# NEXT IAS

## anubhav-2025

— **(To be filled by candidate)** —

**TEST CODE : ANV2502**

**Test Date : 02/08/2025**

Name of Candidate: ...PAKSHAL SECRETRY... Mobile No. .. .....

Roll No. : ...ANM 25900 1378 / MTSFLTRAO 46... Start Time ...2:30... End Time ...5:30...

Date of Examination: ...02/08/25... Medium : English ✓  Hindi ☐

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained | Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 10 | | 11. | 15 | |
| 2. | 10 | | 12. | 15 | |
| 3. | 10 | | 13. | 15 | |
| 4. | 10 | | 14. | 15 | |
| 5. | 10 | | 15. | 15 | |
| 6. | 10 | | 16. | 15 | |
| 7. | 10 | | 17. | 15 | |
| 8. | 10 | | 18. | 15 | |
| 9. | 10 | | 19. | 15 | |
| 10. | 10 | | 20. | 15 | |
| **TOTAL MARKS - 100** | | | **TOTAL MARKS - 150** | | |

**GRAND TOTAL** - ............../ 250    EVAL CODE: ...................  EVAL DATE: .....................

*(handwritten top right)* SEND TO JIO (Jain International Organisation)

## 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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## 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 |
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| | | |

Q5.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Q6.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Q7.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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| | | |

Q8.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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| | | |
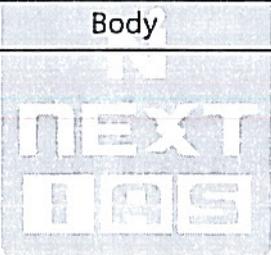
Q9.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
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Q10.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q11.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q12.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q13.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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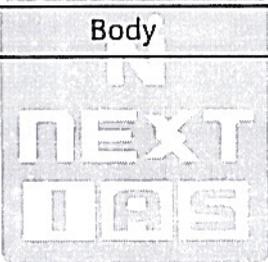
Q14.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q15.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q16.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q17.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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Q18.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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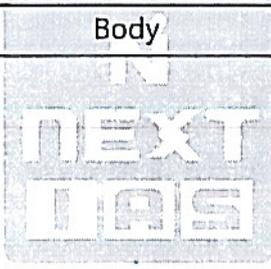
Q19.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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|  |  |  |

Q20.

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
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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

Recently, while dismissing a plea for removal of Socialism and Secularism from the Preamble, Supreme Court underlined this features as core of Basic Structure Doctrine.

Socialism ← Constitutional core → Secularism

Socialism
① Article 38
② DPSPs.
③ Preamble



Secularism
① Article 25, 26
② Article 30.
③ Preamble
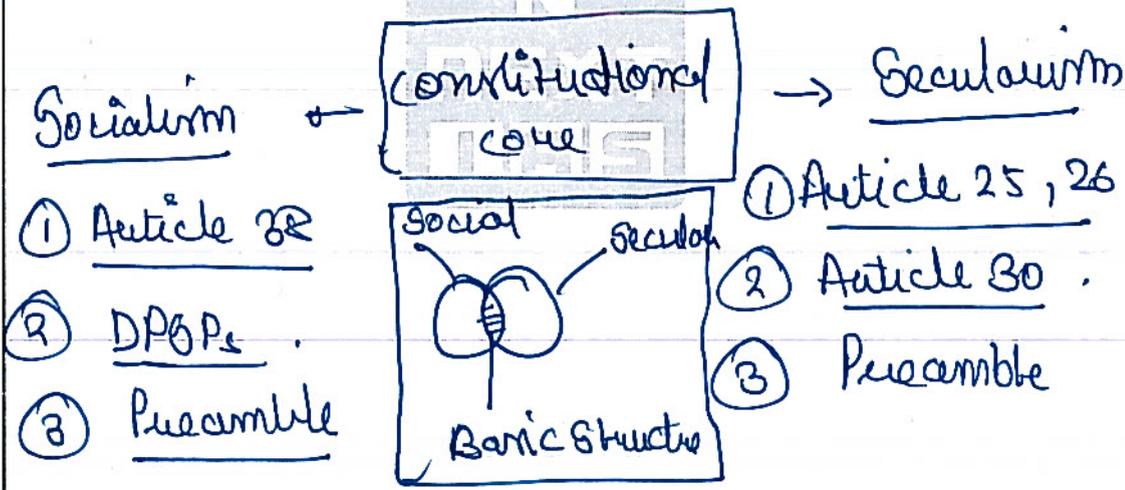
Judicial Decision on Socialism

① In Nakara Vs UOI → Supreme court held Indian System to be a delicate balance of Marxian Socialism & Gandhian Socialism

② In <u>Property Owners Association Case</u> (2024) → <u>SC</u> declared existence of <u>private property</u> central to Indian Socialistic Model

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**Judicial Decision on Secularism**

① In <u>SR Bommai Case</u> (1993) → court held duty of State to <u>promote</u> <u>Secular</u> credential of country

② In <u>Ram Janmabhoomi Case</u> (2019)
→ Sc held <u>Secularism</u> held it to be part of constitutional <u>morality</u>.

Cementing of Principle
→ part of <u>Basic structure</u>
→ <u>Judicial Review</u> against any encroachment
→ Essential practice Doctrine to <u>protect</u> (Shirur Mutt Case)

" Idea of India is not that of Nation, but of <u>Tolerance</u>, <u>Acceptance</u> and <u>Equality</u> " — Shashi Tharoor

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 provides for regulation of election conduct and electoral malpractices in the country.

Need to expand scope of 'corrupt practices'

① Rising criminalisation of the Indian polity.
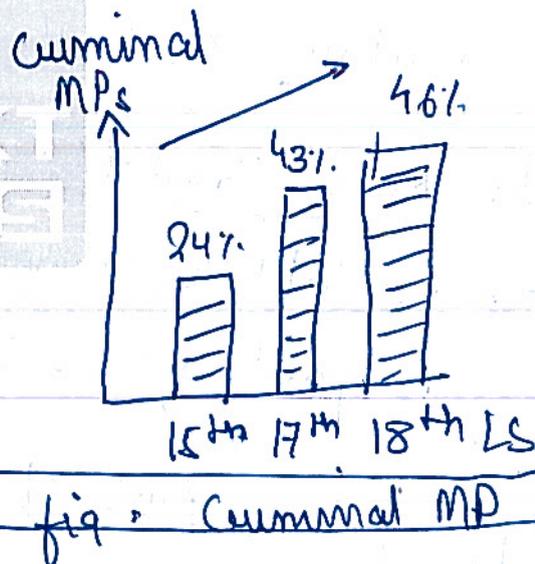
② Newer corrupt practices



fig: Criminal MP

(eg) Cambridge Analytica → micro targeting of voters

③ Non recognition of money power as corrupt → "chequebook democracy" → leading ⤴

④ No cap on spending of parties in the election

⑤ Use of <u>Social media</u> and <u>technology</u>
to evade <u>existing norms</u>

[eg] No <u>24 hr</u> Silence on Social
Media.

⑥ Ensuring <u>integrity</u> of election &
<u>electoral process</u> by reducing
<u>malpractices</u>.

⑦ <u>Expanding of scope</u> $\xrightarrow[to]{lead}$ level playing
field for all

<u>Way forward</u> $\longrightarrow$

Ⓐ <u>Umesh Sinha Committee</u>
$\longrightarrow$ Ammending <u>Section 125</u> to include
social media <u>corrupt practices</u>
$\longrightarrow$ permanently debarring candidate
for corrupt practices

Ⓑ <u>Sy Qureshi</u> (Ex-CEC)
$\longrightarrow$ power to ECI to <u>deregister a</u>
<u>party</u> for corrupt practices
$\longrightarrow$ Expaning scope to include <u>newer</u>
methods

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

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India borrowed principle of liberty, equality and fraternity from french revolution, but modified them as per our needs

## Perspective on Equality

| Aspect | India | France |
|---|---|---|
| ① Nature of Equality | Relative Equality | Absolute Equality |
| ② Affirmative Action | Allowed (eg) Reservation to women | Not allowed |
| ③ Principle | Equal protection of law & Equality before law | only Equality before law |

| ④ Type of Equality | positive equality (like are treated alike) | neutral equality (all are treated alike) |
| ⑤ Scope of discrimination | Yes (Based on reasonable classification) | No, Not at all |
| ⑥ State interference | allowed for ensuring affirmation | No Role of the State |

Reason for difference ⟶ India — ① Historical injustice
② graded Society

↓

France ① Equal society
② Historically equal

Thus, Indian version allows for state to ensure growth & mobility of all section

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 many State demanded revision in criteria for fiscal federalism in consultation with 16th finance Commission

## Critical Concern

① gap in recommended vs actual devolution

② Rise in collection of cess & surcharge (non sharable with State)



fiscal Devolution
41%

32% ↕ gap

Mandated      Actual
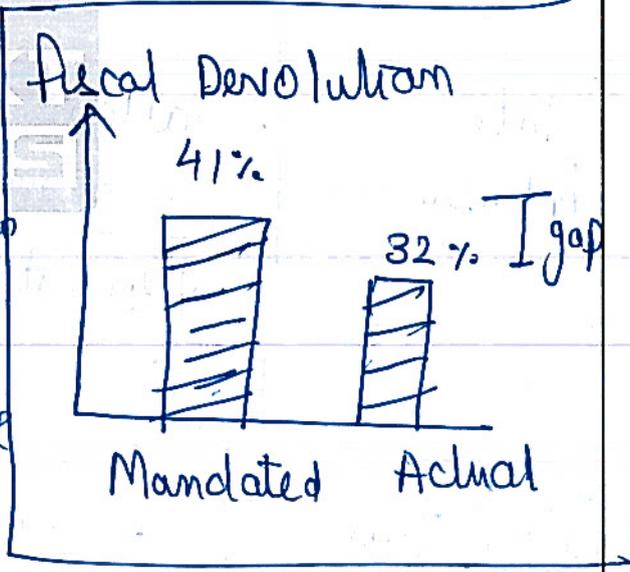
③ Centrally sponsored scheme → State need to contribute

④ Tied funds ~~with~~ from centre

⑤ withholding of funds (eg)

Bengal MGNREGA Case

⑥ Horizontal inequity

   🇪🇬 TN recieve only 27 paise back
       for 1Rc  it contribute Vs
       Bihar → recieves 7 Rs for
                every 1 Rs.

⑦ Too much weightage to income
   distance  and population

⑧ Punishing of productiver states
                   🇪🇬 TN, Kerala.

Way forward

① Rangarajan C. (14th FC Head)
   ⓘ formula & flexible devolution
   ⓘⓘ Including cess in sharable pool
   ⓘⓘⓘ Recognise efforts of southern
        state in population Reduction

Thus, the devolution must be based
on principle of Vertical Equity &
Horizontal Equity

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

Recently in Re: Section 6A vs UOI (2024) case of Assam Accord, SC held citizenship to be full political membership in country.

Right to have Rights ← Citizenship → Exclusive Benefits
↓ (eg) Voting
Membership of the country
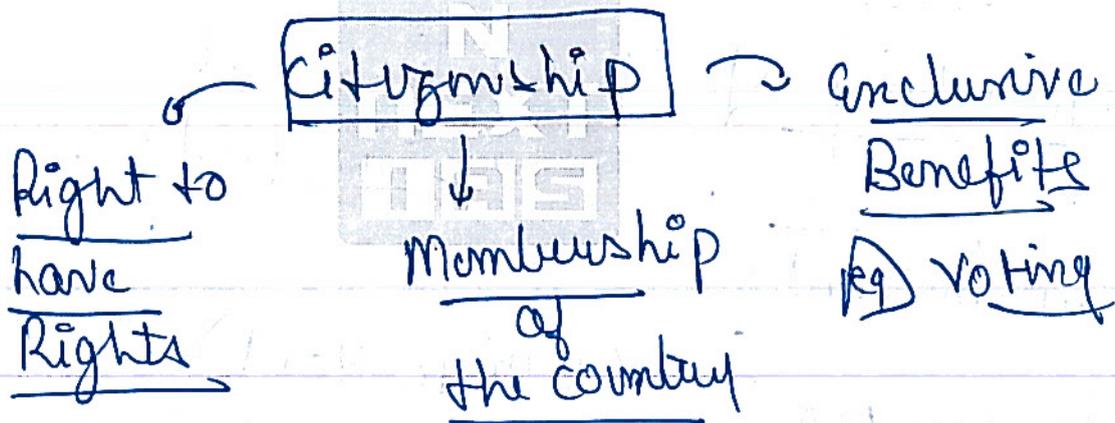
India's Approach

① Jus Soli (Birth Based Citizenship)

② Decent based citizenship → family system of India.

③ Exclusion of foreigner → foreigner Tribunal → fraternity

④ Non - discrimination    in citizenship
        → Value of equality (Art 14)

⑤ Citizenship to forced &
   persecuted minorities $\Rightarrow$ CAA, 2019
        → commitment to justice &
                    fair treatment

⑥ Denial to illegal migrants ● →
   preservation of culture (Art 30)

⑦ - Principle of Non - Reciprocity
   (SC Opn) → ensures morality & justice

⑧ Citizenship to settlers → Accom
   accord → upheld constitution values

Thus, Supreme Court highlighted
in the recent case, that citizenship
in India is about " ~~SSR~~ ~~to~~ live
and let live" along with fraternity

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

Recently as per NFHS–V fertility rate have declined to 2.0 in India, while life expectancy has risen

Need of Shift toward Human Capital investment



32 year → 72 year

1950    2023

Life Expectancy
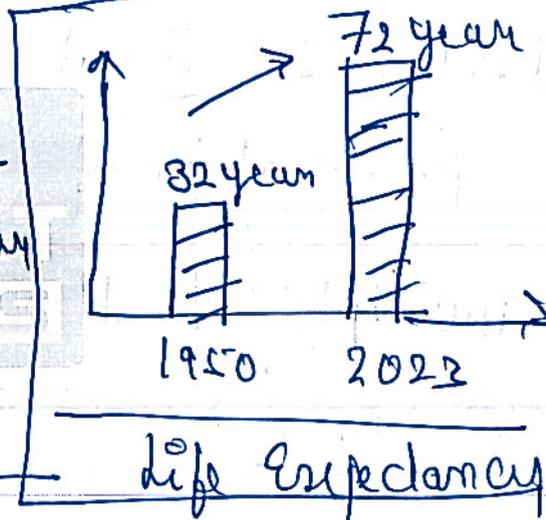
① Reaping Demographic Dividend

— mean age = 29 years

② Ensuring capability development

→ providing choices & freedom

③ Improves economic outcomes

1 year of schooling → Income rises by 13% of person

④ Ensure _justice_ based approach of development.

⑤ - Reap _longetivity_ _Dividend_ of Rising Population

① Already very low _fertility_

〔Problem of fertility Based〕

② → May lead to demographic winter

③ _Ignores_ Human development

_Way forward_

① Capability Approach (Sen)

② Providing social safety nets
   ☞ PDS, MGNREGA

③ _Entitlement_ ☞ Right to Health

④ Universal Basic Income

⑤ Increase Health & Education spending

Thus as per _Amartya Sen_, Indian needs to simutlaneously invest in 4 capital : Material, Human, Natural & Social

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

Would Bank acknowledges Citizen participation as key to ensure good governance in any country.

Role in Quality of governance

① Ensuring demand driven reforms
   eg mass mobilication.

② Governance "for the people" based on their demand
   eg mygov.in.

③ Improves accountability
   eg Social audits of MGNREGA
   by people.

④ Improves trust and Social Capital formation

(5) Helps in <u>efficient delivery of Services</u> [eg] Public Participation in vaccination drive

(6) Makes governance more <u>responsive in nature</u>

       [eg] Citizen <u>feedback Mechanism</u>

(7) Helps in <u>improving and increasing utility</u>

       [eg] <u>GRM Mechanism</u>

(8) Makes people <u>more aware</u>

       [eg] citizen's charter

Thus, citizen participation is key to make governance a mass movement & ensure

       P2G2 : Pro people good <u>governance</u>

8. "शैक्षणिक परिणामों और बाज़ार की आवश्यकताओं के मध्य कम अनुकूलन सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानताओं में वृद्धि कर सकता है।" भारत के कौशल पारितंत्र के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Only 5% of India's work farce is formally skilled
(compared to 95% in S. Korea)

**Low Allignment**

① Academia - Industrial gap

② Lack of vocational education

③ Non - recognition of existing skill

④ Low skill development of private sector

**Impact**

① Skill defect for private sector

② Jobless growth

③ Rise in inequality

formal  Vs  unskilled
Skilled

④ Discrimination in outcomes

  Veg⊙ income gap .

⑤ Capital intensivity of industry

⑥ Hinders industrency & economic
   growth

[Way forward]

  Reskilling — upskilling &
   recognition of prior
    skills

9. "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संरचना के प्रति प्रमुख शक्तियां 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 decided to withdraw from the WHO, alleging biasness towards China and delay in Covid 19 Pandemic

Serious Challenges

① funding constraint
   → bee fig due to high US constraint



US contributions
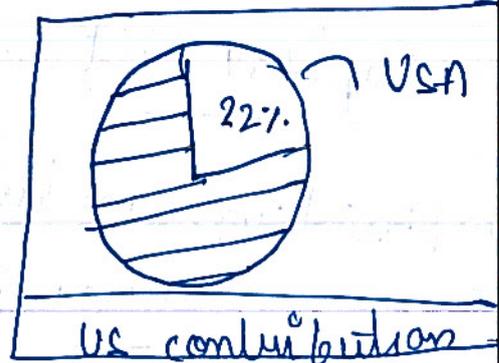
② Technological challenge → USA is would leader in health & medicine

③ kindlebergen Trap → As no one willing to provide global goods like health.

④ Will lead to Chinese domination in WHO.

⑤ <u>R&D gap</u> → due to USA lead in area

⑥ More <u>Donor Dependence</u> of WHO

     → donor driven agenda

<u>Implication for India</u>

① <u>Existing Programs</u> Reg WHO TB.
     <u>monitoring</u> is threathered

② More demands for <u>funds</u> from
     <u>India & other Countries</u>

③ <u>Vaccination</u> contribution of WHO
     may be <u>lowered</u>.

④ Weaker <u>disease monitoring</u> and
     <u>Preparedness</u> for pandemic.

<u>Way forward</u>

① Bringing <u>USA Back</u> in WHO
     through Diplomacy.

② More funds <u>to WHO</u>

Reforms in WHO as Suggested by
<u>NK Singh</u> Panel of G20 is way forward

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

Operation Rising Sun of Israel in Iran led to widening of already stretched West Asian crisis which took life of 60,000 people from 2023

Vulnerabilities of Regional Diplomacy
→ Not able to engage with all sides together
→ Fence Sitting in case of conflicts.

Implication for India

(A) Strategic Autonomy

① Pressure to choose sides
   USA's call to India

② Tough Diplomatic Balancing in Crisis.

③ Strategic Autonomy mistaken by

countries as choosing sides

    [eg] Not speaking for Gaza genocide

④ <u>Sanctions</u> (secondary) on India

    [eg] USA Sanction on <u>oil firms</u> of India for buying <u>Iranian Oil</u>

Ⓑ <u>Regional Engagement</u>

⑤ <u>More Divide</u> due to conflict

    → failure of Abraham Accord.

⑥ & Backtracking of <u>Engagement</u> & projects [eg] IMEC Delayed due to <u>conflict</u>.

⑦ <u>Binary Dealing</u> with the countries → with us or against us

(Positive) → Ensures <u>good ties</u> with <u>all</u>.

→ <u>Advocacy of Peace</u>

Securing of Own interests due to strategic autonomy

As PM Modi Said, " This is not era of war." . The conflict must stop & pave way for diplomacy

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

" Conguers in session is Conguers at Display, Conguers in conmittees is Conguerss at work " _ Wilston Waudrow

DRSc as institutional Backbome

① Thourough Scrutiny of Bills
   ☞ Waqf Bill

② Holding executive accountable
   ☞ Testimony of foreign Secy post Operation Sindoor ⊗⊗

③ Building Cross party consensus
   ☞ ONOE Bill in standing Committee

④ Avoiding Hasty legislation ☞
   · 3 criminal Reforms Bills ·

⑤ Ensuring checks and Balances and upholding of Article 75 ·

## Challenges faced

① Decline in number of Bills referred to Standing committee
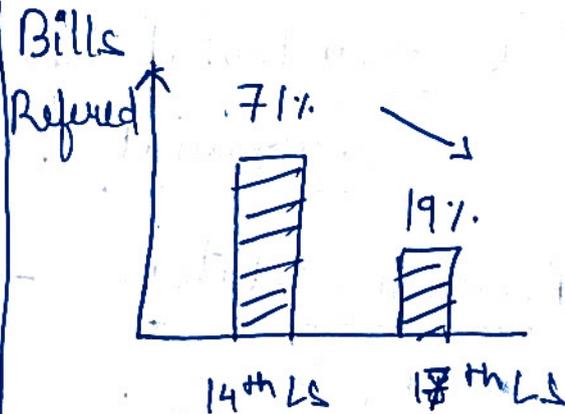


② Non-attendence of the members (PRS — only 60% member are generally present)

③ Lack of Technical Expertise of the members

④ Politicisation of committees eg waqf Bill debates

⑤ Short tenure — only 1 year of the member

⑥ Government majority & chairperson in the committee.

⑦ fall in time spent for analysis of Bills by committee

⑧ Lack of __existence__ → technical
 & __secretarial__ by Parliamentary
 Secretariat .

⑨ Recommendation → ignored in
 __the house__ .

## Way forward

Ⓐ __Veinkaih Naidu__ (Ex-VP)

① Research __support__ to members

② __Technical training__ to standing
 committe

③ Increasing tenure to __3 or 5__
 __years__ for SC .

Ⓑ __NCRCW__

④ __Mandatory sending__ of Bills
 to Standing Committee

⑤ __Statement of Reason__ for non-
 acceptance of __Demand__ .

Thus, we __need__ to improve institution
 __capacity__ and make committee thriving
 Chamber of __Dialogue__

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

" Centre should not perform surgery for mere mosquito Bite "
— H V Kamath

Article 356 allows for imposing of President's Rule in case of failure of constitutional machinery in State.

**Circumstances**

① failure of constitutional Machinery in the state

② Violation of fundamental feature of constitution eg Secularism.

③ Governor's report highlighting failure of mechanism.

④ ⓐ Governor's Report
President's
Rule
ⓒ Advice of CoM
**Process**
ⓑ President
consider
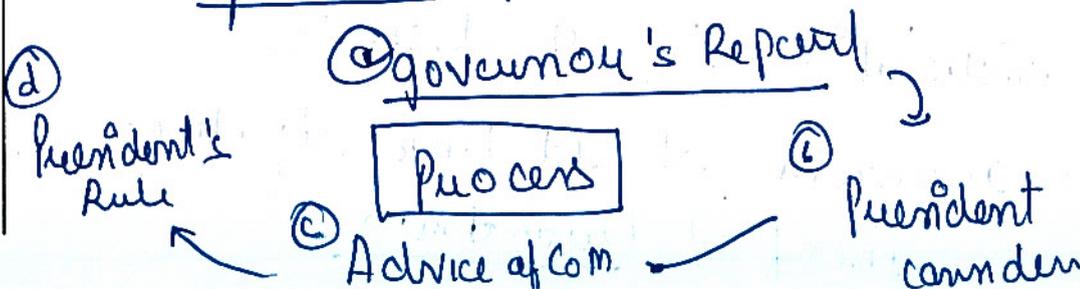
## Constitutional Safeguards

① Should be 'clean breakdown' en of constitutional machinery

② Power of President to ask COM for reconsideration (eg) KR Narayanan in Bihar Emergency

③ only on aid & advice of Council of Ministers can it be imposed

→ Governor's report should be speaking document

Safeguard by Sarkaria Committee

→ first warning in strict terms

→ use Act 356 as matter of last Resort.

## Judicial Verdicts

④ SR Bommai Case (1993) → ① Allowed Judicial Review of decision

② governor should have objective proof of breakdown

③ Court could overrure Presidental Rule if wrongly applied

⑧ ~~Nabam~~ Rameshwar Prasad Case

     ④ Limitation an discuetion of governor

     ⑤ Should be used as matter of last resort

Ⓒ Nabam Rebig Case (2016)

     ⑥ Majority at floor of house and not Speaker's chamber

     ⑦ governor should try and see all possibility of government formation before recommending Article 356.

Thus, recommendation of Sarcaria Committee should be followed in spirit to keep Article 356 a deded letter of constitution

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

Recently MoPR introduced Devolution Index to show extent of devolution across different states.

Reasons Behind Variation

① Constitutional Anomaly → no mandatory fixed devolution in 73rd/74th AA.

② State level formation of State finance Commission → different mandated devolution for each state

③ In Schedule 11 → the devolved areas are only recommendary

④ Different level of progress across state eg Kerela, TN

→ more developed → more devolution
vs UP, Bihar → less devolution

⑤ Different level of demands for
devolution across states

⑥ Lack of capacity of service delivery
or of PRIs in some state eg MP
only 9 topics devolved

⑦ Political consideration of respective
state.
eg Strong grassroot → more devolution
movement → Rajasthan, Kerala.

[Role of Capacity Building]

① Improves Service delivery efficiency
of the Panchayats

② More trained and skilled personnel
→ lower grievances

③ Higher capacity → More devolution
by State government.

④ Creates a demand side pull for good governance due to capability enhancement

⑤ Clearity regarding roles, duties and functions among PRI leaders and officers .

⑥ Improves citizen satisfaction and participation in gram Sabhas

<u>Way forward</u>

Ⓐ Manishankar Aiyar Committee

① Create cadre of Panchayati Raj officer

② Central funding for capability enhancement

③ Mandatory Training of leaders & officers

Recent Initiatives of MoPR for capacity building like Karmayogi Panchayat are step in right direction

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 GANHRI decided not to give A+ accredition to NHRC and politicusation of NCW have lead to demand for constitutional status to commission

## Need of constitutional Status

(A) Structural Autonomy

① Providing independent secretariat

② Reducing ministry's control in functioning (a) MoWCD in working of NCW

③ Providing for structural autonomy in funding (b) charged expenses.

(B) <u>Independence</u>

(4) In <u>appointment process</u> eg
collegium based appointment instead
of <u>executive appointment</u> .

(5) Independence of <u>investigation</u> &
<u>functioning</u> → not dependent on
enforcement agency

(6) Independence of <u>procedure</u> and
<u>functioning</u> .

(C) <u>Limitation of statutory</u> commission

(7) Non-Acceptance of <u>Demand</u>
eg States gave only <u>36%</u> of
<u>compensation</u> given by <u>NHRC</u> .

(8) <u>political control</u> eg NHRC & NCW
<u>functioning</u>

(9) No platform for <u>grievance</u>
<u>redressal</u> of <u>institutions</u> as
both ministry & government
ignores them

## challenge in constitutionalisation

① complex procedure

② Does not solve the <u>moot cause</u> of <u>non-effective</u> functioning

③ government interfarance even in <u>constitutional</u> commursion eg→ ECI

④ Increases <u>compliance</u> and <u>legislative</u> burden of government.

⑤ Dillution of <u>Agenda</u> of other constitutional bodies.

## Way forward

① High level Committee to examine cost of constitutionalisation

② <u>Independence & Autonomy</u> to statutory body

③ separate financing & <u>personal training</u>

As <u>2023</u> Nobel winner (Accimoglu et al) highlight inclusive institution like <u>NHRC</u>, <u>NCW</u> are crucial for <u>success of any</u> nation.

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

"Independence of Judiciary is non-negotiable, but it cannot come at cost of accountability and transparency" (Ex-VP) ☒ Dhankar Ji

Independent Judiciary → Essential

① Ensures checks and balances on powers ℗ Article 13 (JR)

② Protects rights of citizen ℗ Triple Talaq, Sabrimala Case

③ Ensure Transformation of Society ℗ Navtez Singh Johan Case → Recognized 3rd gender

④ Prevent authoritarianism and democracy. ℗ HR Khanna in ADM Jubalpur Case

⑤ Protect constitutional morality (CM)

  Eg➤ NCT of Delhi vs UOI Case →

   use CM to check union excess

⑥ ~~Preserve~~ Maintains federal balance

  Eg➤ SR Bommai Case → Against

    use of Article 356.

Executive ← ⟨Committed judiciary⟩ → Violation
Dominance      ↓       of
      Majoritarianism    people's
            right
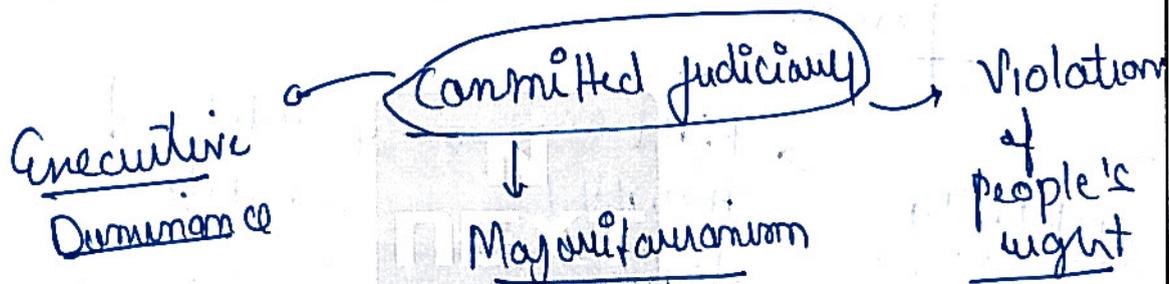
Thus, In NJAC Case (2014), SC held
independence of judiciary as part of
Basic Structure

Need of Accountability

① Stopping Judiciary from becoming
   3rd chamber of legislature (VP
           Dhankar)

② Keep a check on 'Judicio - Papism'

  Eg➤ Ban on Alcohol near

    highway

③ Ensuring Public trust & transparency
in system ⟨eg⟩ Recent Judge
cash at home case (Delhi HC)

④ Prevent Judicial Overreach in
executive and legislative domain

⑤ Ensure clear separation of
power

| Accountability | → Right & thoughtful decision → upholding of mandate ↓ People's trust ↑↑ |
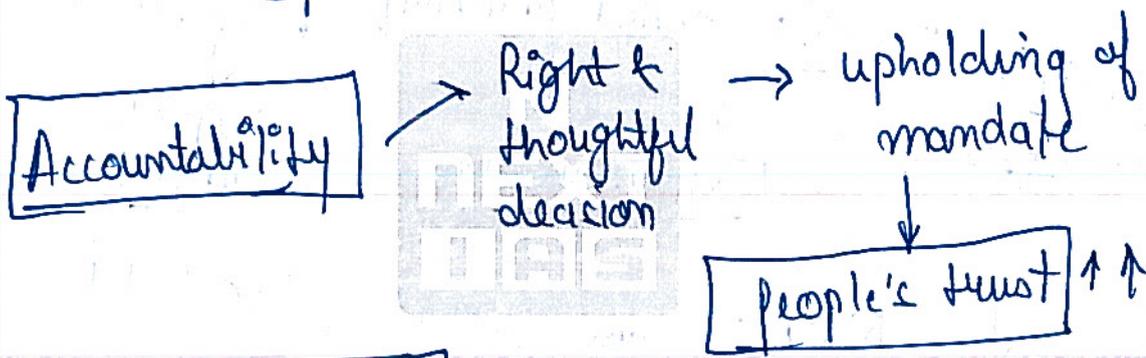
## Way forward

① Reviving Judicial Accountability
Bill (2010)

② Ethics Commissioner
for Judiciary

③ In-house mechanism
for accountability.

| Case Study |
| --- |
| UK: Judicial Accountability Office |

" Court needs to ask tough
questions and reform itself to
remain relevant as institution "
                            — Ex CJI Chandrachud

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 SEBI Chief was accused of conflict of interest and favouritism leading to demand for autonomy of setoral regulators.

[Issues]

(A) Independence

① political appointment [eg] SEBI

② No own funding → depend on centre

③ Interference in decision making [eg] finance Ministry in IRDAI.

④ Non-independence regarding appointment of staff and functions

[eg] RBI Recruitment by ministry

**B)** <u>Autonomy</u>

⑤ Government direction to bodies

    ⟨eg⟩ Resignation of Urjit Patel
          <u>in 2018</u> from RBI

⑥ Not allowed to take own
     decision

⑦ <u>Overlapping of functions</u>

    ⟨eg⟩ <u>IRDAI</u> & <u>SEBI</u> on <u>ULIPs</u>


**C)** <u>Other Issues</u>

⑧ <u>fragmented Regulation</u>

⑨ No <u>uniform guidelines</u>

    → Sector specific rules

⑩ proliferation <u>of regulators</u>

    ⟨eg⟩ New regulators like
         <u>TRAI</u>, <u>CCI</u>, etc.

⑪ <u>frequent changes in regulation</u>

    ⟨eg⟩ SEBI guidelines changes every
       3-4 months

Way forward

(A) Financial Sector Reform Committee

　① Unified financial Regulator for all sector.

　② uniform regulation for ease of compliance

(B) Other Reforms

　③ Autonomy and independence of regulator.

　④ Reducing government influence in appointment and decision

　⑤ Merit Based selection for regulatory role

　⑥ Specialised lateral entry for regulatory Role.

Economic Survey 2024-25, thus made " de-regulation " as core theme and called for " Regulatory Impact Assessment " to be mandatory

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 Cabinet and CCPA decided to include caste census data in the pending 2027 Census.

| Caste Census — Necessary Step |

① To ensure Data Driven policy making,

② Tailored Benefit ⟨eg⟩ Telangana caste census data → fair personalized benefit

③ Pro-poor exclusive → would lead to social justice.

④ x Ray of society → Highlights progress of 75 years of affirmative action

⑤ Ensure Substantive representation of communities.

⑥ <u>Judicial Necessity</u> Eg <u>Davinder Singh Judgement</u> → Subcategorisation based on <u>Quantifiable Data</u>

⑦ Help in <u>efficient delivery</u> of <u>government</u> services Eg use of <u>SECC (2011) data</u> for DBT

| Challenges it poses |

① Difficulty of <u>knowing</u> caste

<u>people are</u> → <u>Sanskritisation</u> <u>reluctant</u> to claim <u>upper status</u>

② Setback of <u>SECC, 2011</u> → identified more than <u>46 lakh</u> caste

③ <u>Challenge</u> of collecting data ∆ <u>verification</u>.

④ May <u>embolden</u> caste identities and <u>prejudices</u>.

⑤ Challenge of demands of further affirmative action

⑥ Will further promote caste based politics.

⑦ Appearements of castes for political gains.

## Way forward

① Digital Census

② utilising caste data in pro-poor policy making

③ Ensuring integrity of data

" We need to count caste today, so that we can hope for future, where it is not counted " — Milan Vaishnaw (Expert)

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

" Indian Admistration is in colonial hangover" — KC Wheare

Modern governance thus needs dynamic reforms.

## Role of Reforms

(A) Improving Efficiency

① Ensures rise of administrative productivity eg Mission Karmayogi

② Brings competition in the system eg Lateral Entry Reform

③ Provides incentive to work and improve eg Appraisal Reform

(B) Transparency

④ Changes culture of secrecy
   (eg) RTI Reform

⑤ Improves accountability of
   administration (eg) eg citizen
                        Chanter Reform

⑥ Increases people's trust in
   administration .

Ⓒ Responsiveness

   ⑦ Reduction in response time
      (eg) my gov. in reform

   ⑧ Ensures agile and citizen
      centric administration .

(Negative Role) → some time reforms not
                    in right direction

                ↘ May promote a resistance

Challenges        from administration
established
nouns             (eg) Lateral Entry
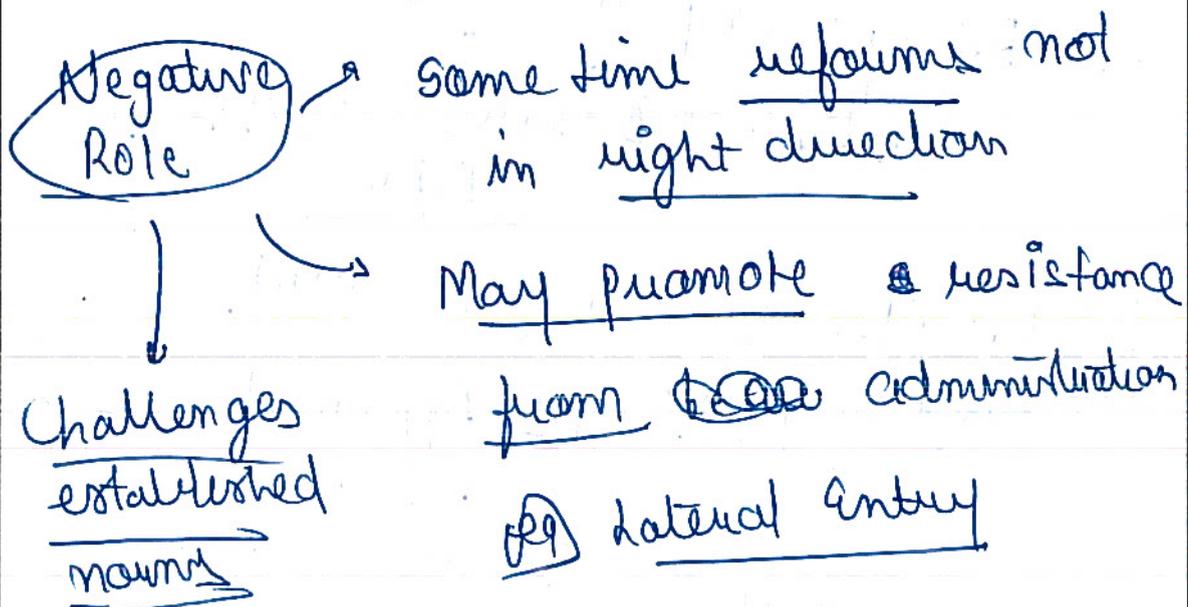
## Reforms Needed

(A) NITI Strategy @ 75

    ① Domarnisation of services

    ② culture of transparency in services

(B) PC Hota Committee

    ③ Lateral Entry Reforms

    ④ Mid Term Review and $360°$ performance appraisal

(C) Other Reforms

    ⑤ Capacity building (D) Mission Karmayogi

    ⑥ use of e-governance as a tool.

Amitabh Kant in his book "Path Ahead" highlight that future reform must bring competition, dynamism and technological adoptation to make administration future ready

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

" There is new great game going an in Indo-Pacific , fram Border Disputes to fight for influence in neighbourhood between India and China "

— Buitil Lintner in Book " China's India war "

Trajetary

phase (I)    Phase (II)    phase (III)    phase (IV)

(1950-62)    (1962-93)    (1993-2020)    2020 to main
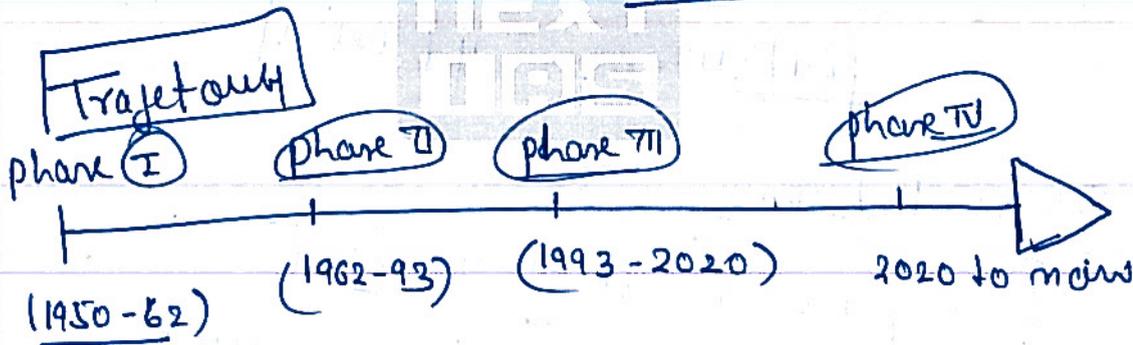
Phase I    Optimistic Panch Sheel
  → 'Hindi'-Chini' Bhai-Bhai
  → Support to Chinese Ambition

Phase II    Realism & Recovery
  → 1962 war

Phase III    Mutual Development
  → Border Agreement (1996)

Phase IV — Open conflict & reengagement

⤷ Doklam, Galwan, Tawang clashes
⤷ Reengagement Now

## Evolving Policy

→ Meeting of PM Modi & President Xi to restart engagement
→ Resolution of Border dispute
→ Potential Revival of RIC forum

**asymmetries**

① Economic — China = $19 Trillion
   ∟ India = $4 Trillion

② Military Asymmetry — China spends $300 bn
   ∟ India = $89 bn

③ Trade — Export = 16 Bn $
   Import = $101 bn

④ Developmental
   ↓
   China high middle income
   vs
   India low middle

## India's Measures

Ⓐ Nirupama Rao (Ex-IFS)
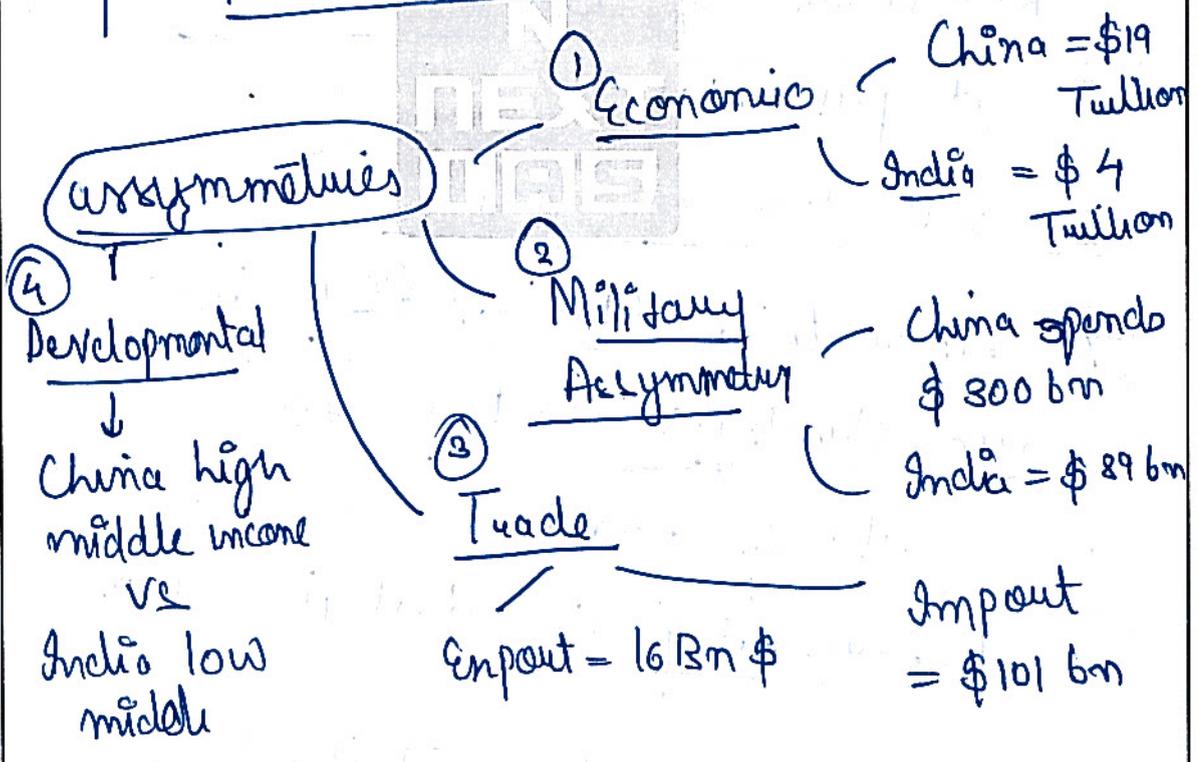
① Military Modernisation

(2) Economic Decoupling

(3) Diplomatic Engagement ⎤ MEDN
                                                Strategy
(4) Narrative Control ⎦

(B) S. Jaishankar (MEA) in "India Way" book

(5) Coengagement → containment along with engagement

(6) Resolution of Border dispute at priority

(C) Economic Survey (2024-25)

(7) Attracting Chinese FDI in non-strategic Sector to balance trade

(8) De-risking in strategic sector

As President Xi said, "Elephant - Panda Tango" is only way forward but this Tango should be Based on 3 Mutual : Mutual Respect, Interest and understanding

20. चतुर्पक्षीय सुरक्षा संवाद (QUAD) का एक समुद्री सुरक्षा समूह से बहुआयामी साझेदारी के रूप में विकास, हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताओं को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के लिए QUAD द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolution of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) from a maritime security grouping to a multidimensional partnership reflects changing strategic realities in the Indo-Pacific. In this context, examine the opportunities and challenges that QUAD presents for India's regional aspirations and strategic autonomy. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"Quad is here to stay and evolve"

— PM Modi in Recent Willington Summit

Quad is a grouping of 4 Diamond democracies; India, Us, Japan and Australia formed to ensure free & open Indo - Pacific



changing reality → Polarity Dilemma four Would Success of BRI

Rise of China

Salami Slicing tactics

Us Isolationism
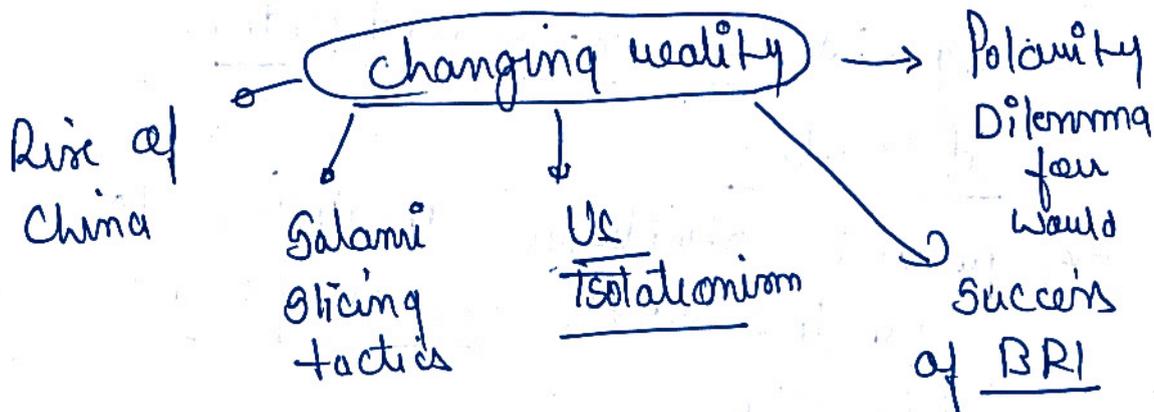
opportunities from Quad

(A) India's Regional Aspiration

(1) Ensuring free & open Indo Pacific

(2) Projecting India as natural

leader of region    (A) SAGAR Doctrine

③ Provision of public goods in region
   (A) Quad Cancer Moonshoot

④ Leveraging technological advancement
   of Quad for region
   (A) Quad Cyber Security Partnership

(B) Strategic Autonomy

⑤ Simultaneous participation in Quad
   & BRICS → displays autonomy

⑥ Quad acts as strategic buffer
   against Chinese misadventure
   at border

⑦ provide strategic resilience to
   our ties with major powers
   like USA

| Challenges for Quad |

① No Military cooperation / Alliance

② Viewed primarily as Anti - China
   grouping

③ Differences among members
    eg mini trade war between India
    & USA .

④ Isolation & Transactional Diplomacy
    of USA under Trump 2.0 .

⑤ Not able to deliver till now
    → No concrete outcomes

⑥ lack of Secretariat and common
    minimum agenda for group

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[ Way forward ]

① Enpanding areas of cooperation

② Military synergies eg Joint Exercise

③ Enpansion of Quad eg SQUAD .

Thus, Quad must evolve as force
of global good and work together
to ensure free, open and
peaceful Indo-Pacific .

# NEXT IAS

*Space for Rough Work*

*Space for Rough Work*

# NEXT IAS

## <u>महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश</u>

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 टेवल 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।