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NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2503 **Test No. : 03**

Name of Candidate: ABHIJEET JAIN ..... Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : ..... Start Time 9:34 PM End Time 12:30 AM

Date of Examination: 7/07/2025 ..... Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
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

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? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

Constitutional morality is the ethical responsibility for all, to uphold values of constitution Eg> JUSTICE, Equality

---

UCC → align with constitutional morality

Yes, it aligns with constitutional morality as

1> Article-44 of DPSP envisages State to promote uniform Civil code

2> Article (14-18) ⇒ promote equality for all ⇒ UCC

3> Article (25-28) ⇒ promote religious equality and positive secularism

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Thus, A-25 (2) promote State to recommend amendment in socio-polical - secular aspect of religion.

BUT There are certain limitation to it -

(1) A-29 suggest every minority has right to preserve its cultural practice

(2) liberty to practice and profess own religion is compromised

(3) There cannot be uniform guideline for diverse group (against Tolerance)

(4) Thus, UCC promote constitutional morality, but with certain limitation

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान किस प्रकार करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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 ⇒ It is special motion used when any MP breach parliamentary privilege via -

1) Giving false information to house.
2) hiding complete truth
3) unparliamentary behaviour
4) cash for query

Committee of privilege take cognisance of breach of privilege. Any MP can complaint to the committee.

HOW It examine & deal

---

1) It promote investigation

Candidates must not write on this margin

of issues and check if actually breach happened

2) It summon concerned MP to understand his side of story.

3) Expert opinion and Technological advices are taken into consideration during investigation.

4) If found guilty, it to recommend disciplinary action against concerned MP.

5) This may even extend to suspension of MP.

Thus, committee of Parliamentary privilege ensure integrity of sacred democratic institution

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. 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।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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 Hon'ble Draupadi Murmu has used A-143 for advisory jurisdiction regarding governer power.

Scope of A-143

1) Discretionary power of Supreme court to accept or not accept such reference

2) President may or may not accept supreme court advice

3) But, on pre-constitution treaty, advice need to be given.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) ④ Eg: Berubari union case (1960)
↳ Advisory to need of constitutional amendment for territory loss to Pakistan

⑤ Eg: Ayodhya Ram Mandir case - supreme court reject advisory jurisdiction. reject.

Significance of A-143

① It is preventive way to solve complex issue
Eg: Cauvery tension between State & centre

② It uses non-adversarial method to give advices.

③ Attorney general may contribute to wisdom of supreme court.

Limitations → ① underutilised article
② politicisation of Presidential reference

Hence,
A-143 is an important preventive way to solve constitutional crisis, but underutilised/

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. भारत और ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्राध्यक्ष की शक्तियों की तुलना कीजिए। उनकी भूमिकाएं किस प्रकार उनकी संबंधित प्रणालियों के संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को प्रतिबिंबित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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 Indian State is President, while in UK, it is King/Queen.

Power of Indian President	Power of UK King/Queen.
(1) Pardoning Power (A-72)	(1) Privy council is superseeded by King/Queen
(2) Executive power to appoint PM, council of ministers.	(2) King/Queen appoint PM.
(3) Head of Military forces, but work under parliamentary law (A-52)	(3) Supreme leader of armed forces of UK.
(4) Can issue ordinances	(4) cannot issue ordinances.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ President must give its speech during 1st session of each year in Parliament	⑤ UK King/Queen are not obliged to give such speeches.
⑥ Veto power is very constricted	⑥ Veto power is ~~enhanced~~ usually absent

Roles reflection in constitutional principle.

UK → parliamentary sovereignty
⇓
Thus limited power to King

→ Negative Rights concept
⇓
Thus, curtail ~~the~~ King/Queen power

→ liberty ↗

India → Republic ⇒ elected president

→ parliamentary democracy ⇒ limited president power.

→ President as Head of State ⇒ Thus permanent body ⇐ issue ordinance in emergency.

Hence, BOTH India, UK share parliamentary democracy, but different head of State

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. 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। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

Socio-economic profile of MP include gender, Age, occupation, criminal records, etc

Impact on overall quality of Representative democracy

(1) Gender ⇒ ↗ positive = Enhanced No. of Women MP

(Eg) 14% MP in 17th Loksabha are women

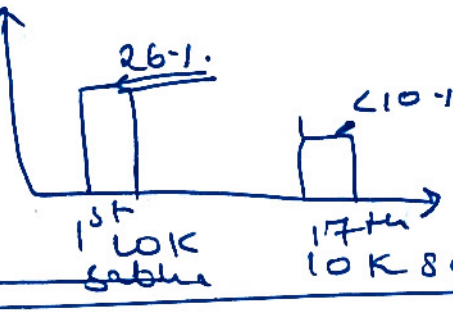
↓ Negative = still issue of patriarchy continue from 1950

(2) Age ⇒ ↗ positive = • high experienced MP enhances quality of debate

↓ Negative ⇒ reduction in youth participation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg) ~~25-7~~ 1. MP (Age 25-40 yr)



(3) Occupation → Positive ⇒ issue of all strata are raised

→ Negative ⇒ lack quality of debate.

Trend

18th LOK Sabha → 17th LOK Sabha

Maximum lawyers → Maximum MP are farmer/ social worker.

(4) Criminality of MP

→ Positive ⇒ NO positives

→ Negative ⇒ decreasing trust of institution

Trend

46-1. of MP faces criminal record

Hence,

Our Parliament shows a ray of hope with younger MP (3 of 25 yrs), expert MP (Prof Manoj JHA) to make India a vibrant democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. संविधान सभा में महिला संस्थापकों के योगदान और उनके नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण ने भारत के संवैधानिक विमर्श को आकार दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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 constitution is feminist in spirit
- ExCJI DY Chandrachud

Contribution of founding mothers.

(1) Hansa Mehta, a prominent social worker opined gender equality.

(2) Sucheta Kriplani focus on rights of men and women to be equal

(3) Sarojini Naidu was not part of constituent assembly, but promotes values of fairness & justice

(4) Rajkumari Amrita Kaur
↓
Our 1st health minister

Candidates must not write on this margin

focussed of women health and nutrition

(5) Durgabai Deshmukh shaped opinion of Men & women equality

Feminist perspective

(1) Ensure equality of representation in each sphere of polity, economy, etc

(2) No discrimination & against women

(3) Equal political rights & Universal adult suffrage

(4) Promotes Gender Justice asked in constitution.

Hence, Constitution and mother nurtures values of equality, dignity for all (feminism).

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. "एक लोकतंत्र उतना ही मजबूत होता है जितना उसका विपक्ष।" इस संदर्भ में, लोक सभा में नेता प्रतिपक्ष की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा भारत में इस संस्था की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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

header of opposition ~~position~~ was vacated in 16th LOKSabha, suggest concerns on ~~it~~ vibrant democracy.

Role of LOP

(1) Debates, discussion and give alternative opinion to government

(2) Watchdog against arbitarium of power of govt.

(3) Exposes the misbehaving by government

(4) Mr Rahul Gandhi exposes Adani-Hindenberg-Govt collusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ LOP in appointment committee of important institution.

Eg: Election commissioner

⑤ LOP unite the opposition against power misuse of government

Eg: All opposition united against Delhi service BILL

Measure to enhance effectiveness

① UK model of shadow cabinet.

② Report and monitor LOP performance ↓ publish in media.

③ Ethical training to gain more responsiveness

④ Constructive criticism as oppose to destructive criticism to promote.

Eg: AB Vajpayeeji constructive feedback to Manmohan ji in 1996 Budget speech

⑤ Promote co-operation in National issue Eg: Pahalgam ATTACK

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान क्या हैं? न्यायिक घोषणाओं ने भारत में समानता के अधिकार और अल्पसंख्यक पहचान को सुरक्षित रखने के अधिकार के बीच संतुलन को किस प्रकार आकार दिया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Minority educational institution are provided in constitutional Article

(1) 30 (1) ⇒ Minority of religion and language basis can establish education institution of choice

(2) 30 (2) ⇒ State shall not discriminate minority educational institution while giving grants.

(3) A - 15 (4) & A - 15 (6) ⇒ Reservation to SC/ST are not applied directly to Minority educational institution

Candidates must not write on this margin

Balance between Right to equality & preserve minority identity

(1) Kerala Education case
⇓
Minority to define at national level for national laws and state level for state laws

(2) TMA Pai case
⇓
Minority define under state level only.

(3) PA Inamdar case (2005)
⇓
Reservation for SC/ST not applicable in minority institution

(4) St. Stephen case
⇓
- 50% of seat must be open for all, if institution get state funding

(5) AMU case (2025) (Naresh Agarwal)
Any institution established by minority, but administer by state shall be minority institution.

(6) St. Joseph case ⇒ Minority istitution can't maladminister,
Thus, equally applicable health, labour laws.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. 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। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में 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,

Concerns of NHRC, as its status has been degraded from (A) to (B) by [ANHR].

Structural issues of NHRC

(1) Appointment largely by executive.

(2) State level of human right commission not empowered

(3) Lack power to punish

(Eg) No power to punish in Custodial death

(4) Human right activist are not appointed, but Supreme court judges

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Crisis of representation of diverse group like women, SC, ST, etc

Functional issue of NHRC.

① Can't regulate in Army control area

② Lack of Autonomy from executive

③ Lack human power and technological staff

④ Co-ordination issue due to jurisdiction overlap

Eg Dalit women raped → NCSC, NCW, NHRC all have jurisdiction

⑤ It function as toothless tiger

⑥ No monitor and evaluation post recommendation of NHRC.

Way Ahead

1) Constitutional status like South Africa

2) Co-ordination between different institution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recently,

In 2026, Delimitation exercise is pending.

Idea of one citizen one vote

(1) Uniformity of representation by delimitation.

(2) Every ~~repres~~ elected representative is elected by equal people number.

(3) Ensure the principle of justice, equality.

(4) Also, this promote equal importance of every citizen in political discourse

Candidates must not write on this margin

does against federalism.

(1) State with less population will get less seat

↓

(2) This may create imbalance between different states.

(3) This is deterance to state following population control measures

(4) Federal units with large population may get undue advantage in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

Eg UP Rs.

(5) But In India, ~~Other~~ PM came from large populous State of MP (AB Vajpayeeji), to less populous southern State Shri HD Deogoda.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. विपक्ष शासित राज्यों में राज्यपालों की भूमिका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में विवाद का विषय रही है। आलोचनात्मक रूप से चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार राज्यपाल का अतिक्रमण राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति को चुनौती देता है तथा ऐसे संघर्षों को कम करने के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय सुझाएँ। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The role of Governors in opposition-ruled States has been a flashpoint in Centre-State relations. Critically discuss how gubernatorial overreach challenges the position of state governments and suggest safeguards to mitigate such conflicts.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently,
Supreme court in Tamil Nadu governer case argued that governer cannot be parallel executive authority in state

Gubernatorial overreach.

CRITICAL Examin

It challenges position of State government via -

(1) Reserving bill to President often

(2) Using Pocket veto to delay assent the bill

(Eg) TN governer case.

(Eg) Punjab governer case

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Bias in appointment in Vice-chancellor in university

(Eg) Kerala governer con in 2024

(4) Legislational change in V & VI schedule area.

(5) Summoning legislature without ~~consent~~ advice of state government.

(6) Asking for President's rule very often

BUT, governer supplement state goverment to promote national cause -

1) A-302 ⇒ reserving Bill, if it impediment flow of goods/service across state
2) Presidential opinion in case of conflicting law of concurrent list
3) Adding any law into IX schedule
4) Effectively administer V & VI Schedule area.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Safeguard to mitigate conflicts

(1) Restraint by governor on its discretion.

(2) Fix term of governor - Punchhi commission

(3) Sarkaria commission suggest consultation of with CM while appointing governor.

(4) Also, it suggest governor to be eminent person, who is out of active politics.

(5) Governor's discretion to be codify by law.

(6) SC on Punjab governor case gave 1 month limit to give / withhold assent

(6) Governor's position should not be politically used, as it is head of state govt - I. Singhal Case

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 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। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

Despite 33-50% reservation of women in panchayat, They face certain barriers -

(1) Sarpanchpati syndrome

(2) Male heads use women as proxy candidate [Baher, Beti, BLW]

(3) Social constraint
- (5) Dalit women face double marginalisation.
- (3) mobility issues
- (4) clash with patriarchal society

(6) less acceptance of women as leaders in village.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Women authority clash with traditional institution like Khap panchayat.

(8) Women leaders are seen as tokenistic representation during meeting.

Reforms – gender inclusive governance

(1) Role Modelling

(a) America Devi / Tiliya Devi successfully repelled Maoist influence (LWE) in their area (Madhubani Bihar)

(2) Ethical training and capacity building

(a) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj abhiyan

(3) Gender sensitisation in village

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Technology co-ordination to check proxys (Sarpanchpati) during meeting

Eg e- Panchayat in Telangana

⑤ promote greater reservation to ensure culture of women leader

Eg UP — 50% reservation of women

⑥ Pipeline work and capacity enhancement

↓

train women for leadership from school.

⑦ & Attitudinal priming via Nukkad Natak.

Case study of Hope ⇒ empowerment of others.

1) Sunheri devi attended PM mahila sarpanch samman samaroh.

2) She told, that "I did not & got reproductive rights, but will ensure to my Bahu & Beti

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. 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। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

Semipresidential system of France envisages different function for President & Prime minister

Indian Parliamentary	French Semi-presidential
(1) President is indirectly elected	(1) President is directly elected
(2) President is nominal head of State	(2) President is real head of State.
(3) PM is face of nation in global conference	(3) President is face of nation in global conference
(4) President is supreme commander of all Military	(4) PM has role in internal security.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Parliamentary	French Semi-presidential
(5) Foreign policy decided by cabinet, headed by PM	(5) Foreign relations are usually set by President
(6) PM take care of domestic policies.	(6) President has no role in domestic policy
(7) Economic behaviour of nation is decided by cabinet head by PM	(7) Economic policies are guided by PM of France

India ← constitutional safeguard for Executive stability → France

(8) Parliamentary majority ⇓ promote executive stability.	(8) There can be president and PM from different party

Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) President is bound by advice of council of minister (Article - 111)

(10) President can pass ordinances but on aid/advice of council of minister (A - 123)

(9) Strict seperation of responsibility between PM & President ⇓ Executive stability

(10) Direct election of President ⇓ executive stability.

Hence,

Our model might have several differences, but united by values of equality, liberty, freedom and justice.

11:11

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता संबंध भारत की संवैधानिक यात्रा की एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए अक्सर न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधनों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

Background

Indian Govt faced difficulty to implement land reforms during 1950's [DPSP - equality]. Thus, 1st constitutional amendment was done.

① Case law ⇒ Champakram Dorairajan vs State of Madras

⇓

Right to property cannot be violated.

② 1st constitutional amendment

⇓

- Added A-31 (A), A-31 B to constitution
- Schedule IX to prevent judicial review.
- A-31 A ⇒ Any law to acquire land shall ~~not~~ be immune to rights under A-14, 19, 31.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Sajjan-Singh case (1965) / GOLAKNATH CASE (1967)

↓

→ Fundamental right shall prevail over DPSP

~~(2)~~ → A-368 donot give unlimited power to amend constitution

④ 24th constitutional amendment ACT

↓

Amended A-13(4) ⇒ Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament to do amendment under A-368.

Also A-368 ⇒ procedure & power of ~~court~~ parliament to amend constitution

⑤ 25th Amendment

↓

A-31C ⇒ Law with intention to implement 39(b), 39(c) shall not be ~~given~~ hindered by A-14, 19, 31.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Also, Any law with intent to implement 39(b) & 39(c) prevail over Fundamental rights.

⑥ Keshavanand Bharti case (1973)
↓
Doctrine of basic structure
2nd part of 31C was unconstitutional.

⑦ 42nd Amendment.
A-31C ⇒ Any DPSP implementation is superior to A-14, 19, 31.

⑧ Minerva Mill case (1980)
↓
Doctrine of harmonious construction between DPSP and Fundamental Right.
A-31C is unconstitutional

⑨ Recently, Property union case 2024.
↓.
→ All private property can not be considered, while considering 39b & 39c over 14, 19.
→ As constitution also provide for economic democracy
→ Post Keshavanand Bharti status of 31C is valid till now.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. उच्च सदन की परिकल्पना एक समीक्षा सदन के रूप में की गई थी, न कि निचले सदन के प्रतिद्वंद्वी के रूप में। इस वक्तव्य के आलोक में, क्या आपको लगता है कि समकालीन भारतीय राजनीति में राज्य सभा इस दृष्टिकोण को पूरा कर रही है?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Upper House was envisioned as a reviewing chamber and not a rival to the Lower House.' In light of this statement, do you think the Rajya Sabha continues to fulfil this vision in contemporary Indian polity? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rajya Sabha is not Lumury but a necessity in Parliamtary democracy - BR Ambedkar

Yes, Rajya Sabha continue to fullfill its vision :

① Delaying chamber of Parliament

② Thus, prevent hasty legislation of Lok Sabha

③ Also, engage civic society opinion before complete passage (Eg) CAA bill got civil society opinion

④ Expert chamber

(Eg) Prof Manoj Jhaji as voice of socially marginalised in Rajya Sabha

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Promote critical input to legislation of lok Sabha

⑥ Promote right of regional party

Eg Opposing Delhi service Bill 2023

⑦ Promote interest of state and small, minority group

BUT, It has some limitation: -

---

① Disturbance rather than discussion

↓

② Frequent unparliamentary behaviour by MP ⇒ reduce quality of debate

③ Gateway for loosing party members

④ Duplicate the lok Sabha ~~bill~~ debates without adding value.

⑤ Act as delaying chamber and not deliberate input

Candidates must not write on this margin

giving chamber.

(6) Representation of Nomination member is to boost ruling party image rather than legislative insight.

(7) Powerless on case of money bill ⇒ reduce effective Financial control of Govt

WAY AHEAD

(1) Technological staff & training to Rajya Sabha MP

(2) Promote constructive debate

(3) code of ethics & conduct to reduce unparliamentary behaviour

(4) Monitor & publish their performance ⇒ promote responsible behaviour

(5) Greater involvement in committees to ensure proper scrutinised legislation

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. 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। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

" Judicial Activism should not become Judicial terrorism, Thus, Judges to have moral restraint" (Ex-CJI Gawai)

Reasons of Judicial Activism.

(1) legislative gap

(Eg) No guideline to decide defection case for speaker. ⇓ Supreme court in Maharashtra-Speaker case fix it to be 3 month.

(2) Executive delays

(Eg) Judiciary intervention in NRC implementation in Assam

(3) protect Rights of Individual.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg> PUCL case 2018 ⇒ Right to food

(4) Coalation government, which preserve stability, Thus. Supreme court have to legislate & executive matters.

Justice PN Bhagwati

(5) To promote interest of weaker section

Eg Niyamgiri Dongria Kondhs case against Vedanta.

Impact on seperation of power.

Negative

(1) Judiciary is undemocratic, Thus shall not legislate

(2) ~~For~~ Judiciary lack executive experience ∴

Thus restraint on executive guideline

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ ~~Judi~~ & Legislature is aware of ground reality, Thus, understand need of people.

↓

Hence, Judiciary should restraint.

④ Judiciary encroaching executive domain

↓

economic losses.

Eg NITI Ayog says 5 Supreme court decision between 2018-21 ⇒ lead to loss of 20,000 crore & 40,000 JOBS

POSITIVE

① Prevent arbitrariness of govt.

② Enhances checks & balance between legislature & Judiciary.

③ It fills legislative vacuum

Eg Vishakha case ↓ POSH guideline

④ It lead to better coordinate of 3 organ of democracy.

Hence,

Judicial activism must be to supplement legislature & executive NOT supplant them - Justice VK IYER.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. 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? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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, Election commission act 2023 sparked debate afor its autonomy.

Yes, I think, It is facing credibility issue due to -

① Appointment of election commissioner is under Govt. [LOP + Minister + PM].

② Number of Election commissioners are not fixed.

③ Tenure & term of other electioner not secured.

④ Lack of Autonomy due to frequent political influence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Salary of Election commissioner not charged on CFI

(6) It lacked permanent staff of its own

(7) Model code of conduct are not taken seriously by party.

(8) Alleged partisanship of Election commissioner toward govt. side.

BUT, It still hold public trust via -

(1) New Innovation

(Eg) 2024, Divyang and 85+ yr citizen are given vote from home option.

(2) Impartiality in election conduction

(3) High voter turnout in recent election including in Jammu & Kashmir.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Value of Non-partisanship is shown via punishing both ruling & opposition member

(Eg) Yogi Adityanath in 2018
Mamta Banerjee in 2021

BUT STILL, There should be way forward to ensure neutrality & autonomy -

(1) Appointment via LOP + CJI + PM
- Anoop Baranwal case

(2) Give ECI its own permanent employees

(3) Promoting new technology innovation like -
C-VIGIL app

(4) Salary to charge on CFI - NCRWC, 2002

(5) Secure Term, tenure of all election commissioners.

(6) Apply model code of conduct impartially

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. जबकि सहकारी संघवाद संविधान के डिजाइन में निहित है, राजनीतिक विचारों ने प्रतिस्पर्धी और टकरावपूर्ण संघवाद को जन्म दिया है। भारत के संघीय ढांचे के भीतर इन प्रवृत्तियों को समेटने में संवैधानिक और संविधानेतर संस्थाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

Our constitutional morality promote co-operation between states for national growth.

BUT, There is rise of competition & confrontation due to -

1) Different political party at centre & state
2) water inter-state dispute (Punjab - Haryana)
3) Governor disputes

Constitutional Institutions.

---

(1) Inter-State council promote co-operation on differing issues via dialogues & discussion.

↳ Recommended via Sarkaria commission.

↳ Article 263 of constitution provides for it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Criticism → underutilised
↳ met 1 time since its formation
↳ No power to implement, but just suggesting power.

② GST council (Article 279 A)
↓
- Fiscal federalism by co-operation.
- Decision taken by consensus of majority of 2/3rd members.

Criticism
↳ Centre have 1/3 voting power
↳ allegedly, favoritism in council for ruling (centre & state party same)
↳ Tamil Nadu demanded greater devolution of Tax share
↳ Delay in transfers of funds.

Non-constitutional institution

① Zonal council via State Reorganisation act (1956).

Promote co-operation among

Candidates must not write on this margin

5 zones via discussion and discourse.

Criticism → underutilised
↳ Toothless tiger, with no power to implement.

② NITI AAYOG - Think tank of Govt promote.

↳ promote co-operation by sharing best practice

Eg SATH-E ⇒ model state of MP, Jharkhand.

↳ Also, uplift downtrodden district via aspiration district programme

Criticism → Non constitutional status
↳ promote competition & confrontation
↳ lack regulatory power.

Best practice in world → council of governors in USA to promote co-operative federalism.

Hence,
Powerful institution upholds spirit of constitution by promoting co-operation over confrontation

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. 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।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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

Co-operates are envisaged to promote equitable growth.

a Multi-State co-operative faces multiple challenges -

(A) Autonomy

① Appointment by executive

② Funding are influenced by ministry.

③ No fix terms of Chairman

Governance

① Elite capture via big co-operatives

② Lack of regular meeting

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ lack of co-ordination between multiple units

④ crisis of representation from weaker section of society (women, tribe, etc)

Recent multi-state cooperative society ACT seek to address this via

① More transparent appointment to chairman & other post

② Timely appointment

③ Ensure autonomous funding

④ Diverse representation of groups by streamlining voices of marginalised

⑤ Promote interstate co-operation to enhance efficiency of operation

⑥ Clear Regulatory oversight & prevent overlapping jurisdiction via RBI, Central GOVT.

Candidates must not write on this margin

BUT way forward to strengthen autonomy & governance is -

① Ensure 3rd party audit to promote transparency in operation

② Independent regulatory body to oversee function of multistate co-operative

Hence, Co-operative effective function full our constitutional morality under A-43B, A 19(1)(c).

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की बढ़ती संख्या आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रणालीगत और प्रक्रियागत खामियों को दर्शाती है। हाल ही में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों के आलोक में, अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें तथा इस संकट से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में 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,
Supreme court reaffirm its Arnay Roy guideline to promote human right for undertrials.

Challenges in criminal justice system.

Laws → ① outdated Laws.
→ ② Ambiguity in laws.
(Eg) Criminalisation of Bounce checks. ⇓ pendency of 33 lakh case.

② Ambiguity in laws.

③ Laws promoting sudden social changes ⇒ ↑ criminality cases.
(Eg) Ban on liquor in Bihar ⇒ 45,000 annual cases.

④ Lacks reformativeness in punishment
(Eg) BNS took positive step in it

Candidates must not write on this margin

Policing

→ (5) Mal-handling people

(6) NOT following guideline of arrest

Eg DK Basu guideline

(7) Criminal Tribe (Denotified Tribes) are often stigmatised as criminal & Thus trial without much evidence.

(8) Custodial Deaths

Eg NHRC recently flagged custodian death of Lodha tribe in Bengal

Justice system

→ (9) Pendency of cases

→ (10) Inconsistency in Judgement

Eg 30 min Rape was awarded Death sentence by Bihar court

(11) Alleged corruption charges

Eg Justice Verma of Delhi High court

Candidates must not write on this margin

Multi prong approach.

Laws

① * Laws should consider Judicial impact assessment.

② No ambiguity in law words

③ promote reformative justice over punitive justice

Policing

④ follow Arnesh Kaur guideline strictly.

⑤ Use new forensic and investigation tools

⑥ Promote Human rights in Jail

Judiciary

⑦ Promote timely appointment

⑧ CJI can ai Reforms, recently

⑨ ~~Fraction from Judiciary~~

⑩ Judiciary to sensitise to ground issue

⑪ Promote consistency in Judgement.

Hence,

Kautilya Arthashastra's philosophy of using Danda as last, but effective deterrence policy should be used.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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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।