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12 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MTS 2.0 - FOUNDATION BATCH (2025)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: FPNC2502 | Test No. 02

Name of Candidate: AYUSH RAJ Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : GSPM24A13015 Start Time 3:15pm End Time 6:15pm

Date of Examination: 12/07/2025 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 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: .....

.....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 legible handwriting or not especially in last 3 question.	1
2 Is conclusion upto the mark ?	2
3	3

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

India's constituent assembly has many women members reffered to as foundig Mothr of Indian constitution. Few of them includes, Durgabai Deshmukh, Sarojini Naidu, etc.

Their feminist perspective shaped India's constitutional discourse in following ways;

(i) Incorporation of women rights in fundamental right i.e Right to equality inspective of gender is mentioned.

(ii) It led to addition of 'Equal pay for Equal work (39(d))' and equal livelihood for all (39(a)).

(iii) It led to addition of female centric views in DPSP like maternity relief.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) It allowed women from all section to compete in election (Art 326) no discrimination in universal adult suffrage.

(v) Also they led to addition of 'women empowerment' clause in Art (15 (4) by promoting 1st constitutional Amendment act.

(vi) Incorporated egalitarian outlook of Indian constitution which leds to culmination of women reservation in in Panchayats (Art (43D) and now proposed Women reservation Act, 2023

In this way the gathering of constituent assembly shaped the future discourse of India as constitutional evolution.

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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 in Indian parliament is a device to check on members who violate parliamentary privileges and take them accountable.

Recently, Mahua Moitra case, Parliamentary privilege breach & ethics committee both were involved.

Examining by Parliamentary committees

→ A motion is first proposed.

→ Members from both the section i.e party in power & opposition are made into committee.

→ All fact value & materials are checked upon and debated for better insights

→ If the breach is justified, then committee proposes its detail to

Candidates must not write on this margin

presiding officer.

It deals with such motion in following ways :-

(i) Examining every fact value and matter.

(ii) Allowing the accused person to represent itself.

(iii) His/her words are 'recorded' and checked and cross-checked with findings.

(iv) May involve parties in conflict to represent their saying.

In this way, committee of privileges allow 'transparent' functioning of parliament by checking on issues like breach of privileges or contempt query scams.

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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

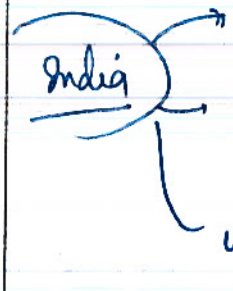
India is a country having balanced & constitutional supremacy affecting country while British / Britain is country with parliamentary sovereignty:

Powers of head of state of India	Powers of head of state of Britain
• Can summon parliament and prorogues it.	• Mainly, deal with ceremonial work.
• Can check upon executive functioning through bureaucracy	• Not much involvement in checks & balances.
• Can be held responsible when things go wrong.	• Works under principle that king can do no wrong.
• Final assent to laws are given by them.	• Final assent is given but 'legal accountability' of ministers is their

Candidates must not write on this margin

ⓥ Can leads to appointment & government & even removal of it, but with due respect to parliament.	ⓥ King work under constitution and monarchy but have many sovereign powers.

It reflect ideals in constitution in following ways.





Thus, the two system are different from each other and hence shows respective constitutional values.

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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

"Democracy is carried forward by majority but is sustained by opposition" is said so because opposition often leads to accountability of party in power.

Role of leader of opposition in lok sabha

(i) Provides 'constructive criticism' of policy, bills and offer alternative solutions

(ii) Make party in power 'accountable' Through use of zero hour & question hour

⇒ Opposition highlighted Manipur crisis

(iii) Provide alternative form of government if party in power fails to work as people aspirations

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Promote policy which is for national interest.
⇒ Opposition supported government during operation sindoor.

(v) Checks on 'authoritarian nature' of majority government.
⇒ Use of No confidence motion & adjournment motion.

But is marred with criticism like

- disrupting lok sabha
- Being biased while suggesting reforms
- Criticising even good policies.

Effectiveness can be enhanced in following ways

(i) Focusing on issues rather than party agenda

(ii) Clarity on thoughts of bill
⇒ More party more confusion

(iii) Using power of adjournment motion wisely

(iv) Instead of 'walk out', strategic debates would do good.

In this way, leader of opposition may become 'torch bearer' of democracy working for nation.

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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

Minority educational institutions are mentioned under 'article 29' and 'article 30' of Part III of Indian constitution.

Constitutional provisions
- Article 30 – for establishing and maintaining minority educational institution
- Article 29 – about linguistic & religious minority

Judiciary in many judgements have highlighted about right to equality and right to minority identity:

① Keshava-nanda Bharti Case :- Judiciary established 'secularism' as basic structure protecting religious minorities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Indra Sawhney Case :- Supreme court reaffirmed the OBC reservation is valid and protected minority right along with equality.

(iii) Judicial pronouncement, on reservation not exceeding 50%. limit is another area.

(iv) Recently AMU case, Supreme court reaffirmed the right of minority educational institution for reservation from minority section.

(v) Recent in Bhushani Prasad case, women empowerment inclusion in Art 14 & Art 15 was challenge, court held it to be valid for inclusion.

In this ways, judicial pronouncements have maintained balance between right to equality and right to preserve minority 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

Social enterprises refer to enterprises working for social upliftment and inducing positive changes in Indian society.

India is emerging as its hub, because of promotion of NGOs & SHGs and civil society working in this field.

Yes social enterprises can effective compliment the inclusive development goal in following ways;

(i) Promoting 'social justice' and spreading it over all places.

Eg: Naz foundation led to NALSA judgment and recognition of other.

(ii) Leads to realization of democratic

Candidates must not write on this margin

rights of vulnerables.

⇒ Mazdoor Kisan shakti Sangathan led to right to information act.

(iii) Promotes women empowerment and allow them to make decision for better future.

eg 'Lijat Papad Association' had done a turnover of over 1800 crores.

(iv) Promotes political empowerment of vulnerables.

⇒ Ms. Ela Bhatt in Rajyasabha.

A. Kejriwal as Delhi CM.

But sometime it is criticized for
- Being against national interest. eg Many NGOs.
- Promoting social unrest. eg Religious based outfits etc.

But government is promoting it through
- DARPAN PORTAL
- Priyadarshini initiatives
- National social stock exchange

Thus, India is emerging hub of global social entrepreneurship.

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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

SHG – Bank linkage program is a way ahead of providing credit to SHGs for their better functioning and greater utilization of resources at disposal.

Its impact on improving rural livelihoods are as follows;

(i) Asset creation increased after bank linkage program.

Eg According to NABARD more than 75% loans have been asset generating.

(ii) Allowed for 'risk-taking capabilities' which turned out to be more rewarding.

Eg Didi ki Pathoi in Bihar.

(iii) Engaged rural women which were

Candidates must not write on this margin

earlier doing household chores only for 'training and doing part time jobs'

Eg: Nyaraoda in Karnataka.

It helped in removing multidimensional poverty in following ways

(i) Increased income for family. As for Nabard 60%. of household registered increase in income.

(ii) Formalized bank accounts for direct benefit transfers which allowed better functioning of SHGs.

(iii) Reduced dependence on 'informal sources' of credit, reduced debt trap.

Eg: As for NABARD, informal source credit reduced to half.

(iv) Better realization of farm incomes with facilities like drone etc.

In this way, SHG bank linkage allowed multidimensional upliftment of rural India and poor India.

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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 movement has been seeing a uptick with rising environmental consciousness among people.

Its role in ecological preservation are as follows:

(i) Created 'mass support' for promoting afforestation and decreasing deforestation
   ⇒ Chipko movement was example of such

(ii) Increasing local community participation for preserving ecology.
   ⇒ Amrit Dhoroher scheme is focused on this.

(iii) Creating 'public awareness' about ill effects of ecological degradation and

Candidates must not write on this margin

promoting sustainable lifestyle.

Eg 'Bamboo - bottles in sikkim' and NSS doing plantation initiative.

(iv) Emotional appeal and scientific logic for better penetration of idea.

Eg Sonam Wangchuk in ladakh for water conservation and climate change.

But it has also lacked in many terms

(i) Many 'politicised' than realised importance

(ii) Lack of funding and authoritative backing

Lack of common coherence point promotes displaced, less effect.

Thus it is necessary that one works in harmony with nature, be self-aware and every citizen be responsible towards environment promoting LIFE vision (lifestyle for environment).

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

Digital governance is refered to as use of information techology by government which improves it interaction with citizen, with businesses and with other arms of government ('World Bank')

India's need to lead by example because of following reasons;

(i) Large amount of data due to high population for better decision making.

(ii) India's rapid development in digital governance sector like;

(a) CPGRAMS for guevance redressal

(b) iGOT Karmyogi for training civil servant

(c) UMANG Portal providing 1200 services from 207 departments

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) India as a leader global south needs to lead by example.

Eg India stack – DPI announced for global south in G20, 2023.

(iv) India as a country is susceptible to more futuristic technology and hence digital governance is need of hour.

Eg India AI mission for AI development

but barriers to this development are

① Lack of interoperability among different servers.

② Lack of public awareness among youth & villages

③ Digital divide:

As per NSO only 42% household in urban area & 15% in rural area have connectivity.

④ Gender divide:

According to NFHS 5 →

Only 33% women have ever used mobile.

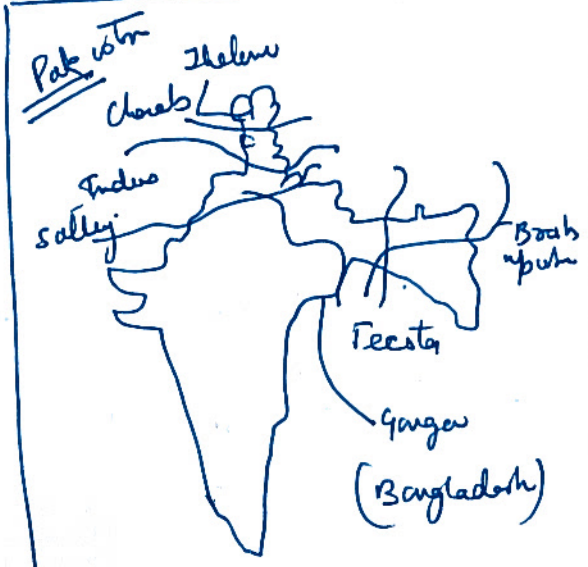
Thus, India should look forward to mobile governance and whatsapp governance as more legible and workable approach.

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 is having many transboundary rivers with Pakistan and Bangladesh which sometimes become the area of dispute.



* water sharing India.

Transboundary challenges with Pakistan

(i) Sharing of water of rivers like Indus, Jhelum and Chenab because of river of river project.

(ii) Use of this water for travelling cross-border & promoting terrorism by Pakistan.

(iii) Refuse 'Indus water council' and Court of Arbitration

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) PM call for 'water and blood cannot flow together' led to cancellation of treaties.

Transboundary challenges with Bangladesh

(i) Not clearly demarcated enclaves and area till 2015 was major reason.

(ii) change in 'government in Bangladesh' and question of treaties like teesta and ~~Kushiara~~ Kushiara river

(iii) Flood and drought due to India controlling waters being upper riparian country.

Implication of these challenges

(i) Growing discontent among neighbours

(ii) Growing anti-India narratives in neighbourhood

(iii) Global question on treaty violation after Indus water treaty suspension.

(iv) Big brotherly attitude of India.

Thus India needs to promote water diplomacy along with Track 1 & Track 2 diplomacy for better engagement.

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? ऐसे 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

BR Ambedkar said, "Governor's post is nominal and decorative but an important one."

These lines highlights the importance of Governor as lynchpin between centre and State.

In recent time the role of governor in opposition ruled state has been a area of contention because of following reasons;

(I) Bifurcation role of governor as centre's agent.

(II) Use of discretionary power selectively under Article 163.

(III) Frequent imposition of President rule under Art 356.

(IV) Unwanted delays in bill assent.

Candidates must not write on this margin

It challenge the position of state goverment in following ways:

(i) Not passing assent to bill hamper state legislature functioning:

Eg As shown in Tamil Nadu Governor Vs State of Tamil Nadu case.

(ii) Becomes and operates like 'super legislature' by declaring ordinances for no-reason.

Eg Supreme court in DC Wadhwa case, highlighted this misdoing.

(iii) Disrupting legislature by using different speeches during addres of houses.

Eg change in Tamil opening song by governor RN Ravi.

(iv) Frequent 'conflict' between chief Minister and Governor leads to erosion of public trust.

Eg Kerala CM and Governor Arif Khan frequently faced high voltage speeches.

Candidates must not write on this margin

But over active behaviour of governor has also led to positive developments like;

- Better functioning of colleges in states
- State government regional interest over nation is countered.
- Promoted certain reach in states.

Safeguards to mitigate such conflict includes

(i) Following Sarkaria commission guideline for electing & selecting governor.

(ii) Following Punchhi commission guideline for removal procedure

(iii) using Inter-State council for conflict resolution

(iv) Increasing impartial behaviour of governor

In this way, the limitations can be minimized and better state-centre relation can be assured.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत के संवैधानिक सफर में मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता हुआ संबंध एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिनके 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 Right and Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) are important for continuous national development and their balance is basic structure of constitution.

These interrelationship has led to development of many conjectures like:

- women reservation under Art 15 and under DPSP (Art 41)
- Promotion of equality under (Art 15, 14) and under DPSP → prevention of concentration of wealth etc.
  - Eg Art 39a, 35b, 39c etc.
- Balance between religious freedom and uniform civil code.
- Balance between Fundamental right of life (Art 21) and DPSP.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Judicial interventions to look on it.

① Minerva Mills Case : Both are fundamental for governance and their balance is basic structure of constitution.

② SC court followed theory of harmonization promoting both.

③ In Fauto Continho Case, Supreme court lauded Goa Civil Code and asked union government to see forward.

④ In Saila Mudgal case also balance between both was echoed.

Constitutional amendments to look into this are as follows;

① 24th Amendment Act, for Art 39b, (39c) that is prevention of concentration of wealth above (Art 14 & 16)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) 103th Amendment Act, for women reservation

Upholding fundamental rights and DPSP for women empowerment.

(iii) 42nd amendment Act, promoted socialism under DPSP & secularism under fundamental right in Preamble making it more encompassing.

In this way, the judicial precedent and constitutional amendments create balance between fundamental rights and DPSP and sustain it.

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

India is mixture of competetive, confrontational cooperative and cultural federalism making it unique in world.

Rising competetion among state, more cooperation between centre and state and some confrontation due to regional challenges shapes India's federalism.

Role of constitutional mechanism in reconciling these are as follows;

(i) Article 263 : Inter-State Council; promotes conflict resolution between states and with union.

(ii) Article 280 : Finance commission allow.

Candidates must not write on this margin

state to get 'better representation' in fiscal share so that confrontation on financial lie can be avoided.

(iii) Art 279A : GST Council, allows state to put forward these issue and promote cooperation.

(iv) Art 153 : Governor acting as lynchpin between centre and state making both cooperative to each other.

(v) other meetings and MPs of state too help in this.

Extra - constitutional institutions involved are :-

(i) NITI AAYOG : The think tank of India promote cooperative federalism between centre and state and competitive between states.

(ii) Inter Zonal councils, for specific zones and targetted interventions for cooperative federalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Meetings between centre and state representatives promotes this.

(iv) Regional councils and other safeguards for special area promote better relation

Eg: North-East forum for discussion.

(v) All India services also act as bridge between both centre and state together.

In this way India's federalism from confrontational and competitive can be changed to cooperative promoting India's path to viksit Bharat by 2047.

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 crimmal 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

In India, Prisons are operating at 130% of its capacity leading to violation of rights and dignity of inmates.

Causes behind such issue → Policies and blunt criminal system procedures.

- ↓ Undertrial persons more than 60% of persons
- ↓ Lack of judicial capabilities in disposing cases

Challenges underlying are as follows;

① Violation of human rights: Not convicted but still in jail against right to freedom.

② Violation of human dignity: Lack of monitoring and wellness and sanitation facilities leads to problem.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Lack of capacity: Lack of prisons inflicts more than normal inmates in cell causing distress.

(iv) Increased burden on judiciary and lack of capacity: More than 5 crore cases pending, more in lower courts and they also lack infrastructure.

(v) Frequent cases of death in prison and suicide traumatize family of inmates.

(vi) Judicial custody and prison furlough or bail pains are more complicated causing problems.

Multipronged approach to deal with it are as follows;

(i) Fastrack court: for speedy justice and reduced delays.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Capacity enlargement of person for better supply in jails.

(iii) More focus on judicial powers which should dispose case in more speedy manner.

(iv) Use of GPS tagged bands for regular monitory outside prisons.

(v) Undertrials should be given bail and furlough concession of not habitual offender

(vi) Duplification of rules like new criminal procedure codes

Eg> Bhartiya Nyaya sanhita
Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita etc.

In this way, the problem of prison and prisoners can be let off upto some extent and better facilities can be provided in second.

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 Upper house under Art. 80 of Indian constitution has been envisioned for prompting review and reinforce work rather than creating rivalry.

Rajya Sabha continuation of vision in contemporary India;

(i) Has supported lok sabha in passage of major bills;
⇨ Waqf Act Passed easily in Rajya sabha.

(ii) Allowed lok sabha to act on state subject list when the matter is core of national interest.

(iii) created a continuing chamber for power and bill even when lok sabha

Candidates must not write on this margin

is not in session.

(iv) More equated representation in India's upper chamber provide better debate platform which lok sabha lacks.

(v) Helped Loksabha in passage of amendments easily and promoting citizen aspiration and constitutionalism.

(vi) Helped lok sabha, in reviewing through Joint Parliamentary Committee for Eg as in One Nation One Election Bill and Waqf Bill.

But apart from this it has also acted like rewiring chamber sometimes;

(i) Has proposed many changes in bill of lok sabha.

(ii) Not replying on ordinary bill and ready to 'joint sitting' for resolution of conflict..

(iii) Many important bills like 'Personal Data

Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection Bill not passed in lok sabha."

(iv) Many political parties which have greater say in Rajya Sabha obstruct its functioning by shouting or walk out, lowering efficiency of lok sabha

Thus the constitution envisioned a balance of review and critic in form of Rajya Sabha and thus should be guiding light to make India's parliamentary process 'more vibrant' and democracy 'more mature'.

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 स्वामित्व 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

Government polies are made with great attention to public needs but due to lack in maintainence and failure of operation policy fails to achieve its objective.

<u>why failure of operation and maintainance is there;</u>

(i) <u>Bureaucratic red tapism</u> when public servant don't do there work.

(ii) <u>Have policy</u> but <u>less convergence to ideals</u> / people donot resonate with it.

(iii) <u>lack of incentive</u> to people for following the <u>policy</u>

(iv) lack of promotion of <u>local community involvement</u>.

(v) <u>Elitist tendency</u> of staff & officers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been a policy which focused on improving sanitation of people i.e houses etc which has multitude of positive effect.

Collective Action shaping its destiny:

(i) Government, local bodies and people all involved with it gave their 100% which resulted in many district having ODF+ status.

(ii) Incentives to household promoting sanitation by giving reward etc lead to greater success.

(iii) Involvement of last mile workers like ASHA worker, safai mitras etc for 'awareness generation' led people adopt better sanitation practices

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Involvement of family, schools, public department led to collective action shaping its success.

Community ownership shaping its path

- Allowed sensitization of female which went on to family & society
- Allowed people to understand policy and its benefit:
- Allowed people to go for better sanitation practices
- Increased trust among people for policy.

Thus collective action and community ownership allowed functioning of Swachh Bharat Mission with great success.

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

Freebies refers to free/toll free gifts promises or direct cash benefits used to manipulate election results.

Freebies	welfare measure
(i) Increased dependency	(i) empowerment based
(ii) only during elections benefits.	(ii) Allows continuation of policy for upliftment
(iii) Voluntary and vote bank motives	(iii) Public enrichment motive
(iv) Allows government to influence mind of voters	(iv) Mental development and physical and social enjoyment is focused
(v) Not much beneficial for nation	(vi) Precursor to make India 'Viksit Bharat'

Candidates must not write on this margin

(VI) Short term large benefits attract high voters

(VII) Forgetted section influence, ⇒ elderly or women are more focused.

(VII) Based on no data yet views and fancies

(VII) long term small distributed benefit for all.

(VII) All those in need are taken care of.

(VIII) Eradication of social evil & objective decision.

Impact on governance

Freebies

(I) Make government be more fiscally weak due to more expenditure.

(II) Focused on appeasement leads to low quality service delivery

(III) Corruption and red tapism breed due to black money in use.

Now, the impact welfare measure on governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Welfare measure

(10) Accountability mechanism is assured

(11) Empowerment based and high quality of service

(12) More transparent functioning of government institution

(13) Upliftment of vulnerables by SEVOTTAM model

Thus welfare measure over and above freebies should be prioritized to realize the vision of EK Bharat shreshth Bharat and viksit Bharat by 2047

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

In India less than 1% of GDP is directed towards research and development which is seen in lack of new innovations in India.

Indian government in its Upgraded Atma Nirbhar Bharat Policy talked about Anusandhan Research Foundation with corpus of ₹50000 crore plus for new researches.

Structural challenges in Research are as follows

(i) Lack of dedicated body with centralized monitoring authority.

(ii) Lack of funds and investment in research.

(iii) Poor IPR policy in India leads to low FDI in research

(iv) Lack of Talent pool in India.

GER < 4.5% have been formally tasted.

Candidates must not write on this margin

ANRF seeks to address these challenges in following way ;

(i) Creation of Centre of excellence for better promotion of dedicated research.

(ii) Created a dedicated body with peer nine authority

(iii) Corpus of ₹ 50000 crore is a way forward to fund challenges

(iv) Encryption of skill development through dedicated training mechanism.

(v) Works with colleges and institutes to reduce education - employability gap

(vi) Works on diverse field, from pharma to photonics all

Candidates must not write on this margin

(vii) Plan to update IPR policy in recent years.

(viii) Global collaboration for better practices and technological upgradation.

In this way ANRF, is promptly a navigation against structural challenges allowing youth to innovate and provide technology-centric growth model.

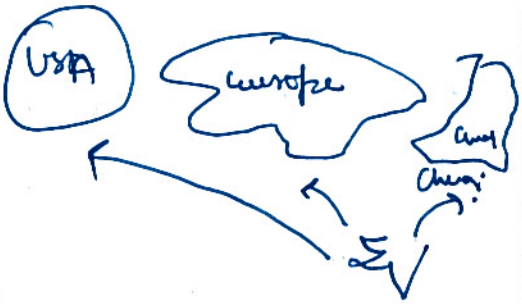
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19. भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के साथ संबंधों को संचालित करने में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सामने संभावित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत को इस नए अमेरिका-चीन प्रतिद्वंद्विता में 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 recent years, India has been pursuing strategic alignment to navigate world problems like US 'China - rivalry'



India's Multipolar alignment.

Potential challenges for India in USA - China rivalry;

(i) Any alignment with one country may lead to tension with other.

(ii) Trade protectionism by USA and 'R&E regulations' → China has been hampering India's growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Global uncertainty is fueling inflation in India which is hampering India's vision of Viksit by 2047

(iv) Balance of equation with USA and with China is completely different and diplomatic engagement are getting more politicised.

(v) Trade deficit with China is $99 bn which often scare India, if China stops its supplies.

Potential opportunities

(i) Better chances to act as mediator and claim weight of leader of Global south

(ii) US providing 'technological trafer' to India for support.

Eg COMPACT and TRUST initiative with USA.

(iii) China is relaxing border tension with India and promoting bilateral relation

Eg may help reduce trade deficit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) India has chances to enter more market of US due concession.

Eg Trade negotiations on high tech issues.

India's Navigation Policy

(i) Multiple alignment with other countries to deploy more resilience.

(ii) Trade diversification with other countries to reduces India's deficit.

(iii) Cultural diplomacy with China and Diaspora Diplomacy with USA.

(iv) Promoting diplomatic engagements at wider level.

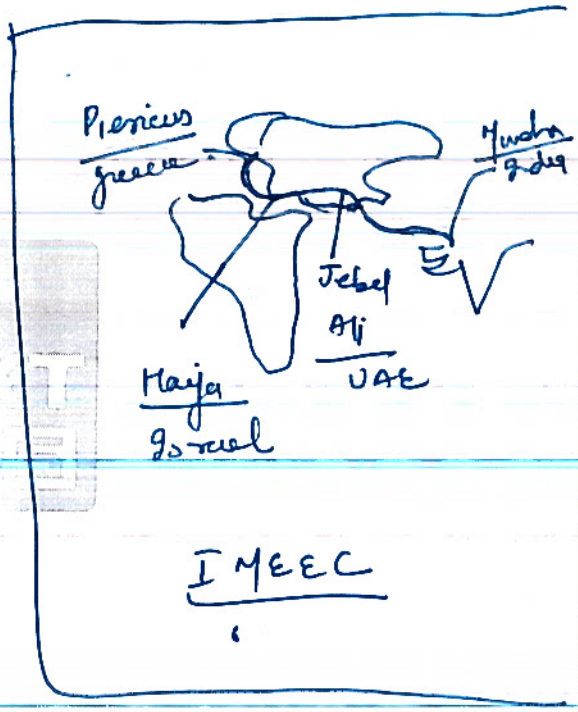
In this way India can navigate this would crisis and constant rivalry of USA - China with minimum upset on nation.

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

In the event of G20, India came up with idea of IMEEC corridor supported by PGII and G7 countries for better connectivity between - India - west Asia and Europe.



It marks a turning point in India's connectivity policy in following ways;

(i) Earlier the major focus was on connectivity with South and south east asia, now on Europe

(ii) It talks about combined rail, road and naval connectivity.

(iii) It also has a component of pipeline for

Candidates must not write on this margin

data trasfer which is agast India's focus on data localisation'

(IV) It connects two important pillar of global security — i.e Middle east — petroleum and Europe as a emerging market for India.

Its strategic relevance vis-a-vis Chinas BRI

(I) Counters China's narrative of 'string of pearls' to encircle India.

(II) Allows counter to Ghwadar port in Pakistan.

(II) Precursor to INSTC corridor which will connect India to Central Asia

(III) Counters chins 'debt trap policy' with collective development proposals of IMEEC

(IV) Allow India to extend its sphere

Candidates must not write on this margin

influence towards west Asia and Europe.

(v) Make India shine as 'leader of global south' against china's geo strategic diplomacy.

(vi) Good for diaspora and cultural engagement for India enhancing its strategic partnership.

(vii) Make India a connector of Europe to South East Asia, developing the global south.

In this way, India's proposed IMEEC is a strategic counter as well India's influence enhancer vis-a-vis china in Indian ocean Region and middle east, promoting SAGAR (Security and Growth for all in the Region) and Vasudhev Kutumbakam

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	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 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।