NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502

Name of Candidate: Mohit Agrawal Mobile N [redacted]

Roll No. : ..... Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 02/08/2025 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 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: .....

.....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

.Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

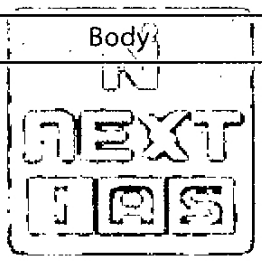
Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

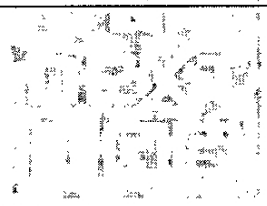
Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

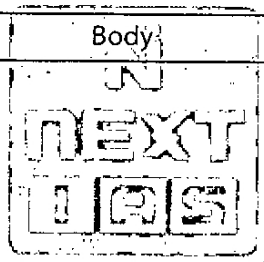
Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

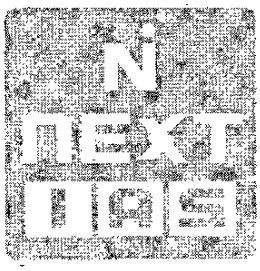
Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NeXT
1128

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

India is a Democratic socialist and positive secular nation. These principles have also been identified as Basic feature post Kesavananda Bharti Judgement (1973)

* Socialist ideals enshrined in Part III (A.15,16 – Affirmative action), Part IV (A.38, 39, 41, 42)

(i) Nagraj Case: Reservation in promotion

(ii) Janhit Abhiyan ~~Common Cause~~ v/s UOI → EWS (103) upheld

(iii) Calcutta municiple corporation' case 'Right to property' also includes 'right to notice', fair procedure.

(iv) Bombay property ownership Case: 'Doctrine of eminent Domain'

(v) Unnani Krishan Case (1993), Right to education is fundamental Right under Article 21.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularism is the equidistance and principled distance model in India.

i) S.R. Bommai Judgement (1994) : Secularism is Basic feature

ii) Animal Board v/s UOI: allowed festivals like Jallikattu & Kambala as traditional rights

iii) Jain Religious Practices case, SC struck the Rajasthan High Court judgement wrt. Sallekhna as unconstitutional.

iv) Sabrimala temple entry Judgement Court Balanced the A.25 and A.14,19,21

Both Socialist and Secularism principles were upheld through various Judgements but within broad framework of Golden Triangle (A.14, 19, 21)

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

RPA, 1951 addresses the various corrupt practices to ensure electoral integrity.

These are :- Disqualifications

(i) S. 8 (1) → Bribery, promoting enmity on ground of caste, religion (S. 123)

8(2) → Dowry (6 months)

8(3) → 2 years conviction with imprisonment

(ii) 8.9 → Corrupt practices, Unconstitutional act

(iii) 8.10 → Contract with state.

(iv) 8.125 → enmity, hatespeech.

However Recent challenges like, Deepfakes, voter manipulation, Cash for query, horsetrading, etc are emerging which require expansion.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Include political Bribe as malpractice (Sita Soren Judgement)

ii) Horse trading during Rajyasabha elections - politics without principles.

iii) Artificially generated pictures, statements

iv) Expenditure above the limits through various channels

v) Freebies (pre elections)

vi) Use of crypto currency and other virtual assets to manipulate electoral accounts

vii) No regulation on expenditure of political party.

(viii) fake political parties to benefit from Tax (Gujrat case: 723000 Crore funding to 8 political parties, but did not fight elections)

RPA, 1951 must reflect the electoral and democratic reality of 21st CE.

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

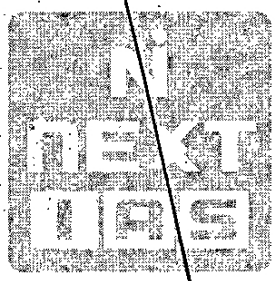
India follow Parliamentary democracy while France, Semi-presidential system.

Equality in India

(i) Equality before law: all are equal in the eyes of law, a negative concept

ii)

Candidates must not write on this margin



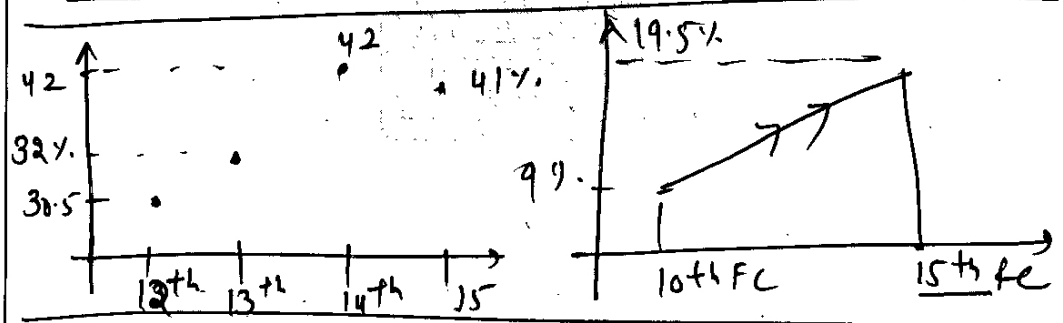
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The share of vertical devolution to states has increased in percentage terms from 32% in 13th finance commission to 41% in 15th FC, but

But effective share is declining and is 35%



Devolution (vertical) | Share of cess & surcharge

* Horizontal Devolution : 50% in 14th FC and 45% in 15th FC to the income distance leading U.P. (↓ 20%) share and Goa (↑ 0.07)%.

* Concerns of fiscal federalism :-

① Reducing the overall effective devolution to States → unable to function

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Higher dependency on Borrowing (A 293), which is also denied above 3% (Kerala issue)

iii) Penalising the well performing and Rewarding the Resource curse (Tamilnadu V/S Jharkhand)

iv) Imbalanced fiscal federalism → High earners are paying the expenses of profligate states.

v) North-South divide over population criteria

vi) High centralisation of fiscal resources → rising Centrally sponsored schemes.

vii) Fiscal incentive based transfers: against the sprit of federalism

(eg) 2.5% fiscal efforts criteria by 15th FC

Way forward (i) 16th FC must incorporate the reservation issue

(ii) Permanence of 'FC' and inclusion of states.

when Centre & States come together and work together like Team India, no goal is impossible - PM Modi

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

'Citizenship' is granted by Article (5-11) of the constitution through registration, Birth, Domicile & naturalisation.

Citizens → Fundamental Rights (A·12-35)
→ Duties are only for citizens A·51(A)
→ Socio-economic Rights (A·36-51)

India's Approach to Citizenship

(i) Single Citizenship unlike dual citizenship of 'USA' to ensure 'unity', integrity as enshrined in 'preamble' and A·51A(c)

(ii) Automatic Termination in case of acquisition of other citizenship → reflects the shared commitment to idea of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Indian citizenship ensure responsibility to the nation than to region or state.

eg: safeguarding against 'Regionalism'

iv) 'Social justice' and 'equity principle' by treating every one equal while approaching welfare.

v) 'Political equality' despite regional identity.

eg: Loksabha / Rajyasabha candidates are allowed to contest elections from anywhere in India

vi) Steel frame (AIS): require Indian citizenship, not concerned with state identity

The provision of OIC Card is extended to the diaspora to ensure that same principle of citizenship are also extended to Indias Bridge Builders.

Candidates must not write on this margin

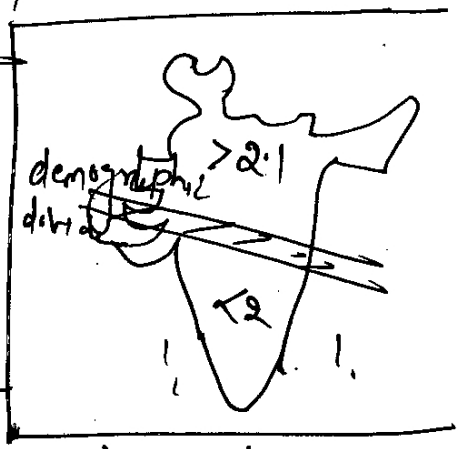
6. घटती प्रजनन दर और बढ़ती जीवन प्रत्याशा के कारण, प्रजनन-केंद्रित हस्तक्षेपों के स्थान पर मानव पूँजी निवेश की ओर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। हालिया जनसंख्या प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

(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

NFHS-5 reports India's TFR is 2.0, below replacement rate. Also the life expectancy is above 73, showing rising share of elderly and declining Births

Intervention to Human Capital Investment →



Reasons :-

(i) Reap existing demographic dividend (65% are <35yrs) and reduce dependency ratio (from 65% (NFHS-4) to 56% 2023-24)

ii) Raise productivity of the human capital amid technological disruptions

(ii): Reduce disguised unemployment.

iii) 'Supply labours to the world' :-
MOU and labour mobility agreement requires upskilling & reskilling.

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) Reap 'Silver Economy' ~~and~~ from the aging elderly

v) Provide social security to the people ⇒ Insurance coverage (only 1% of GDP)

vi) India's industrial progress (25% target of manufacturing Policy 2011)

vii) Way forward

↳ (i) Affordable + quality medical care with reduced out of pocket expenditure ⇒ Ayushman

(II) Quality education (NEP 2020)

(III) Upskilling (Kaushal Vikas yojana, pm internship scheme)

(IV) Social Justice: Women, 3rd gender empowerment

As India is reaching 4th stage of demographic transition, investment in human capital is essential to meet SDG Goals.

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

Q Governance is the way which policies, laws are formulated and executed for the welfare and national growth.

Its quality however depends on the 'citizen participation' at every stage.

(i) Policy formulation :- involvement of civil society, crowd sourcing suggestion leads to inclusive policy/laws, which are in conform with societal morality

eg:- FRA, 2006.

(ii) Policy Implementation →

(a) Social auditing → improves transparency and quality of projects

eg: Aspirational Block programmes success in Badi Block, Rajasthan.

(b) Environmental impact assessment:

Balance development and environment

Candidates must not write on this margin

in spirit.

eg: mining projects in Niyamgiri hills, Odisha

(c) Joint forest management: helps in inclusion of traditional knowledge with administrative & technical understanding

eg: Maldhari Tribes, Gir Reserve.

(iii) Trust Based Governance → reduce chances of protests → reduce wastage of Resources.

(iv) Grievance Redressal system lead to better outcome of the programmes

Q:- ~~Addr~~ Addressing lacunas in NRM in Manipur

(v) Augmentation of Resources (Crowdfunding during COVID-19, people helped PMCARES as well as assured responsibility.

Participatory, Consensus oriented, transparent and accountable governance is therefore Good Governance (UPSC)

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

Only 65% of the workers have received any form of vocational training and 75% of graduates are unemployable (India skill report)

*Mismatch between educational outcomes and market needs →

(I) Rise in income/pay gap :-

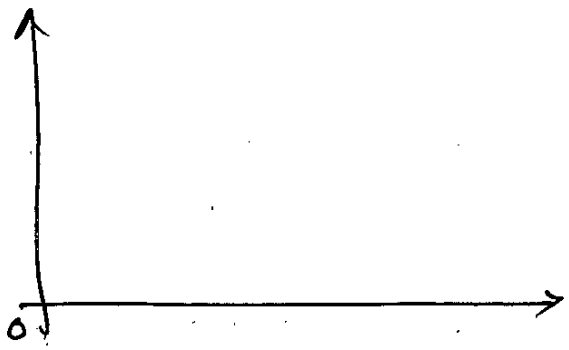
eg: CEO earning 600 times more than security guard (NITI Aayog)

(II) Services led growth than manufacturing exacerbate the inequality between people with higher qualification and low qualification

(III) ~~multiple~~ 'class differences' between people based on income, knowledge and intellect.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(IV) Quality between Top and Bottom



(V) Exacerbate wealth and income inequality

eg: world inequality report 10% have 77% wealth while bottom 50% only 13%.

Therefore, skill gap needs to bridged.

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

WHO is the specialised agency of the United nations that has responsibility to safeguard global health ~~safety~~.

Recent withdrawal under president trump poses a serious challenge to the world and cooperation

(i) Reduced funding (USA was the major funder) → reduced research in new emerging virus / Bacterias.

(ii) Inequality and perpetual dependence of low income nations.

(iii) lack of own Research will lead to global health emergency (pandemic) in Poor nations.

(iv) Poverty anywhere is threat to prosperity everywhere - Ripple effect on affluent nation

Candidates must not write on this margin

v) Reduced cooperation between Global North and Global South.

* Implications for India

(I) Pressure to substitute USA funding to support Global South

(II) Lack of availability of high quality research → affect India's pharmaceutical sector.

(III) Pressure on India for Compulsory diversity

(IV) Balancing Citizen's interest v/s global interest

Today, there is need of global co-operation based on CBDR-RC principle, not confrontation

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

West Asia has been the region of instability due to ideological differences and historical realities (Israel & Palestine issue)

* Exposed the vulnerability :-

(i) Primacy to 'Realism' than regional interest

(ii) Lack of consensus (China – India rivalry), (Shia Iran –, and Sunni – Saudi arabia) Conflicts.

(iii) Presence of foreign powers & role (USA, Israel)

* Implications

(1) Strategic autonomy →

a) Dependency on energy (imported) reduce autonomy

b) fragile Sealanes of communication demand global Co-operation than autonomy

Candidates must not write on this margin

c) Strategic dependence on nations like USA, Russia for defence

* Regional Engagement

(i) Reduce India's role as net security provider and leadership of in Asia is also challenged.

(ii) multiple powerplay among polycentric crisis

Way forward

(i) Diversify relationship

(ii) Reduce dependency on a particular region

(iii) Engagement with the nations.

Complex Geopolitical Balance is needed to maintain & safeguard interests.

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

Department related standing committees are technical and specialised committees by Lokasabha (16) and Rajyasabha (8) to hold executive accountable.

* Institutional Backbone :-

(i) Provide Technical support to the legislatures to under nuanced policies.

(ii) 'Examine' the Bills and Budget' Pushed by the executive

(iii) Analyse the policies and monitor outcome with suggestions ∃ Nagesh chandra committee on MGNREGS

* Potential unlikilised : challenges

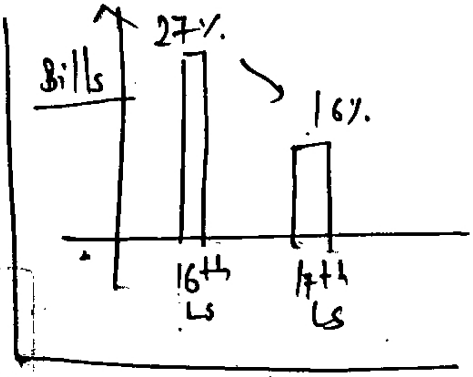
(i) Limited Tenure : could not understand

Candidates must not write on this margin

~~the~~ and evaluate the all policies.

(ii) Executive involvement in appointment. ∴ speaker's office is not free of Government in reality.

(iii) Limited Reference over the years. The Bills refered to them are reducing.



iv) Lack of secretariate support: depends on deputation and tele-staff/ RS officers.

v) Overlapping and cross sectional nature of policies, minimise role.

Eg: A policy of women & child development ministry will have cross sectional impact on ministry of health.

(vi) Lack of sufficient training and Capacity Building of the members.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(vii) Recommendations are not binding
- Toothless tiger

(viii) Reports could not be discussed in parliament due to reducing productivity-

(ix) ~~Pacts~~: Private member Bills are hardly de. scrutinised.

eg: Bill on judicial appointment.

Way forward

(i) Capacity building, sensitivity training and secretarizate support

(ii) Mandatory discussion by ~~ree~~ allowing fix day

DRSC are the 'eyes, ~~eyes~~ ears of parliament, they must be utilised to their full potential.

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 allows the imposition of president rule under certain circumstances, maximum for 3 years with every 6 month parliamentary approval.

A mechanism to deal with Governance failure

(b) Specific Condition :-

(i) failure of Constitutional machinery (A365) in state (eg : Unconstitutional behaviour manipur case

(ii) State does not comply with direction of centre in union and concurrent list eg. Passes to Railways (denied)

(iii) Responsibility of centre to maintain order of state (A 355)

Candidates must not write on this margin

In Recent times, questions have been raised regarding Partisan role of the governor as a agent of centre than head of state.

(i) Dismissal of the constitutionally elected mandate (Nabam Rebia, 2016)

(ii) Absolute veto indefinetly ⇒ Tamilnadu Governor case

(iii) Summoning session without consent of CM when Government is in majority (Arunachal assembly)

(iv) Acting contrary to aid & advice by CM eg Delhi LG case.

NEXT IAS

* Constitutional Safeguards & Jurisdictional verdicts

i) Centre-State tussel : original jurisdiction with Supreme court (A. 131)

eg: ~~State of~~ Government of Tamilnadu v/s Governor (2024)

(ii) Article 263 → Interstate council to resolve matter amicably (not implemented in spirit)

(iii) Every 6 month Parliamentary approval.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Verdicts :-

(I) SR Bommai judgement (1994) : federalism is Basic feature and President rule can't be applied as per whims & fancy & subject to judicial review.

(ii) Governor of Punjab case: Absolute veto can't be used indefinetly, Bill must be sent back for reconsideration

(iii) Karnataka Governor case: Apart from Constitutional discretion, Governor bound to act as per aid and advice of Cm.

Way forward :-

(i) Sarkaria Commission : 5 year fixed tenure, appoint with consultation of ~~Govt~~ CM.

(ii) NCRWC, 2002 → Governor must be of impeccable character & outside state

Governor before recommending President's rule must also think that he/she is head of the state also - and not subordinate to Union.

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

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has released devolution index to asses and rate the functions and powers devolved to the 3rd tier of gaverment post 73rd and 74th amendment.

Variation :-

(i) Southern states like Kerala, Tamilnadu devolved many functions out of 29 compared to madhyapradesh.

(ii) variation in implementation of PESA (Jharkhand, Odisha, not yet framed rules)

* Reasons behind variation

(i) Historical: the societies which valued decentralised governance historically tend to devolve more:
eg: Tamilnadu (chola) Uttameranar inscriptions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Governance: Socialist governments devolved more powers eg: Kerala, West Bengal.

iii) Level of state Economy: High income states tend to devolve more.
eg: Karnataka, Maharashtra.

iv) Finance commission: States which regularly Constituted FC (under A. 243 I) are more advanced in devolving.
eg: Rajasthan: (7th SFC Constituted while M.P. (4th FC report repeated)

* Role of Capacity Building Initiatives

(i) National Institute of Panchayati raj to empower > 32 lakh elected members and 46% women to impart basic training and understanding
eg Gadchiroli Maharashtra outcome improved post training.

ii) Allocating dedicated Cadre like Secretary, BDO, CEO post

Candidates must not write on this margin

allow better specialisation and administrative efficiency.

(III) Devolved finances allow more discretion and bottom up approach of people centric development.

(IV) Empowerment of women + empowerment of Panchayat

eg: Nuh, Haryana, Barwa - Rajasthan

(V) Technology integration → reducing wastage and leakage and improving work culture

eg: MGNREGS muster roll integration reduced leakage and created assets.

way forward (I) incentive link devolution (15th FC), similar model at state level

(II) Empowering the women leaders to eliminate issue of 'Sarpanch Pati'

(III) 'Panchayat Bonds' like municiple Bonds

Voice of people is voice of God, voice of Panchayat is voice of people

PM modi

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

NCW and NHRC, both are statutory body constituted to safeguard women's Rights and Human rights respectively.

India signatory to
1) UN 'Human rights (UNHDR)
(11) elimination of discriminatory towards

Both are facing structural (legal and institutional) challenges like:

i) Appointments (NCW) - executive oriented

(ii) finances, expenditure not charged on consolidated fund (A266)

iii) Lack of independent cadre and staff (deputation dependence)

iv) No punitive powers (Toothless Tigers)

The growing demand for Constitutional status is ~~bad~~ because it will :

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Elevating the status of the Commission in legal jurisprudence

ii) Allow them to ascertain more authority (order of precedence)

iii) may allow to appoint its own staff & charged expenditure.

iv) Administrative autonomy (less dependence on line ministry)

However, constitutional status is not a panacea :-

i) may not guarantee full autonomy.

ii) 'Statutory' Bodies like Competition Commission are working fine, why not NCW and NHRC?

iii) Expenditure might not be charged (Election Commission A 324)

iv) more than status, those who are manning it matters.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Way forward:

i) Revert the diluted NHRC act (3 year Tenure) to safeguard GHANRF status.

ii) Allow functional autonomy upto a limit so as to ensure independence.

Both NCW and NHRC are human rights safeguard institutes. It is important that those who are appointed are of impeccable credentials.

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

Recently a Delhi high Court Judge is being accused in "Cash at home" case, raising questions of 'Judicial Integrity' and 'Judiciary Trust'.

While Independence is essential to :-

(i) Uphold Doctrine of checks & Balance
eg: legislature & executive check (A-142)

ii) To provide & Social Justice
eg: COVID suo moto cognizance regarding migrant workers -

iii) Safeguarding fundamental Rights -
eg: shreya singhal case (2015) struck down 66A of IT act

iv) maintain federal Balance (SR Bommai)

v) Ensure Basic structure remain intact

Candidates must not write on this margin

But Judiciary must not become the 3rd chamber and is equally accountable to public, as "Justice not only be done, but also seems to be done".

This can be possible through :-

(i) Integrity in Judicial appointment to remove uncle judge syndrome (spoils system)

ii) 'Transparency' on the decision of collegium with 'reasons' to be noted'

iii) Judiciary must be part of RTI (S. 2) act 2005

iv) Answerable to National Enforcement agency ⇒ Justice Yeswant verma case.

v) Reducing the removal threshold (no Judge have been impeached so far. due to 'high Bar' (special majority)

vi) Banning or Cooling off period on post retirement Job ⇒ Chief Justice (ex) Ranjan Gogoi (Rajyasha Membership)

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Way forward :-

i) New body with inclusion of executive legislature like South African model or USA senate approval.

ii) Practicing self restraints to avoid judicial adventurism (2017 highway liquor Ban) or judicial overreach.

iii) Reducing the holidays Economic survey 2018-19

The true test of nation's polity is how its judiciary is functioning. Reforms are needed to resolve huge pendancy (74.5 crore) and ensuring Trust Building.

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

'Regulatory bodies' 'safeguard institutional mechanism and provide specialised support.

"Institutional autonomy" → independent decision making
→ 'safeguard' the Reputation
→ Trust Building, credibility
→ ensure fairness.

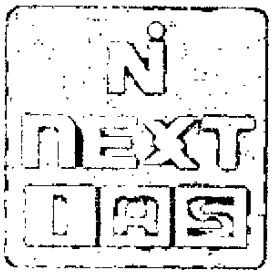
Issues wrt to the independence & autonomy

(i) Political interference in appointment of

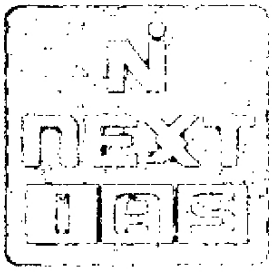
(ii) 'Limited' authority

(iii)

Candidates must not write on this margin



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 goverment has announced the inclusion of [Caste census] in the upcoming General census.

It would be administratively Cumbersome exercise as :-

i) lack of defination of caste.

ii) Prevalence of multiple ethinicity, identity, subcaste, cross-breeding due to interCastes.

iii) Lack of reliable historical data (SECC-2011) data is also faulty

iv) Reservation issue → moral hazard.

v) possibility of federal tension ~~and~~ (Recognition of castes)

Despite there, Caste Census could be a reliable way forward :-

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Goal of Social Justice & Equitable Growth

i) Availability of high quality administrative data → Allow specific policy formulation, Policy execution and monitoring.

ii) Understanding the growth and pitfalls of past 75 years and lessons learnt.

iii) Categorisation of Castes into multiple segments based on Socio-economic status to provide specific Benefits.

iv) Judicial pronouncements could will be implemented in letter and sprit.
eg: Davinder Singh case (Subcategorisation)

v) Goals of DPSP (38, 39, 41, 46) could be better targeted.

However, caste census would also lead to new faultlines or widening the existing ones.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) 'Caste based identity' → Politicization of caste, division among society

ii) Demand for reservation → could breach Indira Sawney guidelines of 50%.

iii) Social Unrest → Threaten national security

iv) 'Possible bias in data' due to complexity of castes

v) multiple overlapping identities

* Solution and way ahead

i) 'Political maturity' by the leaders
(Understanding long term implication of this sensitive issue)

ii) 'Ruling party' must take steps for confidence building

iii) maintaining secrecy of data (Data protection act, 2023)

Caste census should become the basis of dilution of caste identity than furthering it.

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

Governance today is becoming more and more interwined and complex due to ever rising role of states in post Keynesian society and rising Technological advancement much faster than Regulation.

This demand Adaptive and dynamic system that is based on Adaptability quotient and EQ.

* Administrative Reform :- are the reforms how the 'governance' will take place with respect to G→C or G→B.

* Improving Efficiency

(i) Lateral entry → will allow specialised Cadre that would improve the policy formulation (Hota Committee)

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Use of e-Governance → reduce leakage (₹2.37 lakh crore saved due to JAM), improving responsiveness and service delivery eg: e-passport, GST

iii) Capacity Building (iGOT or mission Karmayogi) will help in maturity to handle complex task eg elections, integrating tech in disaster response.

Improving Transparency

i) Ethical Governance (2nd ARC) will raise 'probity' and dedication to public service

ii) Social audit will improve data dissemination

iii) Judicial Reforms: (appointments, functioning: case allotment (Roster)) via e-Courts

iv) Proactive disclosure: s.4 of RTI will allow citizens awareness.

Responsiveness

i) Building integrated system will and

Candidates must not write on this margin

monitoring eg: Twitter Based Response (Indian railways.) (X)

ii) Reducing citizen - Administrative distance
eg: New districts/ administrative units.

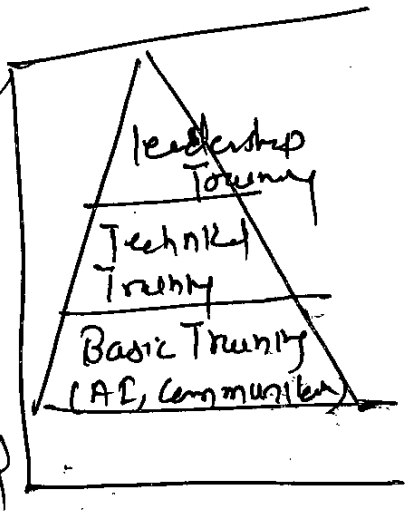
iii) Technology integration : (CPGRAMS)

iv) "Jansunwai" (Prashasan Aapke dwar)

Way forward: As per 2nd ARC, NCRWC -

(i) Technology integration and Capacity Building

(ii) Competition Based model
(Lateral entry, Appraisal based promotions)



iii) Ensure political neutrality

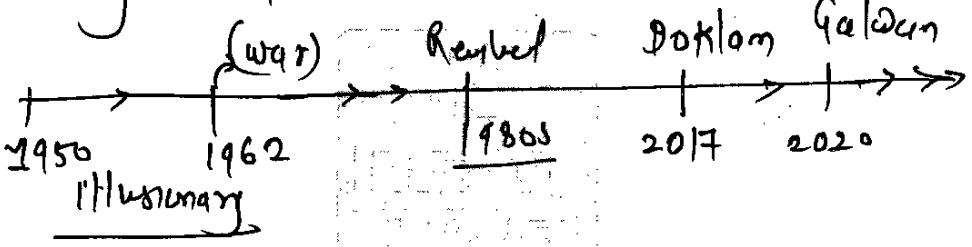
As world is changing rapidly, so do the way we govern. A proactive, ethical & efficient, curious & creative governance workforce will be needed to meet goal of Viksit Bharat 2047

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 relationship has evolved from 'Panchsheel' to pragmatic and from 'cooperation to confrontative on many fronts.



* Pragmatic cooperation :-

(i) Economy : trade of $135 bn (2023-24) with huge critical imports like API, battery, semiconductor, chemicals - required for progress.

(ii) multilateral forums : 'G-20', 'SCO', 'BRICS' as Global south leaders and cooperation in Antiterror (RATS) and reforming western led multilateral system. (IMF/WTO)

Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Climate change: Advocating CBDR principle.

iv) 'Urban Governance' Sister city alliance,

v) @ Soft engagement: Buddhist, visit to the religious places (Mamallapuram)

Unresolved strategic tensions

(i) Border issue: west (Ladakh) LAC, and east (Arunachal), regular claim by China (5 Finger Policy, Anaconda strategy)

ii) River data sharing and unilateral hydropower 'dam' on Brahmputra River.

iii) Sovereignity challenge: Building CPEC through POK

iv) @ Lack of support in global forums
- NSG membership, support coffee club
- vetoed Masood Alhar designation as terrorists.

v) frequent skirmish at Border post Galwan 2020

vi) Supporting Pakistan led proxy terrorism

Candidates must not write on this margin

vii) New String of Pearls Theory to Surround on all front.

* Measures Required

i) Strategic posturing and Deterrence through building own defence' → 'A2AD' and deterrence by Denial.

Eg: Necklace of Diamonds.

ii) Diplomatic Balancing: Russia and USA and leverage 'China'!

iii) Diversify import dependence and Build indigenous capability.

eg: Post 2020, API indigenisation has reg. reached a 50%.

iv) Developing own Economy by focusing on human capital & ~~tech~~

(v) Neighbourhood first and Gujral doctrine (Non reciprocal)

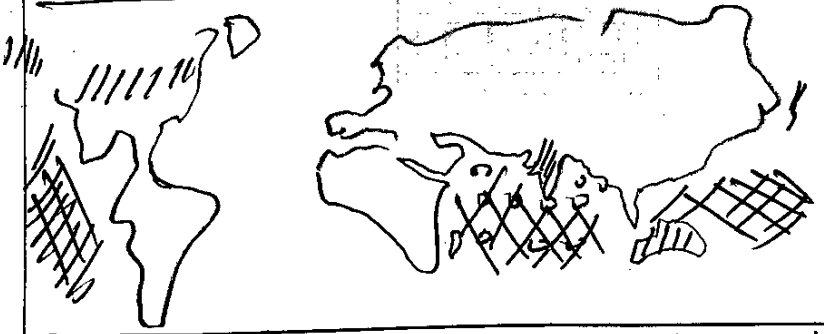
New-Delhi, Beijing relationship is to seek supremacy in South Asia and tussel in Indo-Pacific, India must balance its interest to ~~reach~~ and focus on itself.

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 the Informal grouping of India, USA, Japan and Australia, all democracies to establish maritime peace and rule-Based order in Indo-pacific.



QUAD NATION Indo Pacific

Initial purpose: (i) maritime security
- Petrolling, joint exercise (malabar)

ii) HADR: Response post 2004 Tsunami

iii) Regional stability and security sea lanes of communication. from china's adah strategy

Candidates must not write on this margin

Evolution :-

(i) Health : Quad Cancer moonshot (will/might)

(ii) Critical minerals : Rare earth and energy (Li)

iii) 'Space' → Artemis accord and interoperability (NASA)

Quad : An Opportunity

i) 'Geopolitical' : navigating the china conundrum and ensuring the role of 'Net security provider' in region & Global south.

ii) Geo-Strategic : India's Act east policy, look west and MASAGAR DOCTRINE

(iii) Energy security → By diversifying supply chain and reducing dependence on china (Blue dot network, MSP)

iv) Economic security, Convergence in trade on Defence, science & tech (Quantum computing), high end systems

Candidates must not write on this margin

v) leadership of Global South especially African nations

*Challenges

i) Opposition by Russia (time tested partner) and China (ASian NATO)

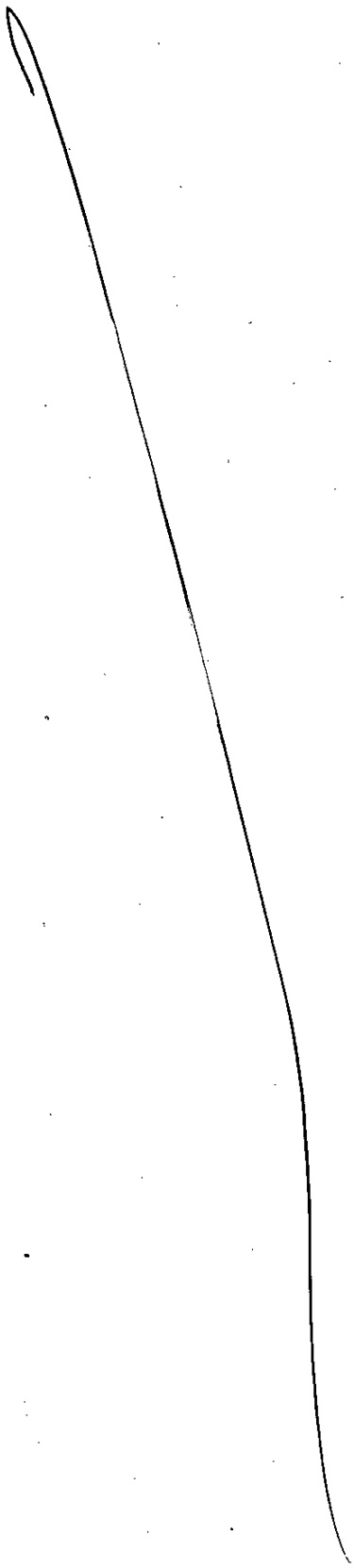
ii) Policy of USA under Trump is highly unpredictable (Statement: Indexa fragile economy t 25% Tariffs)

iii) Rising minilaterals (AUKUS, trilateral of Australia, US, Philipines) will dilute QUAD

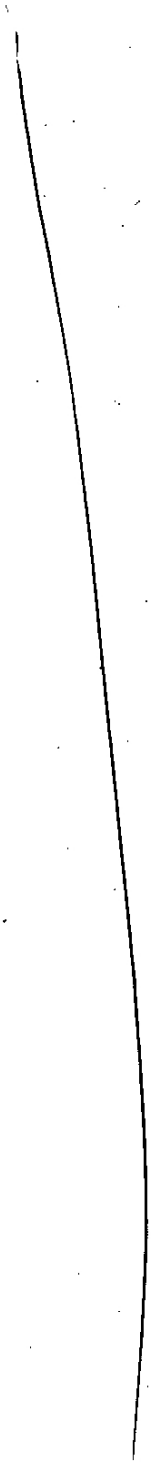
iv) China's Control on the supply chain of critical minerals.

QUAD could be a gateway to the greater peace & stability, but India must balance its interests as a middle power rather skewing towards any particular forum. be it QUAD or SCO or BRICS.

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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।