JJO CIVIL & JUDICIAL TRAINING FOUNDATION NEW DELHI

NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate: ABHIJEET JAIN Mobile No. .....

Roll No. : GS25DI B21082 Start Time 3:32 PM End Time 6:36.

Date of Examination: 04-08-25 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

Judicial interpretation has progressively commented on Socialism & Secularism

Judicial Decisions : A) Secularism

1) In Ayodhya Ram Mandir case, Supreme court has asserted that secularism is a basic feature of structure doctrine.

2) In "Shayara Bano case", Supreme court argued that Article-25 allows state to make religious law for gender justice

3) In Santhara Case 2015, Rajasthan high court asserted that Santhara (Jain practice of die with fast) is against Right

Candidates must not write on this margin

to life.

But Supreme court has put Stayed in it citing Article - 25.

4) Recently, In Naresh Agrawal case (2024) Supreme court redefined minority education institution in spirit of Article 29 & secularism.

B) Socialism:

5) Earlier, Supreme court in Golaknath case (1967) preserve right to property as superior than Socialist DPSP

6) But later, In Keshavanand Bharti case, SC promoted Socialist side A-39(b)(c) to superior than Right to property.

7) Recently, In property owner case (2024), CJI Chandrachud argued - Constitution provide for economic democracy also. Thus, all property can not be consider under material resource of State. Balance Socialism with liberalism.

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

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

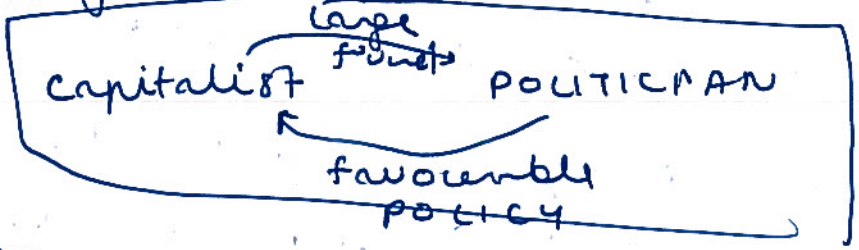
RPA, 1951 under section 8A define punishment for corrupt practice of election.

Emerging form of electoral Malpractices —

1) Cyberfraud ⇒ Voting for 1 party due to fraudulent calls.

2) Large scale Money power use in corruption

3) Crony capitalism



Also, Electoral bond case showed frequent connect- of politician & business group.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Manipulating voter behaviour by social media and fake propaganda

(Eg) Rahul Gandhi fake Aloo - gold videos.

5) Partisanship of NGOs channel with political party

(Eg) Congress alleged Republic bharat to be supporting NDA propaganda

6) Using Nationalist sentiment to gain vote

(Eg) vote on Army sacrifices in operation Siddhoo

↓

MP minister did comment speech for it.

WAY Forward

1) Involve civil society, NGO, to make stricter code of RPA as per new needs.

2) Regulation of Media & Social media during election is needed

3) Promote Independency of Election commission

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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

~~Article~~ India borrowed concept of equality from French revolution. But modified as per local needs

India on equality	France on equality
1) Promote equality before law ⇓ BUT	1) It promote absolute equality before law ⇓
2) support substansive equality based on historical & social injustice.	2) But, donot support substansive equality concept
3) It support affirmative action for ~~from~~ rejecting equality among unequals.	3) It donot support affirmative actions

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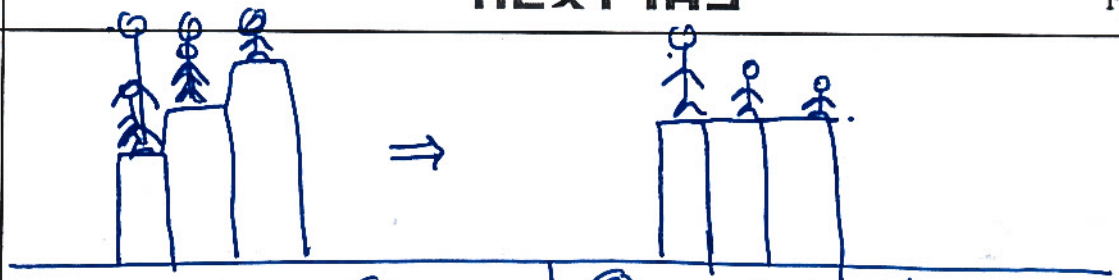


fig. Indian model of equality ③

③ fig. French model of equality

④ Indian equality provide State handholding
⇓
to provide equal access to opportunity to vulnerable.

④ State is Judiciary put complete blindfold,
⇓
Thus, offer equality without support

⑤ Reservation is constitutionally valid.

⑤ Reservation is not valid

⑥ State support all religion

⑥ Also, support equality of all religion in State eye
⇓

⑦ State don't have any religion.

⑦ State don't have any religion

⑧ But, State may reform religious practice.

⑧ Also, State & religion are completely seperated

Hence,
French equality & Indian equality are suited as per their native content.

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

In Union Budget 2025-26, Majority of Tax revenue came from Direct Tax (Income) followed by GST & corporate TAX.

Shrinking effective share of States in Unions gross tax revenue

1. less taxation power of State due to GST
2. Decrease tax collection by State.
3. Most of tax producing items like VAT on petroleum and electricity are kept out of GST.
4. ~~Decre~~ Less capacity of State to collect taxes.
5. Rising share of cess & surcharges (4+5 = 9 %)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Equity theory criteria in horizontal devolution

15th Finance commission has provided criteria of Tax devolution as –

45-1. → Income distance → which is equity theory.

Also,
Tamil Nadu govt raises concerns on getting decrease tax share compared to its Tax collection.

Rising concerns for fiscal federalism → 1) Dispute on TAX sharing
2) Critical against State on Large cess, surcharge
3) Delay in fund transfer (Ex) PUNJAB Allegation 2015
4) Unequal power against Taxation due to GST
5) ~~Loss~~ delay in GST compensation.

But,
Remember, India is like HUMAN ~~Body~~ BODY, Every organ need to support each other for VIBRANT Bharat at 1947

16:08

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

Part-2 of Indian constitution talk about 'citizenship criteria'.

India's approach ⇒ constitutional values.

1) Gender JUSTICE ⇒ changing criteria of citizenship based on Male parent (native to country) ⇓ To any of one parent from India.

2) Sovereignty - citizen criteria further evolved in 2000's to include "Either of parent should not be illegal immigrant"

3) Fraternity ⇒ Recent CAA of 2019 promote easy citizenship

Candidates must not write on this margin

to religious persecuted minority ⇒ ensuring fraternity of Indians with them.

④ "Vasudhev Kutumbakam"
⇓
Easier citizenship access to children of Indian origin.

⑤ Liberty - benefits to NRI on investment. with less restriction support citizenship.

⑥ DIGNITY - India's mission to Ukraine, middle-east to rescue citizen ⇒ ensure prioritising dignity of citizen.

⑦ Also, support to OCI card holder suggest brotherhood across nation too.

Hence,
Constitutional morality suggest citizenship & citizen are 1st priority of state.

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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

Total fertility rate reduced to 2.0 → Life Expectancy increased to 73 yrs

Also, >67% Indian population in working age group

⇓

& Need to shift from fertility focus to Human capital Investment

Data - NFHS-5

Focus on human capital ⟹ WHY Needed

1) Large demographic dividend

2) Very low female labour force participation (Eg) 25% in Urban areas

3) Ageing population

(Eg) UN → 20% of Indians would be >60yr in 2050

4) Skill gap

Candidates must not write on this margin

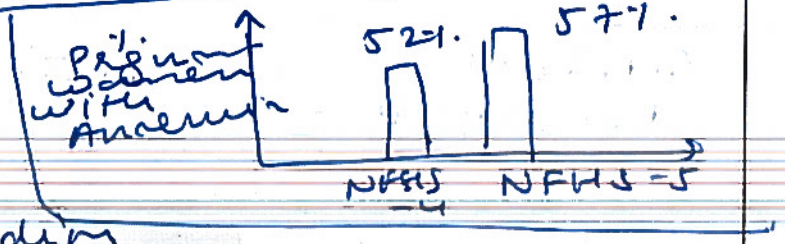
(Eg) Only 46-1. graduates are employable - India Skill Report 2025.

5) Low Education outcome

(Eg) ASER 2022 ⇒ Only 27-1. student of class 5 can solve basic Algebra

6) High hidden hunger

↓ cognitive ability & increase morbidity.



7) High out of pocket health Expenditure (OOPE)

(Eg) NHA-2022 ⇒ 48-1. OOPE

8) ~~Low~~ ~~Fr~~ Geopolitically shift from China to India ↑ Industry.

Hence, (Govt Efforts) in this light

(9) Skill India Mission

(10) Ayushman Bharat mission

(11) New Education policy 2020

(12) PM-Garib Kalyan Yojana

(13) SHG-Bank Linkage.

(14) Anaemia Mukt Bharat Yojana.

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

Kautilya Arthashastra focus of citizen engagement for effective Yogakshema (public welfare)

CITIZEN Participation ⇒ better governance

1) HIGH Voter turnout ⇓ moral authority of govt: ⇓ legitimisy its decision. – Hobbes theory

(eg) Jammu Kashmir high voter turn out ⇒ legitimisy of democracy

2) CITIZEN Engagement via NGO ⇒ lobbying of decision as per citizen's need.

command ⇓ based governance → Need based governance

3) Better feedback loop to government about its policy

Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg) Kisan protest against farm bill ⇒ government took Bill back

(4) Better service delivery

(Eg) Bihar SHG monitor PDS implementation ⇒ reduce leakages.

(5) Innovative solution to difficult problem

(Eg) Vaccine resistance in Dongria Kondhs: ⇓ local government took Shaman in confidence ⇒ remove vaccine resistance

(6) ~~Fool~~ Puting government accountable for their decision

(Eg) Election process ⇒ as a way to judge effectiveness of governance

(7) Better ground level identification of problem

(Eg) Participatory rural appraisal

Hence,

CITIZEN participation in democratic process is quid-pro-quo for quality governance

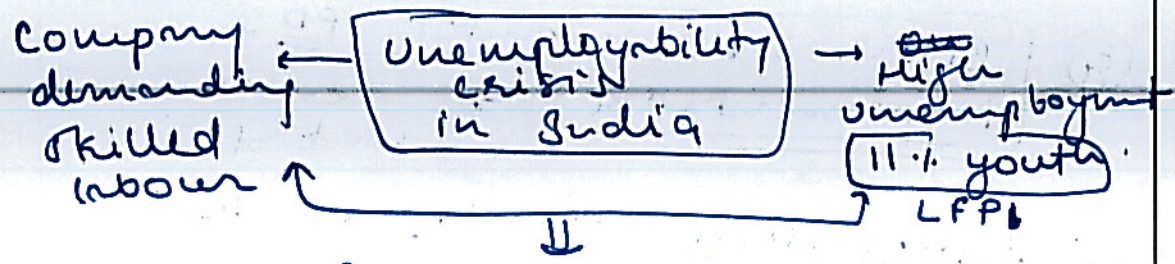
Candidates must not write on this margin

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



Because low alignment of Education outcome & market Need.

India's skill ecosystem — low align between Education outcome & market Need

① Vocational training

↳ NITI Ayog says 70% of vocational trained youth are underemployed

Due to lack of ~~auto~~ linkages

② College / University

Only, 46% of graduate are employable - India Skill report 2025

3) Government skilling program

PM Kaushal vikas yojana has 30% unemployment - PIB data.

Candidates must not write on this margin

WHY this gap ?

1) Rote learning ecosystem
2) Focus on exams
3) Large theoretical knowledge
4) Less apprenticeship culture
5) Social STIGMA with vocational training. (considered inferior)

WIDENING economic inequality

1) Between skilled - unskilled workers in IT
   very high wage ⟷ very low wage.

2) ~~Top~~ Wealth inequality.
   (eg) Top 1-1. Ending with 22-1. National income

WIDEN SOCIAL inequality.

1) Women ⇒ Only 1/10 IIT/IIM student are women.
2) Dalit ⇒ Inability to rise & social mobility.
3) Divyang ⇒ Lack JOBS in private sector.
4) Tribals lack market skills & more marginalised

Hence, GOVT recent & PMKVY 4.0 can show a ray of hope to avert this menace.

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, President Donald Trump has made USA out of WHO framework.

Serious challenge to equitable global co-operation

① Less fund to WHO ⇒ affect its functioning

② Less information sharing between nation ⇒ promote Health Inequality in World

③ Less commitment to climate change adaptation ⇓ the more affect on vulnerable & island nation ⇒

Eg USA President Trump considers climate change as outdated concept

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Global vulnerability to more pandemics

⑤ As, less advisory (health related) to nation for preparedness.

Implication on India

Negative

① More susceptible for new epidemics
(eg) Yellow virus fever

② less sharing of new technology related to health diagnostic.

③ Lessen market for Indian Pharmacy

positive

④ India's & Global voice become ~~strong~~ Strong in global platforms.

⑤ Chance to India to show Global leadership in climate change & health

Hence,
Turning obstacles to opportunity should be India's 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

Recent, Israel - Hamas war and rebels (HUTI) & Somalia has made west asia a cockpit.

Implication on India's strategic autonomy

(1) Energy security is vulnerable & due to supply chain disruption

(2) Increasing chinese influence of western Asian country & African country
⇓
Risk of string of pearls encirclement

(3) Delayed military co-operation between Israel - India

(4) India's ~~stand~~ strategic stand for peace & tilt toward

Candidates must not write on this margin

Israel ⇒ made our diplomacy vulnerable with Arab nations.

Impact on Regional Engagement by India.

① India's strategic move to take side of any country ⇒ may harm our bilateral relation with middle-east

② India's tilt toward Israel has ⇒ hyphenated India-US relation even closer.

③ More engagement with Maldives to ensure regional stability

④ India's SAGAR ⇒ security & growth for all in region would be enhanced

⇓

more engagement with South Asian & East African country

Hence,

India must ensure to act as world leader to establish peace in west Asia.

16:57

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 committee (DRSC) serve as institutional backbone of legislative scrutiny as:
- scrutinise demand for grant
- post-facto analyse GOUT steps
- Analysis of performance of GOUT scheme

BUT,

Faces several challenges

⇓

Hence, Potential is yet underutilised

(1) Lack of regular meeting of Parliamentary committee

(2) MP are not trained for subject specialisation

⇓

less effecient scrutiny of bills & gout. schemes

(3) Political agenda & busy schedule

⇓

MP get less time for Parliamentary committee meeting

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(4) Lack of access to modern research analyst & to MP
⇓
Less understanding of issue to MP.

(5) Political divide in Parliamentary meeting ⇒ no efficient output

(6) very less bill are referred to Parliamentary committee now.

(7) PAC ~~give~~ get CAG report very late ⇒ post-facto scrutiny

(8) Lack of binding regulation on Executive ⇒ less accountability of Executive

(9) Politicisation of committee
⇓
less non-political debates

(10) But, still Parliamentary committee show ray of hope as -

(1) It do detailed analysis of ~~a~~ government schems

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) It act keep the executive on toe by non-political discussion in ~~PAC~~ committee

(3) PAC Ensures fiscal responsibility of government.

(4) DRSC ensures that demand for grant are legitimate

EXAMPLES

(5) ↳ IT committee led by Shashi Tharoor summoned Facebook (Meta) for unethical practices.

↳ Labour committee reviewed in detail about labour codes.

WAY Forward

1) Provide research analyst to MP for better understanding of issue

2) Train MP in subject specialisation (Eg) Delhi speaker ensured MLA training

3) Ensure more bills to go for scrutiny in Parliamentary committee

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

BR Ambedkar considered President rule emergency safety valve', but it was misused for political convinience post independent.

What circumstance President rule be imposed ?

① Article 365 ⇒ If there is failure of constitutional machinery in state

② Article - 365 ⇒ If state donot comply with centres direction

③ Article - 356 ⇒ If President considers, that situation is sufficient for ~~presi~~ president's rule application.

Candidates must not write on this margin

JUDICIAL Verdicts

(19) Supreme court in SR Bommai case argue that

(1) Article 356 need to be imposed only on in exceptional condition.

(2) "Conditions that President ~~need~~ consider" for A-356 application are under judicial review.

(3) Majority of House with Government should be checked on floor of house. NOT arbitarily by governor

(4) Governer should consider all the situation, before calling assembly to be hung assembly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hence,

Supreme court act as moral safeguard against arbitrariness of ~~to~~ Central Power to impose President's rule.

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

Panchayat Raj Institution face triple challenge of funds, functionary & functions.

Reason behind variation in State's performance in empowering Panchayati Raj -

FUNDS
① Many State have not formed State finance commission yet
② States have not empowered Panchayat with their own source of finances

Functionary
③ While Gujarat have seperate cadre for Panchayat employee
Many states still used integrated cadre ~~employment~~ system.

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④ Most States donot provide autonomy to Panchayats
⇓
less accountable to Panchayat & more to states

Functions

⑤ Some State like Rajasthan released activity mapping list of panchayat ⇓

⑥ While other State still have overlapping jurisdiction and diffused accountability

OTHERS

→ ⑦ Bureaucracy tensions with Panchayat in some State, also lead to underperformance

Role of capacity development INITIATIVE.

① Promote effecient functionaries to Panchayat

② Better identification of local needs

③ Financial literacy to Sarpanch
⇓
better utilisation of fund.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) communication workshops to functionary
↓
More empathetic & inclusive governance.

5) Promote participatory governance & decision making
(eg) Participatory rural appraisal

6) Enhance transparency in governance ⇒ if panchayat officer use digital tools

7) Adaptability to changing circumstances

NGO efforts → Jeevika NGO in Bihar Jharkhand train dalit women for polit. leadership

GOUT efforts → 1) e-gram swaraj
2) Rajasthan Right to Public service delivery act ⇒ time bound service delivery
3) PMG-DISHA ↳ ensure Financial literacy & Saksharta
4) Mission Karmayogi via iGOT

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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

Recently, NCW, NHRC has demanded for constitutional status. This may provide more autonomy, finances, & independent decision making.

WHY effectiveness depend on structural autonomy & independent?

(1) Because, Political appointment favours decision & opinion in line with government policy

But, NOT impartial & not objectivity in opinion.

(2) Autonomy in appointments of workforce ⇒ promote workforce skills align with

Candidates must not write on this margin

required needs.

(3) Independence in decision & opinion making

↓

lead to better accountability of government

(Eg) As, Lokpal is more autonomous than NCW, NHRC. It make scrutiny to any corruption & government officer malpractices

(4) Financial autonomy leads to better functioning of commission.

(5) Autonomy in promotions promote neutral advices to government, which is aligned to cause of Public welfare.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Moreover,
constitutional status may also promote NCW/NHRC powers of suo-moto cognizance taking.

It will further improve their visibility & and ensure strong commitment to constitutional values.

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,
Hon'ble Justice Verma of Delhi highcourt is alleged to be involved in corruption.
↓
Raises concerns over Judicial accountability.

Independent JUDICIARY → uphold constitutional values

---

① Seperation of power is maintained by Independent Judiciary
   - Eg: NJAC 2015 struck down

② Protect fundamental rights of people.
   - Eg: MK Ranjitha case 2024 presented Right to ~~clean~~ against on climate change Article-21

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Progressive interpretation of constitution

Eg LGBTQ+ case ⇒ remove section 377

④ Keep the legislature check of its power.

Eg struck down Electoral bond scheme

⑤ Ensure dignity & life of people.

Eg (O2) oxygen management during COVID-19 on Supreme court direction

BUT it must also remain accountable — because -

① As, case of Judicial overreach

Eg Jolly LLB-2 case - Judiciary taking function of censor board

② Judiciary become social reformer

Eg Rajasthan High court banning sallekhana of Jain (2015)

③ Judiciary lack public votes & mandate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Judiciary lack executive experience

Eg Manipur violence was result of High court ~~statement~~ statement to expedite ST status of Meiti ⇒ MHO is responsible for violence ?

⑤ ~~Judi~~ Hence,

Ex-CJI Justice Gavai said Judicial activism is should not be Judicial terror.

Thus, need for restraint & accountability.

HOW TO ensure accountability

1) Recently, Maneka has started election of Judges

2) Strong internal scrutinisity committe of court
↳ ensure both independence & accountability

3) More transparent court. proces ⇒ live telecast of supreme court proceeding
↓
Judge more cautious of their actan.

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,
On 2024, SEBI has been criticised for delayed action on Hindenberg report on ADANI firms.

↓

Raises concern of Independence & autonomy of regulatory body.

① Political appointments.

② High dependence of funds on government

③ Employees are also appointed by government

④ Can't take Suo-moto cognizance.

⑤ Lack of constitutional status to regulatory bodies.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Overlapping jurisdiction of Regulatory bodies

Eg SEBI & CCI

(7) High influence of big capitalist on regulatory body.

Eg Allegation on competition commission of India

(8) Lack binding advisory power.

Eg Delay in execution of advisory given by National Green Tribunal (NGT)

(9) Lobbying by big firms adversely impact autonomy & independence of regulatory bodies

Candidates must not write on this margin

This has lead to loss of credibility & trust in regulatory institution.

BUT, positive hope is seen via few incidences

① TRAI imposes net neutrality norms.

② CCI imposes fine on Google, Amazon for deep discounting.

③ RBI prompt corrective action on bank

Hence, **Way forward** should be -

① Ensure Non political appointment

② Enhance status to constitutional with more powers.

③ finances to be charged upon CFI ⇒ financial autonomy

④ Transparency in Lobbying ensure ⇓ accountability of regulatory bodies.

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, Socio-economic caste census announcement made by Government.

Necessary step toward realising social justice & equity

---

(1) It provide clear estimate of caste condition of society
↓
Data driven policy
↓
(2) Better targetting of social welfare scheme.
↓
(3) Able to realise supreme court guidelines of sub-classification of caste.

(4) Ensure reclassification of SC/ST/OBC based on empirical data

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Ensure better monitoring of government affirmative states

(6) Caste is a reality of society ⇒ Caste census will ensure more pragmatic approach to social justice

BUT

It has few limitation

(1) It may make caste identity crystallised by giving it legal status
↓
(2) Difficult to annihilate caste - (Vision of Babasaheb)

(3) It may promote more caste based politics
↓
less & focus on developmental politics.

(4) Caste census may promote more inter-caste violence
↓
may not realise goal of social justice.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Moreover,

It faces administrative issues

① Caste has different meaning in different content.

(Eg) I'm Brahmin or Namboodiri Brahmin

② Need to train large workforce

③ Take more time & costly affair

④ Manipulated Data by people to show their caste strengths

⑤ Difficulty to analyse this large set of data by government.

Hence,

Caste census may able to realise social justice goal, but faces risk of crystallisation of caste identity

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

We need Karmyogi, not Karmchari - Hon'ble PM Modi

⇓

Administrative reforms ⇒ efficiency in governance

① Lateral recruitments ⇓ specialised workforce to deal with new age problem of AI, cyber warfare ⇒ enhance efficiency

② Modernisation of Police force ⇓ (Eg) Drones, surveillance, KLT. (efficiency in Public safety monitoring)

③ Digital reforms like "e-office" reduces red tapism ⇒ enhance efficiency

④ Training in ethics module to civil servant ⇓ empathetic + efficient public service delivery.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Administrative reforms ⇒ Transparency.

---

① e-governance reforms like CPGRAMS ⇒ transparency in decision making

② Regular update & release of annual reports by government department

③ Proactive disclosure of property by civil servant under section 9 of RT
↓
Transparency enhance

④ Use of Block chain for land records management
↓
improves transparency.

⑤ Jan Sunwai institutionalisation by Rajasthan government
↓
Improve transparency in governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

Administrative reforms ⇒ Responsiveness

(1) Right to service Act of MP govt ⇒ penality for delay in service delivery increase responsiveness of govt. servant.

(2) Digital dashboard maintained to promote responsive service delivery

(3) Administrative reforms to promote integration of planning & execution.

(Eg) PM Gati Shakti has co-ordination term ⇒ ensure responsiveness

(4) continuous & mid career upskilling ⇒ responsiveness

(5) Exposure to diversity & marginalised conditions of people ⇒ enhance responsiveness to public services

Hence,
New age governance with adaptability & dynamic nature would ensure goal of VIKSIT Bharat at 2047.

18:24

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

Recently,
S. Jaishankar (Hon'ble Minister) said that Relation with China is stable but sensitive.

CONTOUR of evolving policy.

(A) Unresolved strategic Tension → (1) India-China Border issue is still disputed



(2) China's Salami Slice policy

(3) China's claim of Arunachal territory.

(4) Recent, Issue of Galwan tension.

(5) China's oppose to India's inclusion in NSG & UN permanent Council

(6) China stay of Pend

Candidates must not write on this margin

Pragmatic co-operation → ⑤ Economic co-operation with large imports

↳ ⑥ High Dependence on chinese import for pharma & semiconductor industry.

⑦ Co-operation to demand reform in International Monetary fund

⑧ Co-operation in climate change negotiation on UNFCCC ⇒ → Both demand for large carbon space.

↳ Right to Development

Measure India should take.

As Lt Colonel SS Sinha said -

① India should continously engage in military talks.

② while, Political meeting must take a back step.

Furthermore,

③ India should do Structural reforms in manufacturing sector

↓

reduce dependence ~~in~~ from china.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ India to make strategic partnership in middle east, South Asia ⇊

To counter, china's string of pearl encirclement.

⑤ Enhance military technology & capacity to counter chines rapid expansion

Eg china will have 1000 Nuclear warhead by 2035

⑥ Promote co-operation with America & europe to get access to Nuclear technology

⑦ Countering chinese influence on Africa. ~~with~~.

Eg vaccine maitrey by India

Hence,

Countering threat posed by china is need of hour today by multi-pronged strategy.

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

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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.
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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.

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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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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

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

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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