NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406   **Test No. : 06**

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

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

Date of Examination: .... 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: ....

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 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, 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: ....
....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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

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MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.
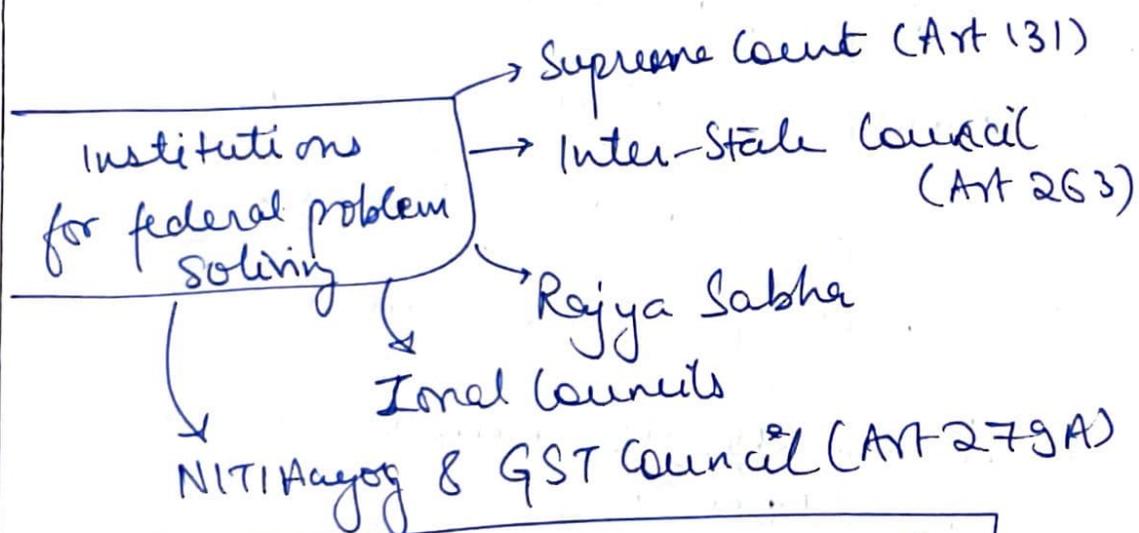
STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

India is a 'union' of states, which federalism as part of Basic Structure as declared in Kesvananda Bhareti case.

Institutions for federal problem solving → Supreme Court (Art 131)
→ Inter-State Council (Art 263)
→ Rajya Sabha
↓ Zonal Councils
↓ NITI Aayog & GST Council (Art 279A)

I. Evolution of Zonal Councils

1. 2023-24 saw highest numbers of meetings in Zonal council showing increased importance.

2. Focus on discussion & consensual decision making

3. Focus on regional issues :

rather than national issues

4. Foster cooperative federalism increasing the trust between states

5. Cooperation on trade, water, logistics, tax etc.

6. Platform to place regional issues of states in front of centre

II [Challenges of Zonal Council]

1. Water disputes are still largely unaddressed.

2. Politicalisation due to members from different parties in council.

3. Lack of significant binding mechanisms reduces utility.

Zonal Council can help strengthen cooperation among states & with centre.

2. Secularism in India is part of Preamble and basic structure of Constitution.

I. [Secularism part of Equality]

1. Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava: ensures equality in treatment of religions.

2. 'Dharm Nipekshta': ensures no one religion is preffered or disciminated against

3. No discrimination on bases of religion: Art 14, 15, 16 ~~cross~~ are part of Right to Equality.

4. Equal treatment in spending money by govt under Art 27.

5. Essentiality of religious practice

is determined by Supreme Court & not executive [Shirur Mutt Case].

6. Focus on Equality within religion
   ↳ Sabrimala Case, Shah Bano Case for women rights

7. Equality of Opportunity: by allowing minority religions to open educational institutions [Art 30].

II. However, secularism against equality is observed

1. Different personal laws.

2. Vote bank politics & perception of biased executive.

3. Tribal's religions are not interfered in.

Secularism in India is based on tolerance, love & equality unlike in west

3.

Section 8 of Representation of People's Act (RPA) 1951 provides for offences related to disqualification of candidates.

Offences under Section 8 →
- Any offence for more than 2 years imprisonment
- Grave offences like sedititition
- Hate speech, inciting violence.
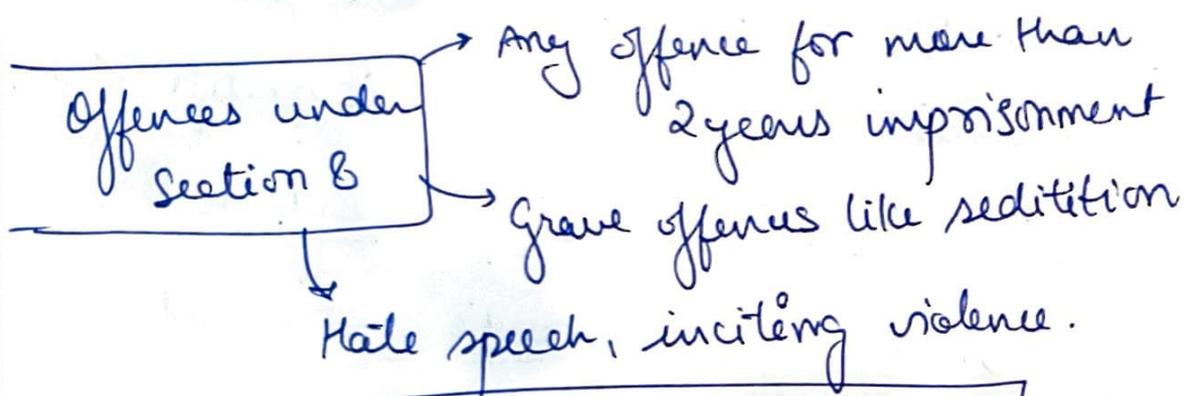
I. Arbitrary classification of offences

1. Crime against national integrity is put in same category as hate speech

2. 2 years limit for all kinds of offences increases arbitrariness.

3. Long time in judicial proceedings in grave offences reduces the

chance of disqualification
↳ Average time is 7.5years for decision in grave criminal offences.

II. [Remedies available]

Although Lily Thomas' Case ~~declares~~ mandated immediate disqualification, if a higher court ~~put~~ puts a stay on the court's judgement, the disqualification of the candidate could be reverted. Additionally, if the higher court declares candidate as not guilty, they would be reinstated to house.

In 18th Lok Sabha, 46% MPs have criminal cases against them. Quick judicial process could clean the political representation

4/

Recently, in 18th Lok Sabha, leader of Opposition was chosen after not LoP in 17th Lok Sabha.

I. Significance of LoP

1. Face of opposition : in the Lok Sabha.

2. Part of Appointment Committees : CBI Director, Chief Election Commissioner.

3. Raise issues of national interest in Lok Sabha.

4. Helps in consensus building between government & opposition

5. Part of Joint Parliamentary Committees -

II. Contribution to Checks & Balances

1. **Questions Government** : during Question hour, Zero hour.

2. **Ensure Transparent process** in appointment of officials to offices

3. **Directs govt. accountability in Parliamentary committees.**

4. forces govt. to speak on matters on National Importance : No Confidence Motion forces PM to address house.

5. Keeps an eye on hasty legislation by govt.

6. Protest against unfair laws, drawing country's attention.

LoP is a statutory post necessary for a executive accountability.

5. Preamble is considered to be the "means to look in minds of Constitution makers" — as held in Bot Barubari case

Principles forming Bedrock

1. Sovereignity :
   (i) Shows India's independence in all matters
   (ii) Ensures rule of law
   (iii) Stops interfrence of foreign powers, and ensures supremacy on Indian Constitution.

2. Socialism
   (i) Shows welfarist nature of constitution
   (ii) Allows positive discrimination eg. reservation Art 15, 16.

(iii) Focus on people's upliftment

3. <u>Secularism</u>.

   (i) Shows equality in religions (Art 14 & 15)

   (ii) Neutrality of state & principled distance from religion (Art 27)

   (iii) Allows freedom of thought, speech & expression (Art 19 & 25)

4. <u>Democracy</u>.

   (i) Shows govt. for the people, by the people, off the people

   (ii) No heridatry posts in India

   (iii) Emphasis on equality → political justice.

Preamble is the identity card of Constitution, which briefly explains its nature as per Granville Austin

6

103rd Constitution was declared as a constitutional by Janhit Abhiyaan Case by Supreme Court.

I. | Positive Implications on Social Justice |

1. Upliftment measure for poor sections within unreserved category.

2. Economic Justice: by access to govt. jobs to poor sections. [Art 38]

3. Economic & Education mobility: increasing opportunities.

4. Concept of socialism & welfarism upheld: Art 46 :- take steps for upliftment of weaker sections.

5. Increased ~~representation~~ ~~and~~ in higher educational institutions, lead to social justice.

II. **Negative Implications**

1. Reservation originally as tool of <u>social upliftment</u>, and not economic upliftment

2. No access to other reserved caste (SC/ST/OBC) shows social & economic basis of reservation → <u>not uniform</u>.

3. Only <u>4-9% Indians pay income tax</u>. huge population is covered; leading to inclusion errors.

4. <u>Unethical methods</u> to avail reservation by hiding incomes.

Increasing tax base & people filing ITR returns could enhance utility of EWS reservation

7. Recently, in Lok Sabha elections, almost all parties promised high amount of freebies to voters.

I. | Welfare schemes inculcated freebie culture |

1. Freebies are being declared in all elections.

2. Lack of capacity building: increase dependency of people.

3. Moral Hazard: due to cheap ration, free electricity, water etc.

4. Over exploitation of resources.

5. Huge financial burden on state govts.
   ↳ Punjab & Telangana have very poor fiscal health as shown by RBI report on State Finances.

6. Reduce skill development; and less Human development.
   ⤷ India's HDI was 135/173 countries

7. Over dependence on govt. jobs:
   due to less skills.

| Freebie culture | → | Lack of Empowerment | → | Over dependence on freebies |
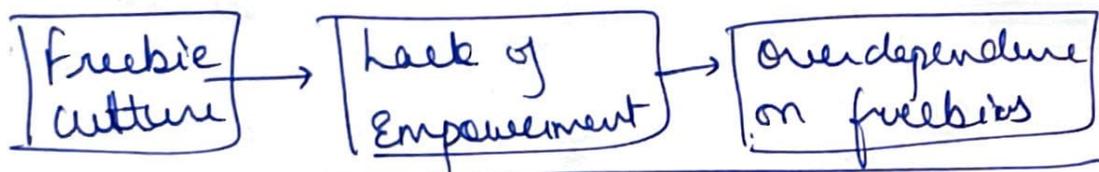
II. However, it not completlly over dependent

1. Most states don't have parties that promised most freebies.

2. Requirement of freebies to create demand & increase disposable income.

3. Helps in upliftment.

Freebies are a fiscal hazard & focus should be on capital expenditure as FY25 budget → ₹15 lakh crore provisioned.

8. E-governance as per OECD refers to use of ICT tools in decision making & implementation in public offices.

E-Governance impact on efficiency:
→ Increases accountability due to audit trail
→ Sets strict timelines
→ Transparency in visibility of service delivery.

↓

Integration & interoperable departments.
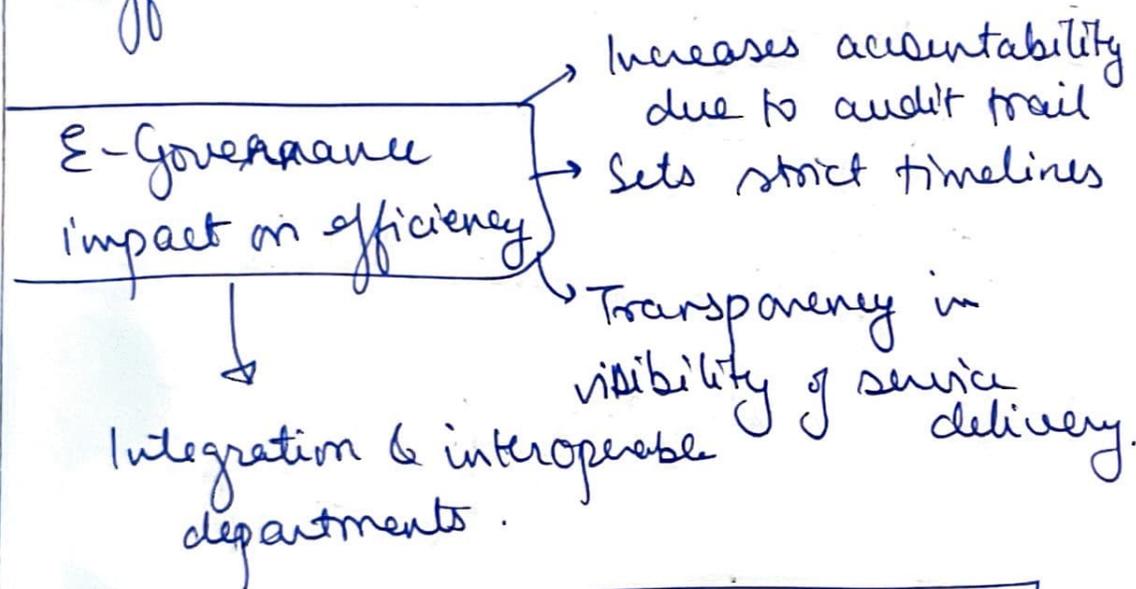
Eg- Governance about accessibility and inclusivity.

1. Reduces need to visit physical office: increasing accessibility

2. Regional distance: are not an issue due to online services.

3. <u>Uplifts poorer sections</u>: by reducing corruption in service delivery

4. <u>Faceless assessment</u>: reduce corruption, nepotism, favouritism

5. <u>Increase ease of service delivery</u>, in remote areas.

   Ex. Digilocker reduces need of physical copies of certificates.

6. <u>People from different linguistic areas</u>: can access by using AI for translations.

Challenges in inclusivity
→ Lack of digital infrastructure
→ Lack of digital literacy (only 37%)
→ Inequitable access to internet (only 39% women in India)

E governance is necessary to make governance Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible, Transparent (SMART)

9. World in 21st century is seeing rise of smaller groupings, instead of large groups of 20th century.

I. Utility of New Regional Groupings & Multilateral Agreements.

1. Easier to build consensus : as opposed to larger groups

Ex⟩ UN, G-77

2. More targetted objectives: increasing efficiency.

Ex⟩ IPEF = Trade
AUKUS = Security.

3. Rise of new regional powers: establishing influence through them.

Ex⟩ BIMSTEC, Turkey-Azerbaijan-Pakistan.

4. **More divided world**: on areas like trade, climate change etc.
   - ↳ Large groups losing relevance

5. **More bargaining power**: to smaller countries in such groups.

6. **Rapidly changing world order**: by rise of China.
   - ↳ Need of like minded countries' cooperation.

II. │ But old groupings are still relevant │

1. **G-77**: as platform for global South.

2. **NAM**: to ensure peace in developing world.

3. **UN**: platform for consensus building.

Such regional groupings like QUAD, AUKUS need to look beyond narrow interests to create inclusive world order

10. India's focus has shifted from Indian Ocean to Indo-Pacific, showing evolution of foreign policy

Indo Pacific
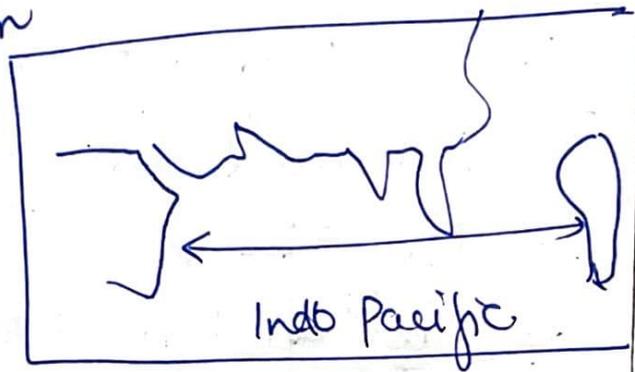
I. Importance of Island States

1. Diaspora connect: in Fiji, Mauritius, Seychelles.

2. Economic importance: Island States could provide market for Indian goods.
   ↳ Attempt to reduce their dependence on China.

3. Export of Service Sector: in IT/ITeS, hospitality, banking & finance

4. Geo-political: need support for reforms in multilateral organisations like UN, WTO.

5. Strategic: reduce China's influence through BRI in these countries

6. Cultural ties: promoting people-to-people connect

II. India's Initiatives

1. Operation Sahayata: flood relief in Madagascar

2. Operation Maitri: Covid vaccines to SIDS.

3. Visit of PM Modi to Papua New Guinea, Fiji etc.

4. Airport & port development in Mauritius.

Island states face risk of Sea level rise, and India can help them through CDRI.

11.

Recently, Supreme Court in **Electoral Bonds Case** declared the electoral bonds scheme as invalid for violation of Art 19.

I. | Challenges to Electoral Funding. |

1. High use of cash : for political donations (67% in 2014 elections)

2. Out of RTI, Act : political funding is not transparent.

3. Avenue for tax evasion : as parties are not required to pay taxes.

4. Increases use of money power in elections, due to non-transparent expenditure records.

5. Accusations of Quid pro quo.

for corporates funding party in power.

7. **Inefficiency of ECI** : to enforce spending limits on candidates strictly.

   ↳ ADR report ₹ 100 crore spent on each constituency in 2024 elections

⑧. **Lack of political will** : to reduce role of black money in funding.

9. **Money laundering** : is also done through small parties and anonymous donations.

10. **Rise to cash economy** : leading to bribery of voters, unfair practices, horse trading.

II. | **Global Best Practices** |

1. <u>State Funding</u> could be implemented to a few recognised parties as seen in Nordic countries.
   ↳ Recommended by <u>Indrajit Gupta</u> Committee

2. <u>Transparent Funding</u> as seen in USA, would reduce Quid pro quo.
   ↳ This would also reduce use of black money & cash economy.

Electoral funding needs to be pure to ensure clean democracy in India.

12. Pressure groups are formal or informal group of people who seek to influence govt. decisions in their favour, without aspiring to form government

I. **Contributions of Pressure Groups in Social Security.**

1. Fulfill right to form associations of workers, providing them social identity. → Art 19(1)(c)

2. Protest for worker's rights: for safety measures, safe working conditions.

3. Agitate for social security like pensions, insurance, health benefits.

4. Agitate for labour law reforms in the industrial sector.

5. Put demands in front of higher officials of companies

6. Agitate for wage increase, education for children

7. Trade unions also played a role in nationalist movements by organising protests under AITUC.

II. Address Gap in Existing Policies

1. Bring Fresh Perspective: about policies & their impact

2. Bottom-up approach: to make policies more practical & implementable.

3. Showcase lapses in policies by agitating against issues
   ↳ Helps govt. understand issues at grassroot in various industries.

4. Influence policy formulation

Pressure groups, including Trade unions help in fulfilling the role of welfare state and "Socialist" in Preamble

12

13.

As per <u>KC Wheare</u>, India is a Quasi-federal country. It is called a federal country with unitarianistic tendencies.

I. $\boxed{\text{Principle of Federal Supremacy in Executive Space}}$

1. <u>President</u> is elected by both centre & state legislations, but work under advise of central council of Ministers (Art 74)

2. <u>Governor</u> is representative of centre to states & is symbolic head (Art 153)

3. ~~Emergency~~ President's Rule allows centre to take over state machinery (Art 356)

4. Centre has higher say in financial devolutions (Art 280)

5. ~~Central bodi~~ Constitutional bodies like ECI, Finance Commisssion, CAG deal with states, but States play no role in appointment (Art 324, 280, 143)

6. All India Services are recruited by centre & holds final say (Art 311)

7. Centre can change boundaries, name of state, without their consent (Art 3)

8. Central bodies like ED, NIA encroach upon functions of state police

9. Centre's consent is necessary for any changes in GST regime (Art 279A)

II. [Methods of resolving conflicts]

1. Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is in matters between Centre & State (Art 131)

2. Inter-State Council work for consensus building & deliberations. (Art 263)

3. Zonal Councils, serves as platform for dialogue with ~~Home~~ Union Home minister

4. State's consent is necessary for changes in federal structure of country. 50% ratifications under Art 368.

5. President can also mediate in disputes between centre & states.

Federalism is part of basic structure and political maturity is necessary to avoid conflicts

14.

Art 78 of constitution mandates delimitation of seats ~~every~~ at a fixed interval, based on data from Census.

Necessity of delimitation
→ Uphold one vote, one value
→ Rationalise representation of regions in legislature
→ Update seats according to demographic changes.
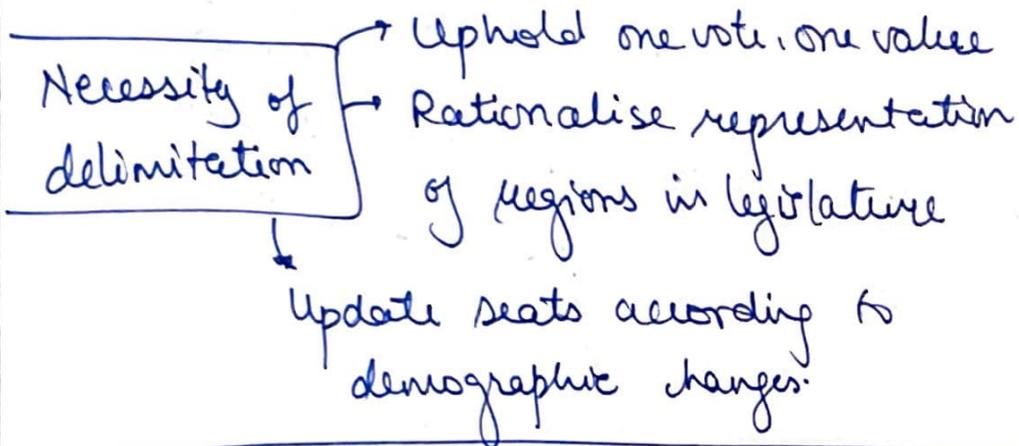
I. Challenges posed by misrepresentation

1. Inaccurate delimitation could violate principle of one vote, one value.

2. Can increase representation of region in legislature unfairly

3. Can create political injustice

4. Gerrymandering could show wrong picture, where govt in power is not chosen by majority.

5. Can lead to vote-bank politics. by distribution of community in different constituencies deliberately.

6. Reduce political representation of SC/STs if seats in proportion to their actual population are not reserved [Art 330 & 332].

II. Ramifications of Population-based Delimitation.

1. Reduced representation of states which focussed on population control.

2. Shift of political power in regions

of higher population.

3. Create <u>discontent</u> in southern States., as their relative seats in Lok Sabha would reduce

4. Foster <u>regionalism</u> & demand for autonomy.

5. Demand for equal <u>representation</u> of all states in <u>Rajya Sabha</u>.
   ↳ Recommended by Sarkaria Commission

6. Reduce fiscal devolution to states with less of population.

Prudent approach during delimitation is required to ensure post-2026 delimitation balances regional representation & value of vote of people.

15. Public Interest Litigations arise from 'Due Process of Law', Art 142 and Judicial Activism. Justice PN Bhagwati is considered father of PIL in India.

I. [PIL shifting focus of higher courts.]

1. Increase in PILs: has led to pendency in court cases.
   ↳ around 1 crore cases are pending in SC & all HC.

2. Frivolous PILs waste time of court.
   ↳ PIL to ban Padmavat movie

3. Leads to Judicial Overreach:
   ↳ SC declared 10 km around all National Parks as Eco Sensitive Zones (ESZ) during PIL hearing.

4. Reduces time for appellate & original jurisdiction

5. Against separation of powers, due to encroachment in legislative's & executive's role

II. PIL not shifting focus from constitutional matters

1. PILs play role in upholding Fundamental Rights; which is also constitutional duty.

2. Art 142: provides SC with powers to do complete justice.

3. Acts as restraint on executive & legislative.
   ↳ Checks & Balances

4. ~~Matters are~~ SC acts ~~costs~~ as protector of Constitution & PILs allow achieve this role
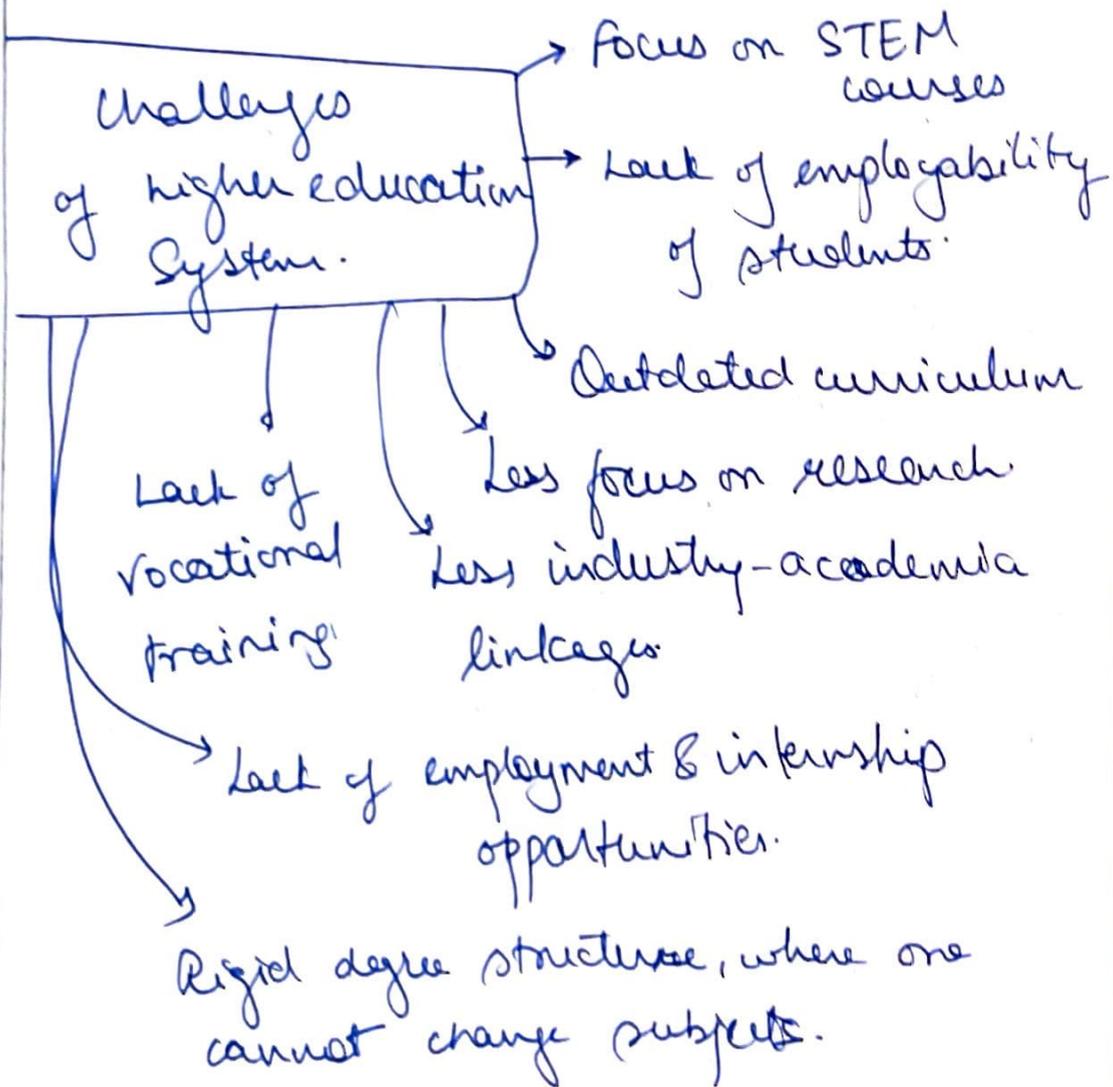
III. Role of Trial Courts.

1. Reduce appellate applications : in higher courts

2. Quick justice delivery : reduces judicial delays.

3. Specialised courts can take up cases they have expertise in

4. ~~Bo~~ Separate 'trial' function from ~~appro~~ original jurisdiction of higher courts.

5. Reduce undertrials by providing bails

 ↳ Reduces load on higher courts.

Trial Courts can reduce the average time of 5 years in Civil matters & 6 years in criminal matters according to National Judicial Data Grid.

16.

New Education Policy, 2020 attempts to overhaul entire education system in country from primary to graduation

Challenges of higher education System.

→ Focus on STEM courses

→ Lack of employability of students.

↳ Outdated curriculum

Less focus on research.

Less industry-academia linkages

Lack of vocational training

→ Lack of employment & internship opportunities.

Rigid degree structure, where one cannot change subjects.

II. | Role of NEP in solving challenges. |

1. Multi-entry & exit system : to increase flexibility in courses.
   ↳ Diploma in 2 years, degree in 3/4 years.

2. Teach in regional languages : to increase access to students weak in English

3. Focus on vocational training

4. Increase industry-academia linkage.
   ↳ Constant deliberations from industry about skills required.

5. Collaborate with foreign universities : to increase research focus.

6. <u>Periodic review of curriculum</u> to ensure latest topics

7. <u>Value based education</u>: reducing unethical practices like plagiarism, credit stealing.

8. <u>Focus on non-STEM courses</u> to produce diverse talent.

IV. Learn from international systems.

1. <u>Germany</u>: free higher education

2. <u>USA</u>: excellent IPR laws fostering research

3. <u>Japan</u>: invest in modern equipments for universities.

4. <u>China</u>: focus on new domains like AI, quantum computers, High Energy Physics.

NEP 2020 has an opportunity to increase research predicament in students & their employability.

17

RTI Act was hailed as the Sunshine Act by Delhi High Court due to its increased transparency in public offices.

I. Transformative role

1. Increase transparency : in funding & expenditure by govt.
   → Exposed CWG Scam, Coal Scam.

2. Increases pressure of accountability on govt officials : to reduce corruption

3. Enables citizens to scrutinize workings of govt. → strengthens participative governance

4. Reduces arbitrariness, opacity & nepotism

II. | Multi faceted Challenges include: |

1. Systemic Challenge.

   (i) Lack of IC & CIC in several states.
      ↳ on average 40% vacancies.

   (ii) Additional workload on PIO

   (iii) High pendencies of RTI requests.
      ↳ Maharashtra has more than 3 lakh pending requests.

   (IV) Exclusion of many departments from RTI Act.

   (V) Reduced powers of CIC & IC in RTI (Amendment) Act 2019.

2. Practical Challenges

   (i) Frivolous compliants & requests
      420% people responsible for 80% applications

(ii) Revision paralysis due to fear of action

(iii) High scrutiny stifles innovation.

(iv) Lack of use by most citizens.

(v) [Suggested measures:]

1. Fill vacancies of CIC & IC

2. Suo-moto information dissemination by departments

3. Reduce frivolous complaints

4. Increase various departments' workforce for RTI queries.

5. Increase departments under purview of RTI.

RTI needs to be strengthened by govt. & used judiciously by citizens for effective implementation

18. SHGs are small informal groups of 18-20 members, who work for welfare of members.

I. Challenges of SHG in urban areas.

1. **Lack of social capital**: leads to vulnerable SHGs.
   - SHG's joint liability is based on trust

2. **Anonymity in cities**: reduce opportunities for SHG to grow

3. **Urban migrations**: due to marriage of women reduces membership

4. **Higher employment** among women reduces time available for SHG activities.

II. | Opportunities for SHG in urban areas.

1. Presence of **formal credit**: is higher in cities.

2. **Higher education** and capacity in urban women.

3. **Increased income** of urban women as compared to rural areas.

4. **Diverse employment opportunities** unlike rural where 73% women are involved in agriculture.

5. Better support from **Civil Society Organisations**: to impart expertise to women

6. Better **targetting** of urban SHGs is possible from govt. agencies.

7. Increased **digital literacy**: in

urban areas.

III. [Microfinance to tackle urban poverty.]

1. Formal credit available for investment

      &. PM Svanidhi for street vendors.

2. Non-predatory interest rates : reduces risk of debt trap.

3. Financial inclusion: providing access to formal loan, saving account, insurance

4. Reduced dependence on relatives for money in case of emergencies.

5. Helps in capacity building & training. ⇒ PM Vishwakarma

Microfinance is a great antidote for urban poverty as observed by Amartya Sen.

19.

IMEC corridor was declared on the sidelines of G20, 2023 in New Delhi under PGII.

I. [Significance of IMEC for connectivity.]

1. Reduce logistics time : to reach Europe from India through Red Sea by 40%.

2. Reduce logistics cost : as high amount is spent on insurance & global high cost of shipping containers.

3. Reduce Vulnerability : against attacks from Somalian Pirates, Houthi rebels.

4. Reduce chances of blockade

of choke points like Bab-el-Mandeb, Suez canal.

⮡ In 2022, a Chinese vessel got stuck in Suez canal

5. Increase data connectivity : IMEC has a component of underwater optic cables.

6. Increase energy security : through proposed underwater pipeline.

7. Increased India's capacity in port development.

⮡ Haifa Port, Israel by Adani Ports.

II. Has transport & energy taken precedence?

Yes, it has.

1. Import of cheap oil from Russia despite sanctions

2. Focus on INSTC, Kaladan, IMT, North Sea Route, IMEC

3. $400 billion deal with with Qatar for LNG.

Also, it has not taken precedence.

1. Security agreements with USA — GSOMIA, LEMOA, BECA, COMCASA.

2. Cultural connect : with South Asian countries.
   ↳ Recently, even in Brunei

3. Economic ties : through ASEAN FTA, CEPA with UAE, FTA with Eurozone countries.

Thus, I think although India's focus has increased on trade & energy, but it is still very diverse & balanced.

20. India-Canada ties are ~~very~~ ties between two major democracies, cooperating on economic, environmental, social, cultural & diaspora's domains.

I. Significant pillars of Indo-Canada relationships

1. India as a critical pillar in Canada's Vision Document on Indo-paciffc.

2. Diaspora connect: a huge amount of Indian diaspora lives in Canada.

3. Economic ties: Canada is a big market for Indian spices, handicrafts, textiles, electronics.

4. Strategic ties: in organisations like G-20, Artemis Accord, UN

↳ Both nations foster rule based order in world.

5. <u>Arctic Policy</u> : India wants to increase cooperation for Arctic exploration.

↳ Canada is part of Arctic Council

6. <u>Climate Change</u> : both India & Canada work together on Climate change as both face threat of ice melting.

II. ┃Potential areas of cooperation & collaboration┃

1. <u>Technological collaboration</u> : in research taken up jointly

2. <u>Cultural cooperation</u> : as large population of India diaspora is still connected to India

3. Security collaboration : against terrorism

4. Countering China on multilateral institutions & South China Sea

5. Energy collaboration : Canada has reserves of uranium in Lake Athabasca
   ↳ Required for our Nuclear reactors

6. Consensus building & political maturity : should be shown on both sides to reduce ~~trug~~ trust gap.

India & Canada relationship could act as bridge between India's relations with West

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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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।