NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502

Name of Candidate: Shanti Ola Mobile [redacted]

Roll No. : AIM25GCA1284 Start Time 2:30 End Time 5:30

Date of Examination: 2nd August 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, 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 मुद्रण 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

In a recent petition challenging socialism and secular insertion into constitution, Supreme Court dismissed it, citing, Socialist and Secular part of constitution.

Socialist ideals and secularism core features of basic structure

→ Socialist model adopted by India for equitable distribution of resources (article 38)

and prevention of concentration of wealth [article 39(c)]

→ Socialism - reflected in right to religion [art. 25] and State not to make any law proceeds in favour of any

Candidates must not write on this margin

specific religion [article 27)

Judicial decisions that cemented these principles as the cornerstone

Keshavnanda Bharti v State of Kerala, 1976

↓

Socialism and Secularism was already the part of constitution, these inclusion to preamble only made explicit what was implicit

SR Bommai v UOI — Secularism is a part of basic structure and president rule can be imposed if any state violates secular principle.

RC podyal case — Secularism & socialism is to provide welfare to all and freedom to practice faith they believe in.

what was already practiced in India, was established as a constitutional principle through amendment & Judicial pronouncement

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Article 8 of Representation of people Act contains list of corrupt practices to strengthen electoral process, must be evolved to present needs.

corrupt practices under RPA

- convicted of any offence with more than 2 year jail.
- Booth capturing
- influencing voters
- provide inducements for voter manipulation

Need to expand the scope

(1) To cater to evolving modes of corruption.
   - eg cyber arrest to induce voters.

(2) Technology associated corruption
   - eg personalized bots for voter manipulation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Make the electoral process fair and transparent

(4) Internal democratisation of party to curb corruption from ~~pa~~ within the party.

Way forward → Transparency and Accountability of electoral process.

→ Dinesh Goswami committee

↓

mode of removal of election commissioner to be like CEC

Address cyber frauds and technology manipulation

Corruption erodes public trust, there's need to bridge it through address of fairness issue to built vibrant democracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत और फ्रांस 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

India and France though share same ideals of equality, liberty and fraternity, differs in their approach for implementation

Aspect	India	France
Extent	Formal + Substantive equality	Absolute equality
Scope	like to be treated alike & equal protection of law.	Everyone is treated equally beside any differences
Regulation	Government plays regulatory role.	Government does not interfere in citizen's matter.
Type	positive equality	Negative equality.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Aspect	India	France
	Allowed until restricted	complete prohibition of certain rights like religion.
Right to freedom of Speech	Reasonable restriction [article 19(2)] on right to freedom of speech and expression (eg) Defamation Security and sovereignty	Absolute right to freedom of Speech and expression.

France has strict adherance and absolutism, India is flexible with Reasonable restrictions.

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

Center shared 85.5% tax revenue with state against the 41% devolution by the 15th Finance Commission sticking the imbalanced fiscal federalism.

Concerns for fiscal federalism

(1) Immaterial tax revenue with state Government compared to center
- eg. Agriculture tax rests with State, which isn't even imposed.

(2) Shrinking share of State in Union revenue -
- already high Union expenditure.
- Centrally sponsored schemes curbing state's autonomy, thereby providing less revenue.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Horizontal devolution is equity driven heavy

criteria

↳ political biasness

↓ revenue to states with centre-ruled Government

↓ revenue to coalition partners.

eg Bihar received 14,000 crore in Budget '2025

(4) No state representation in Finance Commission - it is centre imposed.

Way Forward

- autonomy of states must not be undermined
- Those taxes that are imposed & collected by centre but given to state, centre must get authority to impose and collect as well.
- Devolution in consistence with Finance Commission
- Revenue to states in real need and not in political need.

Fiscal federalism is sin qua non to become Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Article 5-11 of Indian Constitution and citizenship Act provides for establishing identities of citizen.

citizenship as legal foundation

- Some Fundamental Rights are integral to citizens — article 19, 29, 30.
- Affirmative actions are taken in the name of citizens [article 15(3)(4)(5)(6), 16(4)(5)(6)]

India's approach to citizenship reflecting its commitment to constitutional value.

(1) Single Citizenship → article 1: India is [Union] of states; state have

Candidates must not write on this margin

no tendency to secede and therefore only one citizenship.

(2) Unity and Integrity of nation is promoted as migrants who have illegally entered after 24th June 1971 are barred to preserve Indian identity & protect tribals of Assam.

(3) Accomodative Hospitality — The criterion of citizenship by naturalisation relaxed from 11 years to 5 year by 2019 amendment.

Therefore, citizens are integral to the state and they must be protected and constitutionally secured.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian population which is the highest (1.4billion) in the world is soon to decline with declining fertility rates to 2.1.

Declining fertility rates → Sensitisation (Bacche Do hi acche)

→ Increased health services decreased the per family children born.

→ Delayed marriages

Shift from fertility focussed Intervention

Requirement of human capital investments

(1) To trap the present demographic dividend [65% of the world population]

(2) Better health and education to foster national development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) To prevent youth from turning towards fundamentalism by providing them employment and education.

eg. J&K youth gets frustrated as they have resources but couldn't use them

(4) Fertility rates are already declining so not much interventions required but human capital investment is vital for human resource management

However, complete shift will break the purpose

- It can lead to meta son preference
- again Increase population as Southern states like Tamil Nadu rooting for it.

There is need of the balanced approach between fertility intervention and human capital investment to derive complete benefit out of demographic dividend.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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, My Gov platform has completed its 10 years showcasing importance of citizen centric Governance.

Importance of citizen participation

(1) Citizen centric welfarism, asking the citizens for their requirements.

eg operation Sadbhavna in J&K

(2) Citizen can provide solutions

eg Mysuru plastic tiles came into light through My Gov portal.

(3) Build trust among citizens when Governance is participatory.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Inclusive Governance

eg schemes for marginalised and oppressed eg SMILE for rehabilitation of beggars and transgenders.

Challenges

(1) Lack of commitment from citizens

(2) limited Infrastructure to manage the feedbacks.

(3) Non-implementation of grievances can erode public trust and leads to frustration

@ A participatory Governance rooted in Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas will lead to Amrit Kaal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Academicia - Industria Gap have been the major concern with 50% graduates are unemployable [world Bank]

Reasons for low alignment between education and market needs

↳ outdated education system, based on rot learning.

↳ Frequent change in market structures.

↳ vocational training gaps in ~~Schools~~ higher education.

[only 16% youth provides training]

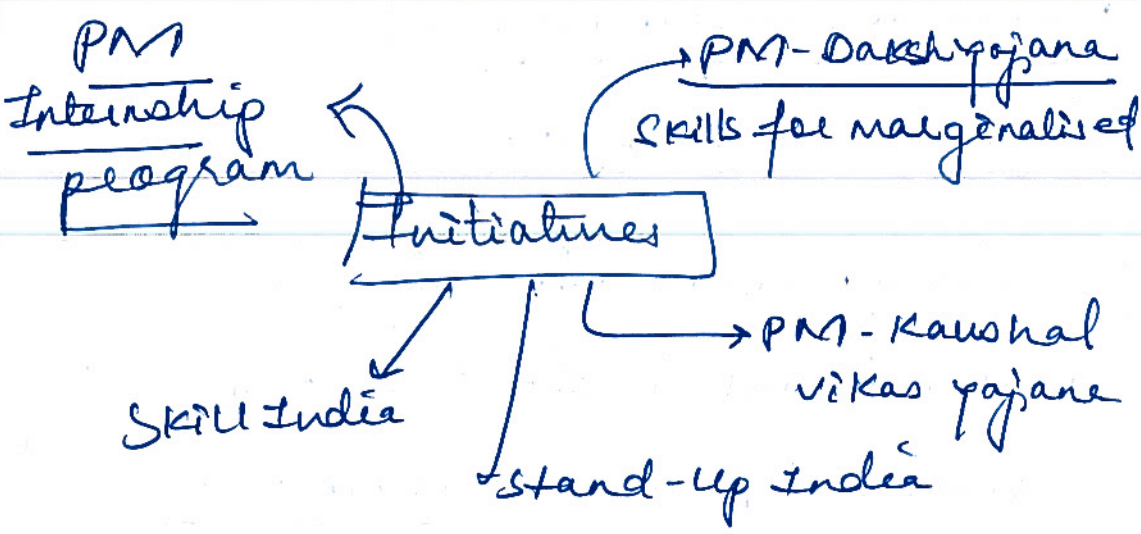
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social and Income Inequality

(1) Structural Unemployment - where urban unemployment stands at 8.6 % [CMIE]

(2) Frictional Unemployment
Navigating between two jobs because of skill mismatch

(3) Wage gap and unorganised sector
Gig Economy boomed because people had low skills that was required in that.



Skill development is crucial to deal with the era of AI and automation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The world is infested with the phenomenon of 'Kindle berger Trap', where no country willing to provide 'global public good'.

~~tts~~ weakening commitment of major powers can lead to serious challenge of equitable global cooperation

→ Decrease in funding will weaken the purpose.

→ Growing nationalism will let people invest in ~~sth~~ their own countries, and not committing towards Global sustainability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ weaken framework of Humanitarian Assistance → No vaccine and medications available for poor countries who are unable to make it themselves.

Implications on India

(1) It will weaken the India's commitment to eliminate disease like TB elimination by 2030.

(2) It will enhance India in becoming major pharmaceutical hub with the image of global cooperation

Healthcare is crucial, but countries withdrawing pose serious threat, there must be increased efforts towards Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India follows look west policy to engage with West Asia and use it as a gateway to Central Asia, that is at abeyance due to west asian conflicts.

Implications of west Asian conflict for India's strategic autonomy

(1) Trade Disruption - India receives major oil supplies from west Asia, that can harm its economy autonomy.

(2) Navigation between Israel and Iran, keeping national interest as priority is a emerging challenge.

(3) Rising fundamentalism could harm India through Terrorism, proxy wars.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications on ~~Strategic~~ Regional engagement

(1) lagging behind Infrastanctrue project eg INISTC to connect to central Asia

(2) Trade and freight routes with Askabad Agreement stands suspended

(3) Blockade of strait of Hormuz can lead to regional disengagement

(4) India's interest in Chahbahar is at risk, that can hinder India's long standing goals.

(5) labour Market Disengagement - India evacuated its citizens from Iran.

West Asia has always been a conflict-zone, India must navigate in a way that ties are kept without strategic autonomy infected.

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

In 14th Lok Sabha, only 16 % Bills are referred to parliamentary committees, for their advise, reflecting unutilised efficiency and declining parliament's productivity.

Role of Department Related Standing committees

- provide expertise and specialization
- Hold Department accountable through scrutiny.
- Specific Bills related to that departments could be better implemented and passed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced by parliamentary committees in ensuring executive accountability in India

(1) Non-reference of matters → it makes them non-functional

(2) Toothless dies – their recommendations are advisory, and their is no binding power.

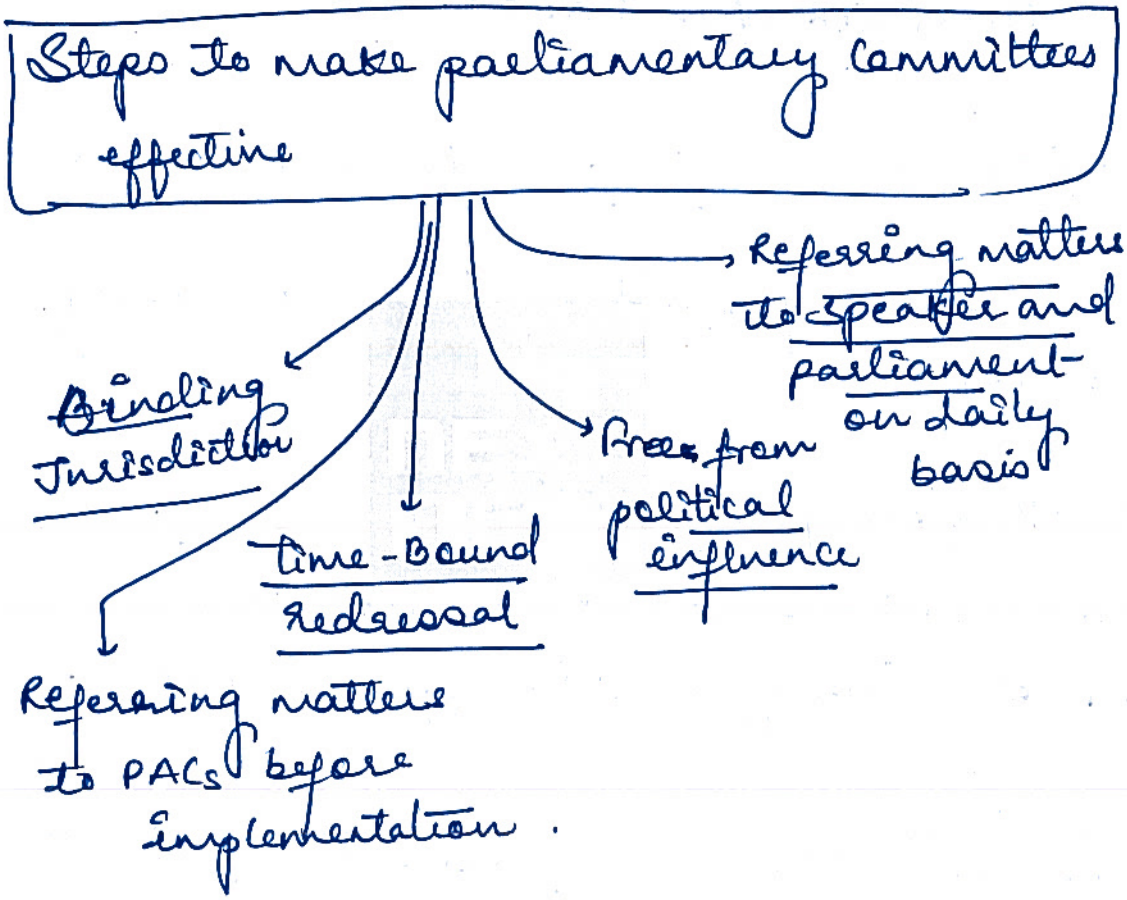
(3) No timely devolution of matters – as executives do not submit the reports timely and in effective manner.

(4) political influence make the entire purpose unfructuous.

(5) lack of consensus among the members and frequent disruptions and disapproval hinder to reach a need-oriented solution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) They analyse a post-dated cheque, when expenditures are already made, when policies are already implemented.



~~P~~A parliamentary committees are the North Star that make democracy effective and long-lining.

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

president under article 356 of Indian constitution is empowered to impose president's rule taking away state's federal power.

Background ← section 93 - GOI Act - power of Governor-General.

Circumstances under which president rule can be imposed -

(1) Failure of constitutional machinery (article 355) when states are not working as per the constitutional provisions.

(2) Non-compliance with directives of the center (article 365) when state does not comply with

Candidates must not write on this margin

the executive directives of the centre.

(3) Satisfaction of president that a condition has arisen for such action. [with or without Governor's recommendation]

Constitutional Safeguards

(1) Not discretionary power of president but to be advised on recommendation of president.

Judicial Verdicts

Ram Jawaya Kapur v State of punjab

article 356 is an exceptional power and must be used sparingly in extraordinary circumstances.

SR Bommai v UOI

It provided for proper and improper use of president's rule.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Proper use
- when State Government has lost majority
- Hung assembly - None got majority after elections.

Improper Used
- To solve intra-party politics (eg Removal of CM)
- without conducting floor test
- If corruption charges instituted against CM

In Uttarakhand case, SC reinstated the state Government which was dismissed due to press conference by some ~~MLAs~~ members.

In a landmark judgement, it was held that — satisfaction of president must not be erroneous and arbitrary and is subjected to Judicial Review.

article 356 makes the constitution unitary and hence, must by refrained as much possible to maintain federalism.

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

Panchayati Raj Institutions were introduced by 73rd amendment 1992 as a institution of self-Governance, still suffer deficiencies and Infrastructural gaps.

Reasons behind variation of states in ~~the~~ empowering panchayati Raj

(1) Some states haven't devolved enough functionaries and functions to panchayats due to their self-interest

(2) panchayats are often perceived as rival centre of power, with the functions of developmental activities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Heavy political Interference in panchayats undermine their efficiency.

(4) Social Apathy

panchayats with women heads are often not provided enough finance due to feeling of resource neglect on by women & by the senior officials.

Role of capacity building in enabling PRI's to attain constitutional mandate

(1) Rural development → panchayats that have access to technology are contributing towards changing rural areas.

(2) Infrastructural efficiency
- → Better roads
- → cold storage facilities
- agricultural markets.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Training of panchayat members can further better initiatives to transform rural picture.

(4) Tech Infusion – faster and effective works Eg. Aadhar used for DBT.

(5) Finances will increase the ability of panchayats to contribute towards implementation of policies in an organized manner.

Empowering the 3rd tier of Government will lead to trickle down effect eventually contributing towards national progress.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

with increasing globalization, urbanisation, technofication, the need for stable and efficient institutional mechanisms couldn't be waived away.

Effectiveness of statutory commission depends on structural autonomy and independence →

- → enables to take fair and non-partisan decisions.
- → effective implementation of decisions taken.
- → Free from political pressure will enable citizen-centric advancements.
- → Holding even Government-machinery accountable.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with statutory organisation like NHRC and NCW

(1) Advisory recommendations — Both the institution couldn't penalise the wrongdoer, only recommend for such action.

(2) Weak enforcement of decisions

eg NHRC has held AFSPA accountable for Human Rights Violation but no actions taken against it

(3) Timeline it restricts the jurisdiction of the statutory organization, making them a limited body | 1 year deadline for NHRC

(4) Has to resort to investigating agencies for investigations does not have their own investigation departments

eg CBI → investigates for NHRC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) political Influence in appointments and untimely appointments.

(6) persisting issues of Human Rights violations and women oppression

every minute a crime is committed against women, and every 16 minute she is raped

Importance of Constitutional Status

FOR → Binding authority
penal provisions — violations could attract sanctions.

Argument Against → NCSC and NCST have constitutional status but still crimes and atrocities against SC & ST persists.

Constitutional status may better the position but main need is to Strengthen the Governance structure rather than statutory status.

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

Judiciary has recently criticized for alleged corruption by a Judge and former vice-president - being critical of article 142 stated it as the nuclear weapon in the hands of Judiciary.

Independence of Judiciary

(1) Uphold constitutional morality -

Sub-categorization of SCs for fair benefit delivery ⇒ Davinder Singh v State of Punjab ⇐ Article 14: equal protection of law

(2) Environmental protection

public trust doctrine and polluter pay principle - Vellore citizen welfare Forum v State of Tamil Nadu

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) providing Justice to all.

Release of 40,000 undertrial prisoners and right to Speedy Justice. ⇒ Hussainara Khatoon v UOI

(4) Holding legislature and executive accountable.

Law must be fair ⇒ Maneka Gandhi v UOI

One process of law

Accountability to preserve public Trust

(1) Transparency in Judicial proceedings

Judicial sittings on constitutional matters to be broadcasted for public ⇒ Swapnil Tripathi v UOI

(2) Curb Judicial Overreach

Timeline to president and Governer to deal with state Bills. ⇒ State of Tamil Nadu v Governor of Tamil Nadu

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) A more fair, transparent and open judicial appointment procedure

Upendra Baxi called out for Juristocracy

(4) Judges must not be involved in erroneous and illegal like corruption.

↳ It erodes judicial trust.

Way Forward

↳ Live Broadcasting for lower judiciary and high Court as well.

↳ Effective implementation of Interoperable Judicial Management System

↳ Increasing the number of judges and infrastructure building.

Judiciary is the lighthouse of the sea and hence, should be fair and transparent to allow people to trust in its paths.

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

Regulation is the need to maintain inclusion in the market economy.

Issues relating to Regulatory bodies

(1) political Influences erodes fair competition and may also result in conflict of Interest

(2) Infrastructural Gaps → limited infra capacity hinders work efficiency.

(3) Data protection as companies from foreign are involved in data theft and unfair practices of nudging

eg Google was fined recently

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Unfair decisions or decision delays due to administrative bottlenecks.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recently, India has decided for its first caste census to be started in Ladakh first and then whole India in 2027.

Necessity of caste census towards realising the goal of Social Justice and equitable development

(1) To Take data driven decision - based on evidence for better policy implementation.

(2) Affirmative actions in favour of those left behind will lead to social equity.

(3) To identify most backward

Candidates must not write on this margin

among the backwards → Antyodaya

Realize goal of

(4) Sub-categorization in consistence with

→ Justice Rohini commission → OBC categorization

→ Davinder Singh / State of punjab → SC categorization

Not necessary

(1) → It may lead to further caste discrimination as the data can be hacked.

[already, 260 million suffer caste discrimination globally]

(2) political parties may take benefit out of it to build [vote bank politics]

→ undermining welfarism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Administrative challenges

↳ Implementation is a challenge as it may create violence among caste and with other caste.

↳ Data collection is bigger challenge than implementation as everyone will try to be shown backward to gain advantage.

↳ Trust issues as the data of SECC, 2011 hadn't made public.

Caste census though leads to social and marginalised inclusion must be done vigilantly and comprehensively for better results.

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

Administrative Reforms commissions are set up to cater to the modern governance needs and adapt to present complexities for Good Governance.

Role of administrative reforms

Improving efficiency

(1) Skill Development — upskilling and re-skilling to make population employable in present situation.

Initiative → PM-Internship program
→ PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

(2) Technology Infusion

The era is technological and efficiency could be enriched through tech integration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives → Single window System (eg. parivesh for environment clearance.

Improving Transparency

(1) Improvise outdated system with new, to increase transparent administration

Initiatives → Manav Sampada Human Resource portal → for teachers — Improved transparency, reduced corruption

(2) Stakeholder participation

participatory democracy is the need of modern Governance.

Initiative → MyGov portal for citizen engagement and citizen specific welfare.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Improving Responsiveness

(1) Effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Responsive public service delivery.

Initiative — CPGRAMS — one stop portal redressed 60 lakhs complaints.

(2) Quality of service delivery must be improved through active participation

↳ Manish Bansal IAS, Revived Sot River → making climate change mitigation a reality.

Therefore, administrative reforms must be the continous process to enhance 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

India - China are the neighbours with interests and divergence, India balances its interest through dialog, engagements and stand offs.

Contours of evolving policy

(1) Trade cooperation

China is India's one of the biggest trading partners with active trade cooperation.

(2) China - pakistan Nexus

↓

It has made India to evolve its own policies of national interest and call out for breach.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) India raised the issue of China's BRI passing through its territory on the platforms of SCO.

(3) Cooperation against the hegemony of West - Both India and China share platforms like SCO, BRICS for countering west dominance.

(eg) oc - dollarization initiatives

Measures India should take to counterbalance asymetries with China

(1) Trade Diversification → India should export-import from other S-E ASEAN countries reducing dependency on China.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Take advantage of decreasing China-Pakistan convergence due to increasing engagements of pakistan with USA
(eg) Recent ~~inv~~ invite of Asif Munir on lunch by Trump.

(3) Dialogs and diplomacy to resolve issues with china → Border Issue
→ water Issue.

(4) Engage with countries of Global South to become the voice, and putting their voice together for democratization of international institutions.

India as a leading power, must forge the convergence and manage its divergence with China [S. Jaishankar], to advance its national interest.

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 initially proposed by Japan, has ~~its~~ USA, Australia, India and Japan as its members focussing on free, open and ~~transparent~~ Indo-pacific.

Opportunities passes by QUAD

(1) cooperation with developed economies to emerge as the regional power in Indian ocean region.

(2) Aiding the countries of Indian Ocean with ~~tech~~ technologies and data-driven insights.

eg Indian Maritime Organization provides for safety in Indian Ocean region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) perception management – shifting the narratives of regional countries that India is a leading power, to forge cooperation with them.

(4) It will aid in preventing chinese blockade of India through the strategy of ~~diamond necklace~~ necklace of pearl.

Challenges that QUAD possess for regional aspirations and strategic autonomy.

(1) perceived military alliance

It could lead to disengagements with the countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Strategic autonomy may be curbed as the interest of partner nations is also to be seen alongwith national interest

~~(3) Mineral partnership can lead to exploitation of India~~

(3) Chinese may shift narrative, by rumouring that India is showing big brother attitude and bringing pacific countries to Indian ocean.

QUAD possess ample opportunities for India and it must be tapped timely and cautiously looking at the challenges as well.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।