NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502

Name of Candidate: Haresh Sodha Mobile N[redacted]

Roll No. : MT25 FLTRA012 Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 02/08/25 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, 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, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. समाजवादी आदर्श और पंथनिरपेक्षता भारत में मूल संरचना के सिद्धांत की मुख्य विशेषताएँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार न्यायिक निर्णयों ने इन सिद्धांतों को संवैधानिक पहचान की आधारशिला के रूप में स्थापित किया है।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Socialistic ideals and secularism are core features of the Basic Structure doctrine in India. In this context, discuss how judicial decisions have cemented these principles as the cornerstone of constitutional identity.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently, divisional bench of SC led by CJI quashed plea challenging addition of secularism and socialism in Preamble by 42nd CAA.

Socialism cemented through judicial decision making

(1) Supreme Court in SR Bommai case highlighted socialism as part of Basic Structure Doctrine.

(2) In Mohini Jain case on right to education, SC held that as a socialist country, we are responsible towards it

(3) SC in recent case also pointed out that Indian socialism is not socialism in rigid sense but a model of democratic socialism

(4) CJI stated that Indian socialism

Candidates must not write on this margin

call for equal opportunity and equitable distribution of resources.

Secularism cemented by judicial decisions

1. **Shah Bano Case**: SC ensured that no rigid glass seperation and 'principled distance' principle ensured.
2. **Sirur Mutt case**: SC gave 'doctrine of essentiality' to ensure that religious precepts as per constitutional morality.
3. SC in beef ban case also stated that state has no business in interfering in people's kitchen.
4. Recent Aligarh Muslim University case also highlighted limited role of state in religious administration.

Thus, socialism and secularism are core pillars of our vibrant democracy as per CJI BR Gavai.

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2. "चुनावी कदाचार के उभरते रूपों से निपटने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के अंतर्गत 'भ्रष्ट आचरण' के दायरे का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"There is a need to expand the scope of 'corrupt practices' under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to address emerging forms of electoral malpractices." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent ADR report highlighting 100 crore ₹ per constituency being used in elections of 2024 highlighted need to reform RPA, 1951.

Need to expand scope of corrupt practises u/s 123 of Act.

(1) Criminalisation of politics (43% in LS-24)

(2) Money and muscle power in elections used (23% billionaires)

(3) Use of religion, caste for vote bank politics (Recent case of Bihar election "MY")

(4) Use of social media handles for anonymity and sectarianism

(5) Increasing uses of freebies to turn behaviour against free and

Candidates must not write on this margin

fair elections

Eg: Ladli Bahin Yojana, MH.

Reforms needed to be done

1. Change expenditure criteria from individual to party based.
2. Corrupt practises must include social media crimes.
3. Scope and definition of election candidate to include 'party cadre'
4. More powers to ECI under 123 to deregister party (2nd ARC).
5. Social media handles of party be monitored as well.

Still, vagueness in provisions, autonomy issues in ECI, voter behavioural education needs to be worked on.

For, true democracy can be achieved with free and fair elections (SC in Shamsher Singh case)

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत और फ़्रांस की संवैधानिक संरचना में परिलक्षित समानता से संबंधित विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Analyse the distinguishing perspectives on equality as reflected in the constitutional frameworks of India and France. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Equality is the principle of fairly treating everyone irrespective of caste, creed, race, gender, etc.

Differences in perspectives about equality in constitution.

India	France
(1) Included in preamble to highlight significance	(1) Not done, but works based on trinity (liberty, equality, fraternity)
(2) Fundamental right to be treated equally (A14-18)	(2) Not in french constitution as right.
(3) Indian focus on equity more through reservation and affirmative action.	(3) French revolution strictly follow equality in all aspects.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Equality in India based on caste, gender, etc.	④ Class-based equality in French constitution
⑤ Part of basic structure	⑤ Not a thing there.

Thus, while India was influenced by principle of "equality" from France, we have applied it suitably as per our societal realities.

Like Aristotle said, "There is nothing unequal than, equal treatment of unequals", France can learn about equity from India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. संघ के सकल कर राजस्व में राज्यों की प्रभावी हिस्सेदारी में लगातार कमी और संसाधनों के क्षैतिज वितरण में समता पर अत्यधिक बल देने के कारण भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को लेकर गंभीर चिंताएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The shrinking effective share of States in the Union's gross tax revenues, coupled with equity-heavy criteria in horizontal devolution, raises critical concerns for fiscal federalism in India. Analyse.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent demands by Southern states like Tamil Nadu, etc. for more devolution highlights concerns about fiscal federalism in India.

State's effective share shrinking

① Although, 41% devolution recn by 15th FC, only 32% done actually (Budget 25-26)

② Increase in share of cess and surcharge (not in distributable pool) to 32% of central revenue.

Equity heavy criteria in horizontal devolution between states.

① Yadgir Formula: followed since 4th FC is focused on balanced regional

Candidates must not write on this margin

development of India.

(2) Per capita income with 45% share in formula adjusted for equity purposes

(3) Grant in aid discretionary as per CG and 48% to poor (BIMARU) states

(4) Special Category status states given 90% funding.

Concerns of these steps

(1) Lack of encouragement for productive states to do more.

(2) Centre-state tussle for share.

(3) Inter state division for larger share of pie (South v/s North)

(4) Cascading effect of concentration on other issues like river & border (Recent Belgaum case)

Need of the hour is a revision of criteria based on "consensus" and principle of "Balanced Regional Devt."

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5. "नागरिकता संवैधानिक अधिकारों और दायित्वों का विधिक आधार है।" चर्चा कीजिए कि नागरिकता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण संवैधानिक मूल्यों के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को किस प्रकार दर्शाता है।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Citizenship is the legal foundation of constitutional rights and responsibilities." Discuss how India's approach to citizenship reflects its commitment to constitutional values.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Citizenship in India is recorded in Art 5 - 11 of Constitution and gives fundamental rights and duties to "citizens" of India.

- Rights only to citizens
  - A15 (discrimination)
  - A16 (equal opportunity)
  - A19 (free expression)
  - A 29 (minority rights)
  - A 30 (minority education inst)
- Fundamental duty under Part IV A only applies to citizens of India.

How approach to citizenship reflect constitutional values

① Various modes to become citizen

- Birth
- Marriage
- Dissent
- Naturalisation

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ This shows **equal opportunity** to become our citizen.

(2) Although we have not signed refugee convention, **CAA 2019** provides citizenship to **persecuted minorities**

↳ This shows **justice approach**

(3) Foreigners Act, 1946 for deporting illegal migrants show '**rule of law**'

(4) Accomodation of AASU demands in CAA 1986 show **cooperative federalism**

Although, CAA 2019 seen as against equality as only 3 neighbours and some religions included hampering our secular and equitable approach.

Need of the hour is to ensure that 'citizenship' of India seen as **aspiration** and not a burden.

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6. घटती प्रजनन दर और बढ़ती जीवन प्रत्याशा के कारण, प्रजनन-केंद्रित हस्तक्षेपों के स्थान पर मानव पूँजी निवेश की ओर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। हालिया जनसंख्या प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Declining fertility rates, coupled with rising life expectancy, require a shift from fertility-focused interventions to human capital investments. Examine in the light of recent population trends.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently, UN Population Fund announced India as most populous country although as per NFHS-5 our fertility rate reached 2.0.

Need to shift from fertility focused trends to human capital investment.

"Population is stabilising but need to invest in human capital to enjoy shrinking window of 'demographic dividend'

1. Skilled workforce as per India Skills report only 4.4%.
2. Women labour force participation only 42.7% with global average of 69%.
3. Employable graduates at only 52%.
4. Elderly population to reach 175 mn

Candidates must not write on this margin

and 350 mn by 2050 but amateur silver economy

(5) still 12.9 crore people in extreme poverty as per WB.

(6) Unemployment rate at 5.1%.

Government steps for human capital investments in India.

(1) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 for skill development of 25 cr youth.

(2) PLI scheme to boost mfg. sector and reduce unemployment.

(3) Mission Shakti for women empowerment and enhanced participation.

(4) Niti Aayog paper on 'Silver Economy' to integrate elderly.

(5) NFSA, One Nation One Ration Card to eliminate poverty.

To reach goal of 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047' we need robust policy implementation.

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7. "शासन की गुणवत्ता लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं में नागरिक सहभागिता की सीमा और प्रकृति से महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से जुड़ी हुई है।" भारतीय संदर्भ में सोदाहरण विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The quality of governance is critically linked to the extent and nature of citizen participation in democratic processes." Discuss using examples in the Indian context.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently, Meghalaya became 1st state legalising "Social Audit" highlighting importance of citizen participation in quality of governance.

Extent of citizen participation crucial

(1) Acts as 'real check' on policy implementation

Ex: RTI exposing CWG scam

(2) Hold the executive accountable for Project Completion.

Ex: 'People Movement' in Kerala for Kudumbshree.

(3) Grievance redressal for any issue in public policy

Ex: Use of CPGRAMS

Nature of public participation crucial

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(1) Institutional participation through NGO's and CSO's empowering.

Eg: Akshay Patra merging for better quality Mid day Meals.

(2) Act as pressure group for equitable resource distribution.

Eg: Social audit, Sevottam model require this transperancy.

(3) Civic citizenship to act as "vigilant officer" for better quality service

Eg: Citizen charter demands in Nashik

Lack of commitment of government to be answerable.

Poor institutional framework. ← **Challenges in citizen participation** → Behavioural barriers

↓

Elite capture of all modes

Need of the hour is to enhance 'Lok Shakti' to ensure 'Sushashan' in India.

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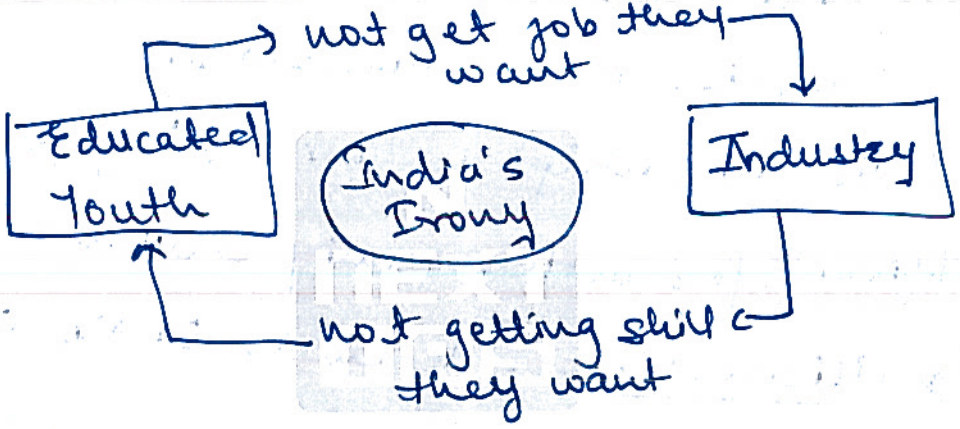
8. "शैक्षणिक परिणामों और बाज़ार की आवश्यकताओं के मध्य कम अनुकूलन सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानताओं में वृद्धि कर सकता है।" भारत के कौशल पारितंत्र के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Low alignment between educational outcomes and market needs can widen social and economic inequalities." Examine this statement in the context of India's skills ecosystem.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India Skill report highlighting only 52% employability showed gaps between education & market needs.



⇓

this leads to heightened

Social inequalities

(1) Unemployment especially for women due to being passed over for skills.

(2) Poor people find it more difficult to gain additional skills despite spending so much on education.

(3) Disabled people majorly ignored

Candidates must not write on this margin

in our economic setup.

[Need to learn from 'MIRACLE COURIERS' of Dhruv Lakra who employs only disabled].

Economic inequalities

1. Low skill employees get very low salary. (CEO gets in crores and lower worker in thousands)
2. Wage gap deepened due to redundancies created by AI for low skill workers
3. Rural-Urban gap widened seen from 41% share in GDP of 32% Urban popn.

Way forward

1. Employability linked outcome through PM Internship Programme
2. Industry-Academia linkage to ensure employability.
3. Spend on R&D for boosting 'creative economy'

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9. "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संरचना के प्रति प्रमुख शक्तियों की शिथिल होती प्रतिबद्धता समतामूलक वैश्विक सहयोग के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है।" विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से अमेरिका के हटने और भारत पर इसके प्रभावों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The weakening commitment of major powers to international health frameworks poses serious challenges to equitable global cooperation." Discuss in light of the U.S. withdrawal from the WHO and its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

US withdrawal from WHO was blow of governance of healthcare globally due to US being big donor.

Weakened commitments

1. Post-pandemic WHO scapegoating.
2. Vaccine Maitri commitments by foreign countries not fulfilled.
3. Disease elimination targets not taken seriously.
4. Funding and grants to WHO reduced.

Challenges to equitable global coop.

1. Pandemic preparedness of world at large still low (UNEP)
2. Issue of 'compulsory licensing' at WTO still unresolved.

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(3) US withdrawal seen as lapse of global healthcare instn framework.

(4) Weakening of WHO affects its global programmes in Global South to end leprosy, kala azar, etc.

Implications on India

(1) Partnerships with WHO at risk
Ex: India-WHO TB vaccine partnering.

(2) Joint research groups would be stalled
Ex: Malaria and dengue vaccine development.

(3) Grants of WHO to India for tackling 'Rare Diseases' reduced.

(4) Costs of healthcare might increase temporarily as less support.

Need of the hour is for the world to come together and ensure 'robust health governance' and achieved SDG 3 'Health'

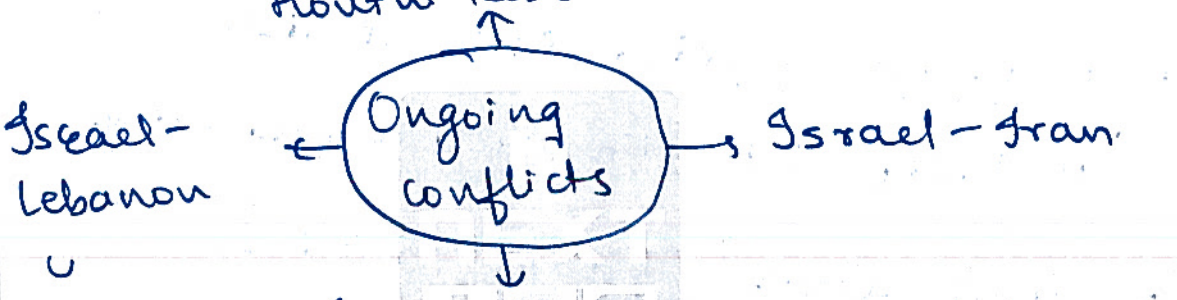
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10. पश्चिम एशिया में चल रहे संघर्ष ने क्षेत्रीय कूटनीतिक संवेदनशीलताओं को उजागर कर दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत की सामरिक स्वायत्तता और क्षेत्रीय सहभागिता पर पश्चिम एशियाई संघर्ष के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ongoing conflict in West Asia has exposed the vulnerabilities of regional diplomacy. In this light, discuss the implications of the West Asian conflict for India's strategic autonomy and regional engagement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent attack of Iran on Israel using drones highlight the continued skirmishes in west Asian region



Implication on India's strategic autonomy

1. Forced to choose between allies (Iran v/s Israel)
2. US pressure on India to side with Israel.
3. Dilemma of whether to secure scientific developments (Israel) or connectivity security (Chabahar)

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Implications on regional engagement

1. Stalling of various projects.
   - Eg: INSTC project, IMEC, etc.
2. Need to diversify energy needs (80% from that route) as "red sea conundrum"
   - Eg: Recent MV Ruen case
3. Relational issues due to our strategic decisions (gaps with Iran leading to Chabahar delays)

Way forward for India

1. Maintain strategic autonomy (S. Jaishankar)
2. Secure project through bilateral and multilateral talks.
3. 'Time of peace and not of war' approach be maintained.

India can act as 'net security provider' and emerge as lead in the region with diplomatic resilience.

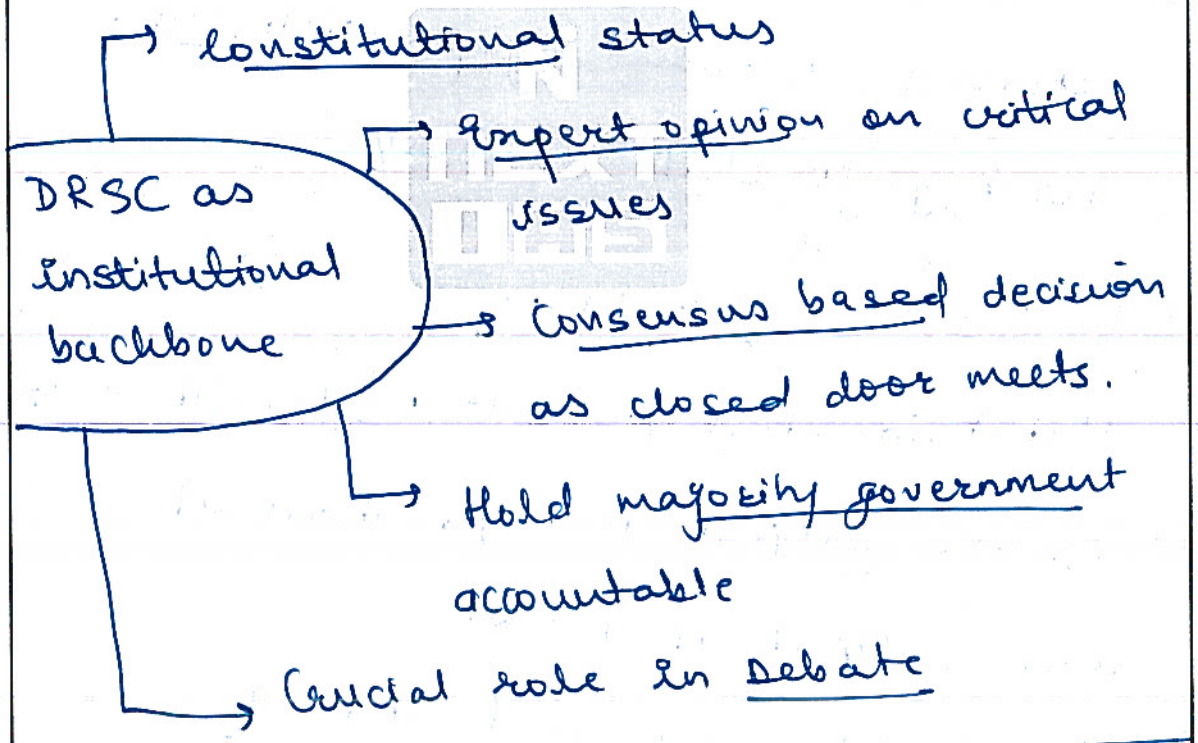
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. विभाग-संबंधी स्थायी समितियाँ विधायी समीक्षा के लिए संस्थागत आधार के रूप में कार्य करती हैं, फिर भी उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है।" भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में संसदीय समितियों के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Department-related Standing Committees serve as the institutional backbone of legislative scrutiny, yet their potential remains underutilised." Critically analyse the challenges faced by Parliamentary Committees in ensuring executive accountability in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent report of PRS-Legislative highlights that only 11% bills have been sent to parliamentary committees highlighting challenges.



Challenges faced by Parliamentary committees to hold executive accountable

① Ignored while passing bills

Eg. 68% bills passed in 3 hrs or less.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) lame - eat - tea approach and no substantial work (2nd ARC).

(3) Recommendations not binding and thus ignored or not debated.

Ex: Suggestions on PoCA bill not debated.

(4) Work based on party lines and thus less cooperation.

(5) 1 year tenure do esnot provide stable membership to understand working of parliamentary committees.

(6) 50% vacancy in appointments highlight poor relevance of PSC's.

(7) Only 50% attendance recorded showing lack of political maturity of Opposition to hold executives accountable.

(8) Use of guillotine by government to avert discussing the budgetary rech of DRSC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg: 82% of budget passed by guillotine in 2023.

Way forward

(1) Use the USA model where bill compulsorily sent to PSC.

(2) NCRWC rech to form PSC on Economy be looked at.

(3) Efficiency of parliament be ↑ and sitting days 120 for LS & 100 for RS (Australian Calendar system)

India is a parliamentary democracy where legislative hold executive accountable u/a 75 and PSC key to such and thus must be reinvigorated.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "राष्ट्रपति शासन, शासन की विफलता से निपटने के लिए एक संवैधानिक तंत्र है, यह राजनीतिक सुविधा का तंत्र नहीं है।" किसी राज्य में किन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जा सकता है? इससे संबंधित संवैधानिक सुरक्षा उपायों और न्यायिक निर्णयों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"President's Rule is a constitutional mechanism to deal with governance failure, not political convenience." Under what circumstances can President's Rule be imposed in a State? Discuss the constitutional safeguards and judicial verdicts associated with it.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Article 356 talks about president rule which was applied recently in Manipur due to violence.

It is regarded as emergency tool to uphold unity and integrity of country and control "rogue states" but is incessantly used for politics.

Ex. After Congress govt. came back in 1970, 9 states under BJP under Art 356

Circumstances when president's rule be imposed in state.

1. Hung Assembly: when no party after election can prove majority.
2. Fall of government after no-confidence motion and no new majority.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Governor can submit proposal to apply president rule if:

(i) Violation of constitution
(ii) Against unity & integrity of country.
(iii) Hampering powers of HC.
(iv) Ultra vires act.

(4) President can suo-moto apply president's rule too.

(5) In case, state fails to follow direction of centre or impedes in work of centre, president's rule applied under Art 365.

Constitutional safeguards

(1) Parliamentary approval: of both the houses within 2 months of rule applied.

(2) Renewed approval: needed in every 6 months.

(3) Maximum period: only 3 years.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ **Other safeguards**: after 44th CAA, president's rule for more than 1 year if national emergency or ECI declares that elections not feasible.

Judicial verdicts about it

① **Rameshwar Prasad Case**: application of president's rule on apprehension of horse trading void.

② **SR Bommai Case**: approval of the president not beyond judicial review.

③ SC in **Maharashtra governor** case stated that governor partiality in recn Art 356 against federalism which is part of Basic structure.

"Emergency powers must be ~~used~~ sparingly", these lines by **Ambedkar** must always be remembered.

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल ही में जारी किए गए अंतरण सूचकांक में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सशक्त बनाने में राज्यों के प्रदर्शन में व्यापक भिन्नता को उजागर किया गया है। इस भिन्नता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को उनके संवैधानिक अधिदेश को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाने में क्षमता निर्माण पहल की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The recently released Devolution Index reveals wide variation in the performance of States in empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions. While explaining the reasons behind this variation, discuss the role of capacity-building initiatives in enabling PRIs to fulfil their constitutional mandate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

73rd and 74th CAA were 'watershed moments' in our tryst with 'grassroot democracy'.

Although, various reports have highlighted issues of truly empowering local govts. in various states.

Reasons for variation in performance

(1) 73rd CAA broad framework with powers to state to implement the details.

(2) "Iron law of oligarchy" where many states want to centrate power so donot devolve 3F

- Funds
- functions
- functionaries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Fiscal stress on states due to which, less devolution of funds and SFC in shackles.

(4) Many states have not empowered State Election Commissions (Art 243K) so issue of regular election.
[Karnataka Case where no election for 11 years].

(5) Social stigma in many states around women participation, although Sarpanch Pati and 3 B brigade used

Case study of Kerala: It has ushered local govt. reforms by devolving functions, funds and local elections. It also provides space for local rep. who perform better at state level

Role of capacity building initiatives for PRI enabling

* Ministry of Panchayat Raj took

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various initiatives like 'Gaon se Desh tak' 'Apna Gaon Apni Pehchan' for enabling PRI.

Positives of these initiatives

1. Awareness among local rep about rights of PRI.
2. Demands for more funds seen in Gujarat, etc.
3. Regular elections demanded from state due to civic citizenship (Karnataka case)

Challenges as enabling PRI not sufficient. We need to hold the States responsible to empower Govt bodies like SEC, SFC, etc. Role of Centre in this aspect pivotal

To ensure true 'participative democracy' and Gandhian goal of 'Gram Swaraj' empowering PRI key.

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14. उभरते संवैधानिक और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में, सांविधिक आयोगों की प्रभावशीलता उनकी संरचनात्मक स्वायत्तता और स्वतंत्रता पर निर्भर करती है।" राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) जैसे सांविधिक आयोगों के लिए संवैधानिक दर्जे की बढ़ती माँग के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"In the evolving constitutional and political landscape, the effectiveness of statutory commissions depends on their structural autonomy and independence." Discuss in the context of the growing demand for constitutional status for statutory commissions like the National Commission for Women (NCW) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent failure of NHRC for 2nd straight year to secure GANHRI accreditation highlight issues of statutory commissions in India.

Issues in effectiveness of statutory commissions in India.

(A) Structural autonomy & independence

(1) Appointments by CG and thus conflict of interest

(2) Funding on CG discretion so financial dependency.

(3) Lack security of tenure and thus quid-pro-quo possible

(4) Recommendations of statutory commissions not binding.

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(5) Political interference in working of statutory commissions.

Case of NCW: As a statutory body it has less powers for investigation, delayed appointments, politicisation of issues like Yashi Dayal case. Also due to poor funding it has not been impactful.

(B) Other issues → Legislative changes if threatening (RTI Act amended)

Retired 'babus' appointed so align to government.

How does constitutional status help?

(1) Perception of strength as constn body.

(2) Seperate funding mechanism for better functioning

(3) Parliamentary oversight as submit report to parliament.

(4) cannot be changed easily as per govt. benefit as need a

Candidates must not write on this margin

constitutional amendment.

Although, need of the hour is structural and behavioural reforms to empower these bodies.

way forward

① **Independent** appointments

Ideal Selection Committee
- → PM → executive
- → LOP → opposition
- → CJI → judiciary

} checks & balance.

② **Investigation** powers to these bodies.

③ **Reports** of these bodies in debate & discussion atleast.

④ Autonomous working by providing security of tenure.

Thus, even though Constitutional Status can be **1st step**, need of the hour is structural reforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. "संवैधानिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका आवश्यक है, किंतु जनता के विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए इसे जवाबदेह भी होना चाहिए।" हाल ही के मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"An independent judiciary is essential for upholding constitutional values, but it must also remain accountable to preserve public trust." Discuss in the context of recent issues.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent case of Yashwant Verma caught in home with "loads of cash" highlight weakening 'judicial accountability'.

Judiciary is regarded as 'guardian' of constitution and its role is pivotal for constitutional supremacy.

Role in upholding constitutional values

① Checks on legislature

(i) Judicial review under Art 13.

(ii) Basic structure doctrine to uphold constn morality (Kesavanandha Bharti case)

② Checks on executive

(i) PIL's against executive action like Aarey forest case, Refugee cases, etc.

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(ii) Hold executive accountable for constitutional values

Eg: Coal block allocation scam.

(3) Judicial judgements to uphold constitutional values

(i) Vishaka guidelines for women safety.

(ii) PUCL case for right to food.

(iii) SR Bommai case for state rights

(iv) Naz foundation case for LGBTQ rights.

Need of Judicial Accountability

(1) Unbridled powers: basic structure doctrine seen to give huge powers.

(2) Ensure complete justice as per Art 142 without partisanship.

(3) To maintain trust of people in judiciary.

(4) To ensure that discretion used cautiously by courts. (PIL cases rising).

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) After striking down 99th CAA, responsibility of judiciary to hold itself accountable.

(6) Opaque collegium appointment criticised by many within judiciary too.

(7) Individual cases of corruption like Soumitra Sen blot on judicial independence.

Steps taken for judicial accountability

(1) Judiciary under RTI

(2) Memorandum of Procedure calls for public display of appt. process.

(3) CCTV in courts and e-courts too

(4) Filing of personal assets of judges.

(5) National Judicial Accountability and Standards bill not passed yet.

The process of impeachment of Yashwant Verma can act as operant conditioning for judicial accountability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. विश्वसनीयता, पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय विनियामकों की संस्थागत स्वायत्तता अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है। हाल ही की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत में विनियामक निकायों की स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्तता से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Institutional autonomy of sectoral regulators is critical for ensuring credibility, transparency, and fair competition. In light of recent incidents, examine the issues pertaining to the independence and autonomy of regulatory bodies in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent case of Jane Street in securities and derivative market highlight role of sectoral regulators, in this case SEBI to ensure credible and fair transactions.

Issues of regulatory bodies in India.

Independence Issues

1. Appointment process controlled by CG
2. Removal process by CG so no security of tenure
3. Funding and investigative support dependent and thus lack independence.
4. Salary decide by CG and thus independence affected.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Autonomy Issues

⑤ Political interference in working and investigation.

⑥ Depend on local/state police as less personal staff.

⑦ Cross functional regulation and thus depend on data for other regulators

Eg: Bancassurance → RBI, IRDAI

⑧ Not constitutional body and thus low autonomy.

⇓

This affects ability of sectoral regulators to ensure

Credibility

Cases like Hindenburg, Jane street, reduce public trust in regulator & markets.

Transperanay

Issues with Asset Quality Review of Banks during Raghuram Rajan tenure

Fair competition

Case of google where net neutrality norms violated but no jurisdiction

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. Technological support of AI, ML, etc for better predictive analysis. (Project INSIGHTS of SEBI).
2. Legal tightness to ensure that airtight laws with few loopholes.
3. Expert appointments in sectoral regulators for effective regulation.
4. Political glass seperation to ensure autonomy & independence
5. Strong funding mechanism.

The recent idea of 'New Umbrella Regulator' by Raghuram Rajan can be explored.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. आपके विचार में, प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, सामाजिक न्याय और समतामूलक विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में जातिगत जनगणना किस सीमा तक एक आवश्यक कदम है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How far do you think a caste census is a necessary step toward realising the goals of social justice and equitable development, despite the administrative challenges it poses?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent demand of opposition for caste census brings to fore the need for this to realise social justice and development.

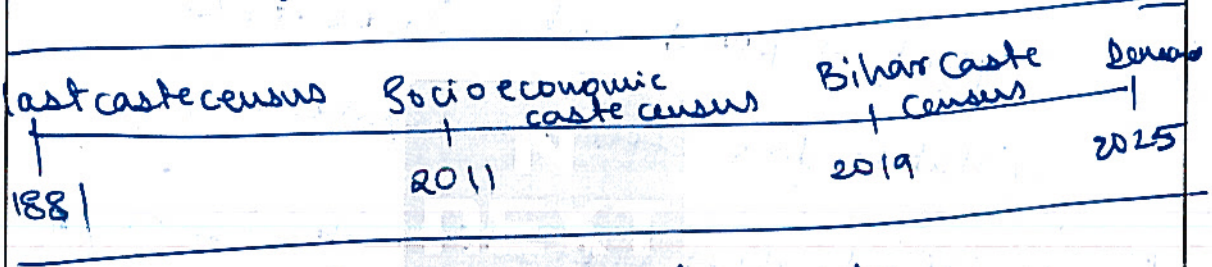


Fig. Timeline for caste census.

Necessary step

1. Data available for government policy making
2. Pressure on govt. to ensure equitable distn for marginalised.
3. Targeted policy making for social justice as per Art 38.
4. Affirmative action in true sense

Candidates must not write on this margin

by supporting actual vulnerable.

(5) Historical data still used for reservation, etc needs revamp.

(6) Art 340 calls for such activities to ensure empowerment of SC, ST, etc

(7) Knowledge better than ignorance

(8) Trust of vulnerables in govt. maintained if transparency.

Caveats around caste census

(1) May hamper social fabric of country.

(2) Use of data for caste based politics

(3) logistical issues as caste list not updated and many new caste identities developed.

(4) Issue of duplication, shilling of data organisers, etc

(5) May lead to "gushing of demands" for reservation by various communities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Time taking process with fewer benefits as per few.

(7) Cyber security issue of securing such sensitive data.

Way forward

(1) Combine next census with it to avoid admin challenges.

(2) Use & publication of SECC data firstly to learn from it.

(3) Until caste census done, good & ethical governance through 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' be maintained

(4) Prepare a caste list before conducting caste census.

Recent announcement by MoHA to conduct ~~caste~~ census (decadal) from 2026 & take socio-economic data with it step in right direction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. "आधुनिक शासन की जटिलता अनुकूलनीय और गतिशील प्रशासनिक सुधारों की माँग करती है।" भारतीय शासन में दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार लाने में प्रशासनिक सुधारों की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The complexity of modern governance demands adaptive and dynamic administrative reforms." Evaluate the role of administrative reforms in improving efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness in Indian governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

To ensure shift from 'Prashashan to Sushashan', administrative reforms are key.

Administrative reforms needed

(1) Transperancy and accountability through e-governance like real time dashboards. by Panchayat Raj Ministry.

(2) Grievance Redressal timely through use of CPGRAMS like concept.

(3) Work culture changes

FROM RED TAPE TO RED CARPET

(4) Transformational leadership through trainings like leadership pipeline, etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Administrative reform lead to

1. **Efficiency**
   - (i) Proper utilisation of monetary resources (Social Audit)
   - (ii) Ideal use of human resources (Citizen charter for quality)
   - (iii) Outcome based budgeting lead to efficient outcomes.
2. **Transperancy**
   - (i) Suo moto real time disclosures of accounts & info (Sec 4 of RTI Act)
   - (ii) Answerable for work of self and team (transformational leader like Kurien, Swaminathan)
   - (iii) Civic participation increased
3. **Responsibility**
   - (i) Policy towards vulnerable out of empathy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Integrity in action even when no one is looking

(iii) Ethical work culture through "public service delivery" approach.

Administrative reforms call for shift from core of "weberian" bureaucracy to "Minimum Govt. Maximum governance"

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. विगत् 75 वर्षों में भारत-चीन संबंधों की प्रगति व्यावहारिक सहयोग और अनसुलझे रणनीतिक तनावों के बीच संतुलन को दर्शाती है। इस उभरती नीति की रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए और चीन के साथ विषमताओं को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The trajectory of India-China relations in the last 75 years reflects a balance between pragmatic cooperation and unresolved strategic tensions. Discuss the contours of this evolving policy and highlight the measures India should take to counterbalance asymmetries with China. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent descalation between India and China highlight better relation.

Contours of evolving policy

(1) Unstable borders detrimental for both (India-Pak issue and china-US issue)

(2) West Asian instability showed effects of full blown war.

(3) Internal politics issues regards to Uighurs & Manipur for both so temporary descalation.

(4) Symbiotic in economic relation.

For China → India export market

Candidates must not write on this margin

for India → need Chinese REE.

Measures to counter balance asymmetries

(1) water diplomacy with China to ensure that Brahmaputra river flow assured.

(2) Border de-escalation on NE too by pursuading Chinese de-growth.

(3) Use forums like BRICS, SCO along with QUAD to counterbalance China.

(4) Inst. framework like IMEC, etc to balance BRI of China.

(5) 'Partner not predate', 'cooperate not conquer' as per Hon. PM Modi in Africa.

(6) Net security provider of IOR

SAGAR TO MAHASAGAR

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

20. चतुर्पक्षीय सुरक्षा संवाद (QUAD) का एक समुद्री सुरक्षा समूह से बहुआयामी साझेदारी के रूप में विकास, हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताओं को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के लिए QUAD द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolution of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) from a maritime security grouping to a multidimensional partnership reflects changing strategic realities in the Indo-Pacific. In this context, examine the opportunities and challenges that QUAD presents for India's regional aspirations and strategic autonomy. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

QUAD is group of 4 countries coming together for stable Indo-Pacific region formed in 2000s but operationalised in late 2010's.

- India
- USA
- Japan
- Australia.

Opportunities for India

1. Tech transfer from members
2. Counter balance China's "String of pearl" theory
3. Economic partnership can be explored.
4. Energy security (Lithium &

Candidates must not write on this margin

Uranium from Australia).

Challenges for India

(1) More focus of USA & Japan on Pacific region

(2) It may side up China.

Need of the hour for India is to use QUAD as strategic platform while maintaining strategic autonomy.

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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।