NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

[redacted]

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502 **Test Date : 02/08/2025**

Name of Candidate: VIKAS SINGH PANWAR Mobile No. .....

Roll No. : ANM259001136 Start Time 2:30 End Time 5:30

Date of Examination: 2 AUG 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: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

In the recent Subramanyan Swamy Case 2025, the apex court ruled that the ideals of socialism and secularism are core features of Basic structure doctrine.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS ON SOCIALISM

1) Property Rights Owners Case 2024
Supreme court held that socialism entails the existence of a mixed economy with the state and private sector.

2) The Kesavanonda Bharti case 1973 upheld Art 39(b)-(c) and Art 31C over Art 14, Art 19 and then Art 31 (Right to Property)

Candidates must not write on this margin

JUDICIAL DECISIONS ON SECULARISM

1) **S. R. Bommai Case 1994**

SC held that states engaging in anti-secular activities may face President Rule under Art 356

2) **Naresh Agarwal Case 2024**

SC preserved the right of minority educational institution (AMU) to also be central university.

3) **Kerala Education Bill Case 1957**

SC held that minorities have the right to maintain their own educational institutions.

4) **Shayara Bano Case 2016**

Secularism shall reform evil practices declaring Triple Talaq invalid.

Thus, judicial decisions have etched the secular & socialist ethos on the tapestry of constitutional edifice.

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

Section 8 of the Representation of People Act mentions that 'corrupt practices' under Section 123 shall be ground for disqualification of candidates for MP/MLA.

Existing Corrupt Practices

↳ 1) Bribery of candidate or voters.

2) Appeal to caste community, race or language.

3) Spreading enmity between communities

4) Taking voters to poll booth free of cost.

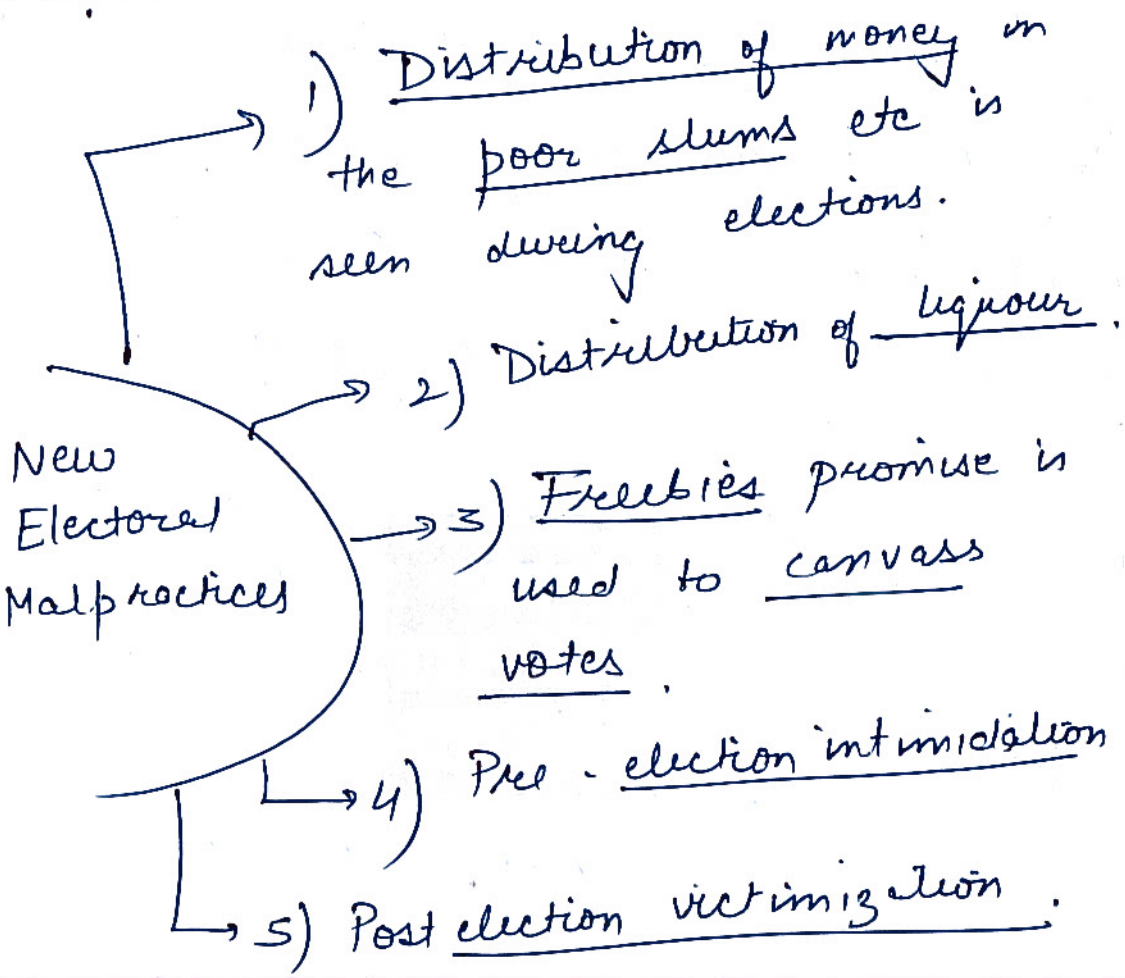
5) Glorifying practices like Sati + untouchability

6) Spreading false information about other candidate

7) Booth Capturing.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to expand the scope of 'Corrupt Practices'



It is imperative that the

Election commission

↳ 1) Strengthens the Model code of conduct.

Parliament

↳ 1) expands the scope of 'corrupt practices'.

Judiciary

↳ 1) develops fast track courts for quick dispute resolution and punishment.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत और फ़्रांस की संवैधानिक संरचना में परिलक्षित समानता से संबंधित विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Both. India and France uphold 'equality' as a fundamental aspect in their respective constitutional framework.

'EQUALITY' IN INDIAN FRAMEWORK

→ 1) Part of A.V. Dicey's 'Rule of Law'

→ 2) Equality Before Law — no one above law; no special privilege [Formal equality]

→ 3) Substantive equality → Equal Protection of Law — Reasonable classification for legislation to uplift the deprived sections.

Eg) Art 15(4)-(5) – Reservations in education

Candidates must not write on this margin

Equality in French Framework

1) Borrowed from French Revolution trinity - Liberty, EQUALITY, Fraternity

2) Formal equality of all citizens with no special provisions for the vulnerable.

3) Treats everyone equally For eg) - Uniform civil code

4) Based on individualist - liberal assumptions.

Both Indian and French constitutional framework enrich what Alexis De Tocqueville called the "march towards equality."

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

Recently, states like Tamil Nadu and Kerala protested against the shrinking share of states in Union's tax pool and priority to politically beneficial states.

Concerns for Fiscal Federalism Due to shrinking Tax share

1. Increasing cess and surcharge by centre decreases state's Net Divisible pool.
2. Hinders implementation of centrally sponsored schemes (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in T.N)
3. Hinders state development and infrastructural projects.
4. 80% of total gross tax revenue goes to the centre while states have health, agriculture, sanitation subjects

Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns due to Equity led Devolution-

1) More packages / Discretionary grants - Art 282) to politically expedient states like Bihar.

2) Population criteria given 45% weightage by Finance commission.

3) Incentivizes poor growth policies of backward states.

4) Disincentivizes developing states from carrying population control programmes.

WAY FORWARD TO MAINTAIN FISCAL FEDERALISM

1) Implement the 'Team India' spirit of NITI Aayog.

2) Increase the GST share of the states.

3) Revive Inter-state council (Art 263)

4) State allowed to tax mineral rights

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 the full and complete membership of a political community that bestows rights and responsibilities to the citizens.

India's approach to citizenship reflects its commitment to constitutional values

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↳ (1) Citizenship not based on religion, caste, creed or ethnic identity.

↳ (2) Citizenship can be acquired through birth, descent, registration, and naturalization. ~~and~~

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 3) Citizens provided with Fundamental Rights (Art 12-35) under Part-3 of the Constitution.

↳ 4) Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 shows India's commitment to religious pluralism by allowing persecuted minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh to become citizens.

↳ 5) Citizenship bestows equal political rights through Universal Adult Franchise for both men and women. (Art 326)

The approach to citizenship envision the liberal-secular and egalitarian ethos of the framers of Indian constitution.

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।

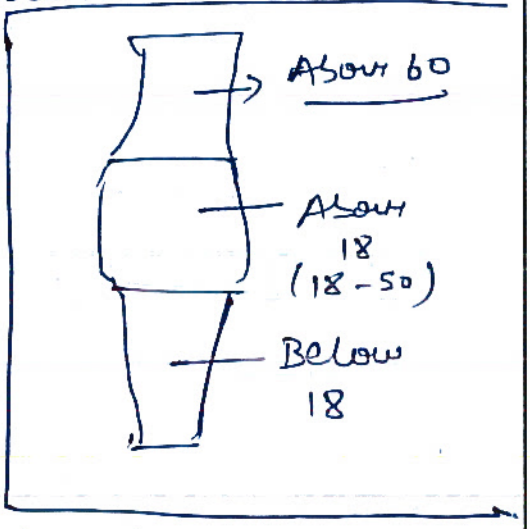
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

As per the NFHS-5, the fertility rate in India has declined to 2.0 well below the replacement level i.e 2.1

Recent Population Trends

The Women and Men in India Report by MoSPI 2024 highlights the population growth in India.



→ The elderly Population will become 1/5th by 2036.

→ Sex Ratio has increased to 1030 already.

→ The youth population will remain constant for next few years

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for a Shift from Fertility focussed to Human Capital Approach

1. Longevity Dividend
   - Silver Economy ← Better elderly life expectancy improves socio-economic benefits
2. Increasing skillset through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana - for increasing women labour force participation. (40.7%)
3. Healthcare services through Ayushman Bharat and Heath Wellness centres.
   - → Contraceptive penetration – 67%. (2024)
4. Educational enrollment in Primary rose to 93% but Lack of 22,000 Primary Heath care centres, & shows need for more HRD development.

The best investment is human investment.

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

Real governance happens when people have power, not just as voters but as effective decision makers. - Rajiv Gandhi

Citizen Participation in Democratic Process in India

1. 73rd - 74th Amendment Act 1992 instituted Panchayats and Municipalities.
2. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan for capacity building.
3. Jan Abhiyan Yojana - The People's Plan Campaign for accountability and grassroot democracy. [PANI PANCHAYATS]
4. Nai Adalats programme

Candidates must not write on this margin

empowering women to take decisions in dispute settlement.

5) Jan Sunvayi where accountability of government mechanisms is ensured.

Challenges in citizen Participation

1) Digital Divide hindering access to Right to Information.

2) Tokenism and No Real Power sharing.

3) CAG Audit 2024 showed that states devolved only 4 out of 18 subjects to municipalities.

Way Forward

1) collaboration of govt. with NGOs - Kudumashree

2) self Help groups - Lijjat Papad

3) e Gram Swaraj.

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

Recently, the Government of India merged 3 schemes into the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 to increase compatibility between educational training and market needs.

Widening Socio-Economic Inequalities as a result of Disparity between skill set and Market Demand

→ (1) New Age jobs like Big Data, Data Analytics, Cybernetics. AI requires high skilled professionals not supplied by colleges

→ (2) Engels' Pause as increasing productivity due to AI automation

Candidates must not write on this margin

on one side and stagnating semi-skilled workers income increases disparity.

→ (3) India's universities lack specialised R&D units for knowledge production causing unemployment.

→ (4) Lack of Industry-Market-Academia linkage for training students for market oriented jobs.

→ (5) Rote learning based curriculum kills critical thought → people get out paced in market

Way Forward

- PM Internship scheme
- Anusandhan National Research Foundation
- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Svanidhi Scheme

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

Recently, USA's withdrawal from the WHO sparked debate about the weakening commitment of major powers to international health frameworks.

Issues

→ (1) Major powers running away from historical responsibility as poverty caused due to colonialism is a major health factor.

→ (2) US withdrawal from Paris Agreement means shortage of climate finance linked with human health.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (3) Global health supply chains disrupted during Covid-19 leading to increasing protectionism.

Implications for India

(1) ~~too~~ Stop technology transfer from US for vaccine development and CRISPR Cas-9

(2) Cause shortage of generic medicines imported from western powers.

(3) Strict ~~IP~~ IPR norms would affect poor populations due to affordability crisis.

Way Forward

- India should negotiate bilateral treaties.
- The PANDEMIC TREATY implementation
- One Health Approach.

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

As per Professor Girijesh Pant, ~~India is a~~ "West Asia is a region to augment India's power, not to display it".

Implications of West Asian conflict for India's Strategic Autonomy

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↳ 1) Strategic Dilemma, as India has strong military ties with Israel and trade cultural relations with Iran.

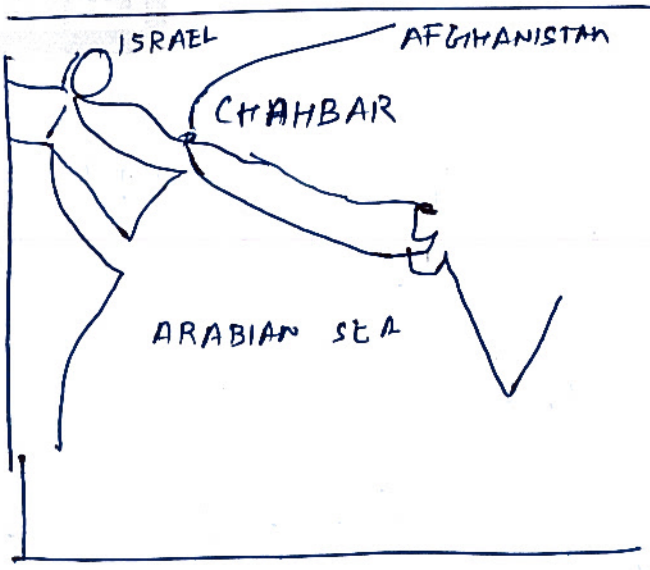
↳ 2) Iran choking the strait of Hormuz can disrupt oil supplies in India.

↳ 3) US can pressurize India to stop oil imports from Iran.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications on Regional Engagement

- (1) The INSTC corridor will be stalled.
- (2) The IMEC corridor project remains stalled due to West Asian conflict.
- (3) The Chinese and Russian support to Iran makes cooperation fragile in Shanghai cooperation organisation
- (4) USA military resources can shift to West Asia increasing the militarization of Indo-Pacific by china.



India must use its strategic leverage to maintain a balanced position and navigate the 'CHOPPY WATERS' through 'NIMBLE DIPLOMACY'

(C. Rajamohan)

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

The Association for Democratic Reforms Report (ADR) 2024 highlights that the referral to committees, of bills, has declined from 73% in 2012-13 to 16% in 2023-24.

Challenges faced by Parliamentary Committees in ensuring executive account ability

1) Post expenditure scrutiny by Public Accounts committee (PAC) hinders effective accountability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 2) Delays in forming committees by the speaker and chairman.

↳ 3) Swift passing of bills in the House.

In 2023 - 35% of bills passed in less than 1 hour.

↳ 4) Committees composed of majority party members aligning with ideology and Lack of non-partisanship.

↳ 5) Advice of Parliamentary committee non-binding in nature. (Ethics committee)

↳ 6) Misuse of Privilege committee to save political heavyweights.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to Revive Parliamentary Committees

(1) Involve independent experts, scholars and eminent people in scrutiny.

(2) Draft a parliamentary code to mandatorily refer a certain type of bills (Money Bill or constitutional bills) for committee deliberation.

(3) Make Leader of opposition chairman of certain committees to uphold democracy..

'Dissent and deliberation' is the safety valve of democracy. The committees ensures India stays a deliberative democracy.

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

The Sarkaria commission in 1994 observed that the President's Rule through Art 356 should be the 'last resort' and a 'rare occurrence'.

However, since independence President's Rule has been imposed more than 130 times.

Circumstances for Imposition of President Rule

① Art 356 - breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state.

② Art 365 - If the state does not follow the directives issued by the centre.

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3) When no party has been able to prove a majority in the 'hung assembly'.

4) If the security of the State has come under serious threat. (Art 355)

Constitutional Safeguards

(1) The Governor must send a report to the President recommending President's Rule.

~~JUDICIAL VERDICTS~~

(2) The ~~of~~ President's Rule must be approved in both Houses of Parliament within 2 months.

Candidates must not write on this margin

JUDICIAL VERDICTS

1) **Ram Jawaya Case**

The satisfaction of the Governor with respect to conditions for recommending President rule is subject to judicial review.

2) **S R Bommai Case** –

– States are not branches of central government but have independent constitutional existence.

– Federalism is a basic structure.

3) **Nabam Rebia Case 2016**

The SC restored the Council of Ministers calling Governors action invalid.

As per the 2nd ARC, – ~~Govern~~ President's rule must be imposed only after giving chance to political parties to prove their majority.

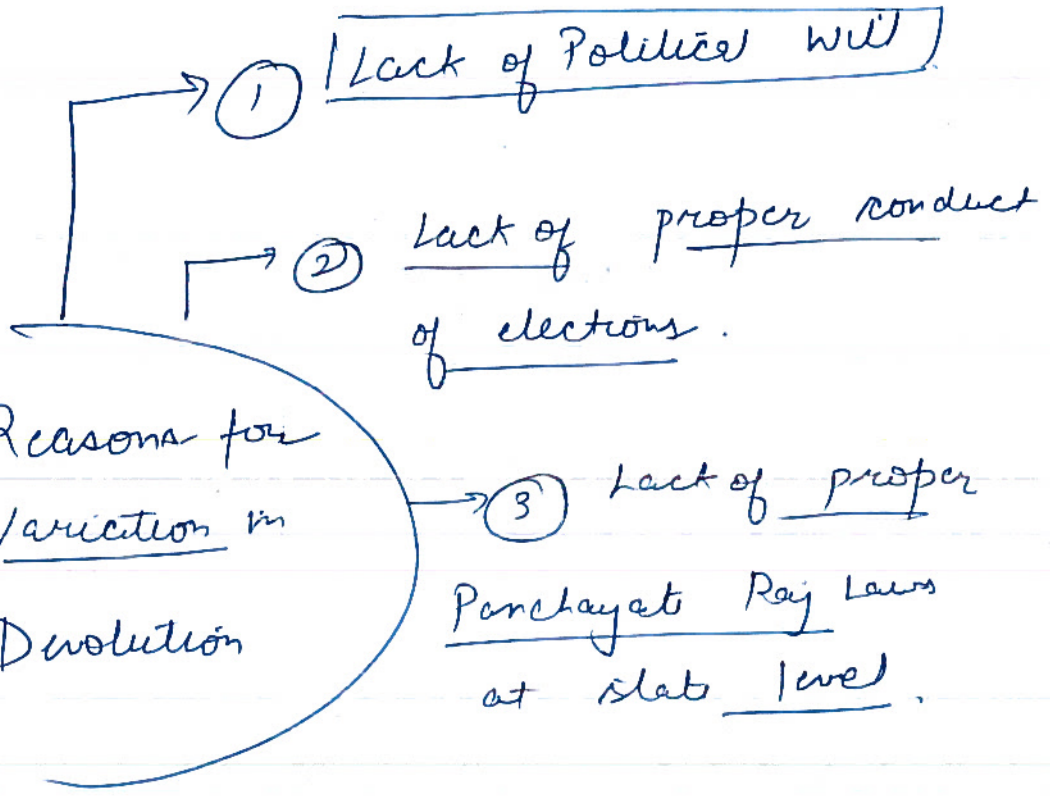
Candidates must not write on this margin

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 recently released Devolution Index showed that states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have devolved more powers to Panchayati Raj institutions. whereas, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh lacked behind.



Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 4) Inadequate capacity building

↳ 5) Lack of funds, functions and functionaries.

↳ 6) Fear of importance decline in the state governments.

Role of Capacity Building Initiatives in enabling PRI to fulfill the constitutional Mandate

---

↳ (1) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

↳ to empower local representatives through digital literacy and skill development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 2) People's Plan campaign
(Jan Yojana campaign)
- to increase participation of people through record keeping, schemes literacy.

↳ 3) ASHA Workers empowerment schemes for conducting Gram Sabha led social audits.

↳ 4) Nari Adalats to solve petty crimes.

↳ 5) Odissa Mission Shakti
Self Help Group female members constitute 50% of PRI representatives.

Thus, capacity building is the cornerstone of grassroot democracy.
(Gandhian Swaraj)

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

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

The National commission for Women was established as a statutory body in 1992 and the National Human Rights commission also in 1993.

In recent years, growing demand for constitutional status

1) Structural Autonomy
   - (1) NCW and NHRC do not have powers of enforceability.
   - (2) NCW members appointed by the government
   - (3) NHRC members appointed by

Candidates must not write on this margin

Committee of PM, Leader of opposition in Both Houses, Deputy Chairman of Rajya sabha and Lok Sabha Speaker and Home Minister.

↳ 4) Appointees are mostly politics favorites and allyed politicians in NCW.

Independence

① The NHRC composed of judicial and non-judicial members.

② The NCW has not been able to enforce suggestion on women upliftment and working conditions.

↳ 3) NCW and NHRC are called 'toothless tiger' as the

Candidates must not write on this margin

recent Kolkata Rape case highlighted.

↳ 4) NHRC has not been able to pressurize the government on issues like custodial violence, torture, extra judicial killings.

Recommendations

↳ 1) 2nd ARC - The Paramilitary forces must come under the investigative jurisdiction of NHRC.

↳ 2) Providing constitutional status will provide more sanction, credibility and powers.

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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

As per Professor Upendra Baxi, the "independent judiciary is the guardian of constitutionalism and fundamental rights in India."

Recent case of Justice Yashwant Varma (High court Judge) where cash notes were found at his residence reflects the debate to keep judiciary accountable to public trust.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES

(1) Judiciary protects the fundamental rights from the arbitrary state action.

Eg) IR Coelho Case 2007

Raj Narain Case of 1975

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↳ 2) Preserves core feature of Basic structure to prevent constitutional subversion.

Eg) - Kesavananda Bharti case 1973
- S.R. Bommai Case (Federalism)

↳ 3) Gives life to evolving rights.

↳ Great Indian Bustard case 2024 where right against adverse effects of climate change recognized as Fundamental Right.

JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

- Need and Method

↳ 1) Collegium system is non-transparent and judiciary becomes self-recruiting agency

↳ 2) Cases of nepotism and elitism. (Uncle Judge syndrome)

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↳3) Judicial Backlog
(NJDG Data - 4.5 crore case pending)

↳4) President Murmu highlighted problem of Black Coat Syndrome - harassment due to delayed proceedings.

↳5) Undertrials - 75% prisoners are undertrials

↳6) Judicial Holidays reduce efficiency.

↳7) Transparency International Corruption Perception calls judiciary 2nd most corrupt institution after police.

Thus, judiciary must reform its appointing method, use digital tech to increase dispute resolution and reduce vacancy.

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

Recently, the government has ~~passed~~ tabled the Digital competition Bill in the Parliament highlighting the anti-competitive practices of the big companies that monopolize the market.

However, the institutional autonomy of regulatory bodies in India remains compromised.

Issues

(1) Independence

↳ The competition Commission of India faces allegation of corruption and nexus

Candidates must not write on this margin

with big industrialists.

↳ 2) # Telecom Regulatory Authority of India witnessed frequent changes in Chairman casting suspicion about independence.

↳ 3) SEBI Chairman Madhavi ~~Buch~~ Buch was alleged to have engaged in corrupt clientelism favoring family.

Steps to Ensure Autonomy

↳ (1) Independent Audit Mechanism must be instituted.

↳ (2) Public sharing of the Assets and Financial relationships of CEOs and chairman of regulatory bodies.

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↳ 3) Independent commission to appoint members of Regulatory bodies with judicial presence.

↳ 4) Incorporating regulatory bodies under the ambit of Lokpal and Lokayukta Act.

Independence ensures transparency, transparency ensures accountability, the bulwark of good governance.

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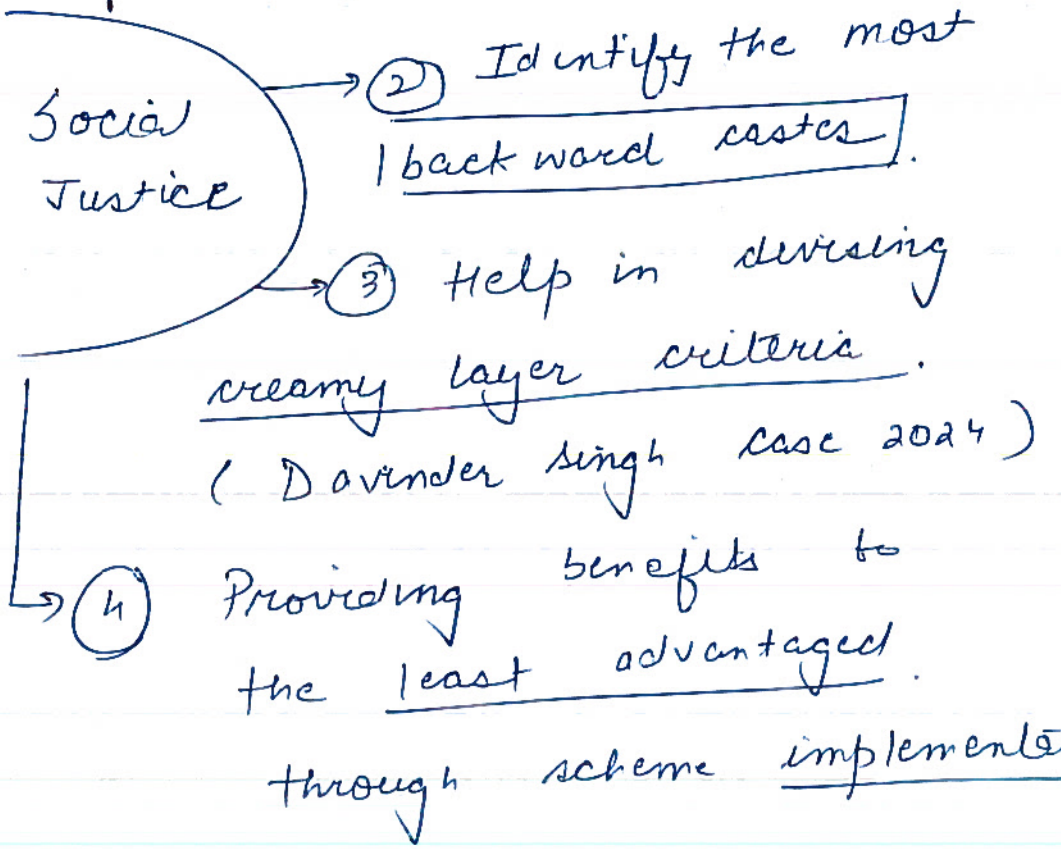
17. आपके विचार में, प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, सामाजिक न्याय और समतामूलक विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में जातिगत जनगणना किस सीमा तक एक आवश्यक कदम है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

The last caste census in India was done in 1931 by the British government.

Yes, caste census today is a Necessary step



Candidates must not write on this margin

Equitable Development

1. Caste census will enable the exclusion of progressive and empowered castes to allow for more deprived ones.
   Eg - Arundhatiyar caste in Tamil Nadu
2. Sub-categorization will help in reservation and gos benefits for the MAHADALITS
3. Caste census will help in improving governance in the marginalized districts.
4. Provide the data on success and short falls in schemes for the depressed castes or SCs

Administrative Challenges -

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (1) Politicization of the issue hinders effective conduction.

↳ (2) Bihar and Telangana conducted caste census, but with huge cost.

↳ (3) Lack of digital technology and human resource for extensive survey.

↳ (4) False accounting of caste may disrupt the proje.

↳ (5) Social tensions may arise due to political mobilization.

In today's age of Data-driven governance, it is imperative that caste census is conducted.

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

The 2nd Administrative Reforms commission observed that with changing socio-economic realities, modern governance demands adaptive and dynamic reforms.

Role of Administrative Reforms in Improving –

1) Efficiency
   - (1) Digitization helped in seamless enforcement of citizen centric services.
     - (Ex) - DIKSHA Portal.
       My. GOV. IN -
       Darpan Portal,
   - (2) Inter-Departmental coordination strengthened through

Candidates must not write on this margin

PRAGATI Platform and PARIVESH Portal for environmental clearances

→ 3) Mission Karmayogi to increase skillset of bureaucrats.

→ 4) Citizen charter enforcement

Eg) Passport Seva Kendras - 3 day servic.

2) Transparency
- → 1) RTI 2005 increased public transparency and decision making.
- → 2) Jan Sunvayi programs and Lok Adalats.
- → 3) Lokpal and Lokayata Act 2013 helps in preventing corruption.
- → 4) Open Procurement and Digital Auction.

(Eg) - E-GEM Portal

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (1) CPGRAMS for public grievance redressal till the ministerial level.

3) Responsiveness → (2) Lateral services led to infusion of professionalism and responsiveness.

(3) Social Audits in collaboration with civil society.

Recommendations for Improvements

↳ 1) Hota committee suggested Lateral entry [some GENERALISTS to be specialized, some specialists to be generalist ?

→ 2) Baswan committee
↳ Digitization of governance at every level.

→ 3) Surendranath committee
Break department silos and function as 1 unit.

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

The Kazan Summit of BRICS in 2024, led to deescalation of conflicts at Border between India and China, since 2020 (Do Galwan Valley Stand off).

Nivupama Rao, foreign policy expert calls India-China relations as one of 'competitive coexistence'.

CONTOURS OF EVOLVING POLICY IN INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

From china's side

↳ 1) String of Pearls in Indian Ocean through Gwadar, Hambantota & Djibouti.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 2) Chequebook Diplomacy to woo India's neighbours.

↳ 3) Military support to Pakistan as witnessed in Operation Sindoor.

↳ 4) Dumping goods in India.

↳ 5) Supporting Nepal's territorial claim over India's territories.

↳ 6) Medog Project on Brahmaputra may cause floods in India.

↳ 7) China has Balance of Payment and Trade surplus with India of more than $100 billion in 2023.

India's measures to counter asymmetries with China

↳ (1) Impose Anti-Dumping Duties to save domestic producers.

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(2) Reduce dependence on Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) through domestic production.

(3) Provide humanitarian aid, developmental projects in Nepal and Bhutan to prevent their alliance with China.

(4) use NAM as a forum to increase strategic footprint over Africa where China has built inroads. (China - Africa trade - $ 400 billion)

(5) Diplomatic engagement with Chinese and military preparedness.

AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT program can help India to use the CHINA + 1 opportunity and become VIKSIT BHARAT by 2047.

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

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) is a strategic consortium of 4 like minded democracies - India, US, Australia and Japan.

Evolution of QUAD reflects the changing realities of Indo-Pacific

↳ (1) Maritime security.

↳ (2) Prevent militarization of South-China sea by china.

↳ (3) Disaster Management and humanitarian Aid reflects new challenges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Opportunities presented by QUAD for India

1. QUAD helps India to counter China's STRING OF PEARLS - strategy of encirclement)

2. QUAD Cancer Moonshot initiated by USA develops vaccines against cervical cancer.

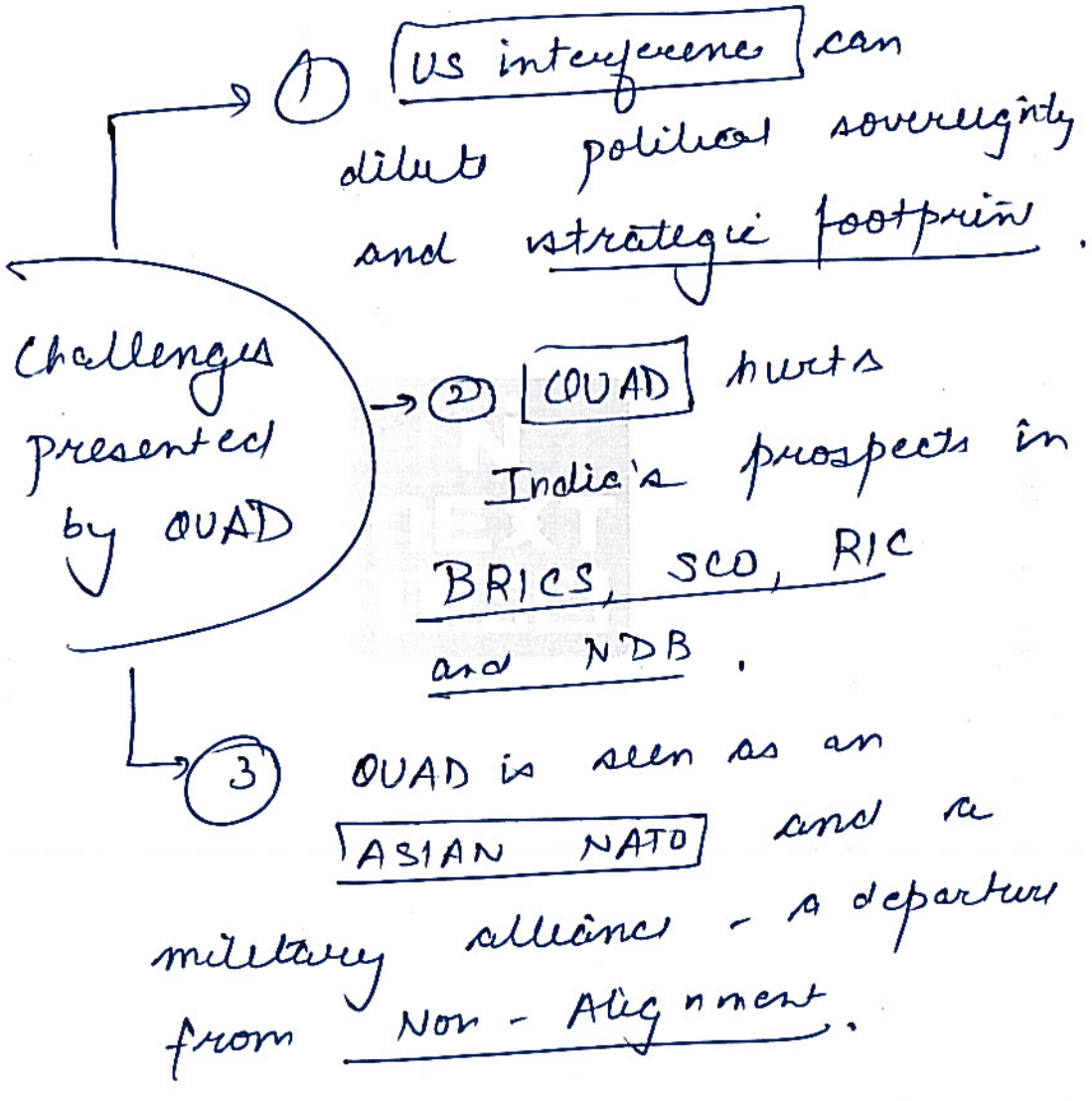
3. QUAD countries see India as a regional power for an inclusive rules based prosperous Indo-Pacific.

4. QUAD maritime exercise - MALABAR is hoisted by India.

5. QUAD can provide technology for AI development, cyber security and mitigating climate change.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 6) QUAD promotes India's Act East by safeguarding ASEAN from China.



However, QUAD is important for an inclusive, prosperous, rules driven indo pacific order.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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.
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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।