NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502

Name of Candidate: Darshana singh Baghel Mobile No [redacted] 2025

Roll No. : ANM25900105-0 Start Time 2:30 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

The preamble of Indian constitution declares India a "secular, socialist, Democratic Republic" which has been cemented through judicial decisions

Judicial decisions: Secularism as core ideal

① Constitutional morality over customary morality
e.g. Abolition of Triple Talaq

② Rights of the Minority Educational institutions under Article 30.
e.g. TMA pai case - Reservation Provision don't apply to Minority institutions.

③ Rights of equality to women, regardless of their biological reality like menstruation
e.g. Sabarimala temple entry case

④ Violation of Secular Principles is a valid ground for President rule under Article 356
e.g. SR Bommai case

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Doctrine of Essential Religious Practices test to uphold right to profess, Practice & religion (Article 25)

Judicial decision : socialism as code ideal

(1) Ensuring Social justice through redistribution of resources and avoiding concentration of resource (Article 39(b) & 39 (c))

e.g.) Keshavanand Bharti case upheld the 24th & 25th constitutional amendment

(2) Right to dignified livelihood

e.g.) Olga Tellis case

(3) Right to free and compulsory education for equitable Opportunity of development

e.g.) Mazdoor kisan Shakti sangathan - RTE under Article 21

(4) Recent Maharashtra property Association case, SC held that all private property can be counted as public good → Balancing socialist and Market economy principles.

CJI Chandrachud held that constitution is a living expanding document to reflect the will of the people

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

Corrupt practices related to election process are defined in the Section 8 of the RPA, 1951. Need of the hour is to expand its scope

Current Scope of Corrupt Practices →
① failure to submit election expenses
② Trying to divide voters along the lines of caste, class, religion etc.
③ Conviction under any criminal offense for more than 2 years.

Emerging forms of electoral malpractices :-

① use of technology for fake Propaganda and defamation.
e.g. Deep fakes of political leaders

② Increasing instances of ~~fake~~ hate speech based on religion, caste etc.

③ Not following the model code of conduct while campaigning

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Rising cases of increased and unsolicited expenditure by political parties

e.g.] More than Rs 6500 crore spent in 18th Loksabha elections [PRS]

⑤ Rising criminal cases against Candidates

e.g.] More than 42% MPs had criminal case registered against them.

Need to Expand the scope of corrupt practices in RPA :-

① Mandatory announcement of educational qualification, criminal cases against MPs [Supreme court guidelines]

② Statutory backing to model code of conduct to give more powers to Election commission of India.

③ Address the technological issues like Deep fakes, circulation of morphed videos under corrupt practices in RPA.

④ Hate speech as a crime under RPA.

Free & Fair elections are part of Basic Structure doctrine. and relevant changes should be made in RPA to reflect Contemporary realities.

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

Principle of equality

India

Positive aspects -

Principle equidistance from all religion

Equal respect to all religion.

France

Equality by banning showcase of any religious symbols

Indian principle of equality is based on Rule of Law (Article 14) → Due process of law & procedure established by law to reflect the socio-economic realities of Indian States.

While France's perspective on equality is suited to their needs and polity.

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

Current share of states is around 41% in union gross tax revenue, the decline in effective share raises critical concerns for fiscal federalism

Equity heavy criteria for Horizontal devolution → 5 parameters for weighted average
→ includes ① Population ② Income distance ③ Forest area ④ Tax efforts ⑤ Area of the state

Shrinking effective share of states :-

① Decline of states share from 42% → 41%

② Less effective share due to increasing number of central sector schemes
↳ concern for one size fits all approach.

③ unified tax collection → GST
↳ lower tax collecting abilities of states
e.g. 7 60% expenditure done by states

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Delays on fund allocation due Centre-State conflict
e.g. funds under Samagra Siksha Abhiyan not released for Bengal.

⑤ Increasing share of unsharable taxes like surcharge and cess

Equity heavy criteria in horizontal devolution:-

① State wise disparity → higher focus on Bihar, UP than Southern states like Tamil Nadu and ~~Bihar~~ Kerala

② Promotes passivity and freebie culture

③ Does not include competitive federalism among states for better outcomes of budget allocation.

~~Need~~ Way forward

① Cooperative federalism through devolution of tax rights to states and local governance institutions

② Support special category states based on competition
e.g. Aspirational District Programme

③ Reforms in finance Commission devolution by promoting inclusivity of states in decision making

'Fiscal federalism is the cornerstone to protect the federal structure of country.

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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 प्रतिवद्धता 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 defined in the Part II of Indian Constitution consisting Articles 5-11, It is flexible to enable parliament to make contemporary changes.

Citizenship — legal foundation
- Rights
  - Certain fundamental rights available to citizens only
  - Article 15, 16, 19 etc
- Responsibilities
  - Article 51A has fundamental duties like protecting the natural heritage

India's approach - Reflecting commitment to constitutional values:-

(1) Passage of Citizenship Act to grant Citizenship after the cutoff date of 26 January 1950

(2) Right to equality in terms of claiming Citizenship.

(3) Single citizenship - to reflect the Sui Generis federal character of Indian

Candidates must not write on this margin

State.

(4) Section 6A → Assam Accord - to resolve the conflict caused due to sudden migration after 1971 Bangladesh war

(5) Acts regarding illegal migration, Passport Act, to provide validity to legal citizens.

~~Issues~~ Challenges to India's approach :-

(1) Percieved bias of cultural nationalism due to the recent citizenship Amendment Act w.r.t CAA protests

(2) Conflict in implementing the National Register of citizens due to historical and migrant challenges.

(3) Burden of proof for citizenship is often put on the public
e.g. Revision of electoral rolls in Bihar

Despite the challenges, Indian approach has projected a constitutional approach for denying as well as providing citizenship.

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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

The NFHS-5 data shows that India's Total fertility Rate has declined below 2.1 (replacement levels) which demands for human capital development

Recent population trends :-

1. Increase life expectancy to 65 from 30 during independence
2. NFHS-5 - 1020 Sex ratio
3. Increasing urban population (50% by 2050)

Shift to human capital investments :-

1. To realise the potential of demographic dividend (735% population under 35 years of age) →
   e.g. Skilling initiatives like Skill India Campaign
2. Increasing participation of women in economic activities apart from nurturing role
   e.g. SHG Bank credit linkage for self employment

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) focus on education to keep up with the new innovation like AI and possible job losses
e.g.) Future skills prime to train professional in AI

(4) Health based interventions for better productivity of the workforce
e.g.) Ayushman Bharat yojana

(5) Increased Social security of the workforce for economic efficiency
e.g.) e-shram portal for informal workers.

(6) Promote active ageing for the well-being of elderly population
e.g.) Madrid action plan for social ageing – National social assistance Programm

(7) Inclusive human capital investment for specially abled e.g.) Sugamya Bharat

National population policy aims to stabilise the population and focus on human Rkilling rather population control measures

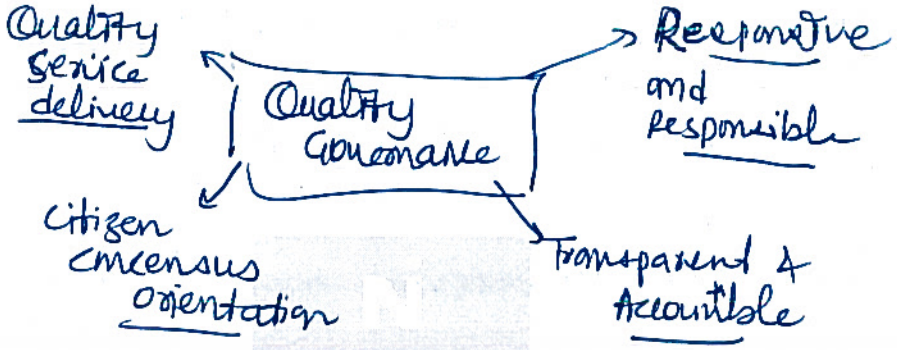
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The maxim of "Maximum governance, Minimum government aims to enhance citizen participation in democratic processes through quality governance measure.



Quality governance : Extent of citizen participation :-

(1) To ensure effectiveness of public policy and schemes

e.g. Participation in Social Audit

(2) Awareness regarding laws and regulations to hold the government accountable

e.g. e-RTI application

(3) To ensure responsiveness of the bureaucracy

e.g. Citizen participation in Jan Sunwai

Candidates must not write on this margin

Quality Governance : Nature of citizen participation

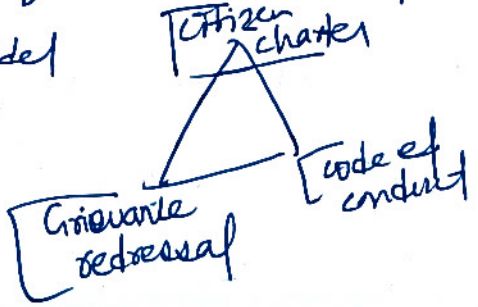
① Use of Public platforms and advocacy groups
e.g.) NGOs like Pratham for quality education to students.

② Participatory approach rather than passivity
e.g.) utilising the citizen charters

③ Direct action through peaceful protests, use of Social media
e.g.) #MeToo movement for women Safety.

Challenges
- ① Bureaucratic apathy
- ② urban-rural divide
- ③ Lack of grievance redressals
- ④ Colonial - feudalistic mindset

Way forward - ARC II has suggested for the reformatory, citizen centric approach to governance in the form of Servottam Model



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

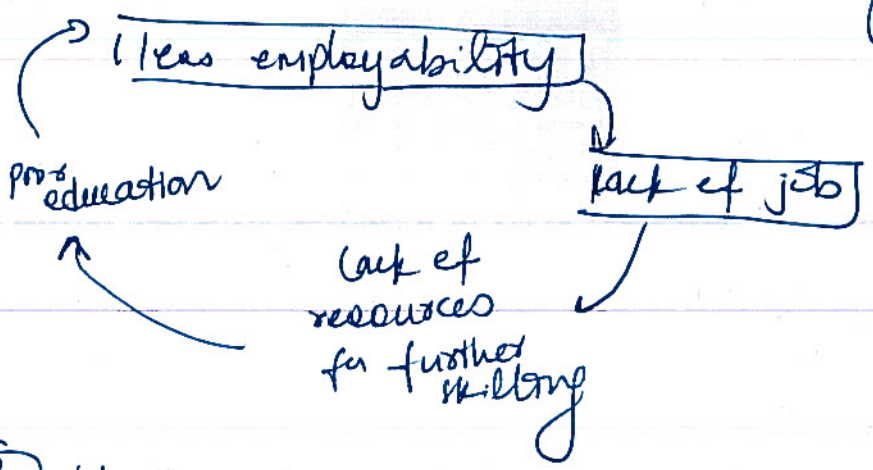
"Low alignment between educational outcomes and market needs can widen social and economic inequalities." Examine this statement in the context of India's skills ecosystem.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

NITI Ayog report suggests that 42% of Indian graduates are not employable of class-12th pass employment.

Low alignment between educational outcomes and Market needs : widens economic inequalities

① leads to a vicious cycle of poverty



② Lack of practical and experience based learning approach in Indian universities
e.g. 10% youth unemployment as against 3% avg unemployment

③ Enhanced Gender and caste disparity - Lack of access to quality education makes it a huge opportunity cost

Candidates must not write on this margin

e.g.] 780% women employed in informal Sector.

Low alignment : widens social inequalities :-

(1) Widening rich-poor divide

e.g.] Gini coefficient 78.5 for wealth and income inequality.

(2) Informalisation of work force at the bottom and lack of chances of social mobility.

e.g.] lower end jobs available in gig economy (semi skilled and unskilled

(3) Pink collarisation of workforce.

Way forward

(1) Changes in education system

e.g.] NEP 2020 envisions 10 school free days to promote vocational skills

(2) Enhanced Internship opportunities for graduates to learn the work

e.g.] PM Internship Scheme

(3) Industry academia collaboration

e.g.] Startup Innovation & Incubation Centre at IITK.

Enhanced focus on skilling can help India realise the vision of developed India by 2047

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

US withdrawal from the WHO creates major funding problems on the sector of health in developing countries.

Challenges to equitable global cooperation

1. Lack of global guidelines to deal with Pandemic
2. Increasing burden of neglected tropical diseases in developing countries
3. Global disparity in access to health infrastructure.
4. Lack of research & vaccine development due to lack of funding

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications on India

① US / WHO funds supported local clinics on India

② WHO support for the TB elimination program on India

③ Logistical & clinical trial support.

Way forward

① India should continue with humanitarian aid : Vaccine मैत्री

② Support developing countries like Africa through generic medicine supply

③ Source funds from other multilateral institution like BRICS - New Development bank

US withdrawal is a blow to global health cooperation but it should be responded with enhanced cooperation among other countries

Candidates must not write on this margin

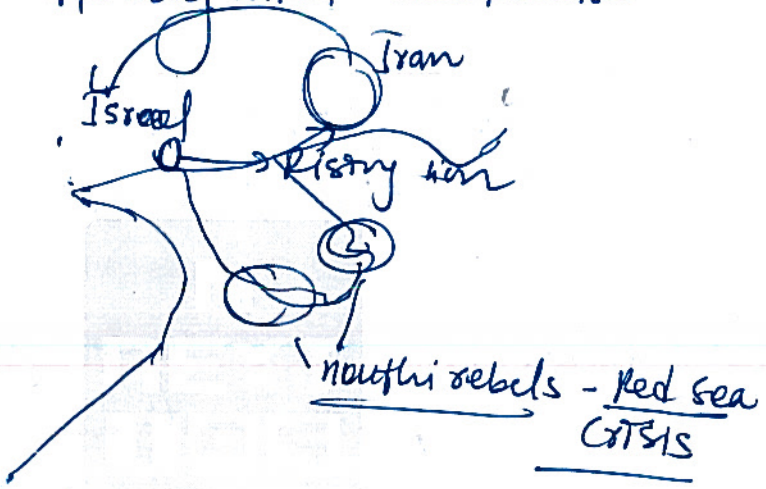
10. पश्चिम एशिया में चल रहे संघर्ष ने क्षेत्रीय कूटनीतिक संवेदनशीलताओं को उजागर कर दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत की सामरिक स्वायत्तता और क्षेत्रीय सहभागिता पर पश्चिम एशियाई संघर्ष के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

Israeel - Palestine conflict, and its longevity has exposed the vulnerabilities of regional diplomacy after - True promise



Implications for India's Strategic autonomy

↳ (1) Relations with India as well as Israel

↳ (2) Cooperation with GCC and Israel through I2U2

↳ (3) Impact on Indo-abhramic relations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional engagement

① 80% of import dependency

② 8-10 million Diaspora in west Asia.

③ Israel is a major arms supply to India
eg) Barak 8 drones

Way forward

① Issue based Partnership
② Open diplomatic channels
③ Engage on peace efforts
④ Diversify economic engagements

India west Asia relations are very important for the overall economic and strategic benefit of India

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

As the US President Wudrow Wilson said, "Congress in Session is Congress on exhibition, while Congress in committees is Congress at work"

Department-related standing committee : Institutional backbone of legislative scrutiny :-

(1) Review the budgetary allocation of respective ministries

(2) Make recommendations on the legislations and key policies.

(3) Review and monitor the implementation of schemes.

eg: Health DRSC → reviewed the National Health Mission outcome.

(4) Summoning the public officials to hold them accountable

(5) Hold the executive accountable by including the opposition party members

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Better legislative Scrutiny due to non-applicability of whips on members - promote free speech.

Challenges faced by Parliamentary Committees in ensuring executive accountability

(1) Less than 17% bills were passed to Committees in the 17th Lokesabha

(2) Partisan politics while nominating the member of Committees

(3) Lack of active Participation of Members.
e.g. < 35% Productivity of Committee

(4) Recommendatory nature of advise - no binding capacity.

(5) Delays in recieving the reports and data from departments → leads to post facto analysis

(6) Lack of research staff, technical Capabilities etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Lack of cooperation among members from different political parties.

(8) Marginalisation of opposition party members

(9) Small tenure - mostly 1 year

Way forward to realise their full potential -

(1) Global best practices - UK model - All bills are transferred to committee except money bill.

(2) Increasing the tenure for enhanced expertise

(3) Administrative support through staff and secretariat

(4) Impartial nomination of members to committee.

(5) Regular meetings to ensure efficiency

(6) Mandatory membership to Leader of opposition on important committees

(7) Increasing the number of meetings

Parliamentary form of government has Parliamentary committees holding the executive accountable at its core.

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 provides the power to president - to proclaim president's rule with or without the advice of governor.

Presidents rule Conditions :-

(1) under Article 360 - failure of State machinery

(2) Report by governor advising for president's rule

(3) failure of State to follow Centre's administrative orders.

Judicial verdicts : President rule -

(1) SR Bommai case :-

- Floor test is compulsory to dissolve the vidhan sabha
- If it is found to be not followed Supreme court can reinstate the assembly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- President rule cannot be imposed on the basis of corruption charges.
- Malafide Intentions come under the judicial review of Supreme Court
- Disruption of Secular Character of State is a valid ground for President's rule because it is part of basic structure.

Constitutional Safeguards

(1) President's rule doesnot automatically dissolves the assembly. - only the Council of ministers shall resign.

(2) 44th constitutional amendment
- It can also be extended 6 months at a time
- approval of Rajya sabha and Loksabha is required
- It can be extended for not more than 3 years
- Approval from election commission is required after 1 year of president rule that elections cannot be Conducted

Candidates must not write on this margin

Misuse of President's rule :-

1. Increase prevalence when Centre and State have different political parties.
2. It is argued that president rule is used as a political convenience to dismiss opposition rule.
3. Horse trading of MLA after applying the president's rule
4. Wide discretion of Governor to recommend President rule

Way forward

1. using restrained while notifying president's rule
2. Limited discretion to governor [comes under judicial review]
3. Respecting the Public mandate and the election process.

President rule as Ambedkar said, should be a 'dead letter' in the Indian constitution only used sparingly.

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

The variation between the northern States like UP & Bihar and Kerala and Tamil Nadu in term of devolution of power shows the wide variation in performance of States.

Reasons behind variation :-

(1) Funds → Lack of tax collection powers

- Less devolution of funds to local government
- Delay in instituting a State finance commission

(2) Functions

- (1) all powers not devolved
  e.g. 28 subjects under schedule XI
- (2) Lack of resources
  e.g. No computers in various panchayats.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Functionaries → ① Sarpanch pati Syndrome in the north

→ ② Bureaucratic apathy

→ ③ Gender disparity in accessing digital services

Capacity Building initiative

① Panchayat ombudsman

② Dedicated Panchayat Cadre

Mani Shankar Aiyar committee : Big Bang approach of Kerala

③ Separate code of conduct for the bureaucrats.

Capacity building initiative can ensure – ground level governance in various areas

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 are the statutory bodies to ensure protection of rights of women and vulnerable section of the ~~section~~ society.

Effectiveness of NCW :-

1. Policy advocacy for the rights of women - e.g. 33% reservation in assemblies.
2. Suo moto cognizance of crimes against women e.g. RG Kar Rape Case.
3. Public awareness regarding policies and programmes e.g. Mission Shakti

Issues faced by NCW :-

1. Arbitrary structure of commission
2. Lack of representation of all section of women
3. Perceived political influence on the functioning of NCW.
4. No separate budgetary allocations

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Report is not presented to the Parliament by the president.

Effectiveness of NHRC -

(1) Suo moto cognizance of violation of rights
e.g. Human right violations in Manipur Conflict

(2) Policy advocacy. e.g. Land acquisition, Settlement and rehabilitation Act

(3) Awareness week organised.

Issues of NHRC – Structural autonomy & Independence

(1) NHRC as a post retirement body for bureaucrats.

(2) Lack of Participation of Civil right groups, activists NGOs in the Commission.

(3) Toothless tiger – No powers to prosecute the perpetrators.

(4) Dependence on the executive for funds and resources

(5) Avoids politically heated issues

Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutional status for Statutory Commissions

1. Charged expenditure
2. Permanent executive administrative staff for research
3. Legislative accountability - Reports Presented to the Parliament.
4. Structural autonomy through a Selection Committee for the appointment
   eg) including Leader of opposition CJI.
5. Independence from executive for. fund allocation
6. Constitutional safeguards to protect the comissions members.

Constitutional status can provided the much needed teeth to the protectors of human rights in Indian society.

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

In the NJAC case, Supreme Court held that the independence of judiciary is part of Basic Structure doctrine.

Independent judiciary : upholding constitutional values :-

(1) Article 50 - Separation of judiciary from executive to ensure Separation of powers.

(2) Collegium system - appointment of judges free from executive bias.

(3) Article 136 - Special leave petition

(4) Article 142 - ensure complete justice, makes Indian judiciary most powerful & independent.

e.g. Vishakha guidelines to ensure the dignity of women at workplace - led to protection of sexual harassment at workplace Act (POSH)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Maneka Gandhi Case - Due process of Law recognised to booader interpretation of Laws

(6) Free and fair elections - SC held that VVPAT should be analyse 5/ constituency randomly
↳ Abolition of electoral bond scheme

(7) Prevent from excesses of the executive and uphold fundamental rights.
e.g. MK Ranjit singh case - Right against adverse impact of climate change.

Accountable to preserve Public Trust :-

(1) Recent allegation of corruption against Delhi HC judge

(2) Restraint by Judicial officers.
e.g. case of religiously motivated Speech by HC judge Allahabad.

(3) Discrimination in appointment of Judges.
e.g. < 10% lower caste judges in higher judiciary.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ collegium system promotes more established lawyers than judges from lower judiciary.

⑤ uncle judge syndrome - charges of nepotism

⑥ Cases of misconduct in the lower judiciary.

e.g. allegation of sexual misconduct with women judge in MP District court.

⑦ Abuse of contempt power, sometimes perceived as restraining in bureaucratic efficiency.

Way forward

① Diversification of judges

② Transparent selection procedure, deliberated reforms in the collegium system

③ filling up the 3300 judges vacancy in lower courts for better & swift justice

Judiciary acts as the protector of Indian constitution

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

The recent charges of lack of independence of regulatory like FSSAI highlight its critical role

① Ensuring Credibility - Ecomark, organic Product mark certification by BIS, NPOP.

② Transparency - CAG ensures transparent use of public accounts.

③ Fair Competition → Competition Comission of India to avoid monopolistic Practices by companies.

Issues pertaining independence

① Executive control

② Bureaucratic Staff is same: Conflict of interest

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Lack of funds at disposal
④ political influence

Autonomy of regulatory bodies

① Structural limitations
② Control of the political leaders.

Sectoral regulators need to independent to ensure fairness and credibility.

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

Demands for caste census arising from states like UP and Bihar highlights its importance toward realising goals of social justice and equitable development.

Caste census - Enumeration of different jati groups within a caste to reflect the accurate social economic status of different caste groups.

Caste census : social justice :-

(1) over representation of certain castes in the reservation benefits

e.g.) 70% benefits acrued by second or third generation Dalit Communities

(2) Does not follow the principle of equal opportunity and equity while applying reservation

(3) Rohini Comission for Subcategorisation for OBC highlights the need of Caste census.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste censuses - Equitable development

(1) Recognition of communities who need extra funds and support.
↳ advocates for a targeted approach

(2) Benefits to the marginalised among the Marginalised community.
e.g. Musahar community in Bihar does not accrue any benefit despite having status of SC community.

Administrative challenges :-

(1) Lakhs of jati groups - No consensus among people.
e.g. 2011 census - more than 2 Lakh Subjatis enumerated.

(2) Lack of a common spelling of Jati name - Creates confusion

(3) Lack of Professional capabilities to conduct a large census based on Caste.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ people may claim lower caste status to claim reservation benefits.

⑤ Census has not been conducted since 2011

Other Challenges – Socio political

① Caste based electoral Mobilisation

② Increased demands for reservation – against meritocracy

③ Conflicts between different caste groups.

④ Division between the society members along the lines of caste.

⑤ Inclusion – exclusion errors may lead to violation of rights.

Way forward :-

① focus on equitable human development

② Deliberative and consensus based approach to apply caste census

③ Committee to address the equitable distribution & other legal challenges.

Caste census may provide the way to realise social justice but it should be adopted with a precautionary principle.

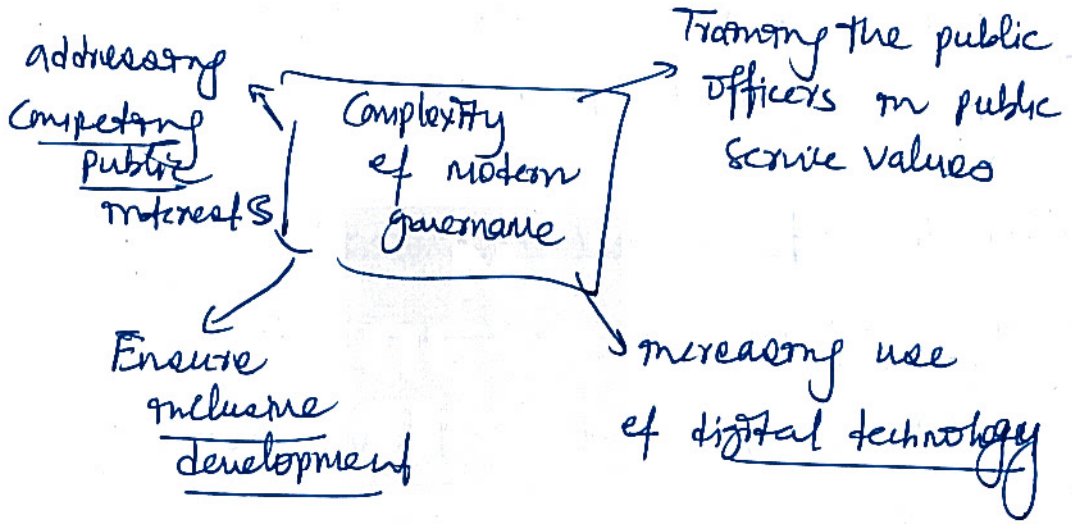
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Complexity of modern governance needs a SMART - Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent approach.



Administrative reforms - Improving efficiency :-

(1) Use of digital technology - e-governance norms.

e.g. MyGov platform for participative approach.

(2) Democratic decision making -

e.g. use of 360° feedbacks.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Administrative : Transparency reforms

(1) RTI → to improve the information access

(2) online televisation of Courts.
eg] e-courts

(3) Lokpal, Central vigilance commission for transparent functioning

Administrative reforms : Responsiveness

(1) Single window clearance for business

(2) CPGRAMS for instant grievance redressal

(3) Continuous training of the employees

Challenges to adaptive and dynamic reforms

(1) colonial hangovers

(2) Ivory tower syndrome

(3) Rent seeking behavior.

(4) Workculture also promotes lethargy and passivity
eg] Chalta hai attitude

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) lack of public resources and capacity of staff to ensure quality service delivery

(6) Vohra committee - Bureaucrat - Corporate - political nexus.

Way forward -

(1) Hota committee - Civil services board for independent transfer, posting and promotion

(2) Mission Karmyogi - integration of life long training

↳ adaptive and flexible learning through Amrit gyaan kosh.

(3) Lateral entry to bring expertise

(4) Modernisation of resources

Second ARC recommends for SCOPE model to ensure quality public service delivery

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. विगत 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 Galwan clash and follow up high level talks highlights the trajectory of India-China relation — a balance between cooperation and unresolved tension.

Unresolved strategic tensions :-

① China's ICAO strategy - Illegal, Aggressive and dominating

② China-pakistan economic corridor - threat of India's territorial sovereignty

③ China blocks India's participation in UNSC Permanent seat.

④ Cartographic aggression in the North-East - Changing name of 60 villages in Arunachal Pradesh

⑤ Border infrastructure

⑥ unresolved issues of border - Depsang plains, Demchok

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑦ Influences India's neighbours through Cheque book diplomacy.

⑧ Trade deficit – 99 billion $

Pragmatic cooperation –

① High level administrative talks on deescalation on important patrolling ponds

② talks about resuming Kailash – Mansarovar Yatra

③ enhancing People to people ties through Student visas.

④ collaboration through resuming water data sharing

⑤ Institutional engagement – BRICS, ~~AIIB~~ SCO etc.

Way forward to counterbalance asymmetries

① Diversify supply value-Chains to avoid China blockade

e.g. Mineral security Partnership

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Multi vector diplomacy - engagement on other forums like QUAD, I2U2

(3) Humanitarian assistance and first responder for neighbours
e.g. line of Credit to Srilanka.

(4) Maritime domain awareness —
e.g. SAGAR initiative

(5) Focus on Neighbourhood first policy
- Principles of Charoti, samvaad, Sanskriti

(6) Developing infrastructure on borders for deterrence

(7) Focus on Make in India to reduce trade deficit

(8) I.S Track diplomacy to resolve the tension.

Despite its challenges, cooperation is important because as our NSA has said "India China relation is too important to be left to crisis"

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 includes USA, Japan, Australia and India, evolving from a maritime security grouping to multidimensional partnership.

Changing Strategic realities in the Indo Pacific

→ ① Chinese aggression
e.g. conflict with Philippines Shop

② Influence of India as a strong power in Indo pacific

③ Increasing interest of the USA to secure its interests in the Indo-pacific.

Opportunities presented by QUAD :-

① Military Partnership with nations like US, Australia

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Enhanced economic cooperation

(3) Rule based global order - freedom of trade & Navigation in Indo Pacific.

(4) Securing sea lanes of communication

(5) Environmental partnership.

Challenges -

(1) Strategic autonomy may suffer a setback

↳ QUAD seen as US PRO- alliance.

(2) Lack of activeness in QUAD

(3) Hegemony of US in the alliance

(4) A multidimensional Partnership

↳ hurt India's economic interests without structural reforms in economy

↳ India's focus on preserving self interest

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward -

① Issue based partnership

② focus on Debt reliance before making a deal

③ Active in other forums to balance the challenges

e.g. SCO, CSC

④ Utilise the alliance for its advantage

India's involvement in QUAD highlights the MEA S. Jaishankar statement "India will emerge as a South western power".

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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।