NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: Pankaj Soni Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : .... Start Time 5:00pm End Time 8:00pm

Date of Examination: 06/07/2025 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 ....
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2	2 ....
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3	3 ....
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MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

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Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian Constitution typically a People's Constitution which represents all the Section's of Society Specially the women.

Founding mothers in Constituent Assembly

- Ammu Swaminathan
- Sarojani Naidu
- Sucheta Kripalani
- Usha Hansrajmehta
- Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Impact of founding mother's on India's Constitution

- Article 14, 15, 16 provided Equality with Affirmative discrimination
- Article 326 provided universal Adult Suffrage
- Article 39, 40, 41 & 42 provided Social Justice for Women
- Active political voice for Women's perspective which shaped future discourse

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future Discourse shaped by founding mother's feminist perspective

→ Reform in civil laws such as Hindu code Bills, Triple Talaq Bill, Special marriage Act, That provided right to marry, Divorse, property rights etc.

→ Increased political voice in parliament & legislature 14% women MP in parliament in 8th Lok Sabha. passage of women Reservation Bill (106th CAA)

→ Increased Economic Empowerment by Equal pay laws, maternity benefit, POSH Act etc.

→ Resolving Intersectionalities issue of women and LGBTQ+ in forms of curbing manual scavenging, Discrimination based on gender (NALSA Judgement & Navtej Singh Johar Case)

All these principle make Indian Journey towards women led Development.

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

Candidates m… write on this…

Privalege motion is a motion used by MP's in Indian parliament against any mp or minister for Breach of parliamentary Privilage.

Parliamentary Privilage
→ Provided in Article 105 of Indian Constitution
→ Privilages & Immunities for freedom & Speech in parliament
→ Not codified till date

Privilage motion passed by house in following circumstances

- → Breach of Privilage lead to Disrespect of parliament & nation (eg) Subraymanyam Swami case
- → grave misconduct and criminal activities (eg) Indira Gandhi case after Shah Commission report

Process of Examination with Parliamentary Privilege motion :-

① Chairman of house refer matter to privilege committee

↓

② Privilege committee Examines the matter with supporting evidences

↓

③ Prepare Report and Submit to chair-person / speaker of house

↓

④ It then laid on floor of house for approval.

↓

⑤ If approved, then recommendated panel action taken against such member.

Issues of Parliamentary Privilege motion

- → Politicisation of process usually initiated against opposition mp's
- → Disrupt proceedings of normal house
- → Conflict with Ethics Committee
  - Eg mohua-mitra case

Therefore it is responsibility of chairperson of house that such motion follows the Due process.

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 adopted British Parliamentary System of Democracy due to its familiarity with the system. But both have some significant differences in their functioning.

Comparision of Power of head of state of India & UK

India	UK
Powers provided in Indian Constitution & well codified	Powers governed through Magna-Carta of 17th Century & not well codified.
President has power under Article 352, 356 kind of Extraordinary lead to wide powers	No such provision is Exist.
Indian President has ordinance making powers, appointments of Judges etc	No such powers Exists in UK's head of State

Indian president has power to assent bill and having suspensive veto, pocket veto	UK head of State here to assent bills and do not enjoy any veto
Act on advise of PM.	follow the advise of council of ministers

How their roles reflect the Constitutional principles of their respective systems

→ Hereditary v/s Elected Head of State shows India follows Republic model while UK has Monarchy based democracy.

→ Constitutional Foundation v/s Curb on Royal Discreation :- Indian president is result of Constitution Roles & responsibilities but UK's model is evolved through people's struggle against monarch's discreationally powers.

Both the nations provides unique nature of Democratic functioning but UK yet to comes out of its deeprooted tradition

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

According to former CJI D.Y. Chandrachud "Dissent is the safety valve of democracy" and Leader of the opposition is key to its functioning.

Leader of opposition in lok sabha
- → Statutory Position
- → Rank Equals to cabinet minister
- → As per Law have 10% of seats in Lok Sabha and 2nd highest in numbers.

Role of Leader of opposition

- ① Active voice against government inefficiency & mis-governence (Eg) unemployment & poverty
- ② Part of key appointment Committee Such as CBI, ECI, CVC, Lokpal that Ensure integrity in functioning of government.

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→ ③ Provide alternative government option, In event of fall of Existing government "Shadow Cabinet"

→ ④ Public Engagement & education through media.

measures to Enhance the effectiveness

→ Providing Constitutional mandate with active support staff like ministers

→ clause to have Leader of opposition even when no opposition party is able to secure 10% seats. In 16th & 17th Lok-sabha India not have leader of opposition

→ Responsible & Critical criticism to government

Challenges
→ Political priority comes before genuine criticism
↳ Executive sideline opposition but having majority in key Committees

Therefore a healthy opposition pave way for substantial democracy.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Article 30 of Indian constitution provided fundamental right to establish minority educational institution based on religion & language

Constitutional provision related to minority Educational institution

→ Article 30 provided for minority educational institution

→ Article 31(a) provided fair compensation to minority Educational institution in case of state acquisition.

Judicial pronouncements shaped the balance between right to equality & the right to preserve minority identity:-

① Azeez Basha case SC provided that statutory founded Institution not enjoy right of minority institution.

(Eg) AMU

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② Mother Provincial Case :- Allowed State intervention in minority Educational institution lead to quality and Equality in Administration

③ Aligarh Muslim University Case of 2024 SC in 4:3 verdict provided guideline/ framework for consideration of minority Educational institution:-

- → over-ruled the Azeez Basha case
- → for MEI, Court need to look into foundational aspect, Administration Aspect and motives of the institution
- ↳ It allowed Institution having people from various religious background in Educational institution and still be a minority institution

With all these framework SC, balanced the right of equality & right to preserve minority identity to protect Constitutional morality of India.

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 Entrepreneurship refer to Enterprise skills and functioning of Social groups like NGO, CSO and SHG's.

India as a global hub

→ Indian Constitution provide fundamental right of association under Article 19

→ Statutory safeguards under Socities Act, Companies Act etc.

→ Prevelance of Socio-Economic-Political issues for working of these groups.

Social Enterprise Effectively Complement the State in achiving Inclusive development

① Work in grass root by supporting government policies. (eg) Akshya patra mid day meal

② Effective policy support to government by Expertise (eg) Pratham ASER Report

③ People's involvement in eradicating Poverty & Social issue like health
Eg Kudumbashree SHG work in women Empowerment & Poverty eradication

④ Complement gorement funding
Eg Tata Trust NGO supported Swachh-Bharat mission

But these Entities also face some criticism

(i) working against National Interest
Eg Amnesty International licence hold

(ii) These Entities lacks Accountability & Compliance Eg As per CBI only 10% NGO files their Returns

(iii) Protesting against developmental Programe. As per IB NGO working impacted 2-3% of India's GDP

Way Forward
→ Implementing Vijay Kumar Committee Recomendation for Light touch Regulation and Entities working in Legal-Constitutional framework
→ Deligation of Powers to State gorement (ARC-II).

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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

Self-Help-Group(SHG) are organisation of people from similar Socio-Economic background. that Comes together to Solve Common problems like Poverty, Health issue, Social change. etc.

Impact of SHG - Bank linkage Programme on Rural livelihood & multidimension Poverty :-

→ Provide Employement & livelihood opportunity (eg) Kumbashree in kerela.

→ Promote financial Inclusion (eg) Bank Sakhi.

→ Skill Enhancement by Community Programe and vocational avenues (eg) Rani mistri in Jharkhand.

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→ Active voice of community and women Empowerement (eg) SEWA working for women in internal sector.

→ Provide financial and social security through community programme (eg) microfinance & micro insurance Access to SHG's.

But SHG - Bank linkages faces with some challenges

→ ① Regional Disparity majority working in South & west india

→ ② Political interference in SHG's working limit there performance

→ ③ Caste Discrimination and power balance also present in SHG's

→ ④ lack of professionalism leading to NPA's and fraud.

Way forward → Training to SHG group in financial management & management of working

→ funding from public - private partnership

With these SHG can become NHG (National Help group as said by pm modi-

Candidates must write on this ma

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

Article 51A(g) provided fundamental Duty on citizen to protect & improve the natural environment. In this context citizen led environmental movement key to ecological preservation.

Effective tool of ecological preservation

① protected forest degradation in fragile area (eg) Chipko andolan

② protested against large scale displacement of Tribal population through active working in civil society movements (eg) Odisha POSCO steel plant issue

③ Judicial route has been taken by citizens for protecting Environment & Ecology.

a) MC mehta case → Clean Environment become Right under Article 21

b) TN Godavarman case → Ecosensitive zone near forest

c) Ranjit singh case → climate change adverse Effect become part of Article 14 & 21.

But these movement have some issues :-

① Some time these movement goes against legitimate state interest (eg) Narmada Bachao Aandolan

② NGO's like Greenpeace have negative impact on India's Developmental projects.

③ without state support these movement not last long.

wayforward :-

- Environmental Education to citizens
- working of Environmental NGO's should be in Legal framework
- Balancing Environmental & Economic goal of Nation.

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

In G20 Summit in India, Data & Digital for Development become a new frontier for cooperation at global level.

Digital governance Emerging frontier of global Agenda Due to

→ Source of Conflict & Cooperation eg AI Governance

→ Achiving SDG Goals like→ No Poverty (SDG 1) Good Health (SDG 3)

→ Emerging threat of Tech feudalism & Tech-Capitalism. (Big Tech hold the control)

Opportunity for india to ~~Seek~~ Lead

→ India's Expertise in Digital public Infrastructure like Aadhar, UPI

→ Demography (68% in Youth age) provide backbone for Digital Revolution.

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→ India's Leadership in AI Governance

Eg GAPI Summit

→ Cooperation with leading nations like USA (ICET)

→ India's Example in Digital Transformation, financial Inclusion, Internet penetration set Examples for global South & North

Eg france collaborated with india for UPI

Challenges to India's Leadership

→ The global Tech race is showing Trends of Bi-polar World. USA v/s china

→ In emerging Tech like AI india's progress is below par to its rivals like china & USA

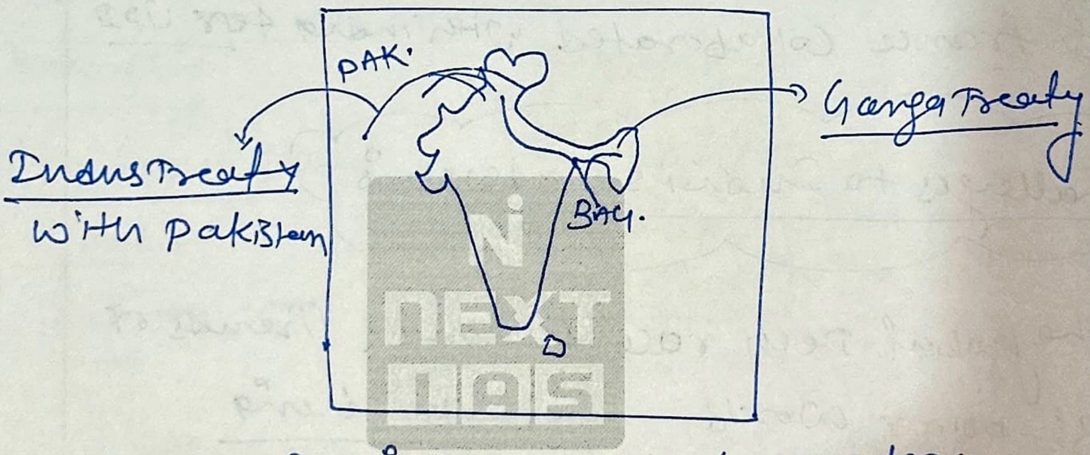
→ Issue of Digital gap, Digital illiteracy & Investment deficit reduce India's potential.

for this india need to focus on 5I's as framed by pm modi " Intent, Innovation, Infrastructure, Investment, Information.

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

Recently India criticised the Judgement of Parmanent Court of Arbitration in relation to Indus water Treaty with Pakistan.



India's Transboundary water Sharing with Pakistan & Bangladesh.

Water Sharing Challenge with pakistan :-

① Indus treaty provided Disproportionate share to pakistan (More than 80% water to pak.)

② pakistan's Strategy/policy against india Intra-project on Indus rivers (eg Ratle- Kishanganga Hydro power)

③ Pakistan Transborder Terrorism on one hand & humanitarian concern on other hand challenge ~~&~~ India's stance on Treaty.

Water Sharing challenge with Bangladesh :-

① more than 50 Transboundary Rivers

② Issue on Teesta River Sharing and arrival of china in region.

③ political disagreement on River water sharing Data (Eg) Recent flood in Bangladesh.

④ Ganga Treaty Expiring in 2026 & uncertainity on future of it.

Way forward → for Indus Treaty, India initiated process for Renegotiation

→ Incorporating challenges of 21st Century like global warming & water crisis.

→ India uphold principle of Helsinki norms.

Rivers are the shared heritage of our existence & they should become String that unite but not divide.

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11. विपक्ष के राज्य में राज्यपालों की भूमिका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में विवाद का कारण बनी है। राज्यपालों के अधिकारों के अतिक्रमण से राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ता है? ऐसी विवादों को कम करने के लिए क्या सुरक्षा उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Governors are Constitutional head of a State under Article 153 of Constitution and work as a linking pin between Center & State.

Purpose of Post of Governers

→ Center's Representative at state

→ uphold Constitutionalism in State functioning

→ Special responsibilities for Some area (Eg) North-east, marathwada Etc.

Gupernatorial overreach of governer Challange the position of State governments

→ Governer action limit State governments action in state (Eg) In Punjab governer not signing the bills of State legislature & SC needs to intervene

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→ Govemers delays the appointments in crucial institutions (eg) Governer not appointing VC in universities

→ openly criticise the action of State-government (eg) in West Bengal governer criticise state government functioning in RG kar Rape case

→ open Center-State tussel reduce the people's trust in goverments (eg) TN governer changing speech in legislature

→ misusing constitutional provisions for political gains/ purpose (eg) Recent SC guideline to Tamilnadu governer w.r.t. Presedential referal of Bills

However Governer post in Constitution has some significant purpose

→ Constitutional functioning of State govt

→ Special powers under Article 352, 356, & 365

→ provide continuity in governence.

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Candidates write on thi

Safeguards to mitigate such conflict

- Recommendation of punchi commission & Sarkaria commission needs to be implemented.
  - Constitutional provision for mandatory consultation with chief minister for appointment of governor
  - Reducing Discreationary powers to hung assembly cases
  - Governor should be from outside of state and active politics
- 2nd ARC Recommendation for functioning of Governor should be in limits of constitutional provisions
- The recent supream court Judgement in TamilNadu case for signing the bills of state governments needs to be adhered.

In S.R. Bommai case Supreme court made federalism as Basic feature of the constitution So above safeguards needs to be implemented.

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12. भारत के संवैधानिक सफर में मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता हुआ संबंध एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधन आवश्यक होते रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolving relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy has been a dynamic feature of India's constitutional journey, often necessitating judicial interventions and constitutional amendments. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

fundamental Rights under Part III and Directive principles of State policy (DPSP) under Part IV of Indian constitution is badrock of india's democracy & welfare State

fundamental Right	DPSP's
→ legally enforceable	→ NOT legally enforceable
→ for individual liberty, freedom & growth	→ for establishing a liberal-social State in India
→ Right of Equality, Right to life	→ Responsibility on state to provide (Eg) Reducing inequalities, concentration of wealth

Evolving Relationship

(I) In initial phase FR > DPSP But parliament can amend the FR for DPSP. (Eg) 1st constitutional Amendmend

Candidates write on thi

(II) Later Supream court in Landmark Sankari Prasad Case categorically said that FR Can't be amend and FR has Superior value then DPSP's

(III) This lead to 24th & 25th Constitutional amendmend Act which made State has Power to amend FR under Article 13 and 368 and Can implement DPSP's

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(IV) In Landmark Case of Keshvananda Bharti case SC frized the doctrine of Basic feature which balanced the Power of Parliament in amending the Constitution and Sacrosent feature of fundamental right.

(V) Then in later minerva mills case, SC Said the Harmonious relationship between FR & DPSP is Basic feature of the Constitution.

Need of Harmonious Relation Between FR & DPSP

- To Become welferistic state (eg) Nationalisation of Bank, Land Ceiling
- Prevent inequalities in society
- Affirmation action for Women, child, old age etc.
- To Have a liberal & Egalitarian State (eg) UCC under Article 44.

Current Standing of Law

- fundamental Rights are Superior then DPSP Except Article 39(b) & (c).
- further Article 31(a), (b) also limit FR subject to Basic Structure of the Constitution

It is rightly said by former CJI Justice DY Chandracud that indian Constitution is transformative in the nature and it evolve as per the need and circumstances. Same is also true with FR & DPSP's Dynamic Relationship.

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

According to S R Bommai Jusgement, SC refered federalism as a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.

Feature of federalism in India
- Constitutional Arrangement of two tier gorernment
- Schedule 7 provide for seperate list of subjets.
- Independent Judiciary for Resolution of Conflict

Cooperative federalism Due to
- overall development of Nation
- cooperation schemes like PMAway, PMJAY etc
- Center's role in protecting state under Article 355

But political Consideration. Leading to Confrontation
- Over financial Devolution South v/s North 15th FC Report
- Changing political ideology
  - (Eg) NEP not implemented by West Bengal, Punjab
- use of central Authorities in State like CBI, ED, NIA etc

Role of constitutional institution

→ Provide platform for center and state for discussion, Deliberation and Debate (Eg) Inter state council under Article 263.

→ for financial Balance the institution of finance commission (Article 280) act as a Balancing wheel of fiscal federalism.

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→ for Indirect Tax matters, The GST council under Article 279(A) provide framework for Cooperative federalism.

→ Independent institution like Supreme Court, CAG and ECI uphold the principles of integrity & independence

Role of Extra Constitutional Institution

→ Zonal council act as a platform for regional Dispute settlement and growth of the Region.

→ NITI Aayog act as a State's friend at center where center and state work on common problems to Transform the nation.

→ Special purpose Institutions like Smart city corporation, Swach-Bharat Abhiyan and other such Joint Programme reduce political confrontation.

But still there are some issue

- → Dominance of Centre at GST council and NITI aayog limit cooperation
- → Independence of finance commission, ECI & CAG are in question
- → use of ED, CBI, NIA by ~~st~~ center as proxy
- → political consideration comes before national consideration for many parties lead to confrontation.

In this context Indian Constitution act as a light house for cooperation for both Centre & State to become a developed nation by 2047

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14. भारत में बढ़ते हुए न्यायिक हिरासत में बंद बंदियों की संख्या आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रणालीगत और प्रक्रियात्मक खामियों को दर्शाती है। हाल के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के संदर्भ में इस समस्या की मूल चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इसके समाधान के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण सुझाइए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The growing number of undertrial prisoners in India reflects both systemic and procedural lapses within the criminal justice system. In light of recent Supreme Court directions, discuss the underlying challenges and suggest a multi-pronged approach to address this crisis.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According Prision Statistics of India report more then 75% of prisoners in India's Jail are undertrial. This shows the both Systemic & Procedural Lapses in Criminal Justice System (CJS).

CJS Lapses

- Systemic Lapses
  - over representation of marginalised / Backward Community
  - Archic Laws (Eg) Prision Act, Police Act
  - focus on Retribution Rather then reformation
  - Low Judges strength 21/million (UN Recommendation 50/million)
- Procedural Lapses
  - Lack of Bail Laws
  - Culture of Adjornment
  - Delay in investigation by police
  - Lack of Speedy Resolution mechanism like medeation, Adjudication, Gram panchayat

Other challenges

- Stergent Bail condition (Eg) vishnu Tiwari case
- Lack of SMART policing, No use of Technology for early resolution
- misuse of Laws (Eg) Dowary Act, IT Act etc. leading to imprisionment

Supreme court Direction:

- In Hushinara Khatoon Case SC said Speedy trial is part of Right to life under Article 21.
- In Surendra Antil Case SC provided that india need to have a Seperate Bail Law
- In Sukanya Shanta Case SC, said India's prison Mannual needs to be revised as per the modern lines and reduce the overburdening of Jails (currently occupancy is 125%)

multi protonged Approach to address this crisis :-

① Reform in criminal justice system, such as repealing Archic laws. In this regard BNS, BNSS, BSA is a good step.

② A Separate Bail laws on line of UK for speedy Bails. "Bail is Rule & Jail is Exception"

③ modernising the policing system for Better Investigation. Use of AI, Big Data like tech in policing

④ All india Judicial Services for appointment of Judges. so that Quality of Justice System can be ensured.

⑤ Reformative justice and punishments like community service for petty crime.

All this lead to Speedy justice delivery in ~~and~~ criminal justice system

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

Rajya Sabha (upper house) in Indian parliament. reflect State's representation in parliamentary functioning.

Indian Rajya Sabha
- → proportionate representation of State
- → Equal powers in ordinary legislations and Constitutional Amendment
- → permanent Body provide continuity to government functioning.

Rajya Sabha as Reviewing Chamber

- → Critical opinion to Loksabha's Laws with Debate, Discussion and Deliberation
- → having subject experts in areas of Law, Sports, management, public service
- → State's Active voice in parliament Eg views on farm Laws

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→ In constitutional Amendments, Rajya sabha limits the ruling government powers.

→ In Committees of parliament provide apolitical inputs to executive.

→ Special powers in hand of Rajyasabha such as:
  - → All india service creation
  - → Legislation in state list
  - → Continuation of Emergency under article 362.

But it also criticise as rival to lower house

→ When ruling government not enjoy majority in Rajya Sabha, it become a opposition to Lok sabha.

→ In interstate matters, Rajya sabha oppose the central government like imposition of president Rule under Article 365.

Yes Rajya Sabha Continues to fulfill this vision in contemporary India

- → Act as a Second chamber and not Secondary chamber
- → Cooperative federalism in India
- → Ensure unity and integrity in parliamentry functioning

Reform in it's functioning

- ↳ Providing equal seats to states as per USA Senate (2nd ARC)
- → Committee for declaring any bill as money Bill.
- → parliamentry support services to Rajya Sabha mp for greater participation in parliament.

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16. अच्छी तरह से संचालित सरकारी पहल तब भी विफल हो जाती हैं जब उनके संचालन और रखरखाव को कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। भारत में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के संदर्भ में, सामूहिक प्रयास और समुदाय की सहभागिता इसकी दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Well-executed government initiatives often fail if operations and maintenance are not integral to the programme design. In the context of the Swachh Bharat Mission in India, discuss how collective action and community ownership can ensure its long-term sustainability.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently Swachh Bharat mission Completed 10 years of its implementation. Which Lead to Improvement in Sanitation & Health in India.

SBM Achivements
- more than 6 Lakh village become defacation free
- Improvement in IMR (Nature Journal)
- Reduced Health releted Disease
- Women empowerment in rural India.

How SBM Provided operation & maintenence
- Provided ODF Tags to villages.
- Ensuring the functionality of Toilets by ODF1, ODF2, ODF3 Status.
- Gram sabha at the core of the implementation

Collective action and Community ownership Ensuring long term Sustainability

- Behavioral change of millions needs collective Action and Community participation
- SBM, a grassroot model of programme implementation engages gram Sabha and every household
- Auditing mechanism with Civil Society help in early actions and managing divergence

Long term Sustainability in term of

- Functional house toilet & community toilet
- Each individual is owner of its own Asset
- Attitudinal change in masses.

Learning from SBM

- political Support (PM himself became Icon of movement)
- public funding for public provision for private goods
- public - private partnership like TATA Trust Supported SBM initiative
- People's participation.

The success of SBM is also taken by Nigeria as a best practice in Sanitation and health.

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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

Supreme court in Subramaniam Balaji case said welfare measures provided by political parties are not violation of constitution but it should be rational.

This bring the debate over freebies and welfare measures

Freebies	welfare measure
→ Irrational and political in nature	→ As per constitutional mandate of Directive principles of state policy
→ without any sound fiscal prudence	→ Having fiscal prudence and follow Discipline
→ motive is to lure votes in election	→ Apolitical in nature
→ not following guidelines of election commission of india	→ For overall development of nation
(eg) free Bus rides, power	(eg) PMUjwala Scheme

Impact of freebies on governance

On polity → Against free and fair election under Article 14 & 324
- → Give Ruling party upper edge in election
- → freebies competition between parties.

On fiscal → Sub-national bankruptcy
- → leading to huge Deficit (Eg) Punjab, Rajasthan
- → low Capital Expenditure

On environment → over Exploitation of water (Eg) Punjab water crisis
- → free power reduce Judicious use of resources

On society → culture of freerider
- → middle class Taxpayer oppose such move
- → moral Hazard to Efficiency & Effectiveness.

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Wayforward

- → Political parties follow the Election Commission of India guidelines
    - → Social measure within the Scope of DPSP's
    - → financial Backing should be provided for such policies
    - → manifeto needs to be submitted in ECI
- → Implementation of fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary management code in its true spirit to reduce fiscal deficit.
- → focus on Capital infrastructure creation over Revenue deficit.
- → In this regards NITI Aayog fiscal Health index of States is good Step to provide data led policy making.

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

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

Anusandhan National Research foundation (ANRF) is part of New education Policy 2020 to make india a knowledge Super Power.

Structural Barriers to robust research environment

→ multiple institution working in Research ecosystem (Eg) SERB, ICMR, ICAR, CSIR etc

→ ~~take~~ Lack of Academia - Research - industry linkages leading to Lack of integration and Break through Research

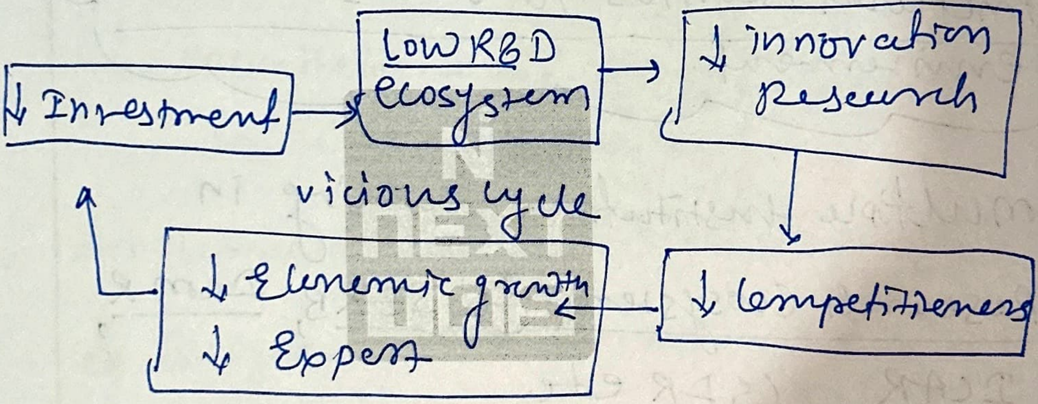
→ very low R&D Budget 0.7% of GDP (China 2.1%, USA 2.5%, South Korea 4%)

→ Private Spending of R&D is below 40%.

Candidates must write on this ma

→ Lack of any continious policy and Spending plan leading to Aid based R&D ecosystem in india.

→ Lack of human capital in Research ecosystem such as ~~Sci~~ scholars, Scientist etc



Anusandhan National Research Foundation

- → Highest political Head is Head of the body (PM)
- → merger of Different institution
- → Huge funding Support ₹50000 cr. in 5 years
- → public - private partnership
- → Research in key areas of national progress.

ANRF seek to address these Challeges

→ linkage of Accedmia - Research - Industry

→ Reduce Duplication of Efforts and economies of Scale

→ long term planning in council

→ ~~One~~ One the lines of USA's National Science foundation

→ Integration of various ministry

ANRF has ability to provide Solution of 21st Century Problems like climate change, water crisis and unequal growth.

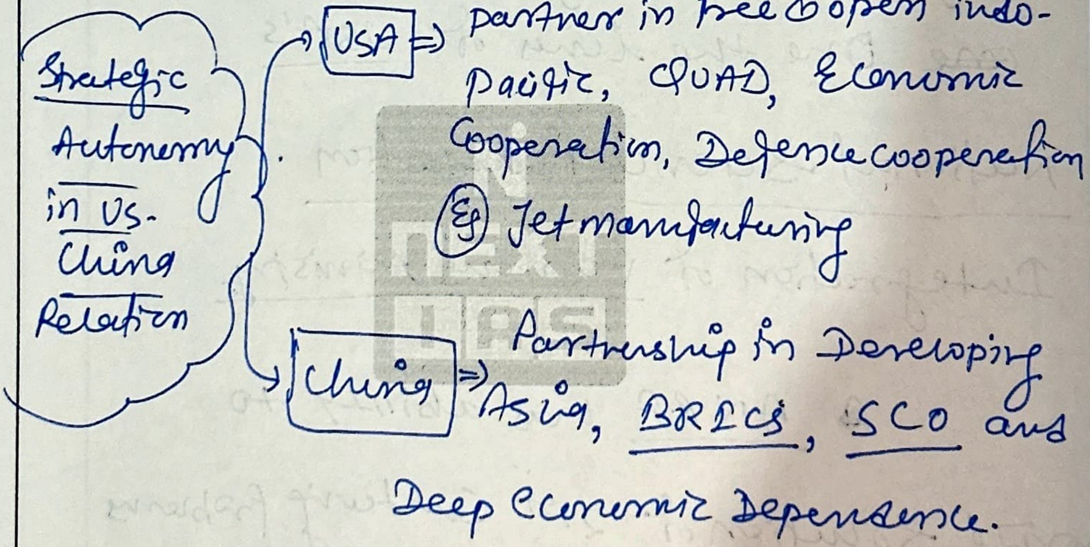
Candidates must write on this ma

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

India's Strategic autonomy is an exercise of forging convergence and managing divergence to uphold its national interest.



Strategic Autonomy in US-China Relation

USA ⇒ partner in free & open indo-pacific, QUAD, Economic Cooperation, Defence cooperation (Eg) Jet manufacturing

China ⇒ Partnership in Developing Asia, BRICS, SCO and Deep Economic Dependence.

Potential challenges in navigating Relation with USA & China :-

① maintaining Strategic Balance towards India's National Interest (Eg) India's not part of any formal alliance.

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② India's Distance itself from Pro west or anti west narrative. Balancing BRICS partnership with QUAD & I2U2

③ Deep Dependence of china on input and on USA for Export limit India's Strategic autonomy to protect domestic interest. (Eg) India not able to open its farm market for both china - USA.

④ USA's uncertainities and complex stance on tibet challenge India's one china position.

Opportunity for India

(i) Economic integration with china+1, De risking strategies but USA's Investment. (Eg) Apple manufacturing in india

(ii) India can become a swing state and use its position at global stage to shape rules. (Eg) partnership with china at WTO reform.

(iii) Become a Leader of global South & become a bridge power (Southwestern power) Connecting various poles

India's Strategy to Navigate from this renewed US-China rivalry.

→ Pragmatic & Issue based collaboration to protect national interest. (eg) partnership with USA in Trade war for favorable Tariff regime

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→ Protecting Rule based order by reforming multilateral Institution (eg) WTO, IMF, WB Reform for future needs

→ Internal & External Balancing in domain of Trade, defence capabilities and Technological Advancement.

The current USA-China rivalry opens the gates of opportunities & challenges. In this regards India should collaborate with like minded nations for shared prosperity.

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

Recently India hosted high level committee meet on IMEC for its implementation. IMEC Become a key corner stone of its Connectivity diplomacy due to its following benefits :-

IMEC

- → Connecting india to Europe through middle east.
- → Alternative to Redsea and suez Cannal route
- → Alternative to China's BRI initiative
- → Reduce logistics cost due to faster & Efficient model.
- → partnering with like ~~mided~~ minded nations like Israel, UAE, USA, france, Germany Etc.)

Strategic Relevence of IMEC vis-a-vis China's BRI

- → IMEC is a Transparent model of

Connectivity initiative where funding is provided by PGII and BBW initiative of USA & Europe.

→ Where as China's BRI here opeque funding leading to Debt Trap.
(Eg) Srilanka Hambantota port.

→ IMEC provide Real Benefits to partner nation with employment generation, Technology Transfer and helping global community.

→ Where as BRI adopted model of Project Export with no domestic employment generation & benefit to partner nation (Eg) CPEC & Gwadar port in pakistan

→ IMEC has Strategic vision of connecting the world where as BRI has vision to encircle the China's Adversary like String of pearls.

But IMEC faces some challenges vis-a-vis China's BRI

→ Still IMEC is on papers and BRI is on Reality.

→ BRI has a strong funding mechanism in comparision to IMEC.

→ IMEC facing implementation challenge due to poly centric crisis in west Asia.

⑨ Israel v/s Iran

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Way forward

→ complementing IMEC with other initiative like INSTC

→ Speedy Implementation & Execution with more Partners like Saudi-Arabia, Jordan.

→ IMEC needs to seen "not against anything" as said by PM at G20.

In todays complex Geopoliticals world, the region which is more connected will be benefited so IMEC is key to india's Development trajectory.