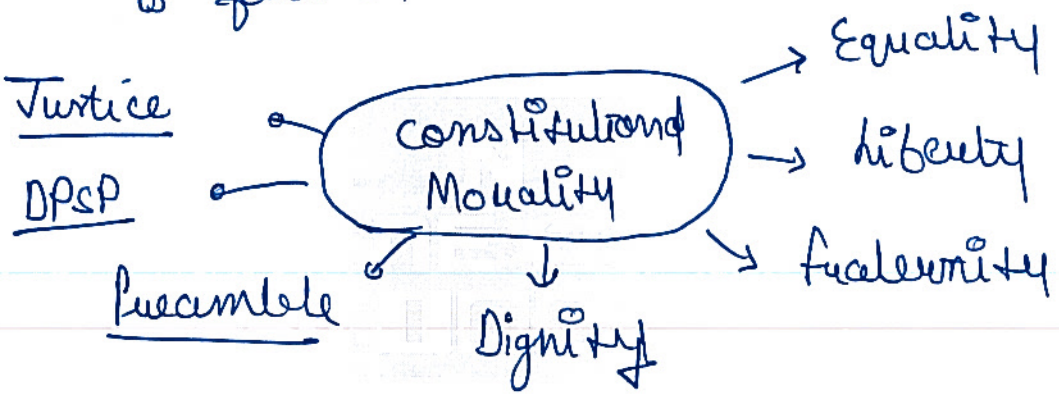
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. संवैधानिक नैतिकता क्या है? समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) का कार्यान्वयन भारतीय संविधान में निहित संवैधानिक नैतिकता के दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक संरेखित है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is constitutional morality? How far does the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) align with the vision of constitutional morality as encompassed in the Indian Constitution? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

As per Dr BR Ambedkar, constitutional morality refers to core values and principles on which the constitution is formed.



Article 44 of constitution calls for formulation of Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

Alignment with Constitutional Morality

① Ensures gender Justice by removing discriminatory provision against women
Equal right to property

② Equality among citizen (Art 14) as citizen are not discriminated

based on their religion

(3) upholds DPSPs (Art 44) → State duty

vision of our constitution makers

(4) Supreme Court held it to be in line with CM (Morality)

eg Shah Bano Case

(5) Will Increase fraternity (SC in Shyara Bano Case)

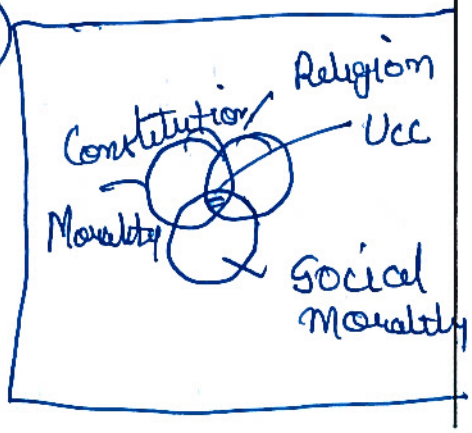
Issues

(1) Against Diversity → will lead to uniformisation

(2) Violation of freedom of conscience (Art 26 of constitution)

(3) Will impose Majoritarian culture

(4) Neither required nor necessary (Law Commission)



Any future action must be based on consensus and deliberation

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2. संविधान का अनुच्छेद 143 राष्ट्रपति संदर्भ तंत्र के माध्यम से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार प्रदान करता है। इस प्रावधान के अंतर्गत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार के महत्व और दायरे की जांच कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Article 143 of the Constitution confers advisory jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court through a presidential reference mechanism. Examine the significance and scope of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under this provision. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, President of India invoked Article 143 (advisory jurisdiction) to ask opinion of court on time limit on President and other issues

Significance

1. Helps in knowing clear position of law ex Recent reference
2. Resolve ambiguity in provision
3. Reaffirms Supreme court's role as final interpreter of constitution ex Reference on PEPSU Bill.
4. Harmonising Judicial - Executive relation → prevents dead-lock over issues

(5) Helps in resolving dispute arising out of pre-constitutional treaties

Scope of Jurisdiction

(1) opinion only on two types of issue
- → presidential reference
- → pre-constitutional treaty dispute

(2) Supreme court can decline giving opinion eg Ayodha Dispute

(3) It is only opinion and not a binding judgement

(4) Can not be used to seek review of existing judgement.

(5) Only constitutional bench (5 Judges minimum) can give opinion

The recent reference will also help in understanding court's position on Article 143 scope

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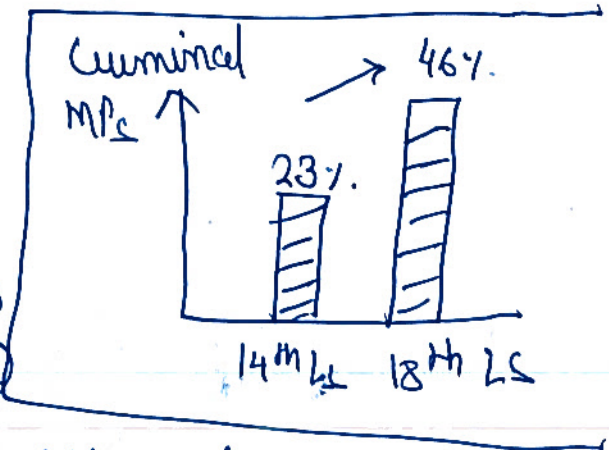
3. स्वतंत्रता के बाद से, संसद सदस्यों (एमपी) की बदलती सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ भारतीय संसद की संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है। भारत में प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की समग्र गुणवत्ता पर इस बदलाव के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Since Independence, the composition of the Indian Parliament has undergone a significant change with the changing socio-economic profile of the Members of Parliament(MPs). Analyse the impact of this shift on the overall quality of representative democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently PRS released a report on socio-economic profile of MPs.

Profile



1. Rise of criminal MPs - with charges (46% in 18th LS)
2. Rise of Money power (93% are crorepati)
3. Rise of women → 14% (vs 4% at independence)
4. Decline of young MPs (21 to 29 years)

Impact on Overall Quality

1. Democratisation of Representation Base
   Eg Rise of SC/ST MPs
2. Voice to voiceless
   Eg women MP (Sudha Murthy) raising women related issues

③ More experience in Parliamentary forum

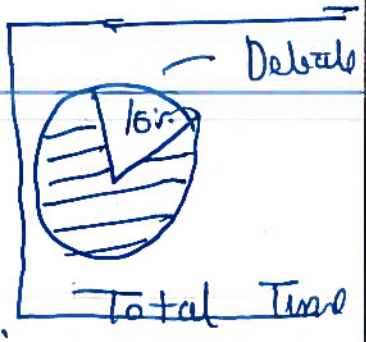
④ greater inclusion and diversity
eg Regional Diversity of MPs

Negatives

① Vohra Committee → "criminal - politician nexus" → death knell to democracy

② Rising entry barriers eg Money power → "chequebook democracy"

③ Decline in productivity (only 16% time on debate)



④ Lack of Dynamism and innovative thinking in democracy.

"However good a constitution be it will fail, if we don't have good people implementing it" — Dr Ambedkar

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4. अधिकार-आधारित लोकतंत्र में, एनएचआरसी जैसी संस्थाओं को प्रतीकात्मक उपस्थिति से आगे बढ़कर वास्तविक समय प्रभाव तक विकसित होना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के मानवाधिकार ढांचे के भीतर संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In a rights-based democracy, institutions like the NHRC must evolve beyond symbolic presence to real-time impact. In this context, discuss the structural and functional issues within India's human rights framework. (Answer in 150 words) ~~10 marks~~

Recently GANHRI, has suspended NHRC's membership due to allegation of non-independence

NHRC significance
- Protecting Human Rights
- Voice to voiceless
- Check on executive overreach eg custodial death

Structural Issue

1. Lack of independence eg GANHRI Assessment
2. Lack of constitutional Status
3. Toothless Tiger → No power of enforcement
4. Depends on investigative agency for functioning

Functional Issues

(5) Lack of Trained personnel and vacancy in office

(6) Dependence on funds from the Ministry

(7) No Action Taken Report (ATRs) are filled

(8) Silence in Human Right Abuse Cases (eg) Manipur Case.

(9) Selective enforcement

Way Forward

(1) Constitutional Status

(2) funding & functional independence

(3) Remove cap on time limit to file complaint.

(4) Power to suspend & grant compensation

As AJR (2023 Nobel) highlight in "Why nation fail", Inclusive institution like NHRC are key for success of Nation

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5. परिसीमन 'एक नागरिक, एक वोट' के विचार को मान्यता देता है, लेकिन इसके निहितार्थ संघवाद के सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ जाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Delimitation upholds the idea of 'one citizen, one vote', but its implications go against the principles of federalism.Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 82 allows for formulation of delimitation commission after every census for seat adjustment.

uphold idea of 'one citizen, one vote'

1. ensure equal representation for all.
2. Solves problem of different value of one vote Eg Kerala - 1MP = 17 lakh votes
   UP - 1MP = 40 lakh votes
   different vote value
3. upholds idea of Art 326 → equality of votes.
4. Ensures inclusion Eg Reservation based on population
5. Ensures inter-states & intra-state

equality of votes.

Goes Against federalism

① Would benefit some state more than others Eg Ashwini Deshpande Calculates South to loose 6 seat vs UP/Bihar to gain 4 seats

② Against principle of federal equality Eg US upper house → each state = 2 seats

③ Discriminates against state that followed population stabilisation

④ Violation of rights of states → ↓ fall in representation

Way forward

① Balancing population and federal ideas — Middle path

② freeze for another 30 years (MK Stalin, TN CM)

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. "कौशल विकास को प्रभावी बनाने हेतु, प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (PMIS) जैसे कार्यक्रमों को केवल सहभागिता तक सीमित न रहकर, रोजगारोन्मुख परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"To make skilling meaningful, programs like PM Internship Scheme (PMIS) must ensure not just participation but employability-linked outcomes." Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

PM Internship Scheme was launched in ~~Budget~~ Budget 2024 to provide internship experience to 1 crore youth in Top 500 companies

Scheme
- 1 crore youth
- 6 month internship
- Rs 6000/ by centre govt

Need for Employability linked outcomes

1. To improve skills among youth
   - only 5% are formally trained
2. Improve chances of getting employment
3. Ensure long term benefit of

Scheme instead of short term employment

4. Increase the capability of youths being interned
5. Provide industry relevant training to bridge vocational education gap
6. Improve employment participation among youth.

Way Forward

1. Link scheme to employability outcomes
2. Mandatory skill development
3. Provide in-house placement post internship phase
4. Train in future skill set like IR 4.0 skill.

Upskill, reskill and recognise skill should be key to PMIS scheme

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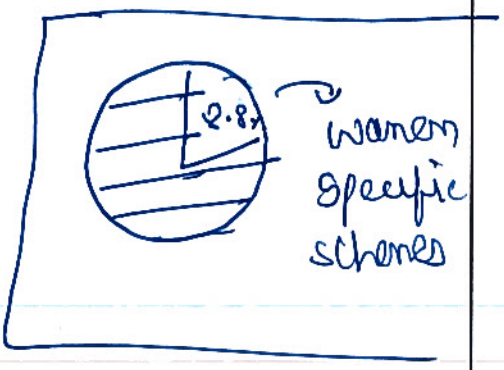
7. "महिला-केन्द्रित कल्याण योजनाओं को महज कल्याणकारी दृष्टिकोण से आगे बढ़कर सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में अग्रसर होना चाहिए।" प्रमुख योजनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Women-centric welfare schemes need to move beyond welfare to empowerment." Examine in the context of key women-centric welfare schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

In Budget 2025, government increased gender budget to 6.1 Rs lakh crore focusing on women centricity



Need to Move

1. To ensure gender justice
2. Improve women participation
3. Ensure long term outcomes for gender equality.
4. Ensure proper utilisation of resources

Key Schemes

1. Beti Bacho Beti Padhao Scheme.

Pros	Cons
a. focus on empowerment	a. low budget of scheme

(2) Mission Shakti Scheme.

Pros → ensures safety of women
→ pink (women only) police-stations

Cons → doesn't prioritize empowerment

(3) PM Matrutva Vandana Scheme

Pros → Targeted Approach
→ promotes institutional delivery

Cons → Very low funds for scheme (Rs 6000 only)

(4) State scheme eg Ladli Behna (MP), Majhi Behna (MH) Scheme

Pros – financial empowerment
– provide resource

Cons → Misuse by Husband

Thus we need to shift toward women empowerment & women led development as bird can't fly with one wing (male alone)

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. "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

"The increasing regulatory oversight on civil society organisations risks shrinking democratic space." Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently government amended FCRA Act to ensure greater regulatory oversight on civil society.

Need → FATF guidelines

→ IB Report : Loss of 1-2% of GDP due to Activism

→ Money Laundering eg IRF of Zakir Naik for Terror financing

Issues

① Cancellation of license of genuine NGOs
eg Oxfam, CHRI.

② excessive regulation
eg Audit every 6 month, account in delhi Branch

③ Prosecution of Dissent

Eg ED Raids on NGOs against government

④ Switching off funding for small NGOs Eg Not allowing large NGOs to extend finances

⑤ Misuse of the law to ~~prosecute~~ silent democratic voices

⑥ Chilling effect → due to psycological pressure on NGO

Way forward

① Doctrine of Propotionality in regulation

② Independent Body for regulatory oversight

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. "भारत का अफ्रीका के साथ संबंध अब केवल विकास सहयोग तक सीमित नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि वह रणनीतिक तथा आर्थिक हितों से भी प्रेरित होता जा रहा है।" विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India's engagement with Africa is no longer limited to development cooperation but is increasingly shaped by strategic and economic considerations. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India's engagement with Africa, as held by PM Modi, has its "own unique script", defined by our shared values, aspiration & history (NAM).

Developmental Cooperation

1. Indian project in Africa
   eg Kenya Hospital, Egypt Project
2. FDI and developmental assistance to Africa
3. Indian MNCs contributing in development of Africa eg ONGC, Adani group

Strategic Consideration

1. Africa as continent of Hope in 21st century → need strategic ties
2. South-South cooperation in the

forum Eg G20, Voice of Global South Summit

(3) Shared concerns on issue of trade (WTO), UNSC Reforms and climate change (UNFCCC)

(4) Strategic access to rare-earth and resources of Africa

Eg Congo - Cobalt, Ethopia for Nickle

Economic Consideration

(5) Trade and Export potential

Eg $ 60 billion worth trade

(6) Rising economies of region → potential of cooperation

Eg Ethopia, South - Africa

(7) Defense Export → Rs 90,000 Crore export over years

(8) Supply chain - resilience

" Indian Elephant has engaged Tiger of ASEAN, now time to look toward leopards of Indian Ocean " HV Pant

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. "खाड़ी क्षेत्र में भारतीय प्रवासी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं जन-आधारित कूटनीति को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian diaspora in the Gulf region plays a pivotal role in shaping India's economic relations and people-centric diplomacy with West Asia. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian diaspora is 35 million people strong, given their spread they are rightly called as "India's living bridges" by President Murmu

Diaspora in Gulf =
- 2nd largest after west
- Mainly in UAE, Saudi, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait

Pivotal Role in Economic Relation

① Remittances back to India
- → Social Remittances (eg) gulf NRIs in Kerala.
- → Economic Remittance → Total = $129 billion (major from gulf)

② Export demand for Indian product in gulf (eg) Demand for Mango in Dubai by NRIs

③ Serve as trader → Support India's export into region
↳ Node to connect Gulf Market

④ Source of FDI & investment
Eg UAE NRIs investment in Kashmir

People - centric diplomacy

⑤ Create pro-India content and a pressure group
Eg Lobbying for FTA in Saudi

⑥ Soft power Diplomacy : Act as agent of Indian culture abroad - Our 'Rastra Doots'

⑦ Improve people to people connect in the region → facilitate cultural exchanges

⑧ Improve India's reputation and power projection in region.

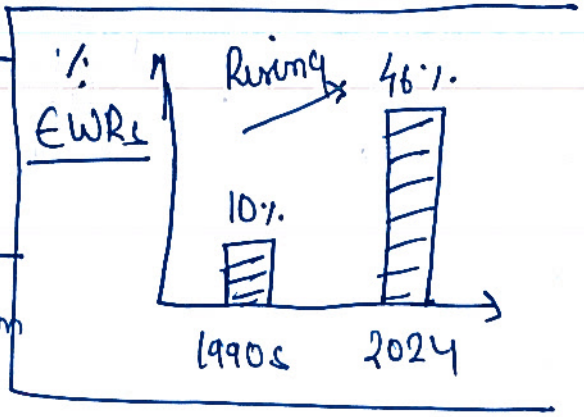
However, they are facing several issues like Kafala & Nitaqat system which needs to be resolved at earliest.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि के बावजूद, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों (ईडब्ल्यूआर) को प्रभावी भागीदारी और नेतृत्व में बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, ईडब्ल्यूआर के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें तथा लिंग-समावेशी जमीनी स्तर पर शासन को सक्षम बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite increased political representation, Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions continue to face barriers to effective participation and leadership. In this context, discuss the challenges EWRs face and suggest reforms needed to enable gender-inclusive grassroots governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent Report of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) highlight EWRs at local levels have reached 46%, with many state like MP, Rajasthan having more female representative than Male



Challenges faced by EWRs

(A) Effective participation

(1) Culture of 'Sarpanch-pati' or proxy representation → no effective representation

(2) No access to material resources and finances → only token participation

(3) Deep entrenched patriarchy → Dual Burden + low acceptance

(4) Bypassed in decision taking process

(5) Non-cooperation by male members

(B) Barriers to leadership

(6) Changing of Seats (post-delimitation)
→ doesn't allow leaders to emerge

(7) Non-Acceptance as Leaders
eg Mukta Ben Patel (Guj) → faced
|| No confidence by male members

(8) Limited training for leadership roles → often not able to display skills of leadership.

(9) Frequent disruption of Panchayats & no regular meeting → not able to assert

Reforms Needed

(A) Manishankar Aiyar Committee
→ Punishment to proxy-representation
→ Regular audit of women led Panchayats

(2) Saheli NGO Recommendation

- Regular Training of women leaders
- formation of National federation of women leaders

(3) Awarding women leaders.

Eg fatima Bi (Andhra) – UNDP Award for fight against poverty

(4) Suggestion by Charvi Rajawat (first MBA Sarpanch)

- Educational Qualification for women leaders
- Increasing remuneration (current – only Rs 6,000/month on average)

Case Study

(i) Aarti Devi (Yanam) – fought against purdah – culture

(5) Capacity Building of leaders

" Unless women are given purposeful representation, the dream of Indian democracy would remain unfulfilled "

— Mahatma Gandhi

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. फ्रांस में अर्ध-राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच सत्ता-साझाकरण का एक विशिष्ट मॉडल प्रस्तुत करती है। इस मॉडल की तुलना भारत की संसदीय प्रणाली से कीजिए, जिसमें कार्यकारी स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक द्वारा प्रदत्त संवैधानिक सुरक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The semi-presidential system in France presents a distinct model of power-sharing between the President and Prime Minister. Compare this model with India's parliamentary system, with emphasis on the constitutional safeguards each offers to ensure executive stability. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently deadlock in French due to President and Prime Minister from different parties have raised controversy & debate around Semi-Presidential System

French Model → President → Real Head with executive power

Prime Minister → Head of internal matters & leader of Parliament

Comparision

Similarities →
1. Dual Executive System (President & Prime Minister)
2. Prime Minister as leader of the house
3. President as head of State
4. all decision in name of President

Aspect	Indian system	~~French~~ system
① Head of government	Prime Minister of India	President of France
② More concentration of power	In PM	In President
③ Election	President – indirect PM – FPTP	President – direct PM – by house
④ Process of election	first past the post	Dual list system
⑤ External Affairs	With Council of Minister under PM	With President himself
⑥ Responsible to Parliament	PM – yes (Art 75(2))	President – No

(7) PM choosen by	Only Lok Sabha (Lower House)	By both President & then approved of House

Constitutional Safeguard for stability

(1) India → only nominal / titular Presidential powers

↓ → (6) System of checks & Balances for Stability

Impeachment (Art 61) of President

(2) France → Stability of Tenure to the President

↓ → President can dissolve the house and call for reelection (eg) - 2022

Responsibility of PM towards President

Both System serve the needs of respective systems

Candidates must not write on this margin

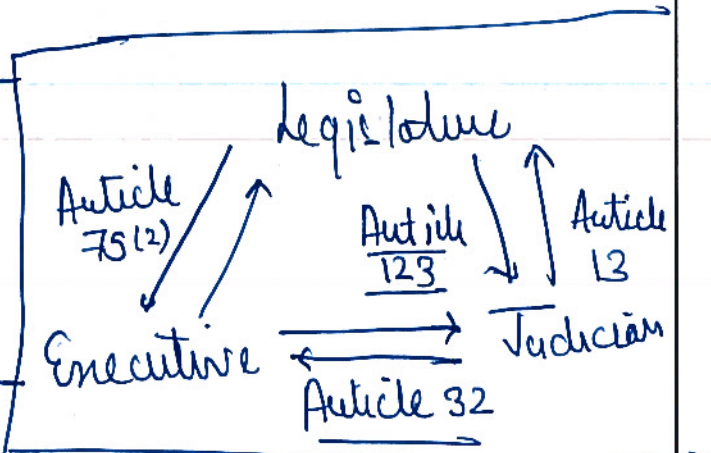
13. भारतीय संविधान में नियंत्रण और संतुलन के सिद्धांत को अक्सर विधायी और कार्यकारी क्षेत्रों में न्यायपालिका की बढ़ती भूमिका द्वारा चुनौती दी जाती है। कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विभिन्न अंगों के बीच कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण पर इसके प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The principle of checks and balances in the Indian Constitution is often challenged by the judiciary's expanding role in legislative and executive domains. Highlighting the reasons, assess its impact on the functional separation between various organs.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Principle of checks and balances is cardinal principle of constitution that upholds constitutionalism and doesn't allow one organ to dominate other organ

Reasons of expanding role of Judiciary



Checks & Balances

① Legal loopholes and Legislative Vaccums

Eg Vishakha Judgement

② Inaversity of Justice without expanding the role

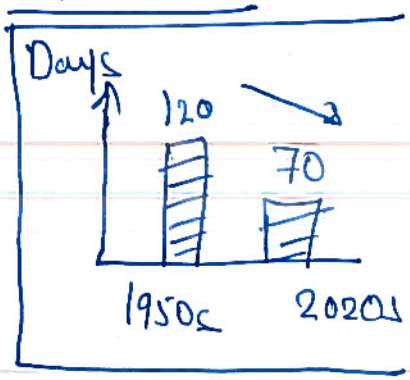
Eg No action by legislature on LGBTQ + issue → Navtej Johar Case

③ To protect rights of individual

eg Triple Talaq Case → women rights

④ To address / overcome executive apathy eg Delhi pollution → MC Mehta Case (2018)

⑤ Declining productivity of parliament (↓ in no. of sitting)



⑥ To Do "complete Justice"

eg Shilpa Shailesh Case → Direct Divorce.

Impact on functional separation

positives → (i) filling of vaccums

→ (ii) Ensures faster actions by other organs

eg Delhi pollution case

(iii) Prevent any injustice by any organ.

Negative Impact

(i) functional creep → into legislative & executive domain

(ii) Judiciary turning into 3rd chamber of parliament (VP Dhankar) → Blurs Separation of powers

(iii) leads to Judicio - Populism and overreach Eg Banning of Alcohol on Highway

(iv) Unintended consequences of on functional Separation Eg tyranny of unelected over elected

(v) Distorts constitutional Safeguards of checks & balances → Judicial Supremacy as consequence

Way forward

(1) German Scholar Conrad → Judicial Restraint as cardinal principle

(2) Activism as option of last resort by Judiciary

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. चुनाव प्रक्रिया की विश्वसनीयता चुनाव आयोग की स्वायत्तता और तटस्थता पर निर्भर करती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग चुनावी लोकतंत्र में जनता का विश्वास बनाए रखने में विश्वसनीयता के मुद्दों का सामना कर रहा है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The credibility of the electoral process rests on the autonomy and neutrality of the Election Commission. Do you think the Election Commission of India is facing credibility issues in sustaining public trust in electoral democracy? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently leader of opposition (LOP) raised issue regarding autonomy and neutrality of ECI in Haryana and Maharashtra election

ECI
- → Art 324 (constitutional body)
- → Key organisation for free & fair election
- → power of superintend, conduct & regulation of election.

ECI facing credibility issue

Yes

1. Allegation of biasness and favouring government side.
2. Allegation of partial implementation of MCC and electoral rules

(3) Doubts on credibility of EVMs and electoral process.

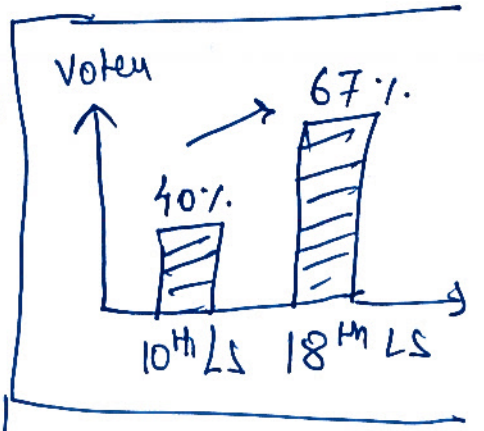
(4) Allegation of voter list manipulation & recent controversy related to SIR in Bihar election

(5) Partisanship conduct allegation

(6) Recent CEC Act, 2023 → diluted Autonomy of CEC → violation of Anoop Baiwal Judgement

(No)

(1) Rising voter turnout → display people's trust in election



Rising voter turnout

(2) Initiative by ECI

eg SVEEP for voter awareness.

(3) Open challenge to all parties and person to prove tampering of EVMs

(4) ECI fact check → on misinformation to increase voter trust.

(5) Assertion of Autonomy → as & when needed Eg Kanhaiya lal case

(6) Strict enforcement of MCC

Eg Ban on CM of UP for hate speech

Way forward

(1) SY Quraishi (Ex-CEC) Suggestion

(i) Secretariat for independence of EC

(ii) Declare expenses as changed expenditure

(2) ECI Demands

(iii) Legal recognition to MCC

(iv) Protection to other ECs (like CEC)

(3) Dialogue with opposition to build trust

(4) Utmost independence and non-partisan behaviour

" Independence of EC and people's trust are key for survival of democracy "

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. सहकारी समितियाँ भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का अभिन्न अंग हैं। बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) के सामने आने वाली शासन और स्वायत्तता की चुनौतियों की जाँच कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में पारित बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियाँ (संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023) इन मुद्दों को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Cooperative societies are integral to India's socio-economic development. Examine the governance and autonomy challenges faced by Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCSs) and discuss how the recent Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment Act, 2023) seeks to address these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

UN declared 2025 as international year of Cooperatives and India recently launched global conference of cooperatives highlighting their significance.

Cooperative

① economies of scale

② collective bargaining

③ One for all & all for one principle

Lethargic PSUs — Cooperative as bridge — Profit oriented capitalism

Challenges faced by cooperatives

Ⓐ governance challenges

(i) Political interference in functioning

(ii) Ruled / Run by administrator instead of professional managers

(iii) corruption & diversion of funds

eg PMC Cooperative Bank fraud

(iv) Poor Account keeping & lack of oversight in governance

(B) Autonomy Related

(v) Dual Regulation < RBI + MoC / State government

(vi) No functional independence → Tied funds & functions.

(vii) Excessive executive / government regulation.

Multi-State Cooperative Societies Amendment Act tries to solve this problem

Amendment	Solves problem of
(1) Mandatory SC/ST member + women in board	→ Lack of Inclusion in Multi state cooperative

(2) Central cooperative election committee →	Solve problem of irregular election in cooperatives.
(3) Regulation by Ministry of Cooperative →	Solve dual regulation problem of cooperatives
(4) Autonomy to raise fund and issue shares →	Improve corporate governance
→	Market discipline in cooperatives
(5) Central Audit Control board →	To ensure proper audit of cooperative

Issues → Excessive Regulation
→ Impact viability
→ Mandatory ties fund of cooperative

Handholding through initiatives like Cooperative policy, 2025 is key to realise vision of "Sahkar se Samrudhi"

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. "सूचना आयोगों की संस्थागत स्वतंत्रता की दुर्बलता ने सूचना के अधिकार (RTI) व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता को क्षीण किया है।" सूचना आयोगों की स्वायत्तता एवं स्वतंत्रता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Weak institutional independence of Information Commissions has diluted the effectiveness of the Right to Information (RTI) regime." Discuss in the light of autonomy and independence of the Information Commissions. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

As per Satark Nagarik Sangathan, 2019 amendment to RTI Act has completely diluted effectiveness of ICs, making them "lame ducks"

Darkness → RTI Act → Sunshine legislation

Clock of Secrecy → Dawn of transparency

Weak institutional independence of Information Commission

(A) Autonomy of ICs

(i) No separate Budget of ICs → depend on Ministry.

(ii) Vacancy → Slack position → ineffectiveness

(iii) Dependence on ministry / department for supply of data & information

(iv) frequent rejection of request by ICs (eg) 4/10 request are rejected citing Section 7 of RTI

(v) Dilution post 2019 Amendment
↳ Made IC dependent on funds from central government

(B) Independence of ICs

(vi) Appointment → Executive dominance

(vii) Salary → Changed from charged expense to equal to chief secretary (2019 Amendment)

(viii) Removal → easy executive removal process

(ix) politicisation of office of ICs → government dependent

Low independence → Weak implementation → Dilutes purpose of RTI → Breeds culture of secrecy → Low independence

Vicious cycle

Steps Needed to Be Taken

(A) 2nd ARC

(i) Separate cadre of RTI officials

(ii) secretarial and funding independence to RTI.

(B) Satark Nagarik Sangathan Suggestion

(iii) Move Back 2019 Amendment

(iv) Security of Tenure for CIC & ICs

(v) Data office → In all the department → to ensure collection ease

(C) Other Suggestion

(vi) Pro-active information display

Eg Jan Soochna portal

(vii) Training of ICs & CICs.

(viii) Filling up of vacancies.

"RTI is currency of good governance" – 2nd ARC

Thus, institutional independence is need of hour

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. "भारतीय सिविल सेवाओं की परिकल्पना निष्पक्षता एवं दक्षता के उपकरण के रूप में की गई थी, तथापि वर्तमान में इन्हें कठोर तथा राजनीतिक रूप से प्रेरित माना जा रहा है।" इस धारणा के कारणों की समीक्षा करते हुए उपयुक्त सुधारात्मक उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Civil services in India were envisioned as instruments of neutrality and efficiency, yet they are increasingly perceived as rigid and politicised." Examine the issues responsible for this perception and suggest corrective measures. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

" Politicisation of Civil services will lead to fossilisation of services "

— JL Nehru.

Civil Servant as instrument of Neutrality & Efficiency

① Inculcated values of non-partisanship in services ⇒ CSS Rules, 1968

② Brings innovative solution to improve efficiency ⇒ IAS Arunachal Pame → Crowd funding for roads

③ Permanent Nature & Protection (Art 312) → ensure neutrality

Increasingly perceived

(A) As Rigid : KC Wheare calls Indian civil service as stuck in "colonial rigidity" & non adaptive

Issues Responsible

① Weberian Model — Status quoism, Rules oriented → Rigid

② Lack of Adaptability & Responsiveness

③ Ivory - Tower Mentality

④ "Chalta - hai" attitude among bureaucracy

⑤ Job security & stability → Rigid outlook

⑥ No competition in services

(B) As politicised : Rise in number of civil servant joining politics

eg OP Chaudhary (IAS) → joined BJP

Issues Responsible

① "politician - bureaucrat" nexus → mutual connivance among the

② Dependence of civil servant on politician eg posting, assignment

③ "Punishment postings" given to

Uncooperative civil servants

Eg Ashok Khemka (IAS)

(4) Rising Ambition of civil servant

Eg Joining politics for more position

(5) Lack of safeguards → Against politicisation of office

Corrective Measure

Rigidity	Politicisation
(1) NITI Ayog → lateral entry	(1) Cooling off period for civil servant
(2) 2nd ARC → Domain Assignment	(2) TSR Subramanium Committee → formation of civil services Board
(3) Mid Term Review	(3) Guidelines to prevent politicisation
(4) 360° Appraisal of civil servant	

This need of hour is to turn civil servant to "Karmayogi" to ensure P2G2 : Pro people Good governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. निरंतर आर्थिक प्रगति एवं सामाजिक क्षेत्र में व्यय के बावजूद भारत का वैश्विक मानव विकास सूचकांकों में प्रदर्शन संतोषजनक नहीं है। समावेशी एवं न्यायसंगत मानव विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले संरचनात्मक कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite consistent economic growth and social sector spending, India continues to perform poorly in global human development rankings. Examine the structural issues that inhibit equitable and inclusive human development. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India in 2024 was fastest growing Major economy with GDP reaching $4.1 Trillion & social sector spending at 8% of ~~Budget~~ GDP. Still we rank 130/193 in Human development

① food production = 327 MT	① Global Hunger Index = 105/127
Paradox	
② 3rd largest economy	② Per capita Ranking = 134/198 countries

Structural Issue

(A) Equitable Human Development

(i) Discrimination and entrenched patriarchy & caste system

(ii) Subsidies instead of Human capability investments

Eg Health expenditure = 1.9% of GDP (vs 2.5% Target)

(iii) High inequality in society Eg Oxfam → 1% earn 22% of income

(iv) Corruption and leakages in government spending Eg PDS – 40% leakage (NITI Aayog)

(v) focus on beneficiary creation instead of providing entitlement

(B) Inclusive Human Development

(vi) Inclusion and exclusion errors Eg MGNREGA – 20% of most poor are unaware (WB)

(vii) Skewed focus of human development

(viii) Not focusing on structural human development issue Eg Malnutrition, Hunger

(ix) Bias and policy discrimination

Way forward

1. Capability Approach of A. Amartya Sen
   - → Providing entitlements to people
   - → focus on Health & education

2. Conditional cash transfer (conditional UBI) Eg Ladli Behna Suraksha

3. focus on structural constraint
   - → fighting Malnutrition
   - → social capital to target discrimination

Case Study
(1) Bolsa family (Brazil) → Improved HDI Ranking

4. Rural Industrialisation (PURA Model) → Jobs + upliftment

5. Shift from 'Right to food' to 'Right to Nutrition' under NFSA

"We need to shift from short term redistribution to long term social & human capital formation"
— Amartya Sen

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. "BRICS के विस्तार से भारत को वैश्विक आर्थिक शासन में अपनी भूमिका को सशक्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है।" BRICS Plus मंच के माध्यम से भारत किस प्रकार वैश्विक दक्षिण (Global South) के हितों को प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The expansion of BRICS offers opportunities for India to strengthen its voice in global economic governance." Discuss how India can leverage the BRICS Plus to advance the interests of the Global South. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

BRICS has added 5 new members: UAE, Egypt, Ethopia, Iran and Indonesia in its Kazan Summit (2024)
[Saudi status uncertain]

Expanded BRICS
→ Represent 47% of world's population
→ 39% of world's GDP
→ 62% of world's REE supply

Ways in which India can leverage BRICS plus

① Agenda Setting → focusing on interest of Global South

② Provide "Global public good" for South to overcome Kindleberger

Trap (i) NDB funding to South
(ii) BRICS Bridge → To promote India's DPI Model.

(3) Coordinate with major players of global South eg China, Egypt.

(4) Providing for unity of voice on issues faced by global South
eg climate change, UNSC Reforms

(5) Help in reducing dependence on global North
eg BRICS intra currency trade to overcome dollar dependence

(6) Make BRICS plus as podium to counter neo-colonialism by global North.

(7) Leverage synergies among countries

(8) Provide for supply chain resilience to global south eg 62% of REEs

Issues

1. Unclear global South definition
2. Chinese dominance in BRICS (60% of BRICS GDP from China)
3. Failure to raise issues
   - Eg During recent Iran war was silent
4. Threat of antagonizing global north
   - Eg Trump's Tariff Threat

Way forward

1. Platform for engaging in BRICS with global south
2. formulating Agenda of BRICS+ to suit global south concerns
3. collectively pushing for reforms in other organisation

" Reform in BRICS is message to all multilateral institution, to evolve with changing times"
— PM Modi

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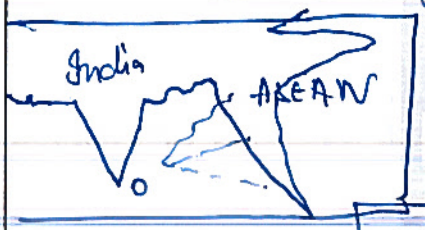
20. "'एक्ट ईस्ट नीति' केवल आर्थिक कूटनीति का उपकरण नहीं, बल्कि यह क्षेत्रीय संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने का भी माध्यम है।" ASEAN के साथ भारत की सहभागिता एवं हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बदलती शक्ति-संरचना के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Act East Policy is as much about regional balancing as it is about economic diplomacy." Analyse this statement in the context of India's engagement with ASEAN amidst shifting power dynamics in the Indo-Pacific. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"India's Engagement with ASEAN is shaped by 3 policies: Act East policy, Neighbourhood first policy, and Mahasagar Policy"

— PM Modi in latest ASEAN Summit



Shifting power Dynamics

1. Rise of China in region
2. US Isolation under Trump 2.0
3. India's gradual emergence
4. Chinese Salami Slicing policy

Act East = Economic Diplomacy

1. Development of India's North East Region
2. Trade integration — with ASEAN Nation

③ Providing Transport / logistic access to South - east asia

④ Investment from ASEAN

Eg FDI from Singapore.

⑤ Insulating our import dependency

Eg edible oil → Malaysia

Act East - Regional Balancing

① Balancing Chinese expansion in the region,

② Balancing debt trap with India's developmental diplomacy

③ Balancing US Retreat with greater engagement with ASEAN

④ Balancing against unilateral actions to ensure free Indo-Pacific region

Eg ASEAN as Buffer against hybrid warfare.

(5) Balancing India's security interest in the region

eg Creating Malaccan Dilemma to keep China in check.

(6) Balancing participation in Quad and BRICS through ASEAN.

Issues

- Chinese Dominance
- Anti-India country in ASEAN
- India's Trade Deficit
- Declining relevance of ASEAN

Way forward

(1) Balancing Trade - Ties.

(2) Countering chinese Trans-shipment from ASEAN.

(3) Improve people 2 people connect.

"ASEAN is central pillar to India's policy of free Indo-Pacific"

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।