NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No.

Name of Candidate: ....Aniket Ranjan.......... Mobile No. ....

Roll No. : ......MT25FLTRA061...... Start Time ...11:18AM End Time...14:05...

Date of Examination: ....09/07/2025...... Medium : English ✓   Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			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

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
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.

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

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 founding mothers of the Constitution are very few (15) who provided a feminine approach in the Constitution, which continues to shape India's Constitutional discourse.

<u>Contributions of the Mothers are :-</u>

① <u>Raj kumari Amrit kaur</u> for the matters of <u>hygiene</u>, <u>sanitation</u> & public health → (eg) → <u>Maternity Benefit relief, swachhta Abhiyan</u>.

② <u>Hansa Mehta</u> for <u>Gender roles</u>, being <u>Neutral</u> → equal pay for equal work-

③ Renuka Roy → for women rights. eg → Universal adult suffverage including women.

④ Vijyalaxmi Pandit → gobal & national leader Diplomacy.

eg → Meira kumar, Sushma Swaraj as MPs.

⑤ Other females also advocated for the gender parity, gender neutral words → 'Human' instead of 'Man'

Government schemes for Women
→ POSHAN 2.0
→ Janani Susaksha Yojana
→ Nari shakti Vandan (33% Reservation)
→ At Panchayat 243D 243T

UJJWALA, SAUBHAGYA
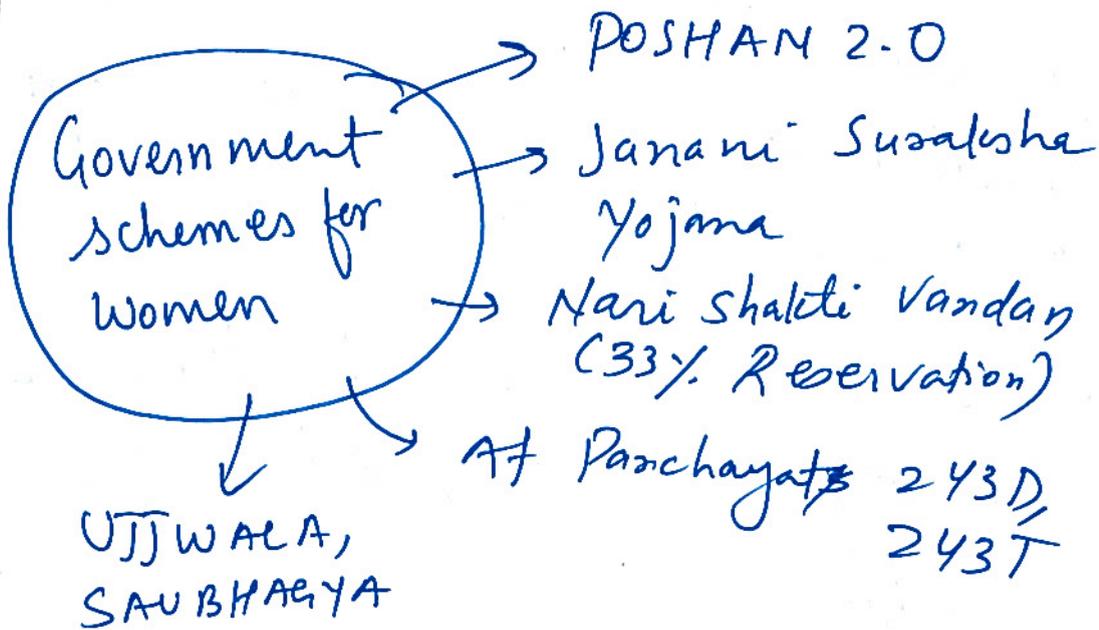
The contribution of the women are immense in the Constitutional making.

2. भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान कैसे करती है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is a Privilege Motion in the Indian Parliament? How does the Committee of Privileges examine and deal with such motions?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Privilege motion is the motion taken by the member against the other member if he/she has breached the privilege of MP/MLA or Contempt of House. (Article105)

Committee of Privileages- examining the motion by :-

① Chairman of Rajya Sabha or the speaker of Lok Sabha will either accept or reject the motion

② The leave of House will then send the proposal to the Privilege Committee

③ It will examine the complaint

and Can take the _evidence,_
information from _any member._

④ It will send the report to
the _house._

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ How the house _deals with_   │
│ the report :——   │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

① House may ask the member
for _Apology_, _Sorry_, etc.

② House may give them the
chance.

③ They may be _suspended_
for few days. (eg)→ _Raghav chadha_

④ Or, they Can be _removed_
(at last resort)

Thus, the motion of _privilege_ must
be used to maintain the
sanctity of the _democracy._

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

Head of state in India is the President of India (Article 52) and head of the UK is the Monarch, who is Just a Ceremonial head of the government.

President of India	Monarch of UK
- Appointed by the CJI	- ~~By the Church~~ on death of predecessors.
- Electoral Collage elect the President	- hereditary in Nature
- Remains for generally 5 years	- till the death. King charles after death of her Mother.

→ act on aid & advice of the Council of Minister	→ Act on the self-<u>decisions</u>, no executive influence.
→ Give assent to the bills.	→ No such powers.
→ President is Rashtrapati Bhavam, Delhi	→ President is in <u>London, England</u>.

Roles reflecting Constitutional principles

① India is <u>Republican democracy</u> where <u>Constitution</u> is supreme & In UK <u>Monarchial republic</u>, where <u>parliament</u> is <u>supreme</u>, not <u>Constitution</u>.

② Still follow <u>Monarchical</u> form of government (UK) and <u>India</u> → <u>democratic form</u>. (elected head)

Thus, the Constitutional <u>principles</u> shows the differences between the head of state in UK & India.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Leader of Opposition is the Statutory post in the Indian democracy to keep a check on the power of the House (in Ruling party favour)

Current lok sabha LOP: Rahul Gandhi
Current ~~Rajya~~ Sabha LOP: Mallikarjun Kharge

Role of LOP in the Lok Sabha

① Scrutinises the bills passed by the government. (eg)s Waqf bill, Article 370 Abrogation etc

② act as a shadow leader alternate to form the government.

③ In the selection committee
of the _ECI_, _CVC_, other Institutional post.

④ In the Rank of <u>Cabinet Minister</u>

⑤ Voice of the <u>Minorities</u> in the
House.

(Issues) → no Mandatory provision
          → need 10% of the total seats.

⮡ 17th lok sabha : No LOP

[Measures need to be implemented]

① Need statutory Backing.

② Remove <u>10%</u> of seats required
in. lok sabha to be LOP

③. Be an active member of important
issues.

Thus, LOP is the important figure
in the functioning of the democracy.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Article 30 of the Constitution provisoned for the Minority Educational Institutions (MEIs) for the linguistic and religious Minorities in India.

Constitutional Provisions for MEIs

① Article 29, 30 → Can establish its own MEI ⊕ Can preserve its own language, script and culture

② Under Article 15 → No reservation for SC/STs in Minority educational Institution.

③ Article 14 → gave equality to all to establish any kind of Institution.

Judicial pronouncement shaping
balance between <u>Right to Equality</u>
and <u>Right of Minorities</u>

① In the <u>UP Madarsa</u> Case, SC gave
the Madarsa to have <u>Religious</u>
teachings upto ⌐Faazil⌐ Courses,
but also have <u>secular teachings</u>

② In many Cases, the <u>teachers
appointment,</u> <u>salaries</u> & <u>Service Conditions</u>
Can be of MEI but syllabus needs
to be of <u>CBSE, State, ICSE</u> as in Case
of christian schools.

③ They Can have the <u>students</u> from
any <u>Community</u> but Can't <u>force</u>
the students of their Community to
attend it.

Thus, the ideals of <u>equality</u> along
with <u>Minority</u> rights is preserved
in the Constitution & by SC.

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 <u>global hub</u> for social entrepreneurship. Can social enterprises effectively complement the state in achieving inclusive development?
           (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Social entrepreneurship is the Concept where the institution focus on the business related to <u>social</u> matters — <u>health, education, sani-tation, etc.</u>

|| India = as global hub ||

① with <u>1.4 billion</u> population (youth demography as a ~~Input~~)

② <u>Credit- linkage</u> opportunities through <u>cheap loans.</u>

③ <u>Digital India,</u> helps in Main-taining Accountability in finance.

④ Make in India, <u>cheap</u> & durable inputs.

⑤ Focus on <u>StartUp</u> and <u>StandUp</u> India → Inclusivity with support.

Social enterprise — Complementing the state in Inclusive development

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① Act as the agent in <u>Operation</u> and <u>Maintenance</u> of schemes ⓔⓖ → [Micro-finance] Mitra helping poor, villager to access the loans, etc.

② helps in spreading the <u>governance</u> <u>reach</u> ⓔⓖ → women linking with <u>SHG.</u> (Drone didi, Lakhpati Dido)

③ helps in providing <u>financial Inclusion</u> through <u>Quick e-KYC</u> to Senior Citizens, <u>documentless tribals.</u>

④ Provide <u>Skill trainings</u> to the youth

⑤ Helps in <u>Social Audit</u> of NFSA, MGNREGA.

Thus, social <u>enterprise</u> is the agent of state in bringing <u>Inclusive development.</u>

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

NABARD and RBI focussed on the SHG- Bank linkage Progrme to provide easy, cheap & quick loans to womens and have the financial inclusion of the people.

Indigeneous tool of poverty Allievation

① Financial inclusion → digital payments of the members of SHG.

② livelihood opportunities through loans → (Collatiral free) → MUDRA Yojana

③ Market access & linkages through Banks.

④ DBT of various subsidies like UJJWALA, etc.

<u>Impact on Improving Rural livelihoods</u>

① helps in <u>bringing</u> technology & talent from the <u>external sources</u>.

② helps in <u>training</u> through Industrial linkage.

③ helps in getting <u>Rented</u> Machines, <u>tractors</u> for Agricultural fields.

<u>Impact on Reducing Multidimensional poverty</u>

① Educational loan for their kids & children (Improve human Resource)

② Health through <u>Ayushman Yojana</u>.
 ↳ DBT <u>through Banks</u>.

③ MGNREGA payments <u>AePS</u>.

④ Skill improvement training Module
 ↳ improving the life style of people.

Thus, <u>SHG- Bank linkage</u> programme has helped in improving livelihood & reducing Multidimensional Poverty in India.

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

How far do you think Citizen-led environmental movements have proven to be effective
tools of ecological preservation in recent years? Justify with examples.
                                                         (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Citizen-led environmental movements
are the steps taken by the citizens
to protect, preserve and conserve
the environmental landscape
from the damage & destruction.

Effectiveness of Citizen led environ-
mental Movements:-

① Dongria Kondh Movement against
Vedanta Bauxite Mining Company
in the Orissa was successful.

② Chipko Movement by the
Bahuguna by Sticking to trees
to stop the destruction of Forest.

③ Bishnoi community in the Conservation of Forest, Deer as they worship them.

④ <u>Narmada Bachao</u> Andolan was watershed movement in the environmental protection.

⑤ <u>Maldhari</u> Community, <u>Appiko</u> Movement, several tribal movements have show this solidarity.

<u>However, the issues are:—</u>

① lack of governmental support
② Bureaucratic failure in Environmental Impact Assessment.
③ weak enforcement of law.

Thus, with the robut <u>government</u>. Citizen <u>loop</u> we can Conserve the environment without substantial damage.

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

Digital governance is the governance in the field of the information, communication technology due to the revolution in 4.0.

Emerging frontier as Digital Governance

① Increase in the Use of AI, social Media and Internet Users (> 50% have Mobiles)

② Increasing Cyber attacks, threats and Money laundering.

③ Privacy issues, deep fake Concerns

④ To Control trans-national Corruption, terrorism.

India — seeking to lead by example

① Data Personal Digital Protection Act, to protect the rights of Citizen

② India advocating for ethical use of AI → Global partnership for AI

③ Robustness of UPI, even given to UAE, France, etc.

④ I4C act as the Cyber Crime Coordination Centre in India

⑤ Telephonic voice on IVR about Digital Arrest ⇒ Proactiveness of Government.

By following these programmes & law India is posessing itself as trustable, reliable partner is global fragmented world → 'Vishwa Guru' path.

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

The Indus water treaty & Teesta, Ganga Water sharing with Pakistan & Bangladesh is the cause of concern in these days due to government tension between the countries.
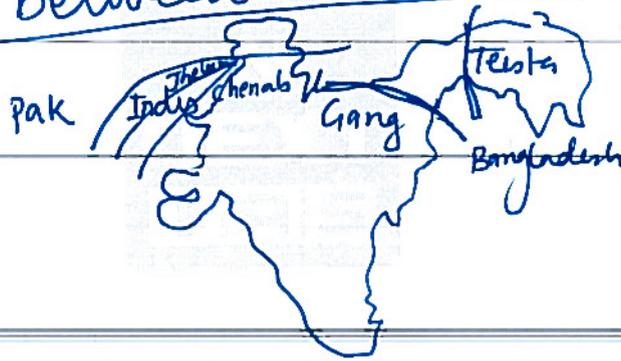
Fig. Water sharing issues

I. Dispute between India & Pakistan.

① Pakistan being a terrorist state doesn't control terrorism, thus India suspended the Indus water treaty (IWT)

② According to this IWT, Indus, Jhelum

Chenab is fully utilised by Pakistan, where as, Ravi, Beas & Sutlej is used by India.

③ India constructed dam on Kishenganga (tributary of Jhelum) that had triggered the issue

II. Dispute with Bangladesh

① Ganga Water sharing treaty is not revised.

② No Consensus among the government to how to share water. (Bengal & Centre also had tussle)

③ Government is unstable in Bangladesh post Hasina departure; Minorities are not treated well.

Solution → Pakistan need to take step to control terror
→ Dialogue & diplomacy at Global forums — UN, SCO, BIMSTEC,
↓
Reinstate proper government in Bangladesh (call for election)

Thus, in the words of Vajpayee ji → 'You Can't change your Neighbour' so we need to follow strategic autonomy with strategic patience

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

In the recent judgement by Hon'ble SC under Governor of TamilNadu vs. State of Tamilnadu, the SC held that Governor must act within three months on bills → Calls for the flashpoint between Centre-State relations

Role of Governor in opposition-ruled state is flashpoint as:-

① Governor sits on the bills Indefinetely (Pocket veto)
eg→ In Tamil Nadu and even in Jharkhand.

② Governor doesn't have the fixed tenure (as advocated by Punchhi & Sarkaria Commission)

(3) Governor is not acting on aid & advice of Council of Ministers. (against the Article 163)

Gubernatorial overreach challenging the position of state government by:-

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(1) They are not able to implement their state specific schemes.

(eg) → NEP — 3 language formula tussle.

(2) Governor sits on appointment of Vice-chancellors, members of Committees, etc (eg) → seen in Kerala

(3) Local people lose trust in the elected government. (eg) → MP, Maharastra changes in the government.

NEXT IAS   Pg 23
Candidates must not
write on this margin

However, the governor needs to
maintain its discretion for :—

① Maintaining unity & integrity
of nation.

② To have universal application
in Criminal laws & protect the
national security.

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Measures that can be taken :—   │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

Implement   SC in Nabam-   Governor
the Suggestion   Rebia (Case)   should be
of Sarkaria   Governor discretion   apolitical
Commission   in President rule   & neutral
                   in Subject to   person.
                   Judicial Review
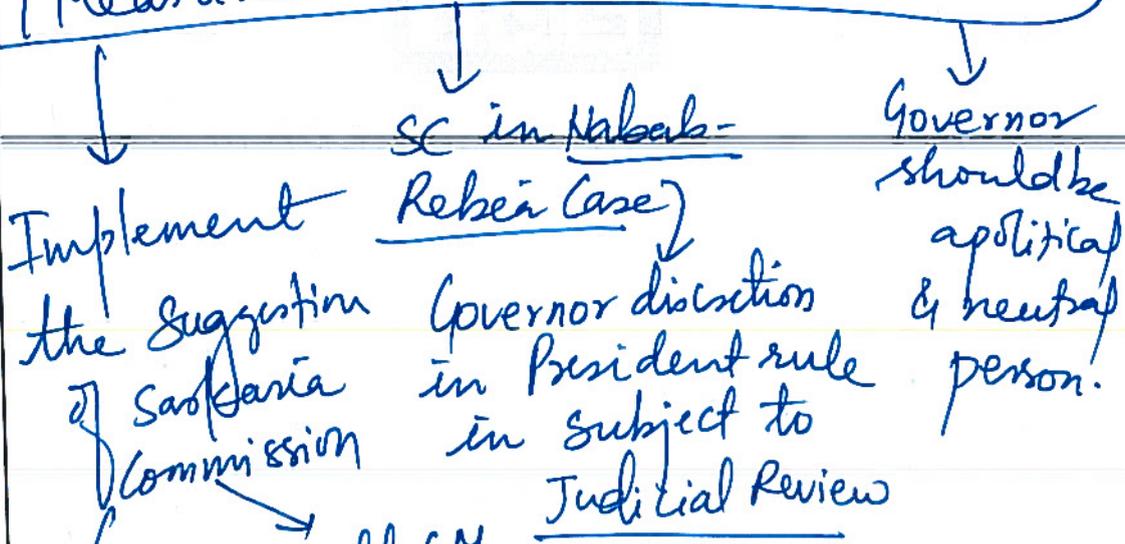
            consult CM
            on appointment
Governor's
tenure should
be fixed

Only when these principles are
followed, governor position will balance
the Centre-State relations

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

Fundamental Rights (Part III) and DPSP (Part IV) are the bedrock of the Constitution for protecting Individual rights and states duty towards welfare of people (38)

> Evolving Relation between FR and DPSP

① In champakam-Dosairajan Case - SC told that FR are Superior to FR but it should be based on Harmonious Construction.

② Further, Amendments by the Parliament Made Article 31C

implementing <u>39(b) and 39(c)</u>
immune from violation of Article
14, 19.

③ Parliament protected Right to
education (Article 21A) through
DPSP principles of <u>Article 45</u>.

④ Supreme Court gave <u>Basic
structure doctrine</u> in protecting
<u>fundamental</u> rights, Parliament
following ideals of ~~DPSP~~ under
Article <u>41, 46</u> → gave affirmative
actions under <u>Reservation</u> to <u>SC/STs</u>
and other vulnerable sections.

⑤ In the <u>M C Mehta Case</u>, SC
gave the right to clean enviro-
nment a right under the
Article 21. Similarly Parliament

amended DPSP under Article
48A (Stockholm Conference) protecting
the environment → WPA, 1972;
EPA, 1986.

(6) SC gave the Constitutional
morality principles by protecting
the rights of transgenders, Homosexuals
(Navtej Johar, Naz Foundation) &
Parliament provided provision through
Article 38, 39.

Why this
Balance
is necessary → To uphold the Consti-tuti-
              onal principle
              → To bring harmony
                in the Country.
              → Step towards inclusivity

Balancing the steps between the
Fundamental Rights & DPSP, our
Country will become the dream
              of Amrit Bharat.

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

Cooperative federalism is the Concept where the units of the government stays in harmony among each other. Politics when mixed in federation results in Competitive & Confrontational federalism

Cooperative federalism is Rooted in Constitution as :—

① Division of Power under (7th Schedule)

② Supreme Court under Article 131 decides the issues between Centre & states, and state & state.

③ Fiscal federalism through Finance Commission.

Politics gave Rise to :—

Competitive federalism through the

1) Gujarat model of Industrial development vs. Bihar Model

2) Bihari's / UP's labour vs. Maharashtrian Contractors.

Confrontational federalism through the

1) Inter-state water tussle (TN & KL)

2) Language wars → Hindi vs. Marathi

3) Financial devolution because of disparity between North & South states

Role of Constitutional Institutions

① Inter- State Council (Article 263)
↳ sits & discuss the issues
↳ dialogues, debates & discussion to reconcile the matters.

② Finance Commission (Article 280) to balance the fiscal division of 41% among the various States

③ GST Council (Article 279A) to details of about GST on matters of various objects (Centre = 33%, state = 67% Votes)

| Extra - Constitutional bodies |

① NITI Aayog governing Council

② Inter-party meeting in the parliament.

③ Zonal Councils and North-eastern Zonal Councils.

④ Parliamentary meetings in various Committees.

The Competitive Cooperative & Confrontational federalism can be approached via DNA (dialogue, negotiation & action) approach.

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 सुझाइए।

(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

The number of undertrial in prison replicate the urgent issue of Systematic and procedural lapses in the Criminal Justice system demands proactiveness, fairness and accountable approach.

Systematic lapses — in Increasing Undertrials

① The trials are arrested on behalf of Just belief of doing wrong.

② Lack of staffs in police to fulfill the due process of law in undertrials.

③ Prisoners often found lack of access to free legal aid (Article 39A)

(4) Courts are giving order after order, due to lot of pending cases (~4 crore cases are pending)

| Procedural lapses in the system |

(1) In sufficient use of <u>technology</u> to frame charges.

(2) No due diligence paid by police personnel in <u>~~framming~~</u> ~~charges~~

(3) The vulnerables are often targetted <u>SC/STs/</u>and lower class people.

(4) Sometimes arrest in politically motivated

(5) lack of <u>evidence</u> is collected by police in the <u>stipulated time</u> <u>period</u>

SC direction in this Case are:-

① Use of technology such as <u>band</u>, or some <u>chip</u> to back the trials who are <u>non-harmful</u> & release n bail, <u>furlough</u> or <u>parole</u>.

② Fast <u>-back Court</u> to dismiss the <u>petty</u> crimes.

③ On the lines of <u>legal service</u> authority, <u>Lok Adalats</u> for the Compoundable <u>Cases</u>.

④ Urging the government to increase Judicial officers.

⑤ providing <u>Interns</u> to give legal Counsel to <u>undertrials</u> prisoners.

The <u>justice for Undertrial</u> prisoners traverse only when then find that <u>Justice is served</u> to them through validation.

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

The Upper House (or Rajya Sabha) is the permanent house of the Indian parliament, acting as the <u>checks & balance</u> wheel of the <u>Bicameral federalism</u> of democracy.

Rajya Sabha as a Reviewing chamber

① <u>Scrutinises</u> the various bills passed by lok sabha (eg)→ Prevention of Terrorism bill.

② ~~Emergency~~ provisions are in the time of <u>Lok sabha</u> dissolution is passed by <u>Rajya sabha</u>.

③ Works with <u>Parliamentary</u> Committees (8 Committees with Rajyasabha)

How it has become a Rival?

① Non-ruling party members of various state are treated as Ruckus in Rajya Sabha.

② treated as house of shunted elders

③ Nominated members are not given adequate time to speak

⇊

This allo issues, made Lok sAbha powerful & Rajya sabha a rival.

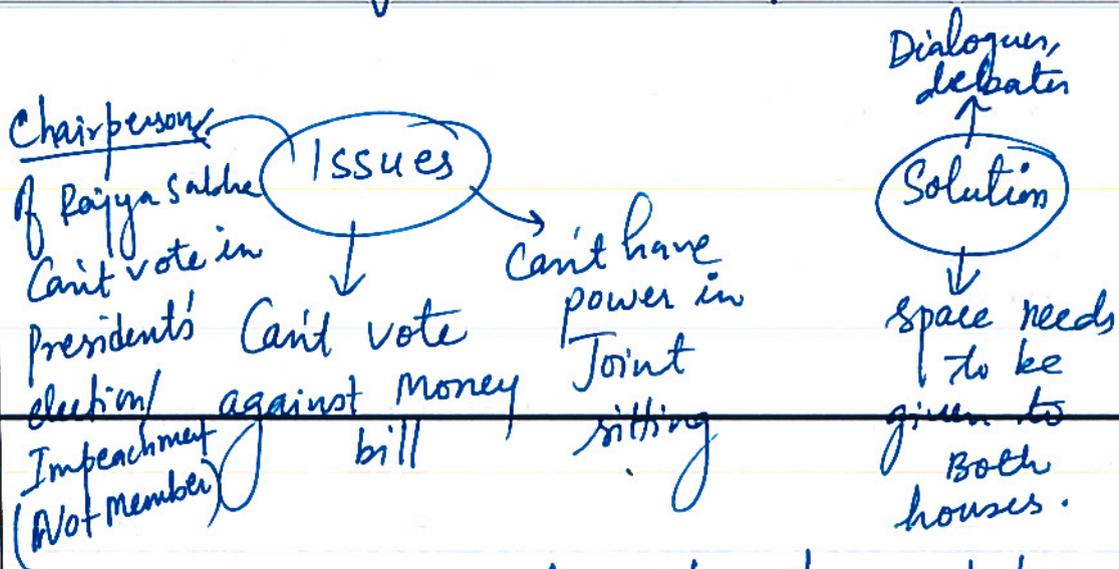However, Rajya Sabha continues to fulfill the vision of Contemporary India as :-

① The states are getting due ~~sits~~ seats in Rajya Sabha → promoting federalism at the Parliament.

② It brings Knowledge & expertise as the Members are 30 years +.

③ Helps <u>Lok Sabha</u> <u>in giving</u> advice on <u>money bill</u>, demands of grants.

④ Rajya Sabha Contributes in Joint parliamentary Committees discussions. (eg) → In Waqf bill,

⑤ This house <u>is permanent</u> & eternal, it <u>continues</u> to flow the ideals of <u>Democracy</u>.

Chairperson
of Rajya Sabha
Can't vote in
President's
election/
Impeachment
(Not Member)

Issues

↓
Can't vote
against Money
bill

Can't have
power in
Joint
sitting

Dialogues,
debates
↑
Solution
↓
space needs
to be
given to
Both
houses.

The <u>Rajya sabha</u> has transformed from <u>'stepney tyre'</u> to the wheel for the motion of the <u>parliament</u>.

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

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) as the flagship scheme to have open defecation free (ODF), both at rural and urban level, needs well executed operation and Maintenance.

Need for operations and Maintenance

① To plug the loopholes in the programmes.

② To Monitor the process of the programme implementation.

③ Evaluation of the SBM. was through maintenance.

④ To be accountable of the financial, material resources used.

⑤ To bring the _output_ into Outcome. (eg)→ Number of toilets built vs. number of people actually using it.

⑥ It bring the _long-term outlook_ with _sustainability_.

> S.B.M implemented via (Collective) _action_

① Provided Jobs under _MGNREGA_ to build jobs.

② _Social Audit_ also taken care by people.

③ _Gram sabha_ - Active participation (principle of subsidiarity)

④ _Swachhta Saathis_ to look for the implementation → Contributed to _Administration_ in bringing sustainability

(5) women also participated →
maintenance of hygiene, sanitation, etc

⟦ SBM as Community ownership ⟧

① whole panchayats, village
takes the onus of building toilets

② They themselves broom the
roads

③ Social proofing & Nudging by
Hon'ble PM and Celebrities send
a sense of Collectiveness.

④ Increased the livilihood,
health status of the people.

Hence, we can see that the
SBM, how its Operation & Maintenance
done' with well execution brough
Collective action & Community ownership
for long-term Sustainability

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Freebies in electoral politics have sparked debate over their impact on governance in India. Differentiate between freebies and welfare measures, and examine their impact on governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Freebies are the __material__ Resource, given to the people, especially to lure the voters.

__Welfare Measures__ are Constitutionally Mandated benefits by the government to uplift the people.

Freebies	Aspects	welfare Measures
to woo/ lure the voters	Target	to target Beneficiaries of NFSA, MGNREGA
Political will	Mandate	Constitutionally, legally
Political parties Announcement, not budgeted.	Financial aspect	Budgeted, Proper voting in Parliament

| Distorts the public opinion, free & fair election | Impact | helps in social, Economic Justice |

Impact of Welfare Measures on governance

① Brings Social Justice in the governance through → NFSA, MGNREGA, DDU-NRLM

② Promotes gender equity and equality → Maternity Benefit, Equal Pay for Equal work.

③ Removes the Economic inequality. Reservation in Jobs — Article 16

④ Bring the upliftment of the Poor, SC/STs → Scholarship, Internships, etc.

Issues with respect to the freebies:-

① Increases the _fiscal deficit_ of the government.

② Goes against the _Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management proposals_.

③ Distorts the public _opinion_

④ Can't differentiate between _freebies & welfare Schemes_.

[Way forward]

① In _Subramaniam_ Balaji Case, SC said '_culture of freebies_' must be implemented with caution

② Dialogues & debates with other political parties.

Therefore, the freebies culture _often_ distorts the _public opinion_, it must be differentiated from welfare schemes.

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

Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) is the step of government to impede the structural barriers in the research environment to bring robustness.

Structural Barriers are :—

① Issues of Funding to the Research organisations

② lack of budgeting (0.6% of GDP; china = 2-3%)

③ lack of Inter- Ministerial & departmental Coordination.

eg) Between DBT, DST, etc.

(4) The scientist, Researchers need foreign exposure, which is Missing or lacking.

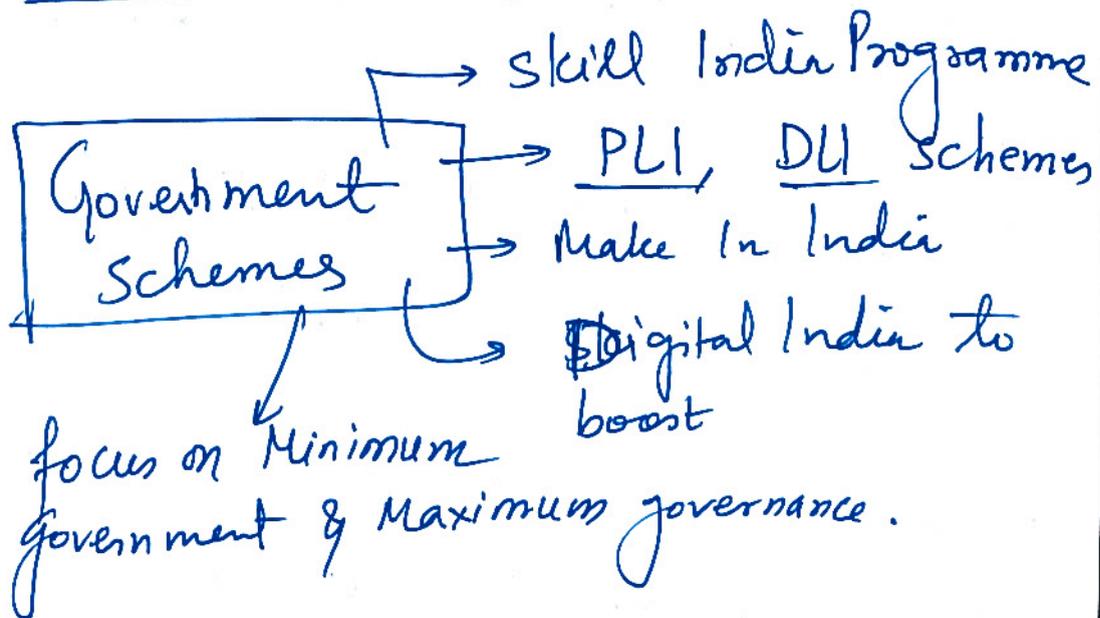(5) Interns are not paid well → few PhD scholars in our Country now-a-days

| ANRF as the solution to the structural Barrier as:-

(1) Funding is done through Mobilisation from private sector, philanthropist, etc.

(2) Integrated nodal centre for coordination among the departments.

(3) Increasing the avenues for the internships, Scholars.

④ Advocating for the increase
in the government budget

⑤ Training exposure to the
fellow researchers.

⑥ Having Academia - Government
and Research Industries linkages.

(eg) → Semi Conductors, Defence &
Pharaceuticals.

Government
Schemes
→ Skill India Programme
→ PLI, DLI Schemes
→ Make In India
→ Digital India to
boost

focus on Minimum
Government & Maximum governance.

Hence, it is seen that the
ANRF is the step towards the
robustness of the Research foundation.

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

In the world of global uncertainty especially after Donald Trump tarrif policy, India focussed on strategic Autonomy to navigate a balance between USA and china.

Strategic Autonomy → guiding principles

① India is part of IPEF, Quad as well as the BRICs, SCO

② India focus on the USA for defence, technology (TRUST, iCET) and china for climate change, Global South advocacy.

③ India refrain from supporting either <u>Israel</u> or <u>Taiwan</u> → focused on <u>Neutral stand.</u>

④ PM Modi visited both <u>Trump</u> (white House) and <u>Xi Jing Ping</u> at <u>Kazan BRICS Summit.</u>

> Potential challenges for India

① 10% tarrif by USA on the <u>BRICS</u> members.

② China- Pakistan <u>Axis</u> → <u>CPEC</u> and USA → uncertainty of dropping US Aid <u>from India.</u>

③ China- India tussle foR <u>Dalai Lama</u> and USA claiming Trump had negotiated <u>Ceasefire</u> between <u>India & Pak</u> (India Repeatedly denied)

Opportunities for the India ;—

① Can leverage the <u>Western</u> —
de coupling of Chinese supply chain
towards it. (Manufacturing base)

② Can leverage <u>UPI, digital</u>
payment. (Increase in forex, BOP)

③ soft power— <u>Yoga, Cuisines</u> &
Culture, people to people ties. (Tech
transfer, Export— Tourism)

┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ <u>How India should navigate?</u> │
└─────────────────────────────┘

① <u>Dialogue, Diplomacy</u> is the way

② Focus on Neutral partner → <u>Japan,</u>
<u>Australia, South Korea</u>, etc.

③ Focus on: <u>Global South advocacy</u>
as seen in <u>African Nations</u>.

<u>Multi-vector</u> approach is the time
to <u>reconciliated USA</u> and engage
china.

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

India- Middle East Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) as the genius of the G-20 advocated by India, USA, Israel, Gulf- Countries in order to Counter china's BRI.

Fig: IMEC: From India → Middle east → Europe

Turning point in India's Connectivity diplomacy as :—

① helpful for India energy and trade needs

② Focus on people to people ties (tourism, trade — export/import)

③ <u>Geo-political</u> importance as the region is centre of <u>India</u> & Europe.

④ India is seen as <u>Neutral partner</u> is the <u>era</u> of <u>chaos</u>.

Strategic Relevance <u>vis-a-vis</u> china's BRI

① <u>Data Cable</u> → Internet Coverage for India

② helps to counter <u>china BRI,</u> <u>string of pearl</u>.

③ Brings the <u>support</u> of <u>UAE,</u> <u>Saudi</u> as against the china's <u>hegemony</u> in the <u>Indian Ocean</u> region.

④ Diversified business of India,
amidst <u>low relation</u> with Pak,
<u>China.</u>

⑤ Will help in seeing India
as <u>virtuous</u>, <u>reliable</u> partner
rather than <u>debt trap</u> diplomat.

| Issues with respect to India's |

① Posts like (Kandla, JNPT) needs
<u>overhaul Revamp.</u>

② Needs to counter <u>pirates</u> and
Increase security in Indian
ocean region.

③ Need much <u>balance & Coordination</u>
when <u>USA</u> is not stable on woods

Thus, <u>IMEC</u> offers a immense
opportunities for India to garner it
needs.

NEXT IAS

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.

<u>महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश</u>

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