NEXT IAS

MTS 2.0 - FOUNDATION BATCH (2025)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: FPNC2502 | Test No.: 02

Name of Candidate: VIKAS SINGH PANWAR Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : GC25DIB25045 Start Time 11:30AM End Time.....

Date of Examination: 15 JUNE 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 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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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.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian constitutional discourse is hugely shaped by the 10 Founding mothers of the constitution who made a remarkable impact on the constituent Assembly and enriched the discourse through a feminist perspective.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOUNDING MOTHERS IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

1) Dakshayani Velayudhan -
A prominent member of Assembly made fervent appeals for special provision for women and children due to their historically disadvantaged position - manifested in Art 15(3)

2) Begam Aizaz Rasul

Candidates must not write on this margin

Rejected reservation for women as she thought women are equal to men and do not need special entitlements.

3) SAROJINI NAIDU -

Herself a freedom fighter, emphasised on the need for universal suffrage as the bedrock of Indian democratic edifice.

4) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

The 1st Health Minister of India enriched the Assembly debates on women's empowerment and need for family planning and education.

Indian p* constitutional provisions of Equality (Art 14), Art 15 and Art 19-22 (Right to Freedom) are the legacy of our female ancestors who reflected a feminist discourse in constituent Assembly

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The Indian Parliamentary tradition has various instruments and tool, that are used as effective checks on the powers and overreach es of the executive.

One of them is the Privilege Motion.

A Privilege Motion is introduced by a member if he feels that an MP has down breach of privilege of the House collectively or an individual MP.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian constitutional system has been significantly borrowed from the UK's Parliamentary model.

In this model, the President's powers and status in India and UK's Queen's (Crown's) has parallels and similarities.

1) HEAD OF THE STATE — NOMINAL

In UK, the Crown and in India - President is the nominal head of the executive, with no real powers. He/she has to act on the advice of the council of Ministers

2) Legislative Powers

In India, President is the part of the Parliament and can summon, prorogue and dissolve the ~~Parliament~~ Lok Sabha

Candidates must not write on this margin

In Britain, the Crown does not exercise all powers to summon, prorogue and dissolve the House of Common

3) FINANCIAL POWERS

No money Bill in India can be introduced without President's prior approval. In UK, no such provision is required.

4) PARDONING POWERS

Both President and Crown have similar pardoning powers to commute, pardon, remit, respite and reprieve

5) Executive Powers -

The President can promulgate in case Parliament is not in session, but in UK, the Crown cannot promulgate ordinances

6) Legal Responsibility of Ministers

- In UK, ministers countersign the bills as 'Crown can do no wrong'

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

"Dissent is the safety valve of a democracy"
- DY Chandrachud

In a democracy, a strong opposition plays an important role in checking the arbitrary powers of the government, raising the voice of minority and maintaining the 'Rule of Law'

The 'Leader of opposition' a the kynchpin of c strong opposition

Role of LoP

1) Initiatives fruitful and critical discussion against government arbitrariness

2) Member of committee to appoint Chief Election Commissioner, Chief Vigilance commissioner

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Demands the presence of the Prime Minister on crucial issues

(Eg) - Rahul Gandhi asked for PM's statement on Manipur crisis.

4) can raise a issue without prior notice

5) Puts ~~the~~ forth the united voice of the fragmented opposition.

6) his status is equal to the cabinet minister

Measures to enhance effectiveness

1) Make LoP head of the Public Accounts committee

2) consulting LoP while changing Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business of the House.

3) Allowing LoP to address and ask question without prior notice

A strong (LoP) can act as the cornerstone of Indian democratic history that has always believed in 'speaking truth to power'

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

"To judge the progress of a nation, observe the status of its minorities"

Minorities in India have been provided adequate safeguards for their educational development and autonomy.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

1) Art 29 and Art 30

- Minorities in India have the right to establish and administer educational institution of their own.

2) Art 350

It is the duty to provide education in mother tongue to children of linguistic minorities.

3) Reservation provision of SC/ST don't apply to minority educational institutions

Balance Between Right to Equality and Right to Preserve Identity

Candidates must not write on this margin

17 In Azeez Basha case, SC held that AMU is not a minority institution because it is administered by a Central Law.

27 In Davinder Singh case 2024, AMU is a minority educational institution because it is established by minority

3) (St. Stephens case) -
50% seats have to be for non-minority students as ~~institution~~ it receives state funds

4) SC also ruled that although minorities can have their own procedures for recruitment and admission, curriculum has to be same) educational institution

5) minorities must uphold standards of academic education and other facilities

Thus, SC has enabled a harmonious balance between Right to Equality and Right to Identity

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 in India have proven to be effective tools of ecological preservation in recent years -

1) PANI PANCHAYATS -

For effective conservation of water resources, ground water at the Panchayat level

2) Kancha Gachi Bowli movement

To preserve the flora and fauna of the Reserve in the campus of Hyderabad University, citizens and students have stalled the construction through SC intervention

3) Siang River Movement -

Construction of a dam on the Siang river in Assam led to citizen led movements against it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पार जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों की समीक्षा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

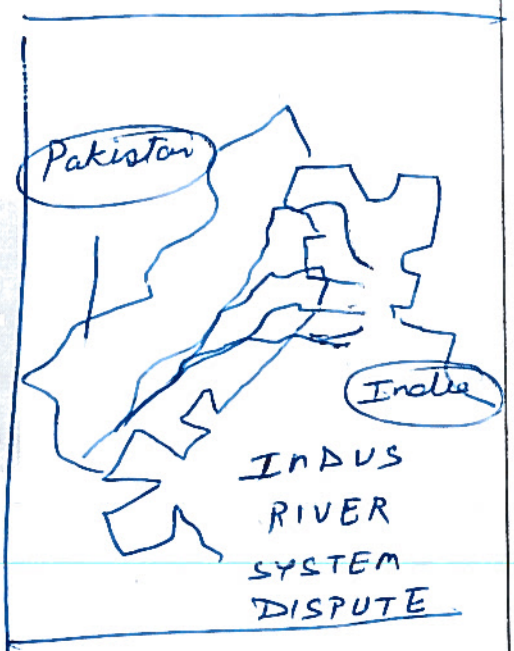
India faces transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh

India - Pakistan

1) The Indus Water Treaty 1960 - administers water disputes

2) Recent projects by India on Jhelum like Kishanganga Project, Pakal Dul & Baglihar on Chenab have led to opposition from Pakistan.

3) After Recent Pahalgam terror attacks, India is rethinking the Indus Water Peact as it stands on unsustainable grounds.

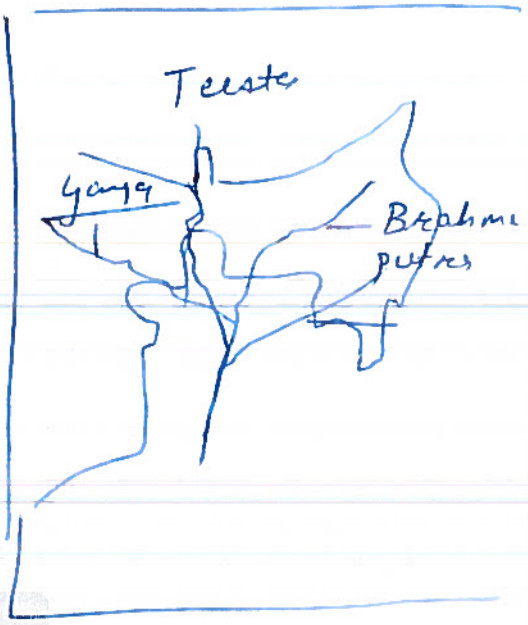


Candidates must not write on this margin

India Bangladesh

1) Teesta - River Dispute -

India has built dams on teesta River (Chungthang Dam) that reduces flow of river downstream.



2) Dams on Ganga that becomes Padma in Bangladesh are also a source of transboundary conflict.

A diplomatic channel that upholds rules and deep commitments is required for preventing another major conflict in south Asia on water this time.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

As per the B.P singhal case, the Governor is an independent constitutional office and not just a regular employee of the union government.

However, in the recent years the position and powers of Governor has emerged as an apple of discord between the centre and state creating a constitutional crisis

OVERREACH OF AUTHORITY BY GOVERNOR

- (1) governor [reserving bills] in opposition ruled states for the approval of President (Art 200). T.N Government filing a case against this.

- (2) Governor [withholding assent] to the bills and delaying them for long periods.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (3) Refusal of Governor to present the Governor's address as given by the chief ministers office

(Eg) - Tamil Nadu Governor T.N Ravi omitted words from his speech.

↳ (4) Criticism made by Governor of the policies of government erodes public trust in governance

↳ (5) use of discretionary power to recommend President's Rule to the President without a floor test.

In the SR Bommai case 1994, the Supreme Court, gave the verdict that

- Governor must conduct the floor test before recommending President's rule
- President's Rule should be imposed after both Houses of Parliament passed a resolution

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (1) Sarkaria Commission Report

- Governor should be appointed after consultation with Chief Minister.

- He / she should be an experienced person in public life with neutrality

Safeguards to Mitigate conflict

(2) NCRWC 2002 - Governor must not obstruct the normal legislative function of the state assembly.

(3) Nabam Rebia Case - The Governor cannot dictate the House Speaker to conduct its proceedings.

(4) T.N vs Governor Case 2025

SC set limits of time period till which Governor can delay the assent to the bills.

Governor's position is of honour and prestige and must be exercised to bridge the gap between Centre and State

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The Indian constitutional journey has witnessed a dialectical odyssey between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles leading to a robust dynamism, making our constitution 'a living document'

The conflict where Fundamental Rights are superior or DPSPs has led to judicial verdicts and amendments -

1) Shankari Prasad Case 1951

The Supreme Court held that the Parliament can amend the constitution including the FRs under Part III. The 1st Amendment Act 1951 was brought to include Art 31A and B which immunized laws from judicial review.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2> SAJJAN SINGH CASE 1965

The tussle between FRs and DPSPs remained as the SC upheld the Parliament's power to amend FRs.

3> GOLAKNATH CASE 1967

In a landmark judgement, SC called FRs as 'sacrosanct and transcendental' FRs cannot be amended by Parliament using Art 368.

4> 24th Amendment Act 1971

Laws made by Parliament to implement DPSP under Art 39(b) - (c) cannot be invalidated for violation of Fundamental Right under Art 14, 19 and Art 31

5> 25th Amendment Act 1971

No law declaring its intention to implement FRs under Art 39(b)-(c) can be declared invalid.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) KESAVANANDA BHARTI CASE 1973
SC evolved the Basic Structure Doctrine. The FRs can be amended but the core basic features are immutable.

(7). 42nd Amendment Act 1976
No law can be invalidated if it seeks to implement any of the ~~Fundamental Rights~~ DPSP under Part IV.

(8) Minerva Mills Case 1980.
The balance between FRs and DPSP must be harmonious and it is part of Basic structure.

(9) IR Coelho Case 2007
Art 31B can be reviewed if it violates basic structure.

Thus, the conflict between FRs and DPSPs has led to various changes that reflect the changing needs of Indian social landscape.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Granville Austin has called the Indian model of federalism as 'cooperative federalism' as it has provisions for collaborative and integrated functioning of the two levels of government

However, political considerations have given rise to competitive and confrontational federalism.-

→ (1) Centre giving more special packages to states whose government is in alliance with centre.

Competitive Federalism

Eg - special package for Bihar and Andhra Pradesh

(2) Special category states

Although based on geographical and economic parameters, political

Candidates must not write on this margin

considerations play a role.

↳ (3) centre not releasing funds equally for all states for schemes
(Eg) - T.N not getting fund for central samagra shiksha Abhiyan

→ (1) Governor as agent of centre delaying bills of state assembly

Confrontational Federalism

↳ (2) L-G of Delhi controlling services and conflicting with government

↳ (3) Financial centralization as only 41% of net divisible pool is objected by states.

Reconciling competition and confrontation

CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS –

1) Inter state council - Art 263

The centre and state can discuss and resolve issues amicably for better fiscal and collaborative functioning.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Inter State River Water Dispute Tribunal (Art 263)

Establishing them on permanent basis can help resolve disputes between states.

(3) GST council Art 279 A

The States have 2/3 votes and centre having 1/3rd - GST Council helps in dispute settlement over GST compensation etc.

Extra - constitutional Institution

1) Zonal Council → Established by SRC Act for better inter state coordination.

2) N-E states council for development of the North Eastern region.

3) NITI Aayog To uphold the spirit of financial and fiscal federalism

Indian federalism will strengthen with better policy coordination and information sharing among states and between Centre and states.

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 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

Recently, President Draupadi Murmu highlighted the problem of undertrial prisoners who comprise of almost 70% of inmates and belong mostly to the lower strata of society.

This reflects both systemic and procedural lapses within the criminal justice system

Challenges
1. Lack of good free legal aid as mandated by Art 39A
2. Judicial Backlog and pendency. As per National Judicial Data Grid - more than 5 crore cases pending in Indian judicial system

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) 'Jail is the norm, bail is exception' is being followed by most lower courts and high courts.

(4) Lack of Information among people of their own rights.

(5) Lack of monetary status to hire good lawyers to fight cases

(6) Caste Intersection

A huge number of undertrial prisoners - SCs, OBCs and Muslim reflecting a systemic societal prejudice.

(7) Judiciary working for about only 180 days in the year

APPROACHES TO MITIGATE THE GROWING UNDERTRIAL CONUNDRUM

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Establish Regional Benches of SC in Hyderabad, calcutta, Mumbai and North-East.

2) Strengthen the Tribunal system by appointing more judges

3) Filling the judicial vacancy (30% of seats for judges in HCs are vacant.)

4) Strengthen the National, state Legal services Authority Acts to realize the goal of Art 39A.

5) Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism like Arbitration and conciliation.

6) Raising awareness about individual rights and practices among the downtrodden.

~~The~~ "justice delayed is justice denied" Hence Fast Track courts are needed for faster delivery of justice.

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

The Indian Parliamentary democracy is based on British model where the Upper House is envisioned as the House of intellectuals and public minded individuals who can exercise effective examination of the decisions of elected lower House.

RELEVANCE OF RAJYA SABHA IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITY

1) Deliberative Democracy - is strengthened as Rajya Sabha discusses in detail the bills passed by Lok Sabha and sends them to its own committee for detailed deliberation - the essence of participatory democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Initiate Bills and Resolution

Not only review, but the Rajya Sabha can initiate Constitutional Amendment, as well as ordinary Bill

3) Checks Majoritarian Tendencies -

Rajya Sabha composed of representative from various opposition ruled States also. Majority in Lok Sabha may be checked by Rajya Sabha by not giving assent / passing the bills.

4) Composed of Intellectuals

The President may appoint 12 people from literature, arts, social service to the Rajya Sabha.

This provides a multiperspectival understanding and review of decisions

RECENT CHALLENGES IN RAJYA SABHA'S FUNCTIONING AND RELEVANCE

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (1) Increasing Parliamentary crisis due to verbal abuse, shouting, sloganeering.

→ (2) Increasing suspension of MPs.

→ (3) Reduced referral of bills to committees by the chairman.

→ (4) Reduced attendance in the House

→ (5) merely a 'talking shop' with no effective powers.

→ (6) called as White Elephant and drain on public money.

→ (7) Delays legislative decision.

The Rajya Sabha, is an indispensable part of Indian parliamentary evolution.

It fosters debates, effective resolution and public political socialization.

It is not a rival chamber but a complementary reviewing house enabling 'Democracy' for the people

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Good governance is not about one time welfare of the masses. It involves a continuous upgradation maintenance and repair of the executed programs.

The Swachh Bharat Mission, Launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Prime Minister aimed at making India open defecation free, environment pollution free and also eliminate river pollution.

However, executed programs under the Mission have become defunct with no design and action plan of rejuvenation

Candidates must not write on this margin.

Collective action and community can play a paramount role in ensuring long term sustainability.

1) **Community Toilets**

Providing funds at the local level to build and repair the defunct and not used community toilets in public places.

2) **Better Consciousness Raising**

Community driven voluntary groups can help in transmitting valuable education and information about need for clean environment and open defecation free systems

3) **Community Environmental Health Programmes**

Aimed at cleaning parks at regular intervals, beaches and roads

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Community ownership of water resources like Baolis etc can be empower them to keep the ecology green and clean.

5) Community systems to better dispose solid waste

6) Use of technology like Robotic machines for cleaning open sewerage

(Eg) - Bandicoot in Kerala

The long-term success of Swachh Bharat mission 2.0 lies on the amount of collective participation and ownership

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

"There is nothing called free lunch"

In Recent times, the freebie culture has gained traction and even legitimacy in Indian politics.

Political parties promise huge freebies called 'Rewadi culture' to win elections

However, a huge debate has sparked over their detrimental impact on Governance in India

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FREEBIES AND WELFARE MEASURES

Candidates must not write on this margin

Freebies

1) Aimed to provide free services to the people in terms of essential services like electricity, water, ration, school cycle, or direct money.

2) Based on development through 'service distribution'

3) (Eg) - Free T.Vs, Laptops, monthly allowance for women etc.

Welfare Measures

1) Aimed to increase the capacity of individual to education, healthcare awareness and capital building

2) Development through 'capability enhancement'

3) (Eg) - Scholarship for women students, · Establishing hostels, · Providing skill training.

Impact on GOVERNANCE

Freebies

1) Lead to huge Fiscal Deficit due to Revenue expenditure

Welfare Measures

1) Lead to deficit but long term capital development

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) creates a sense of entitlement reducing bureaucratic welfarism.

3) Resources get diverted from long term empowerment programmes and capital building projects.

4) Freebies makes the administrative machinery ~~of~~ obtuse as no effort for good governance

2) Incentivizes people to work hard.

3) More resources on capital building increases productivity of the nation

4) Welfare measures urge administration to find innovative solutions to grass root problems

Amartya Sen's 'capacity enhancement' approach must be adopted to create not a class of dependent people but self reliant youth for a VIKSIT BHARAT

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Structural barriers have long impeded the development of a robust research environment, despite the presence of numerous institutions. Discuss how the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) seeks to address these structural challenges.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India, despite having a large number of institutions of eminence has lacked behind in parameters of innovation and discovery.

The primary reason has been lack of Robust Research environment.

Also the capital expenditure on Research and Development has been abysmally low.

ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION =

1) Collaboration of Researchers

It seeks to create a multi disciplinary collaboration of researchers from different field

Candidates must not write on this margin

so as to present innovative solutions to problems.

2) | Departmental Research |

The fund under ANRF will be targeted towards increasing research incentives in the Departments of learning in higher educational institutions like IITs, IISCs

3) | Research scholarships |

It seeks to give research scholarships to young scholars with a proclivity towards deep research to explore new terrain of natural and social sciences

4) | International collaboration |

Joint projects with international research labs and universities to enable technology transfer and research methodologies

Candidates must not write on this margin

well sharpen Indian research environment

5) Provide Fund at School level for Innovation and critical Thinking

6) Incentivize Research & Development

The ANRF seeks to incentivize R&D by offering better job prospects and career as lack of monetary stability often disincentivizes people

Challenges
1) Lack of Political will in effecting fund transfer.
2) Lack of good quality higher education that is research oriented not job oriented.
3) Lack of Information about market models
AI and use of ChatGPT, DeepSeek R1

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

In the recent global turn of events, US and China have engaged in a tariff war with each other which poses a significant challenge as well as opportunities for India

India has used its ever green policy of 'strategic Autonomy' to navigate the labrynth of US-China power rivalry

Potential Challenges

1. Increased Tariff war will lead to general price increase as India imports huge goods from China

2. India's Trade deficit with China will increase further.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (3) Tariffs have been imposed on Indian exports causing loss to Indian industries

↳ (4) Disruption of global supply chains especially of Rare Earth Metals and critical minerals from China can cause huge loss

Potential opportunities

1) India can develop itself as the China + 1 option by making itself the manufacturing hub.

2) India can act as a supplier of manufactured goods to EU and third world countries as Chinese goods become costly in the international market.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Reduction in US trade → Dedollarization → India can use Indian Rupee for transactions with countries

4) Indian can fill the Chinese position by posing as a country that supports free trade and rule based order

5) Multilateralism move - India can reignite the demand for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) that is more equitable and not ~~est~~ exploitative for the global south.

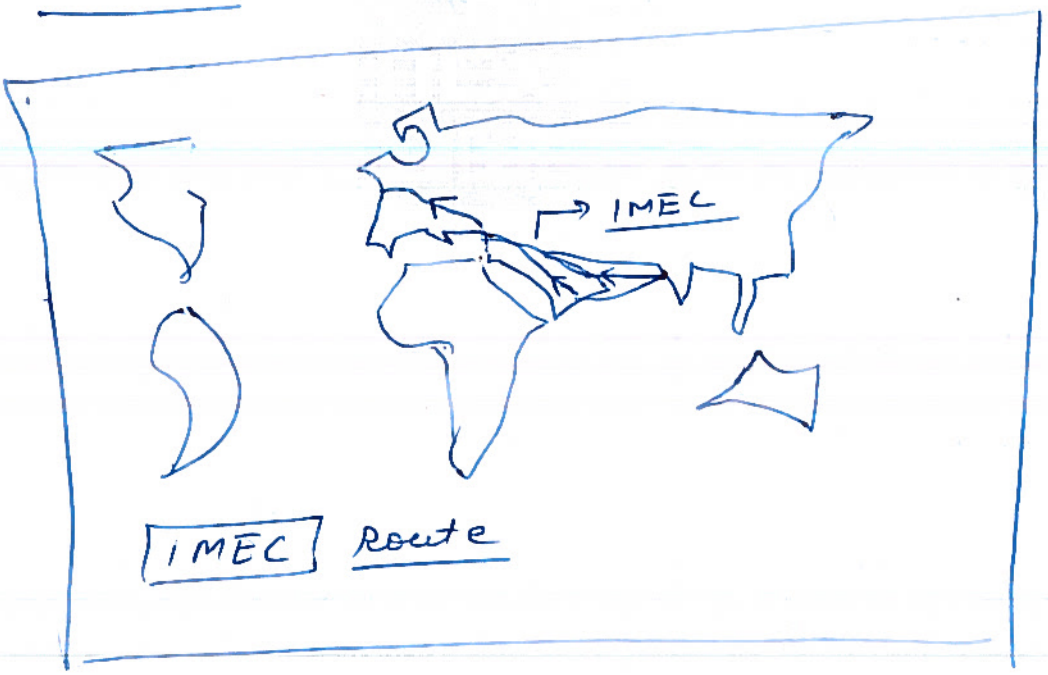
India has to navigate US-China rivalry with caution. The potential challenges have to be converted into opportunities for widening trade opportunities with other nations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

At the G20 Summit 2023, India had announced the development of the India - Middle East - Europe - Economic - corridor to create a transcontinental development corridor



IMEC Route

IMEC is a turning point in India's connectivity Diplomacy.

STRATEGIC RELEVANCE OF IMEC

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Provides India faster access to the Middle East and Europe for transport / export of goods, cargo ∴ enhancing foreign exchange

2) counter / CHINA's / imperialistic BRI initiative developed through Cheque book diplomacy.

India relies on developmental diplomacy and soft power.

3) Reduces dependence on Chinese supply chains.

4) Facilitate faster, less-expensive and smoother trade from Europe to India with seamless connectivity and less time period

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges to IMEC

1) The ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict stands as an impediment for IMEC.
Ports of Tel Aviv, Haifa are in Israel and is critical for IMEC

2) Israel - Iran rivalry and recent missile strikes further complicates the development prospect of IMEC.

"Peace is a sine qua non of prosperity."

Before IMEC is materialized, a sustainable humanitarian corridor is needed to rehabilitate displaced masses and dialogue is needed to establish permanent peace.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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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	क्या करें
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण 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।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोटस या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोटस 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।