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NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402 **Test No. : 02**

Name of Candidate: SRAJIT KUMAR **Mobile No**

Roll No. : ..... **Start Time** ..... **End Time** 3hrs 3min

Date of Examination: ..... **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
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

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

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, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 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, ईमेल, 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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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 evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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1.

Rule of law & Judicial Review originate from Art 14 & 13 of the Constitution respectively.

I. **Interdependence**

1. Rule of law depends on Judicial Review to ensure the laws are not arbitrary, and are in line with constitution.

2. Judicial Review depends on Rule of Law to ensure its own existence is not threatened by govt.

II. **Judicial Review as most important aspect.**

1. Judicial Review protects Basic Structure of Constitution.

2. Judicial review protects

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Fundamental Rights against arbitrary laws.

3. Judicial Review upholds sanctity of constitution & Rule of law

III. **Rule of Law is most important**

1. Rule of Law ensures judicial review is not taken away.
   ↳ Art 13 is intact

2. Rule of Law ensures Equality before Law & Equal protection of laws.
   ↳ Allows judiciary to review govt. actions

Thus, both Judicial review & rule of law are necessary for perpetuation of constitution, ensuring limited govt.

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2.

Lieutenant Governor (LG) of Delhi derives his powers from GNCTD, 2023 Act, whereas other Governors derive it from Constitution itself.

I. **Differences in powers**

LG	Other State Governors
1. Draw special powers from Art 239AA	1. Draw powers from Art 153-161
2. Responsible for police, public order & land.	2. No special subjects under governor
3. Broader discretionary powers	3. Narrow discretionary powers limited to: – Reserve bill for President – Report for A356 – Appointment of CM in case of

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	no clear majority.
4. CM of Delhi is appointed by President	4. CM of State is appointed by Governor

II. Powers with respect to advice of Council of Ministers

1. In other states, CM is sole authority for transfer of civil servants.
   ↳ NCCSA with CM, Chief Secretary & Principal Secretary recommends LG, who can reject it

2. LG has powers to block legislative proposals and refer them to President.
   ↳ other states governor can reserve a bill only after it is passed.

Political maturity is required in Delhi for harmonious functioning of government

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3.

Judiciary plays an important role in deciding the factors like "public morality, health and law & order" which restricts Right to Religion (ART 25-28)

I. Role of Judiciary

1. Doctrine of Essentiality: derived by Supreme Court (SC) in Shirur Mutt Case.
   Ex. Tandav by Anand Margis was against constitutional morality.
2. Gender justice: by not allowing discrimination in Sabrimala Case.
   Ex.
3. Right to women against personal laws, giving more emphasis to

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social justice.

Shah Bano Case → Alimony to Muslim women

Shayra Bano Case → Ban triple talaq.

4. Resolve conflict & bring harmony to society.

Ram Janam Bhoomi Case for Ayodhy dispute.

5. Restrict forceful conversions and right to propagate freely in the father Stanislaus Case

6. In Sarla Mudgal Case, SC held conversions for polygamy are invalid.

Thus to ensure Right to religion for all, Supreme Court in various case laws also mooted for Uniform Civil Code (Art 44) to bring uniformity in country.

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4.

USA follows a strict system of Seperation of Power, where President is not a member of legislature.

I. Comparision of US V/S India

USA	India
1. Rigid Seperation of Power (SOP.)	1. Not rigid but fluid in Indira Gandhi Case.
2. Less check over executive → only judiciary restricts.	2. Both judiciary & Parliament checks over executive.
3. Minimal interference of President in law making	3. PM's support is necessary to pass a bill in lower house.
4. Increases stability in governance	4. Increases accountability in governance.

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II. Advantages of Checks & Balances

1. Accountability of each organ over other; executive to legislature & judiciary & so on.
2. Stops absolute power by one organ.
3. Harmonious existence, where each organ is required to be in sync
4. Protection of rights: of citizens
5. Judicial Review to check in wisdom of government's action under 'Due process of law'
6. Gradual reforms: preventing any drastic changes in governance structure.

Article 75 ensures accountability of govt. to Parliament & Art 13 to judiciary.

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5.

VI th Schedule originates from Art 244(2) & creates Autonomous District Council in 4 States → Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura.

I. 6th schedule foster development along with culture preservation

1. Autonomous District Councils: are responsible to focus on tribal needs.
2. Legislative autonomy: in accordance to cultural laws, but subject to assent of Governor.
3. Judicial autonomy: traditional courts based on customary laws, but subject to High Court's jurisdiction
4. Protection of land rights: as they cannot be easily transferred.

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5. Revenue Generation : by taxing can fund developmental projects for local needs.

6. Education & Health initiatives : ADC can implement these initiatives according to traditional knowledge

7. Political Representation is ensured to tribals of the region by reservation of seats

8. Control over resources : to ensure sustainable & judicious use.

VI th schedule has been an excellent tool to integrate tribal areas to mainstream society, maintaining their cultural identity.

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6.

Civil Society Organisations are not-for-profit and non-state organisations involved in welfare of people.

I. **Partnership in contribution to development goals.**

1. Civil Society Organisations (CSO) work as an extended arm of govt for service delivery.

   Ex. Akshay Patra for Mid Day meal scheme.

2. C.S.O. bring grassroot challenges to forefront.

   Ex. Vishakha guidelines were influenced by Vishakha NGO.

3. Voice to downtrodden.

   Ex. Naz foundation worked for identity of transgenders

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4. CSO help in mindset change

Ex. Sulabh International helped attain ODF India.

5. CSO help in policy implementation by complementing govt. resources

Ex. Kerala Shastri Saritha Parishad is credited for almost 100% literacy rate

6. CSO help in realising democratic rights

Ex. ADR, PUCL

Challenges in Partnership

- Trust gap between govt & CSO.
- Strict funding norms through FCRA weakens their structure
- Involvement in anti-India activities. Ex. Green Peace.

Linkage between C.S.O.s & govt. needs to be improved to make significant strides for SDG by 2030.

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7

Indian civil servants are the 'steel frame of India' as per Sardar Patel.

I. **Importance of lifelong learning culture**

1. Increases productivity & efficiency: by adoption of latest technology.
2. Participative governance is fostered through use of ICT.
3. Preparation for upcoming issues: like Climate change, misuse of AI.
4. Adaptability & Dynamism: reducing lag between issue & policy.
   (Ex.) India has no policy on AI yet.
5. Reduce red-tapism: and reduces decision paralysis
6. Uphold norms of contemporary

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world.

(Ex.) LGBTQ+ rights

II. Contributions of Mission Karmyogi

1. Increase acceptance of newer technology
   (Ex.) Use of ICT, promoting e-governance
2. Capacity building & enhancement
   (Ex.) Interactions with experts on green technology, disaster management etc.
3. Increase co-ordination between departments
4. Value-based training to foster positive work culture, integrity etc.

Mission Karmayogi contributes in creating dynamic civil servants who are ready to face challenges of 21st century.

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8.

As per recent reports, India's only 2.2% population lives below extreme poverty line defined by World Bank

India reduced extreme poverty by
- Economic growth
- Social spending Ex. PMJAY
- Basic necessities to poor Ex. NFSA
- Employment & skill development Ex. PM KVY
- Capital expenditure Ex. PMAY, PM Gram Sadak Yojana.

I. **Benefits of redefining poverty line**

Increasing poverty line would have following benefits:

1. Higher goals: for the country serving as a motivation
2. Escape middle income country trap: faced by Brazil, Argentina etc.

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3. Increase per capita income to attain 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047

4. Improve standards of living by not accepting bare minimum

II. Challenges of increasing poverty line

1. Negative outlook would be sent due to inclusion errors
2. More pressure of welfare spending
3. Increased inequality perception may lead to conflicts
4. Less focus on industry & infrastructure as govt would prioritise subsidies.

I believe we should increase poverty line to set strict targets for ourselves instead of resting now. This would help us become a high-income country.

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9.

Recently, due to Israel-Hamas Conflict and Iran backed Houthi rebels the divisions in West Asia has increased.

I. **Impact on global governance & international cooperation**

1. Large scale infrastructure projects will be delayed : Ex. IMEC
2. Difficulty for countries like UAE to maintain relations with Israel, through I2U2, Abraham Accord.
3. Iran & Saudi Arabia rivalry may increase → Houthi v/s govt. in Yemen
4. Rule based order is threatened
5. Overall impact on trade due to attacks by Houthi rebels.
6. Countries like US, India face

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difficulty in maintaining relations with both Israel & other GCC countries.

II. India's steps

1. Engage with all partners diplomatically including Israel, Iran, GCC
2. Continue working on projects beneficial for us
   - Ex: Chabahar in Iran
     IMEC in UAE, Saudi Arabia.
3. Net security provider to boost image in Indian Ocean Region.
   - Ex: Operation Sankalp in Red Sea.
4. Encourage peace & mediation through forums like UN.
5. Take stand against humanitarian crisis, so as to project as Voice of Global South

India's good relations with all parties shows the maturity of Indian diplomacy.

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20.

India recently released its Arctic Policy, focussing on collaboration, exploration & research in Arctic region.

I. **Align with broader foreign policy.**

1. Rule based order: by following principles set by Arctic Council
2. Strategic autonomy: in partnerships
   ↳ Russia in collaboration Vs collaboration with Norway.
3. Pole in multipolar world: by increasing influence from Arctic to Antarctic.
4. Voice of Global South: research on climate change aimed to

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help developing countries.

5. Vasudhaiv Kutambakam : improving ties will all parties of Arctic Council

II. Collaborations & Agreements

1. Research station Himadri at Svalbard, Norway

2. Port development & route exploration in North Sea with Russia.

3. Mining & exploration contracts & support to Nordic nations.

Arctic Policy show India's forward looking position on foreign policy matters.

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11.

Finance Commission is a constitutional body under Art 280, which is setup every 5 years to decide matters related to Terms of Reference (ToR)

I. **Difference in ToR of 16th FC**

1. Much shorter than previous ones.
   ↳ 16th FC has only 4 ToR, whereas 15th FC had ~~more than~~ more than 6

2. Disaster Management financing is included in ToR
   ↳ Examines funds under NDMA, 2005

3. ~~Also~~ Review of horizontal & vertical distribution of tax pool.

II. **Factors propelling economic disparities**

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15th FC recommended 41% of tax pool to states. But disparities exist:

1. Infrastructure development is much higher in states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu

2. Geographical factors: like isolation, hilly terrain makes development difficult
   Ex. North Eastern States

3. Investment & Industry have not reached in states like Bihar

4. Green Revolution increased disparity between states like Punjab & Haryana V/s Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh

5. Logistics Development: increases Ease of Doing Bussiness.
   Ex. Gujarat has ranked 1st for 5

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years on Logistics Performance Index.

6. Govt. policies and land acquisition policies are better in few states

7. Migration of labour has led to brain drain to cities like Bengalore, Mumbai

8. High dependence on agricultural land & small landholding reduces productivity.

Steps taken by govt.
- PM Gati Shakti : Logistics
- PM Swamitva : Land record digitisation.
- MUDRA : formal credit
- PMJAY : Health equity
- More deduction to states with less development & more population

Govt. has taken good step on increasing capital expenditure to ₹1 5 lakh crore in FY 2024-25.

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12.

Ethics & Privilege Committees are Parliamentary Committees, members to which are appointed by the Speaker

Ethics Committee	Privileges Committee
1. Take up moral or ethical wrongdoings by members	1. Related to breach of Parliamentary Privileges as per Art 105, and rules of house
2. Grave misconduct which tarnished images of Parliament	2. Institutional misconduct like contempt of house, obstruct parliamentary procedures.
3. May recommend warning or actions	3. May recommend warning, action, or even expulsion.

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4. Has a broader mandate about offences, where it decides the case	4. Narrower mandate while focussing on Parliamentary Privileges. It aims at safeguarding ~~posts~~ Parliamentary Procedures.

II Complementary Role

1. Ethics committee prevents personal misconduct, while Privilege committee prevent professional/political misconduct

2. Ethics committee ensures trust of general public is maintained in Parliament. Priveleges

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committee ensures, trust of Parliamentarians is intact in Parliamentary proceedings.

Both Ethics & Privileges committee play an important role in maintaining accountability of elected representatives

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13.

Judicial Activism in India started mainly with Public Interest Litigations (PIL) Justice PN Bhagwati is called father of judicial activism in India.

Legislative Dysfunctions
- Laws without deliberation.
  - Ex: Farm laws
- Pass as money bills
  - Ex: Aadhar law
- Allegations of discrimination.
  - Ex: CAA - NRC laws
- May encroach environment

I. Effectiveness of Judicial Activism in shaping public policy

1. Guidelines for legislative vacuum: where appropriate laws are not present.
   - Ex: ~~Hisbe Ulla Case~~ Vishakha case.
2. Define essential practices in

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religion in ensure secularism.

Ex. Sabrimala case, Sabrimala Case

3. Identity to marginalised is provided

Ex. Naz foundation case provided identity to transgenders.

4. Incorporate modern ideas in governance.

Ex. Decriminalisation of homosexuality in Navtej Johar case.

5. Ensure fundamental rights are not violated

Ex. Puttuswamy case: Right to Privacy.

6. Increase political accountability & checks & balances.

Ex. Lily Thomas case, Electoral Bonds case.

7. Protection against new challenges

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Ex> Right to protection against effects of Climate change: MK Ranjitsinh case, 2024

Ineffectiveness of Judicial Activism.

1. Judicial overreach without experience of administration.
   Ex> SC banned liquor shops 500 m from highways.
2. May overstep constitution: Constitution provides no role of judiciary in appointments in ECI. Anoop Barnwal Judgement tried to empower CJI.
3. Overturning by govt.: seen in Shah Bano case.
4. Act as alternate source of legislation by using Art 142.

Judicial restraint is necessary to uphold separation of powers, while stepping in where governance gaps appear.

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14

Internal democracy in political parties involves consensual decisions on variety of subjects like candidates, spendings, position on bills, events.

I. **Internal democracy's impact on India's party system:**

Internal democracy in Indian political parties is very low. Most parties are headed by a single leader.

1. Reduces consensual decision making within parties

2. Leads to Nepotism in politics of India. Next generation of leaders become political leaders.

3. Splits in party is also frequent

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due to lack of inclusive decisions.

4. Dissent within parties is suppressed
   ↳ reduces legitimacy of political party system.

5. Rise to regional parties: as often regional aspirations in national parties goes unheard.

II. Reforms to address Intraparty democracy.

1. Strict adherence to Internal Constitution of political parties, submitted to ECI.

2. Guidelines for elections within parties in fixed timelines.

3. Restrictions on terms of a leader

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to reduce repeated election

4. Dilution of Anti-Defection law
only in case of No-confidence motion and leaving the party.
↳ this would increase dissent within parties.

5. State funding : as recommended by Indrajeet Gupta Committee
↳ Reduce muscle & money power in elections, allowing other people to rise in ranks in parties.

6. ECI should increase scrutiny of national & state parties to ensure fair intra party elections.

India can learn from USA in this regard, where Presidential Candidates are choosen on basis of internal meetings & elections.

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15

NHRC is a statutory body formed under the Protection of Human Rights Act, and is fairly autonomous as it is not under any ministry.

I. Role & Mandate of NHRC

1. Take up cases of Human rights violation in country
2. Cases of excesses done by armed forces, police
   Ex. Detention deaths, fake encounters
3. Suo Moto Cognizance can be taken.
4. Prevent heinous practices & occupations like Manual Scavenging
5. Work for protection of human

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rights of most marginalised.
(Ex) Transgenders, sex workers, trafficking victims.

6. Powers of a Civil court and can punish offenders.

II. Current composition & functioning

1. Composition is declared from the act itself.
2. Consists of a Chairperson, 5 full time members and 7 deemed members.
3. However, vacancies are observed which has led to delays

III. Affect on Effectiveness & Independence

1. Accusations of Political bias:
as the Central govt. is responsible for appointment of members.

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2. Unable to protect Human Rights: against fake encounters, bulldozer actions.

3. Ineffective in AFSPA regions

4. Continuation of heinous practices. & Census 2011 showed 8 lakh manual scavengers in country.

5. Delays due to less strength

6. Lack of funds & infrastructure

7. Lack of separate, independent secretariat & staff as in case of Supreme & High Court.

India as a signatory to UNDHR needs to focus on human rights protection to uphold values of Equality, Liberty, Dignity of life etc.

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16/

Health & Well being for all is ~~from~~ part of SDG-4, which India targets to achieve by 2030.

I. **Challenges of Health Equity in Universal Health Coverage**

1. Regional disparity: most medical colleges are in UP, Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu.
2. Rural-Urban Divide
   - 80% doctors in Urban areas
3. High Out of Pocket Expenditure: reduces funds for nutrition.
4. High cost of medicine: due to lack of generic drugs
5. Low insurance penetration: at only 17%

II. **Role of Public ~~& Private~~ sector**

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1. Increase capital expenditure on hospitals in rural areas.
2. Increase medical colleges in North-Eastern states, Himalayan states
3. Promotion of generic drugs: as an alternative through Jan Aushadhi Kendras.
4. Higher salaries & recruitments for doctors to serve in ~~serve~~ remote areas.
5. Increase insurance penetration
6. Regulation of exhorbitant prizes charged by private hospitals.
7. Encourage schemes like PM Matru Vandana Yojana, Jan Arogya Yojana to increase formal

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healthcare access.

II. Role of Private Sector

1. Research & development for cheaper, safer & more accessible treatments
2. Reduce import dependency on APIs from China to reduce price fluctuations.
3. High standards of product should be maintained.
   Ex: Children in Gambia died in 2023 due to India made cough syrups.
4. Cooperate with government and take proactive steps like Health camps.

Public & private partnership model can help achieve Universal Health Coverage for India.

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17.

Sustainable Development Goals aim to allow for economic, social & environmental development of citizens.

I. **Need for regional context for SDG**

1. Avoid 'One-size-fits-all' approach: as different regions have different requirements.

2. Empower citizens: to allow them to decide what is best for them.

3. Participatory approach: Leads to social & political empowerment.

4. Innovative solutions based on region.

Ex. Water conservation in Peninsular India through tanks due to hard rock.

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(5.) Sustainable use of resources : is possible only in bottom-up approach.

For instance, protection against drought is required in poor areas of Rajasthan, but not Meghalaya.

II. Role of Panchayats

1. Grass root development : by deciding necessary projects under MGNREGA.

2. Inclusive growth : by deciding beneficiaries for govt. schemes.
   Ex. PM Awas Yojana.

3. Reduce social disparities : through upliftment of SC & ST by reservation under Art. 243 D.

4. Women empowerment : through reservation (SDG 5 : gender equality)

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5. Conservation of Environment: as villagers have sacred connect to flora & fauna.
   Ex. Sacred Groves of Khasi

6. Tribal & Scheduled area development: giving autonomy to tribals.

Panchayat's Role in SDG
- SDG1: No poverty → MGNREGA
- SDG2 = Zero Hunger → NFSA
- SDG3 = Good health & well-being
  - ↳ Jan Arogya Yojana
- SDG4: Quality education: School construction.

Challenges for Panchayats:
- Lack of funds
- Lack of autonomy: tied funds.
- Lack of expertise for proper planning.

Panchayats needs to be strengthened through devolution of 3Fs (funds, functions, functionaries)

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18/ Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the act responsible for safety of children against crimes like rape, harassment etc.

I. **Implications on rights & welfare of children**

1. Stringent provisions: for any child below age of 18 yrs
2. Protect children: against all kinds of sexual offences.
   ↳ Contributes to Art 21 of children
3. Gender Neutral: ensures rights of both genders are protected
4. Deterrent effect: on criminals

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5. Anonymity of victim is protected:
to ensure protection from trauma afterwards.

II. Role in transforming legal framework

1. Guiding light for offences against children.
↳ Sexual offences against children made a separate offence

2. Protection of anonymity: which can also be taken up in cases of all sexual offences.

3. Fast Track Courts: to ensure quick justice

4. Gender neutrality: offers a precedent that can be incorporated in other offences — domestic violence, rape.

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III. Challenges of POCSO

1. Social Stigma: against victim persists
2. Reluctance in Complaint: as in 93% cases as per NCRB, 2022 the offender is known to victim.
3. False complaints: in cases where accused is just above 18.
   ↳ Recommendation to reduce age of consent to 16 from 18.
4. Anonymity is often breached due to internet & social media.

POCSO act, although has transformed child justice, & but needs an overhaul with ~~xxx~~ liberal ideas around ~~sexual xx~~ consensual sexual relations.

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19.

India & USA are the world's largest & oldest democracies respectively.

President Biden — "India & US ties are not additive but multiplicative"

I. **Influence of human rights issue and democratic values**

1. Democracy in both countries has increased trust

Ex. India signed all 4 military agreements - BECA, COMCASA, LEMOSA, GSOMIA.

2. Diaspora in US has grown in politically & economically due to democratic principles

Ex. Kamala Harris as Presidential candidate

3. Rules based order especially

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as counter to China's Wolf-Warrior Diplomacy.

4. However, India in last century criticised USA's human rights violation in Vietnam, Korea

II. **Concern affecting bilateral agreement**

1. Criticism of human rights issue weakens ties.
   Ex. USA refused PL-480 to India

2. Undue criticism is seen as interference in internal affairs
   Ex. USA on Kashmir issue

3. Democratic politics has led to inconsistency of ties with India
   Ex. Trump increased import duty on Indian goods.

4. Lack of dialogue: increases trust gap.

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Ex. Non-involvement of India in Doha talks with ~~Afghanistan~~ Taliban.

III. **Mitigation of Tensions**

1. Increased diplomatic engagement: to build consensus
2. Avoid needless comments: like USA made on Indian elections.
3. Cooperation in UNHRC to bring closer on human right challenges
4. Grievance redressal by each country
   Ex. Recent increase in attack on Indian students in USA.
5. Political maturity & consistency despite change in party in power.

Indo-US ties are one of the most significant to reduce influence of China, and needs to be very stable

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20.

India aspires to become a pole in multipolar world, with South Asia as its sphere of influence.

I. Geopolitical Challenges

1. Instability in South Asia
   - Pakistan → Deep state
   - Afghanistan → Taliban govt.
   - Bangladesh → Recent coup
   - Sri Lanka → coup in 2022

2. Anti-India sentiments are seen
   Ex: 'India out' campaign in Maldives

3. Countries using China to leverage more favours from India
   Ex: Nepal

4. Perception of 'Big Brother' role by India: which creates

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trust deficit

5. Economic & Military might disparity: India is much stronger than other countries, which makes them feel threatened.

6. China's BRI & increasing influence is reducing India's influence.
(Ex.) Nepal, Sri Lanka (Hambantota)

7. Defunct regional groupings like SAARC due to Indo-Pak rivalry

8. Heavily militarised & nuclear nations: has contributed to trust deficit.

II. India can navigate such challenges by:

1. Altruistic Approach: following Gujral Doctrine & Neighbourhood

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First policy.

Ex: Gelephu Project in Bhutan

2. Net security provider role:

Op^ Maitri for vaccine diplomacy, Operation Cactus in Maldives.

3. Leverage ties with other countries:

Ex: India & Japan provided Line of Credit to Sri Lanka.

4. Help reduce regional disparity:

Ex: Rooppur Nuclear Plant in Bangladesh

5. Increase connectivity: through Kaladan, IMT

6. Resolve outstanding issues:

Ex: Boundary issue with Nepal.

India needs to play proactive role in South Asia to maintain influence & challenge Chinese interventions.

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Space for Rough Work

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Space for Rough Work

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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-

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।