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NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2506 6 **Test No. : 06** 06

Name of Candidate: Ayush Raj Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : 4SPM24A13015 Start Time 3:15pm End Time 6:15pm.

Date of Examination: 11/08/2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

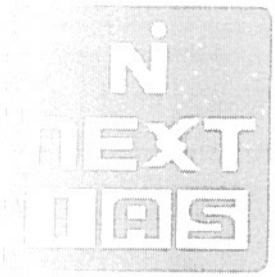
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NEXT
IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Constitutional morality refers to moral values enshrined in constitution which guides the action of heads of democracy i.e legislature, executive and judiciary.

UCC: Alignment with constitutional morality

(i) It is enshrined in Art. 44 of Indian constitution which act as political and moral obligation to implement it.

(ii) It enhances Art. 14 with equality among law as there will be one secular law.

(iii) It is promoting right to dignity under Art. 21 as many ill-aspects of religion get eradicated by UCC.

Eg women in Muslim will get inheritance right.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Supreme court in Naulez-Coutinho case has lauded Goa Civil code encoding the constitutional morality it holds.

(v) Political visionary leaders like KM Munshi have linked it with equality and social morality.

But it deviates from constitutional morality

(i) It is violative of Art 26 that is 'freedom of religion' to be practiced.

(ii) It is against unity in diversity latently imbedded in our constitution as it may lead to homogenization of culture.

(iii) It is also against cultural morality entrenched in constitution.
(Ex) Tribal culture may suffer.

Thus, As BR Ambedkar said, 'our social system has inequality which we have to remove' but that should uphold constitutional integrity.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Artcl. 143 of Indian constitution empowers President to go for advise of supreme court in matter of public interest.

Significance of Supreme Court Advisory Jurisdiction

(i) It allows better version of law to come out, if President has asked for any advise.

(ii) It uphold 'constitutional integrity' as advises by Supreme Court are just and rational

(iii) It provides avenues for strengthening of 'constitutional morality' as seen in Re Berubari Case.

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(iv) It stops overreach of any section of constitutional machinery.

Eg Recent reference on Supreme Court setting timeline of governor response in Governor of Tamil Nadu vs GoTN.

Scope of Supreme Court Advisory jurisdiction:

(i) It is advisory in nature, leaving it on discretion of President to accept it or not.

(ii) If advisory jurisdiction is used for pre-constitutional treaty, supreme court may deny the advise.

(iii) It stops 'judicial overreach' committed while giving effect to Art. 142 (complete justice)

(iv) Advise is given by minimum 5 bench judge which showcase severity of matter.

Thus, Art 143 should be judiciously & excersised for upholding constitutional supremacy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Since Independence Indian Parliament has gone through phases of maturity with changes in representative democracy.

Positive impact of shift on overall quality

(i) Have diverse section representation has increased with SC and ST representing around 8-10%.

(ii) Women representation too has stood of around 13.6% which after application of women reservation act will reach to 33%.

(iii) Many lower class representation has increased and this has improved inclusivity.

Eg> OBC as a Prime Minister.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) More and more young generation is taking part in democracy.

Eg Lushpendra Saroj as Youngst MP.

(v) Money and muscle power is loosing its preference slowly after TN seshan period.

Negative implication of this shift

(i) Elites and elite self recruitment in political parties have stopped / reduced general participation.

(ii) Money and muscle power still shapes the representation.

Eg ECI recovered more than ₹3000 cr during lok Sabha 2024.

(iii) Criminalization has stopped lower class representation and around 40% MPs have criminal charges against them.

(iv) SC & ST representation has become stagnant over last 10yr.

Thus, to promote true representative democracy criminalization, should be eradicated and empowerment to be enhanced.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

NHRC is a top level body assuring protection of human right from violation and promotion of respect for human right..

Structural and functional issue within India's human right framework:

(I) Outdated framework, not regularly updated after 1993 formulation.

(II) No defined rights, comprehensive design of rights is missing.

(III) No constitutional status of NCHR which decreases its authority.

(IV) Lack of monitoring framework on reporting framework.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg) As per NFHS 29% (18-49 yrs) have experienced spousal violence which is violation of human right.

(v) Too much restrictions on fact functioning of NHRC and it has only 'advisory role' not binding one.

(vi) Non-cooperation of authority while gathering information or doing investigation for human right violation.

To deal with this, following changes are necessary

(i) Constitutional status to NHRC

(ii) Dedicated workforce for human right enforcement and monitoring.

(iii) Binding roles to NHRC members.

(iv) Regular updation of human right framework with changing societal needs.

Human rights are basic for human survival and enforcement of it is basis for good governance so, for 'Pro People Good Governance' it is needed.

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

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

Delimitation as latently said in constitution under 'Art 82', refers to synchronisation one citizen one vote one value by adjusting territorial boundary.

Upholding One citizen one vote ;

① It divides territorial constituency with equal number of population for voting.

② Realisation of reservation benefit to SC and ST are enshrined in constitution

▷ Women reservation after 2026-27 census and delimitation too.

③ Promotes equal value of everyone's vote making democracy more representative.

Delimitation : Against Federalism

① As the delimitation is based on population

Candidates must not write on this margin

the southern state may lose their required representation and more populas State may have more.

Eg: UP (win) vs Kerala (lose)

(ii) As population is also a part of financial devolution in Finance commission (demography = population), it may lead to lower fiscal devolution to south state hampering fiscal federalism.

(iii) North east State together have just 24 ~~states~~ seats, which leads to political alienation arising as threat to federalism.

(iv) Southern State believe that they are being punished for Good governance, feeling 'regionalism' hampering federalism.

Thus Delimitation, is often viewed with voices of hampering federalism but with adequate safeguard and impartial functioning it will enhance representative democracy.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

PM internship scheme announced in 2024-25 budget to skill around 1 crore youth in top 500 companies.

More meaningfulness : Employability linked scheme outcome

(i) Skilling youth is not sufficient but when employability gap is reduced then outcome ufficomes.

(ii) Employment provides security and skilling provides base for employment, thus both should go hand in hand.

(iii) Just participation may lead to resources wastage as no meaningful contribution can be obtained after that.

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(iv) linking it with schemes like Start up India or stand up India may promote better outcome

(v) Skill upgradation and reskilling should be provided to enhance employability as with time skills get outdated.

(vi) Participation may increase scheme count but unless employed outcome suffers.

Thus with vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047 we should focus one not just participation in skilling but employability linked outcomes. With schemes like PM Vishwakarma, PM Internship and NAMO Drone Didi scheme future seems hopeful.

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

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

"Removing obstacle from path of women is the blueprint of nations development."

— Hon'ble Draupadi Murmu

Thus, removing obstacle through empowerment is necessary

Reason for moving beyond welfare scheme:

① In schemes like 'Ladli Bahan Yojana' the 'monetary transfer' does not make empowerment; it is just used for day to day needs.

② Sometime welfare based scheme create dependency syndrome and hampers empowerment.

Eg In free bus service for women, misuses are rampant, as more is used for leisure than for empowerment.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reason behind focus on empowerment scheme

(i) It allows better realisation of scheme as people become self dependent.

Eg Namo drone didi scheme in which women earn by doing jobs using drone.

(ii) It reduces scheme leakages and promotes skilling and risk taking capacities.

Eg Standup India scheme where women startups are supported by seed funds.

(iii) It allows positive transformation from 'margin to mainstream'.

Eg PM Matrutva Vandana Yojana, which enables good health at time of pregnancy.

(iv) As Draupadi Murmu said, 'when woman is empower she does not change herself but transforms society.' so the societal change happen.

Thus, the focus should be empowerment reducing dependence on welfare based policies only.

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8. "डिजिटल शासन वैश्विक एजेंडा का नया मोर्चा बनकर उभर रहा है, और भारत उदाहरण स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रहा है।" इस पर विचार कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

As Ban Ki Moon said, Civil society organization (CSO) are bloodline of society and nation, but in urrent scenario over-regulation is causing suppression of bloodline.

Increasing regulatory oversight: Risking democratic space

(i) It disallow free functioning of civil societies which leads to less voicing of the unheard.

(ii) Excessive regulation may lead to 'lack of transparency', which in turn may hamper democratic process

(iii) It creates apathy among people and CSO leading to political and democratic crisis

Eg> Anna Hazare movement when tried to suppressed, become more & spreaded.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) CSO may employ means which are against national interest.

Eg: Mercy Corps led military in J&K.

But some amount of regulatory oversight is necessary.

(i) It checks upon parochial view of some CSO.

Eg: More than 350 cr funds misutilized by NGOs.

(ii) If left unchecked they may lead to economic decreament.

Eg: As per IB – 2-3% negative decrease in GDP due to CSO.

(iii) If not regulated they may involve in money laundering or religious proselytization.

Thus, regulation through, DARPAN portal, NITI Aayog (as model Agency) and Sujay Kumar committee recommendation of 3 tier monitoring with balanced freedom may uphold democratic process.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently India participated in AIKEYME (Africa India key Maritime Excercise) highlighting changing stance of India - Africa relation to strategic and economic consideration.

India's engagement: Development cooperation

(i) India funds substantial developmental project in South Africa and Botswana.

(ii) India has opened its IIT campus in Zanzibar (Tanzania)

(iii) India has many developmental project in Sahel region for climate sensitivity as well as regional stability.

But now the stance is also incorporating strategic and economic consideration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Participation in military exercises show case increasing strategic ties and both guarding Indian ocean.

(ii) Critical mineral exploration and mining lease by KABIL in Africa highlights economic coordination

(iii) India's peacekeeping force in Liberia and other african nation highlights Africa's importance for India

(iv) Both countries are also looking avenues of 'cooperation' in energy sector especially renewable solar energy.

⇒ India ISA and one world one grid has key members of Africa.

(v) technological and medical cooperation (India's generic medicine) is also upholding both nation strategic interest.

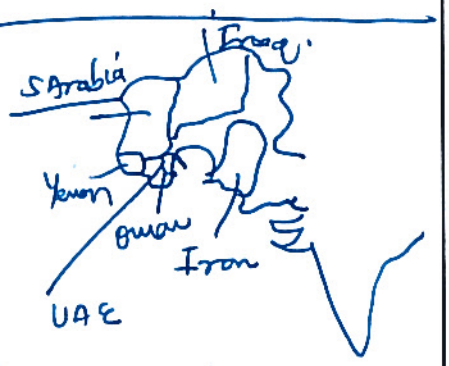
Thus, the engagement promotes India's leadership ~~in~~ in global south and create avenues of trade relations.

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

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

Indian diaspora which is 35 million plus around 1/4th - 1/3rd of which resides in west Asia



+ India & West Asia.

Indian diaspora shaping India's economic relation;

(I) They send remittances which has made India largest remittance receiver ($118Mn+)

(II) They invest in India in form of FDI.

⇒ UAE is 3rd largest trading partner of India

(III) They create demand for India's good in Gulf countries, which influences India's export.

(IV) They have played pivotal role in acceptance of UPI in UAE which has increased India's status at global level.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Diaspora : Role in people centric diplomacy

(i) Rising conflict in west Asia, had made region unstable but India's delynpenated policy is successful only due to people-centric diplomacy

(ii) People to people connect has increased 'cultural cohesiveness' between gulf countries and India.

Eg Muslim population in India and hoy pilgrimage

(iii) Track 1.5 and Track 2 diplomacy are successful because of Indian diaspora yaving great influence over country's economic and resource sector.

(iv) Successful operation like Operation Ajay and operation Kaveri was due to people centric diplomacy which helped in time of crisis.

Thus, people centric diplomacy has yade west Asia a close and reliable partner in Indo-Pacific region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

73rd and constitutional amendment Act, has envisioned under Art 243D a 33% reservation for EWRs which has enhanced their political representation.

EWRs: Barriers in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

(i) Concept of Pradhan Pati or proxy ruling by husband in name of women.

(ii) Non-seriousness of elected WRAs while listening to women (PRI) representatives.

(iii) Illiteracy among rural women lead to barriers in PRIs.

(iv) Patriarchal mindset of electors and colleagues which term them less wise.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced by EWRs in PRIs

① Lack of complete autonomy : Many rules in favour of women and stereotype against women EWRs hampers complete autonomy.

(ii) Infrastructural gaps : Not presence of women centric infrastructures due to patriarchal set up hampers their functioning.

(iii) Capability deprivation : Caste and gender based stratification leads to capability deprivation of EWRs in functioning.

(iv) Presence of Parallel Patriarchal body : Bodies like Khap Panchayats subjugate women because of orthodox mindset and hence hamper their performance.

(v) Lack of literacy and training, hampers quick decision making which make them dependant on others.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms needed to enable gender-inclusive grassroot governance;

(i) Removal by strict monitoring of Pradhan Pati concept and proxy rules

(ii) Development of gender inclusive infrastructure with basic facilities

(iii) Gender sensitization training among employees and awareness among people

(iv) Financial literacy promotion among EWRs and promoting functional literacy;

(v) Removing capability deprivation (Amartya Sen) and promoting women led governance.

Thus with these reforms, women and gender inclusive governance will add in Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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

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

France is a semi-presidential county while India is an parliamentary form of government, in which Prime Minister is real head and President is nominal head.

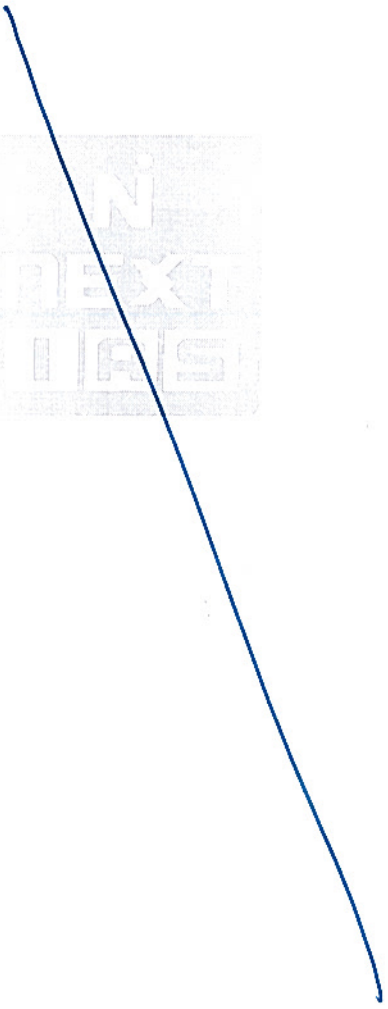
France	India
(i) President is elected by open election and hence is powerful.	(i) President though indirectly elected is head of state and hence powerful.
(ii) May ask PM for his view on different laws or may propose one	(ii) PM should disclose information about any upcoming legislation or policy decided by members.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(13) May not act on advice of PM and have discretion too.	(14) Must act on aid and advice of PM and Council of ministers and have little situation discretion.
(iv) May be in conflict as elected with PM	(iv) In proper coordination with PM.
(v) Removal mechanism are complex and very tough to remove.	(v) Removal mechanism is initiated by PM/Council of government or other with $\frac{2}{3}$rd of members vote required to impeach.
(vi) Seperate designation of work for President and he is not part of Parliament.	(vi) Part of Parliament under Art 79 and all executive decision are taken in his name.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, executive stability is assured by continuous interaction between Legislature and Prime Minister upholding constitutional supremacy and constitutional integrity



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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The judicial overreach in recent times was criticized by VP Dhankar as 'Judiciary acting as super Parliament' which often goes beyond concept of checks and balances.

Reasons behind Judiciary expanding role

(i) legislative vacuum when laws are absent for certain section, judiciary provides for it.
Eg Vishaka Guidelines which was later on formed as POSH Act.

(ii) Executive Gaps when executive fails to perform its function or is marred with charges, judiciary presents it role.
Eg SIT for black money accounts

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Or Recent SIT for SEBI on backdrop of Hidenburg report

(iii) Protection of fundamental right, often an when legislature or executive function violate fundamental right, judiciary comes for rescue.

Eg ADM Jabalpur case.

(iv) Promotion of constitutional supremacy and restricting authoritative regimes of government.

Eg Deletion of 99th Amendment as it was executive overreach

Impact on judicial separation between various organ;

Positives

① Promotes constitutional integrity and safeguards constitutional values.

② Fill the vacuum created by legislature or executive under Art. 142 (complete justice)

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(iii) Makes legislature and executive more responsible, responsive and accountable to citizen's aspiration.

Negative impacts

(i) Against 'seperation of power' which is basic structure doctrine.

(ii) Against constitutional mandate of law coming from legislature

(iii) No defined criteria of complete justice (Art. 142) which is often misused.

(iv) No accountability mechanism for court

Eg: NITI Aayog estimated 70000cr+ loss due to judicial pronouncements

Thus the balance between ~~triads~~ of democracy i.e legislature, executive and judiciary should be maintained with limiting works of each domain.

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

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

Election Commission of India (ECI) ^(Art 324) is the lighthouse and anchor of Indian electoral democracy on whom rest the citizens trust for democracy.

Credibility: Autonomy and neutrality of ECI

(i) Promotes unbiased calculation and reports and result.

(ii) Impartiality is assured with autonomy increasing citizens trust.

(iii) Objective decision making is assured with neutrality of any body including ECI

(iv) Upholds constitutional supremacy above any ideology, promoting democratic synergy between party and electors and voters.

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ECI; Facing credibility issues : Reasons

(i) Allegation of large number of voter registration in last moment which erodes trust.

(ii) Selection mechanism of ECI chairperson and members is disputed due to executive control.

Eg: Supreme Court in Anoop Baiwal case, suggested PM + CJI + LoP (LS)

(iii) Most of the ECI's & CEC and members are 'retired bureaucrats' making it alleged politically biased.

(iv) Continued allegation on EVM hacking and fake vote transfer have eroded trust from ECI

(v) Rise of money and muscle power and failure of ECI to control it has raised concerns.

Candidates must not write on this margin

ECI: Maintaining its credibility:

(i) Frequent press conference for clarification of any misinformation.

(ii) Sharing of voter roll with opposition party indicate trust.

(iii) Use of technology like CCTV cameras and promotion of electoral awareness increase credibility.

(iv) Timely updation on voter counting day in presence of party member promote transparency and trust.

(v) Use of SVEEP and ECINET like platform for making CEC and ECs accountable.

Thus, though disputed for being biased ECI has always promoted electoral democracy leading India's path to good governance.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Cooperative societies introduced in constitution by 97th CAmend-Act is an integral part of socio-economic development.

Governance challenges faced by MSCSs

(I) Heavy regulation and monitoring of working of MSCSs

(II) State to state variation of laws and rules lead to complexities.

(III) Operating challenges with multiple level clearence protocols hamper free functioning.

(IV) Stringent outdated laws with vague provisions create confusion.

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Autonomy challenges faced by MSCSs

(i) Compliance with stringent protocols.

(ii) State based local indemnities to be taken care of.

(iii) Multiple administrating body create hierarchial confusion.

(iv) MSCSs suffers from consensus building in functioning.

MSCs (Amendment Act 2023) seeks to correct it in following ways;

(i) Centralised system of application processing removing multiple clearances.

(ii) Uniform operating mechanism from any state reducing redundant laws.

(iii) Consolidation and refinement of old law with making it compatible with new age reforms.

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(iv) Detailed structure about hierarchical gradation of members.

(v) Grievance redressal mechanism incorporated

(vi) Feedback mechanism for improvement along with mandatory quality service to be provided.

Thus, MSCs (Amendment Act 2023) brought in new 'source of fuel' to fuel the growth engine of MSCSs contributing to PM's call of 'Reform Transform and Perform'

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

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

2019 amendment of RTI Act, degraded the position of 'Information commissions' and 'Chief Information commissioners' by making their salary to be decided by executive

Weak institutional independence: diluted RTI.

(i) Non-constitutional body have executive decide on appointment and removal.

(ii) Lack of security of tenure as it will be decided by executive

(iii) Politicisation of ICs and CICs may hamper institutional transparency. and hence RTI suffers

(iv) Vacancy in post of ICs (17/29) post vacant) has created institutional inefficiency.

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Autonomy and independence of ICs

(i) They are independent for giving information and resolving disputes arising out of non-disclosure of information.

(ii) Decides on what constitutes as personal information.

(iii) CIC party in selection making it more autonomous.

(iv) Inclusion of 'digital technology' and grievance redressal mechanism has increased autonomy of ICs.

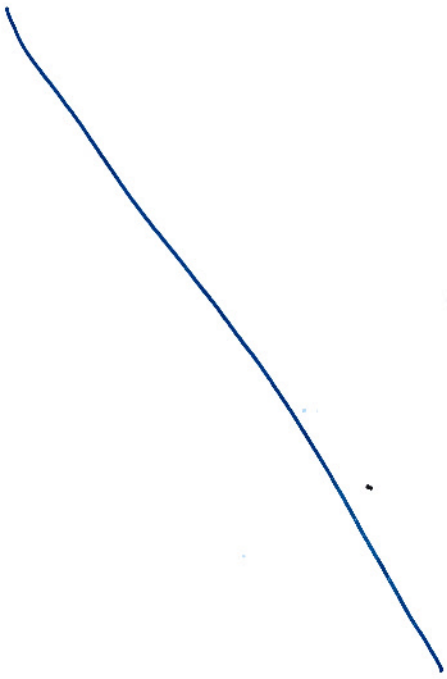
(v) Hierarchical 'accountability' to chief ICs make them function properly and in

Candidates must not write on this margin

responsive way.

(vi) They guide PIOs to act in more independent and transparent manner promoting transparency all round.

Thus for RTI to be an sensitive act, independence and autonomy of ICs are the 'greatest inputs' which shapes the illumination potential of RTIs.



Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

As lal Bhadur Shastri said,

"Civil services are steel frame of India on which the whole governance rest."

Thus, neutrality and effiency become 'sin-qua-non' for civil servant.

Issues responsible for Perception

(i) Lack of transparency in functioning of civil servant; no clear guidelines commanding their task.

(ii) Apathy against public and bureaucratic red tapism leads to perception of rigid.

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(ii) Alignment with one "political ideology" instead of being neutral leads to politicisation

⇨ Sanbal STO remarks on Holi and EID

(iv) Inclination of personal interest over public interest, showcase non-resp more rigid behaviour

(v) Lack of accountability mechanism, lack of grievance redressal mechanism and feedback mechanism, operationalise rigidity and unfortunity

(vi) Lack of citizen centric governance and no tolerance for other views too fuel this rigidity.

Corrective measures include — (i) Digitisation of working of civil servants.

(ii) Responsive RTI mechanism

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Sensitivity Training for civil servants e.g. iGOT Karmyogi under Mission Karmyogi

(iv) Updated citizen charter, and grievance redressal mechanism for better resolution of dispute.

(v) Incentivisation of compassion and codes of ethics among public servant.

(vi) Role modelling of civil servants and performance based promotion.

Thus for Viksit Bharat to be all encompassing civil servant should move from 'rule driven' to role driven governance framework.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

India's rank on human development index is 130/193 in 2025 which is very critical and at lower end.

Cause of concern because we are growing at an average of 7% per annum but then also human development parameter remains dodging badly.

Structural issues inhibiting inclusive human development;

① 'Leakages in service delivery', as highlighted by ICRIER in PDS leakage was 26%.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Welfare and freebies based model of development rather than empowerment based model

(iii) Capability deprivation due to social rigidities and lack of avenues of social justice and mobility

(iv) less investment on human development parameter.

Eg National health policy envisioned 2.5% of GDP on health by 2025 but it is only 1.96% (FY 2025-26)

(v) Appropriation of profit by big capitalists and less social contribution

Eg K shaped growth of India.

(vi) Informal labour force is more vulnerable to shocks created by global uncertainties

Candidates must not write on this margin

To resolve this following things should be done;

(i) Extension of social security for informal labour force

(ii) Increase in CSR activities by private sector. ⇒ currently only ~2%.

(iii) Development of social infrastructure like hospital and schools.

⇒ Still India have 1 nurse/610 people which is less than WHO norm

(iv) Capability enhancement and empowerment based schemes like Nano Drone Didi scheme

Thus with this all measure governance aligns with PM's call of 'Pro People Good governance.'

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The Kazan declaration of BRICS comes with expansion of member countries with applauds for India's Digital public infrastructure and UPI.

Methods to leverage the BRICS plus for Global south;

(I) Dedollarisation and reduction of dependence on global North by introducing alternatives like UPI for local currency trade.

(II) Funding activities for climate sensitive members like Indonesia with focus on renewable shift.

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(iii) Providing avenues of human resource development of member countries with initiatives like "BODHI in Bhutan"

(iv) Asking for unified reform in multilateral institution like UN, as S. Jaishankar said,

"We all need a strong UN, but a strong UN needs a fair UN."

(v) Exploiting the rich cultural connection for promotion of trade and Indo-pacific security

(vi) Raising global concern on climate change as Global south is most vulnerable to it and become climate leader.

⇒ Use of International Solar Alliance to connect countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(vii) Providing development based alternative to countries against 'chunks' cheque book and debt trap diplomacy.

⇒ Supplying of Brahmos to Indonesia.

Thus with people to people connect India can leverage the expansion much needed in institution like BRICS ~~for~~ BRICS plus for economic as well as strategic promotion of global South interest.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

ASEAN is group of South East nation which is a growing link for India's vision of free and secure Indo-Pacific.

India's engagement : Economic diplomacy.

① Free trade agreement with ASEAN promotes greater market linkage for countries with India

(ii) Formation of satellite diplomacy and using defence ties by selling of Brahmos to Phillipins and Indonesia is next step.

(iii) Strategic partnership with countries like Malaysia promotes better trade relation shaping diplomacy.

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Act East Policy : Regional Balancing.

① PM Modi clearly defined the balance by saying 'Act east and link west' which highlight the balancing of Indo Pacific interest.

② promotion of 'cultural ties' and 'elder brother attitude' for shaping free and open and secure Indo – Pacific.

③ Development based diplomacy backed with regional level balance making India as leader is one of India's engagement.

Eg ASEAN +10 in which India Participate always.

④ The connection of ASEAN and Indo Pacific security is very much interconnected as

Candidates must not write on this margin

golden triangle is part of ASEAN which may disrupt security of Indo pacific

(v) The India's vision of SAGAR to MAHASAGAR (Mutual & Holistic Security and Growth) of all in the region, is based on bedrock of regional balance with ASEAN.

Thus, we should focus on track 1.5 and Track 3 diplomacy promoting diaspora and people to people linkage for true realisation of Act East Policy as regional balance and economic diplomacy.

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।