

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate) \_\_\_\_\_

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Name of Candidate: Ketan Shukla Mobile No.

Roll No. : Start Time End Time.

Date of Examination: 17/08/23 Medium : English Hindi

| Q. No.            | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1                 | 10            |                |
| 2                 | 10            |                |
| 3                 | 10            |                |
| 4                 | 10            |                |
| 5                 | 10            |                |
| 6                 | 10            |                |
| 7                 | 10            |                |
| 8                 | 10            |                |
| 9                 | 10            |                |
| 10                | 10            |                |
| TOTAL MARKS - 100 |               |                |

| Q. No.            | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11                | 15            |                |
| 12                | 15            |                |
| 13                | 15            |                |
| 14                | 15            |                |
| 15                | 15            |                |
| 16                | 15            |                |
| 17                | 15            |                |
| 18                | 15            |                |
| 19                | 15            |                |
| 20                | 15            |                |
| TOTAL MARKS - 150 |               |                |

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, 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 हो 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:

**Student Concerns / Query**

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Evaluator's Feedback / Response**

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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



Next IAS Test Centre Location



**MACRO COMMENTS**

*The Purpose of [evaluation@nextias.com](mailto: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**

1.

परामर्श और आपसी सहमति के आधार पर बहुलवाद द्वारा उत्पन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था संघीय शासन की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। क्षेत्रीय परिषदें केवल सलाहकार निकायों से कार्रवाई के लिए सक्रिय मंचों के रूप में कैसे विकसित हुई हैं (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Federal governance is characterised by institutionalized arrangements for solving problems generated by pluralism based on consultation and mutual consent. How have Zonal Councils evolved from merely advisory bodies to proactive platforms for action? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

In SR Bommai Case, Supreme Court recognized Federalism as a Basic Structure of Indian Constitution.

Zonal Councils evolved from merely advisory bodies to proactive platforms for actions

- ① Discussion & Deliberation over federal issues. Ex State-border issues
- ② Cooperative Federalism spirit in the federal units → Granville Austin
- ③ Enhancing Security status in sensitive areas. Ex North-East, Coastal States.
- ④ Resolving disputes regarding water-sharing & inter-state rivers.
- ⑤ Deliberations regarding grant in aids and fiscal status.
- ⑥ Policy discussion for topics of cross-

inter-state border issues

Ex) Disaster Management.

- ⑦ Enhancing the pluralist nature of Indian society. Ex) Dravidian states in Southern Zonal Council.
- ⑧ Democratic deepening due to coming together of different ideological political parties.
- ⑨ Enhancing the spirit of "Ek-bharat shreshtha Bharat".
- ⑩ Dissenting of the Centre's policies which are unfavourable to states.
- ⑪ Building mutual consent over policies for effective implementation.
- ⑫ Resource sharing b/w various states & Centre-state.
- ⑬ Cohesiveness & less chances of secessionist tendencies.

Zonal Councils are effective & efficient platform for enforcing the value of federalism & "Sabka saath Sabka Vikas".



2.

भारतीय संविधान के तहत धर्मानिरपेक्षता समानता के प्रति संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धता की व्यापक अवधारणा में समाहित है। चर्चा करें।  
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Secularism under the Indian constitution is encapsulated in the broader concept of constitutional commitment to equality. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Article 25, 26, 27, 28 and Preamble (Liberty of Faith/worship) shows the secular character of Indian Constitution.

Secularism encapsulated in the broader concept of equality.

- ① Article 14 directs for right to equality which envisages rights of various religious domain as equal.
- ② Article 14 also envisages Rule of Law → thus no space for Theocratic polity.
- ③ Constitutional morality of "Equality of Opportunity" in Preamble provides for all religion to be treated equal.
- ④ 'Equality of Status' (Preamble) calls for providing equal status to religions.
- ⑤ Article 15, 16 calls for "No discrimination Based on religion" in public offices, employment, education etc.

- ⑥ Article 15 envisages no discrimination by state or citizen on grounds of religion.
- ⑦ In Shah Bano Case & Sarla Mudgal Case, Supreme court pressed value of equality of genders when recommending Secular Uniform Civil Code.

However, Secularism also mentioned & encapsulated in other provisions also.

- ① Art 25-28 Right to profess & exercise any religion.
- ② Article 29, 30 preserving the culture & traditions via institutions.
- ③ 'Secular' mentioned in Preamble, as description of Indian Polity.
- ④ Article 44: Uniform Civil Code in DPSP.

Indian Polity is a great example of Unity in Diversity, and Constitutional commitment to equality is one of the foundational pillar of Secularism.



3.

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 को सजा की अवधि से हटाकर अपराध की गंभीरता पर केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी करें कि धारा 8 के तहत वर्तमान वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार अपराधों के मनमाने वर्गीकरण की ओर ले जाता है। साथ ही, इस धारा के तहत अयोग्य घोषित व्यक्ति के लिए उपलब्ध उपायों का भी उल्लेख करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

There is a need to shift the focus of Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 from the duration of the sentence to the gravity of the offence. Comment on how the current classification under Section 8 leads to arbitrary categorisation of offences. Also, mention the remedies available to a person disqualified under this section. (2) (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Section 8(3) of RPA, 1951 mentions about 6 years of disqualification from election if convicted for more than 2 years of imprisonments.

Current classification under Section-8 leading to arbitrary categorisation of offences.

- ① Heinous crimes, but with less than 2 yrs of conviction, does not amount to disqualification. (Ex) Hate speech.
- ② Some crimes, which are difficult to prove in court of law, remains unconvicted (Ex) Money laundering.
- ③ Immoral acts or unethical acts generally account for either no conviction or less than 2 yrs conviction. (Ex) Insensitive comment on women by Politician.
- ④ '2 years' criteria is arbitrary. (Against Article 14 Value)



## Remedies available to a person

- ① Can approach High Court (Article 80  
Section -)
- ② Can make appeal to the decision  
of High Court (Section - 99, 98)
- ③ Election commission can put a  
temporary stay on disqualification.  
(Section - 11)
- ④ If person is sitting MLA/MP, then  
3 month relaxation can be given  
(RPA 1951)
- ⑤ Challenging the High Court decision in  
Supreme Court.

Umesh Sinha Committee & Dinesh

Greswami Committee recommendation  
need to be implemented for Better  
functioning of Representation of People  
Act, 1951, and reducing Criminalisation  
of Politics (43%).

4.

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में विपक्ष के नेता का क्या महत्व है? लोकतंत्र में नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखने में विपक्ष की भूमिका किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

What is the significance of the Leader of Opposition in the Indian parliamentary system? How does the role of the opposition contribute to the checks and balances in a democracy? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Recently in 18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition was elected in Lok Sabha, thus strengthening spirit of parliamentary democracy.

Significance of Leader of Opposition in Indian Parliamentary system.

- ① Becoming the voice of citizen's concern in the Lok Sabha. Ex NEET issue.
- ② Dissenting to the unjust policies or laws.
- ③ Providing alternate viewpoint on the legislative matters.
- ④ Whistle blowing in the appointments of important institutions. Ex CBI, ECI etc.
- ⑤ Multicultural & pluralist society in India → needs to be represented in Parliament.
- ⑥ Asking questions to executive, thus enforcing transparency & accountability.



⑦ Deliberation & discussion over fiscal matters → thus enforcing fiscal accountability.

Role of Opposition for Checks & Balances in a democracy.

① Protesting against arbitrary policies or actions Ex IAC in 2012.

② Question Hour and Censure Motion for keeping check on executive.

③ Article 75(3) no-confidence motion, thus making executive responsible to Parliament.

④ Discussion & Deliberation in public platforms. Ex TV news, Youtube.

⑤ Scrutinizing the actions of government in the working of Parliamentary committees.

⑥ Strengthening the working of Parliament, thus making Checks & Balances of Executive & Judiciary. [Art 75, 124].

As recognized in DC Wadhwa judgement, Discussion & deliberation in legislature are essential for keeping checks & Balances.

5.

"प्रस्तावना के मूल आदर्श - संप्रभुता, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र - भारत के संवैधानिक ढांचे की आधारशिला हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिये। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

"The core ideals of the Preamble - sovereignty, socialism, secularism, and democracy - form the bedrock of India's constitutional framework." Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Preamble has been recognised as Integral part of constitution in Keshvananda Bharati Case [1973].

Core ideals of Preamble forming bedrock of India's constitutional framework.

Sovereignty

- ① Rule of law (Article 14); and laws can only be made by legislature. (supreme in law-making). (Article 107-111)
- ② Indian Constitution derives its power from the people, and not any external entity.

Socialism

- ① Article 14: Reasonable classification allowed
- ② Art 15, 16: Affirmative action for Backward classes, Women, SC, ST, EWS.
- ③ Art 38, 39: Welfare society & enforcing equality of resources.



- ④ [Art 41] : Assistance by state in events of elderly person, physically disabled.

### [Secularism]

- ① [Art 14, 15, 16] : No discrimination based on religious identity.
- ② [Article 29, 30] : Minority rights provided.
- ③ [Article 25 - 28] : Profess, practice, propagate, manage etc religious characteristics.

### [Democracy]

- ① Citizen centric constitution.
- ② Electoral Integrity [Article 324, 325, 326]
- ③ Freedom of speech & expression  
[Article 19(1)(a)]
- ④ Freedom of protest [Article 19(1)(b)]
- ⑤ Right against arbitrary arrest  
[Article 22]

Thus the ideals of Preamble are forming bedrock of Constitution, hence it is referred to as 'Identity Card' of Indian Constitution.

6.

103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के निहितार्थों का आकलन करें, जिसने भारत में सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांत पर आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की शुरुआत की है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक

Assess the implications of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced a ten per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), on the principle of social justice in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment<sup>(CA)</sup> was introduced after recommendation of the Sinho commission for providing reservation to EWS.

Implication of 103<sup>rd</sup> C.A. on the principle of Social Justice in India

- ① Providing equality of status & opportunity to the poor - Preamble
- ② Poverty elimination outside of the reserved sections (BC, ST, SC)
- ③ Equality in distribution of resources. - Article 39
- ④ Gandhi's Talisman value to work for the most vulnerable.
- ⑤ Providing employment opportunities to the vulnerable - Art 16(6)
- ⑥ Better educational opportunity to the poor Article - 15(6)



- ⑦ Building social respect by enhancing capability.
- ⑧ Complementing the efforts of poverty elimination [SDG-1]
- ⑨ Breaking the vicious cycle of Poverty by providing economic opportunities.

However, there are some negative implication also.

- ① Fake certificates & forged documents for ~~not~~ benefiting reservation.  
→ diverging away from Social Justice.
- ② Arbitrary criteria of '8 Lakh Rs' and residential area criteria.
- ③ Several loopholes exploited.
- ④ Not mentioned in the constituent assembly debates.
- ⑤ Unreserved seats decreased.

103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment is a step closer toward Social Justice, but much more improvement needed for its better application.

7.

भारत में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का ध्यान "कल्याण" से "अति-निर्भरता" की ओर स्थानांतरित हो रहा है। इसके आलोक में, क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि कल्याणकारी योजनाओं ने भारत में "मुक्त की संस्कृति" को जन्म दिया है, जिससे गरीबी और भूख उन्मूलन से ध्यान भटक गया है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The focus of welfare schemes in India is shifting from "well-being" towards "over-dependency". In light of this, do you agree that welfare schemes have inculcated a "freebies culture" in India leading to a divergence of focus from poverty and hunger alleviation? (10 marks, 150 words)

Due to heavy fiscal strain caused by freebies culture, it is often a point of discussion when dealing with welfare schemes.

Freebies culture leading to divergence of focus from poverty & hunger alleviation

- ① Huge fiscal burden, thus reduced budget for Poverty alleviation.
- ② Freebies politics often directed to middle class, thus leaving away the vulnerable class. Ex) Mixer, TV in election manifesto.
- ③ Freebies only directed for short term gain, no long term measure for Hunger & Poverty alleviation.
- ④ Distorts the level playing field. - as said in Subramaniam Balaji Judgement, Hence, voice of poor suppressed in elections.



- ⑤ Freebies culture lead to un-restrictive usage of resources, leading to deepening of rich-poor divide.  
(Ex) Free-electricity, Water etc → causing water poverty to vulnerables.

However, Freebies culture also lead to alleviation of Poverty & Hunger.

- ① Complementing the resources to the poor. (Ex) PM-KISAN Benefits.
- ② Resource distribution in equitable manner. (Ex) Water & electricity in Delhi.
- ③ Hunger alleviation in the cases of extreme poverty. (Ex) PM-Annapoorna Yojana.
- ④ Guaranteed employment to the rural Poor (Ex) MGNREGA.
- ⑤ Giving opportunity to Poor women & Girls (Ex) Laptop distribution in UP.

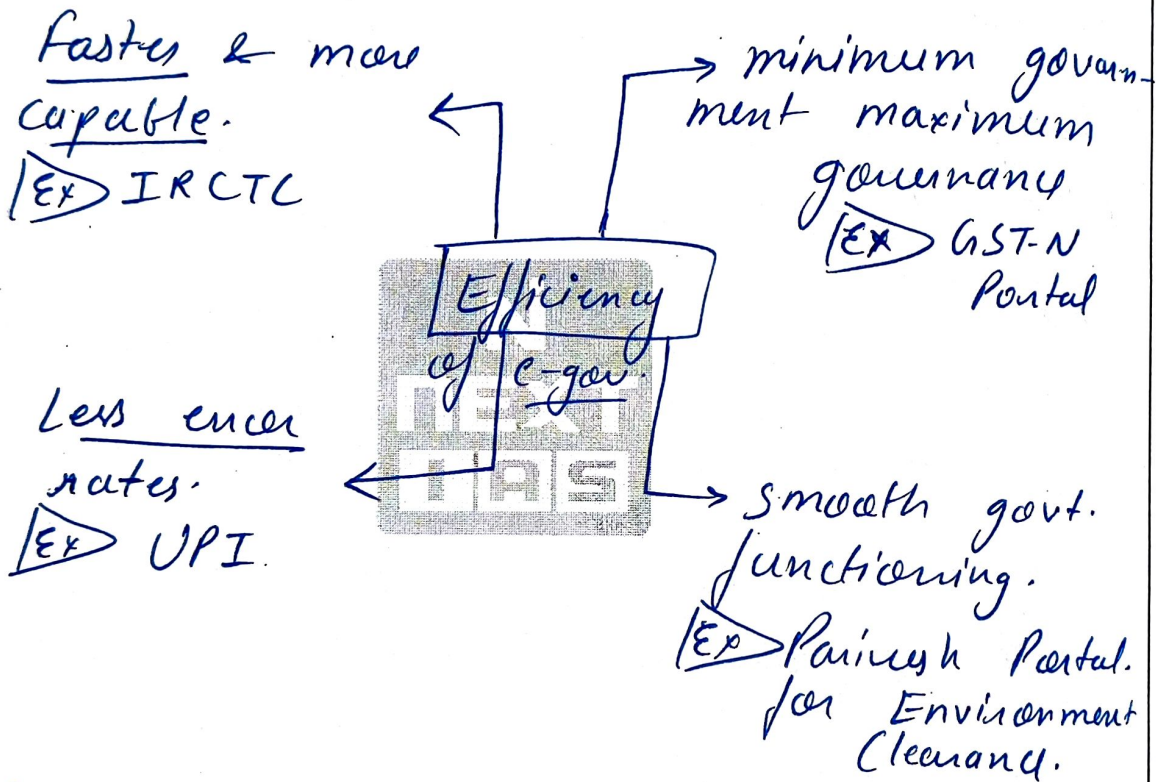
As Kautilya Mentioned in Arthashastra, Finance is the key department to run administration, thus must be utilized with utmost prudence.

8.

ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावशी बनाने के संबंध में है। व्याख्या करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

E-governance is not just about efficiency; it's about making governance accessible and inclusive for every citizen. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

Government recently launched [U-WIN] application for effective monitoring of vaccine application to the children.



E-governance : more accessible governance

① Reaching to the last mile in effective manner.

[Ex] Direct Benefit Transfer.

② User friendly to make more accessible.

[Ex] Aadhar print from website.



③ Accessibility without physically presenting to the institution.

Ex) e-banking of SBI.

④ Deepening of democratic spirit by making governance functioning information more accessible.

Ex) RTI via website.

Making governance more inclusive.

① Inclusivity of Tribals & PVTGs

Ex) 'Digisaaath' of Jharkhand.

② Inclusivity of the elder citizen in effective manner.

Ex) AIIMS software of detecting Diabetes to be installed in every PHC [2024].

③ e-governance based complaints portal of SC, ST, women etc.

Ex) NCST Grams.

④ Inclusiveness of poor & vulnerable in the remotest area.

Ex) KISAN call-centre, Krishi ICC.

"E-governance is a force multiplier in today's era" - PM Modi

9.

QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 आदि जैसे नए क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय समझौतों के आगमन के साथ, गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन (NAM), दावोस और G77 जैसे संगठनों द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व की जाने वाली पुरानी वैश्विक व्यवस्था अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

With the advent of new regional and multilateral agreements like QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 etc the old world order represented by organizations like NAM, Davos, and G77 is losing its relevance. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

"India's strategic autonomy lies in multi-alignment, not non-alignment"

— The India Way  
Book.

QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 etc. causing loss of relevance of NAM, Davos, G-77 etc.

① Inward focus in Indo-Pacific, thus decreasing value of NAM, G-77.

Ex QUAD, JAS

② Common interest with the west, such as curbing china's expansionism.

Ex Malabar Exercise.

↳ Losing voice of Global South.

③ Multilaterals such as I2U2, AUKUS, QUAD have better decision-making, due to quicker consensus convergence.

Ex G-77 have more than 5 dozen nations → lack of consensus.

④ Shared interest with the ~~west~~ west



Int. economic opportunities.

Ex) MSP grouping.

⑤ Regional groupings are more contemporary issue focused. Ex) BRICS.

⑥ Old world order organisation such as NAM, Davos lacks appropriate resources for implementation of Decisions.  
Ex) Most nations from global South.

⑦ Technological advancement & Heteropolan world (with non-state actors) requires for new regional & multilateral groupings.  
Ex) I2U2

⑧ Effectively designed objectives & execution of grouping like QUAD, I2U2, MSP make it more relevant.

However, old world order representation by NAM, Davos, G77 still relevant.

① → Global South's voice echoed even in G7, G20, QUAD etc.

② → Most nations of NAM now incorporated in G-20 after African Union admission.

③ → G-77 still relevant with varying concerns regard economic opportunities for global South.

With changing Geopolitical reality, India also change its Foreign Policy, for effective National interest.

10.

दक्षिण प्रशांत से अफ्रीकी तट तक के द्वीपीय राज्य और क्षेत्र भारत के बदलते रणनीतिक भूगोल में नए केंद्र बन गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए इन द्वीपीय राज्यों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें और इन राज्यों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत द्वारा की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The island states and territories from the South Pacific to the African coast have become new nodes in India's changing strategic geography. In this context, highlight the importance of these island states for India and also throw light upon the initiatives taken by India to strengthen ties with these states. (10 marks, 150 words)

Small Island Developing <sup>(SIDS)</sup> nations are often described as new nodes of Foreign Policy due to their strategic location & resources.

Importance of these island states for India.

- ① Strategic location in the high seas, useful for military base & exercises.  
 Ex) Mauritius & Agalga island.
- ② Prime nations for becoming the voice & leader of global south.  
 Ex) India re-iterating Climate Justice for SIDS
- ③ Enhancing sea lanes of communication
- ④ Developing nations, thus prime target of exports. → improving FOREX.
- ⑤ Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster relief → Enhancing Soft Power.  
 Ex) QUAD's HADR initiative.



- ⑥ Countering China's String of Pearls Strategy. → By Necklace of Diamonds.
- ⑦ Eliminating Piracy & other threats to trade. Ex Socotra.

### Initiatives by India to strengthen ties

- ① SAGAR initiative for becoming net security provider in the region.
- ② Exporting critical weapons to these island states → enhancing security.  
Ex Brahmas to Philippines.
- ③ IDEAS loan scheme for line of credit with minimal interests.
- ④ Look east & Act East policy.
- ⑤ Vaccine Maitri initiative  
→ Sri Lanka  
→ Maldives  
→ Solomon Island.
- ⑥ High level political visits → enhancing diplomatic ties.
- ⑦ Voicing their concerns at Global High Table Ex G-20, G-7, UNEP.

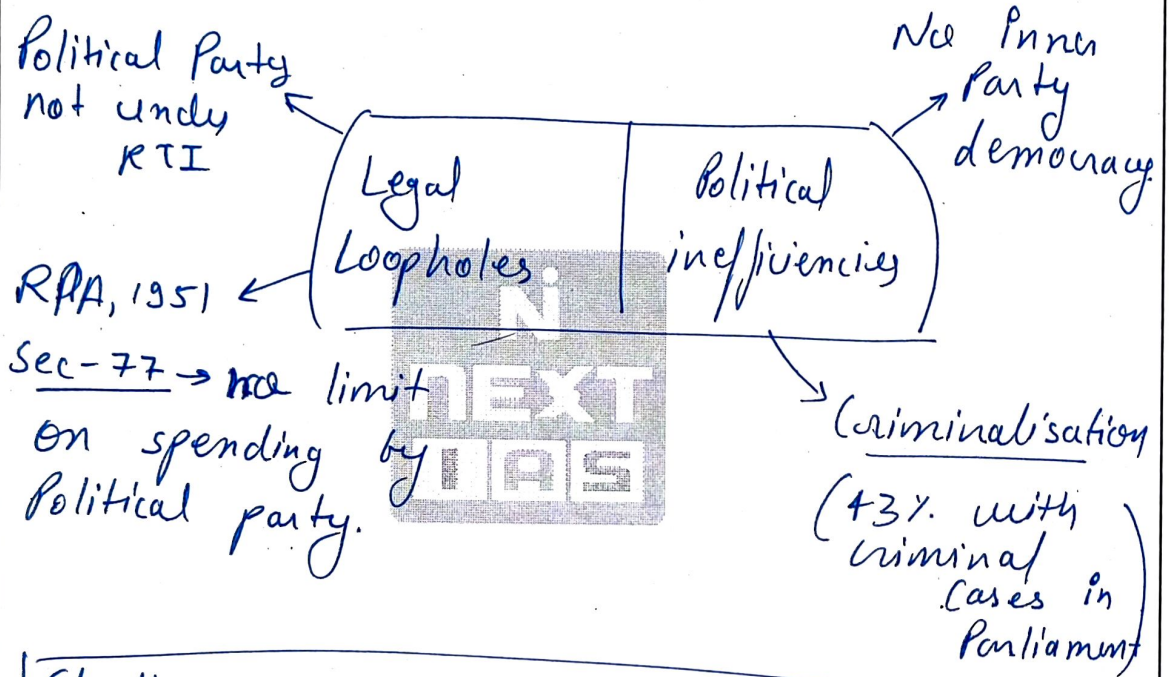
India's foreign policy with SIDS aligns with the Idea of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

11.

भारत में चुनावी वित्तीयन विधिक खामियाँ और राजनीतिक अक्षमताओं को दोहरी मार से भरा हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, चुनावी वित्तीयन की चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। इस संबंध में भारत वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं से क्या सीख ले सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Electoral funding in India is fraught with the double whammy of legal loopholes and political inefficiencies. In this context, discuss the challenges to electoral funding. What lessons can India draw from global best practices in this regard? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

According to ADR, 60% of electoral financing came from undisclosed sources between 2004-2024.



### Challenges to electoral funding.

- ① Undisclosed sources (sec-29C of RPA) leading to money laundering activities.
- ② ~~Ineq~~ Unequal electoral financing is leading to non-level playing field Case Kanwar last Gupta. Case.
- ③ High usage of cash transactions.

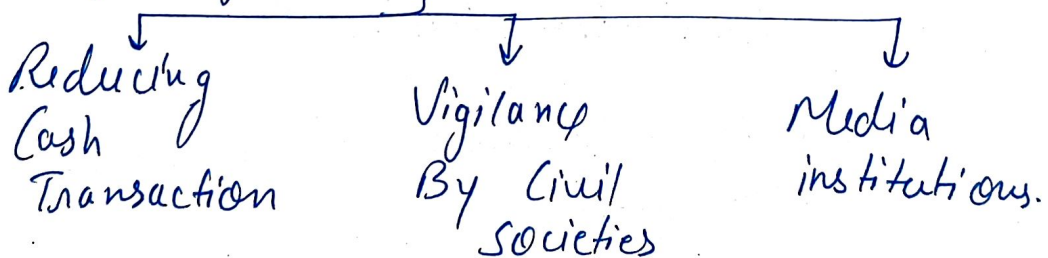


- ④ Electoral financing skewness leading to House trading/ Resort Politics.  
Ex) Mahanastira defections.
- ⑤ Criminalisation of politics. due to high money & muscle power.
- ⑥ Difficult for ECI to track cash transactions & other local transactions.
- ⑦ Electoral funding from foreign sources affecting integrity of elections.
- ⑧ Pushes back the vulnerable category candidates Ex) Women, Poor, SC/ST.
- ⑨ Leading to crony capitalism  
→ Quid-Pro-Quo.
- ⑩ State funding would lead to Fiscal burden on state.  
Data) CMS: ₹ 1.35 Lakh crore spent in 2019 elections.
- ⑪ Against the Constitutional morality of Equality. [Art 14]
- ⑫ Would lead to diminishing role of regional & smaller parties.

—[Dr. Bhaskara Rao]

## Global Best Practices-

- ① UK Model of capping the maximum expenditure by Political party.
- ② Norway model of State funding of elections Data: 74% of Norway electoral financing by Public money.
- ③ South Korea Model of mandatory disclosure of sources of fund on Public domain.
- ④ USA's model of more transparent Corporate financing of elections.
- ⑤ Apart from above.



Above models could be followed to maintain Free & Fair elections, which is part of Basic structure as per Kuldip Nayyar Case.



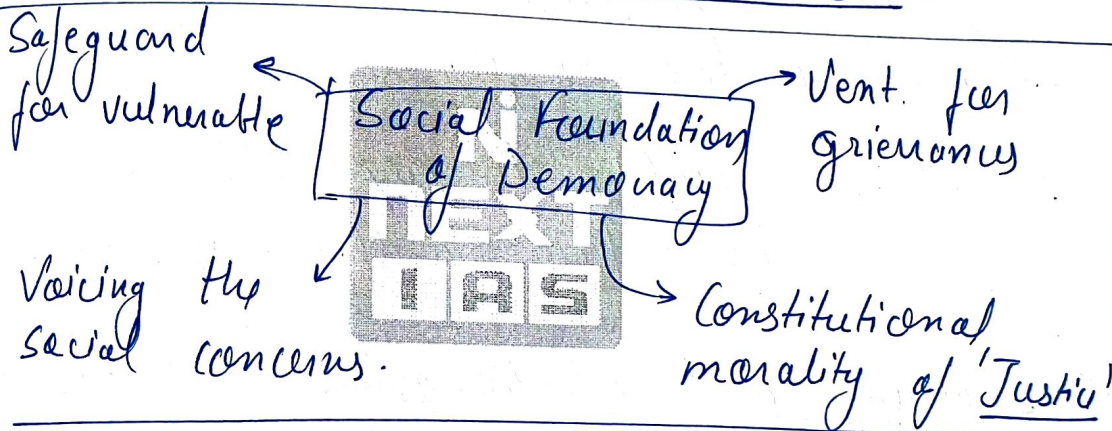
दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र की सामाजिक नींव का निर्माण करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों को बढ़ावा देने में दबाव समूहों के प्रमुख योगदान पर चर्चा करें और बताएं कि वे मौजूदा नीतियों में उपलब्ध खामियों को किस प्रकार दूर करते हैं।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Pressure groups form the social foundation of a democracy. In this context, discuss pressure groups' key contributions in promoting social security measures for workers in India, and how they address the gaps in existing policies.

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Pressure groups are informal or formally organised group of individuals, who try to influence government policies without actually taking part in it.  
- World Bank



Pressure Group's Key contributions in promoting social security measures for workers, and addressing the gaps in existing policies.

① Policy advocacy & legislative amendments through building pressure.  
Ex) Majdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan.

② Timely releasing reports and building awareness.

③ Ensuring minimum Pay and living wage [Article 43].

- [Ex] AITUC.

④ Securing physical safety of the workers at workplace. [Ex] Chennai Sterlite plant protest.

⑤ Procession against 'unjust' laws and exploitative policies.  
[Ex] Farm Protest 2020.

⑥ Ensuring equality in Pay for men & women. [Case] Randhir Singh Case.

⑦ Lobbying and Electioneering according to needs of workers.  
[Ex] BKSS in Punjab.  
CPI-Maxist in Kerala.

⑧ PILs in SC & High Court for addressing inefficiencies in administration.

⑨ Protesting and processions for legitimate demands of better working condition.

⑩ Voicing concerns against Bonded Labour.  
[Ex] Assam Plantation protests.



(11) Strikes in times of delay of payments and salary.

EX) MCD (Delhi) strikes. 2023.

(12) Awareness generation among fellow workers regarding rights of labours

EX) TUCC pressure group.

(13) Against unjust working condition in environmentally sensitive area.

EX) Majdoor Kisan Ekta Sangathan's case for EIA.

(14) Ensuring right against exploitation (Art 17, 23)  
and promoting dignity of labour.  
(Article 21)

Challenges

- Unorganised, sometimes lead to violence
- Used as a tool for destabilizing governments.
- Sometimes have unjust demands.

"Pressure groups are the safety valve of Social Democracy" III ARC

13.

संविधान में भारतीय संघीय राजनीति के कार्यकारी क्षेत्र में "संघीय सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत" को परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और वाद एवं विधियों का हवाला देते हुए चर्चा कीजिये। शक्तियों के वितरण से संबंधित विवादास्पद मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जाता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The Constitution envisages the "principle of federal supremacy" in the executive space of Indian federal polity. Discuss while referring to the relevant Constitutional provisions and case laws. How are contentious issues regarding the distribution of powers resolved? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Federalism is a part of Basic structure of Indian Polity - SR Bommai Case.

Principle of "Federal supremacy" in executive space.

- ① Article 246 provides for distribution of legislative power. But states are provided with Executive power over concurrent list.
- ② Article 250, 250A : Mutual delegation of Power → states given administrative power over the central govt. schemes.
- ③ Art 352 → Even during emergency, state executive (COM) not dissolved, protection provided.
- ④ Executive Powers of state almost in every field.  
Ex) Security, Law, Policies.



⑤ Article 312 : All India services, through recruitment & training by Centre, Posting, transfer & Cadre of State government.  
Federal Supremacy

⑥ Bommai Judgement : State Council of Ministers cannot be dissolved without floor test in state assembly.

### Resolving Contentious issues.

① Article 253 : Interstate council for discussion and deliberation over issues.

② Article 252 : Regarding Inter-state water disputes, centre can form a tribunal.

③ Fiscal issues discussed and deliberated in CST Council Art 279A

④ Art 280 : Finance Commission takes into consideration of states's fiscal requirement → thus resolving fiscal issues.

⑤ Art 124-147 : Supreme Court acting as arbitrator to Centre-state or State vs State issues.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1017, GSMAC2406, 23-08-2024 03:46 PM

⑥ Zonal Councils, in which regional issues regarding power sharing can be resolved.

⑦ Bilateral meetings b/w State's executive and Centre

Ex) Bengal CM's meeting with PM (2024).

Indian polity is federal Based, but it stills leans toward Quasi-federalism in function

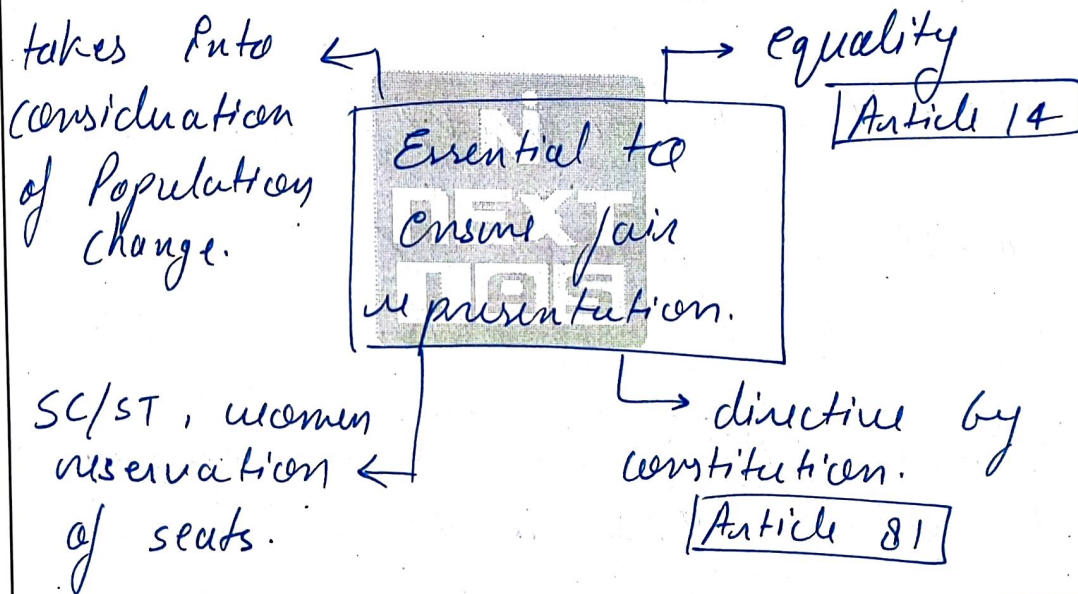
- Kuldip Nayyar Case



निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक वोट, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है। निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में गलत प्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव उत्पन्न करने में जनसंख्या-आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyse the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Delimitation is a process of redrawing boundaries of constituencies, to maintain the population per constituency almost equal. Article 82



Challenges posed by misrepresentation of constituencies.

- ① Gap between legislator to citizen increase  
↳ no political connect with citizens.
- ② Eventually leading to low voter confidence & low voter turnout.

- ② Against the principle of One-vote one-value [Article 325]
- ④ Distorts the representation of constituencies in Lok Sabha & State Assembly.
- ⑤ Some states over represented and some underrepresented.
- ⇒ Tamil Nadu : 17-18 Lakh / Constituency Voter.
- Uttar Pradesh : 30 Lakh / Constituency.
- ⑥ Against the principle & constitutional morality of Equality [Article 14]
- ⑦ Already 187% increase in population after the 1972 fixation of no. of seats.
- ⑧ Mis-representation due to low number of seats. — Acc. to Ranab Mukherjee Indian Lok Sabha requires 1000 seats.
- ⑨ Causing the political silencing of migrants & the labours. (Migration not accounted in current delimitation).



Population-based delimitation causing  
Federal tensions.

① Unequal population growth leading to loss of seats for many states.

Ex) If seats are fixed, delimitation could cause loss of 8 seats to Tamil Nadu.

② Reduced Political status of Southern states.

③ Reduced voice in the Lok-Sabha.

④ Accordingly changes in seats for state assembly elections.

↳ reduced voice in Rajya Sabha also.

⑤ Political priority to only states with higher no. of seats. Ex) UP, Bihar.

⑥ Issue of gerrymandering → drawing seats based on political advantages.

Way Forward → Delimitation must be done after each census — Former chairperson of Delimitation Commission.

→ Increasing Southern's state representation in Rajya Sabha.

To ensure Free & Fair election (Basic structure), Delimitation process is necessary.

15.

उच्च न्यायालयों का ध्यान "संवैधानिक मामलों" से हटाकर रोजमर्रा के मामलों पर केंद्रित करने के लिए जनहित याचिका प्रणाली को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? उच्च न्यायालयों पर समग्र बोझ को कम करने में ट्रायल कोर्ट क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent can the PIL system be held responsible for shifting the focus of the higher Courts from "constitutional matters" to day-to-day matters? What role can the trial Courts play in reducing the overall burden on higher Courts? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Public Interest Litigations are tools to ensure that some public grievance is heard and adjudicated in Higher judiciary, due to legislative gaps & governance deficit.

PIL is possible for shifting the focus of higher Courts from 'Constitutional Matters' to day-to-day matters.

① Minor issues or non-constitutional issues frequently come as PIL.

Ex: Delaying of Gate exam during COVID.

② 'Locus-standii' not applied, thus any 3rd party can file PIL.

↓  
Increasing Burden on Higher Judiciary

③ Increasing work pressure on limited no. of Judges.

Data: 21/Million Judges in India.

UK: 50/Million.



④ Frequent adjournments in PILs, thus delays causing shifting away of focus from constitutional issues.

⑤ Some PILs could be filed at lower courts, but due to lack of resources and public trust → Higher Judiciary approached.

PIL not responsible for shifting the focus.

① 'Day-to-day' matters are many a times linked to 'constitutional ethos'.

Ex) NEET exam PIL in 2021 → for checking Arbitrariness (Article 14),  
Doctor's appointment. (Art 47: Public Health)  
etc.

② Constitutional matters are always given priority by Higher Judiciary.

③ PILs are many times discarded in the first hearing itself.

Rate of trial Courts reducing overall  
Burden on Higher court.

- ① Efficient & liberal Bail process, to reduce appeals to Higher Judiciary.  
- CJI [2024].
- ② Listening to 'Day-to-day' cases & issues.
- ③ Proficient decision-making, to reduce approaches to Higher Judiciary.
- ④ Organising Lok Adalats and other Alternate dispute Redressal for reducing cases burden.
- ⑤ Judicial Accountability & Independence of Lower judiciary could lead to increased confidence/trust of citizen on Trial Court.
- ⑥ "District Courts is First Court of appeal, thus could reduce Burden on Last Court of Appeal (Supreme Court)"  
- CJI Chandrachud.

Trial Courts could significantly reduce the burden on Higher Judiciary, thus ensuring Access to Justice which is Basic structure according to Central Coal Fields case.



16.

भारत की उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। नई शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 का लक्ष्य इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करना किस प्रकार है, और भारत अपनी उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रथाओं से क्या सबक सीख सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

India's higher education system needs significant reforms to align with global standards. How does the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aim to address these challenges, and what lessons can India learn from international practices to enhance its higher education system? Discuss.

②

(15 marks, 250 words)

In the QS world ranking of Universities, only 8 were from India in the top 400.

NEP 2020 aiming to address ~~these~~ challenges of Higher education.

- ① Promoting research environment and R&D capabilities. [Funds for Research]
- ② Incorporating Best practices around the world. ~~Ex~~ Foreign Higher Education Institutions. in NEP 2020.
- ③ Academic Bank of Credits: Seamless information sharing of educational qualification.
- ④ Multiple Input <sup>v</sup> Multiple Exit <sub>Entry</sub> initiative, thus increasing mass enrollment ratio of women, other vulnerables.
- ⑤ Vernacular education promotion.  
~~Ex~~ IIT Jodhpur recently launches campus in Hindi.

- Next IAS ID: GSMAC24A1017, GSMAC2406, 18-08-2024 03:46 PM
- ⑥ Improving the Infrastructure of existing universities.  
[NEP 2020: Increasing Education Budget to 8% of GDP]
- ⑦ Teachers training under the Sambhav & Vaibhav initiatives [Under NEP].
- ⑧ ICT Integration to education system of Higher education.  
[Ex] Vidya Samaksha Kendra of Gujarat.
- ⑨ Improving the Industry-Academia ties for better skill development.
- ⑩ Restructuring of Courses for making more relevant to current demands.  
[Ex] AI, Semiconductors.

### Lessons from International Best Practices

- ① Korean Model of CSR being used for Research in University.  
↳ Global Innovation Index ranking = 10



(2) Harvard Model of Case-study linked education system  
↳ more relevant for current requirements.

(3) USA's model of Industry - Academia linkages & Defense - Academia linkages.

(4) Germany & Canada's model of apprenticeship to all higher education students in best of corporate sectors.  
↳ skill development.

(5) Germany's model of public funding of higher education.

(6) UK's Model of Royal club of researchers and scientists  
↳ promotes Higher education.

→ Kothari's commissions suggestion of funding of 2% of GDP  
Way Forward

↳ Sam Pitroda's recommendation of Teacher's training.

↳ TSR Subramaniam's recommendation of ICT integration.

"Higher education is the wheel of economic growth"  
- Barack Obama.

17.

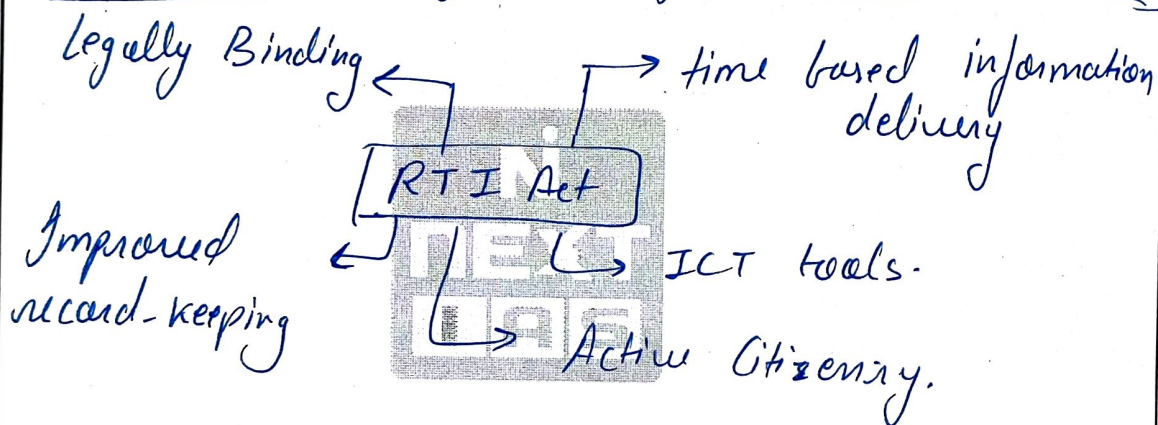
सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम को भारतीय शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की तलाश में परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव के लिए सराहा जाता है। हालाँकि, बहुआयामी चुनौतियाँ और प्रणालीगत सीमाएँ इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इसके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपाय भी सुझाइये। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The Right to Information (RTI) Act is hailed for its transformative impact on the quest for transparency and accountability in Indian governance. However, multifaceted challenges and systemic limitations impede its effective implementation. Discuss. Also, suggest measures for its effective implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

"Sunlight is the Best Disinfectant"

— CJI Chandrachud.

Highlights the significance of Transparency & Accountability in governance.



Challenges and systemic limitations impeding effective implementation.

- ① PIO officer a section level officer, thus could not extract information from higher authorities.
- ② Lack of awareness among citizen, and lack of capability to use RTI tool.
- ③ Frequent use of Section-8 [exception], thus not providing information.



- ④ Lack of Digitisation of records, reduces speed of providing information.
- ⑤ Inadequate resources with departments  
Data → 3.4 lakh complaints pending.
- ⑥ Appellate structure not completely efficient.
- ⑦ Vacancies in the post of ICs  
Data → 7/11 vacancies in 2023.
- ⑧ Threat to lives of RTI activists.  
Data → 95 RTI activists killed in last 15 years — [CHRI]
- ⑨ Poor protection to whistle blowers after the amended act.
- ⑩ Reducing Independence of CIC, ICs by reducing tenure & changing working condition. (2019).
- ⑪ No organic link between State ICs and Centre's.
- ⑫ Penal action against non-adherence is weak [30 day limit crossed often].
- ⑬ Acts like [Official Secrets Act] impedes the efficacy of RTI Act.

Measures for its effective implementation.

- ① Non-bureaucratisation of ICs & CIC  
 ↳ NAO members, retired Judges could be put to position.
- ② Separate Cadre for information management and information dissemination.
- ③ Strengthening whistleblower protection Act.
- ④ IF ARC: Higher level official must be chosen as PIO.
- ⑤ Filling up vacancies in ICs at strong footing.  
 - SC in 2023
- ⑥ Awareness campaigns among citizens and training programs to make use of this Act.
- ⑦ Sweeden's Model of collaboration with Civil Societies for improving transparency.
- ⑧ Fast track courts & Tribunals for checking delays in information dissemination.

"Information is the currency in Democracy"  
 - Thomas Jefferson.



8.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनुठी चुनौतियों और अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, और शहरी गरीबी से निपटने के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण को किस प्रकार अनुकूलित किया जा सकता है।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Discuss the unique challenges and opportunities Self Help Groups (SHGs) encounter in urban areas compared to rural ones, and how can microfinance be adapted to tackle urban poverty.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are informal groups of like-minded community, to collaborate in performing common task and achieve desired results.

### Challenges In Urban vs Rural

| Urban                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rural.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>① Attitude of citizens.<br/>→ seeing SHG as <u>Poverty groups</u></p> <p>② Low skilled opportunity lesser.</p> <p>③ Like-<u>socio-economic</u> background people difficult to find.</p> <p>④ Issues of <u>safety</u> &amp; <u>security</u> of women.</p> <p>⑤ Lack of <u>premises</u> to work together.</p> | <p>① Caste/Cultural Barriers.</p> <p>② Limited to <u>agri-based</u> &amp; <u>textiles</u>.</p> <p>③ <u>Patriarchy</u></p> <p>④ Lack of <u>qualified</u> <u>facilitator</u>.</p> <p>⑤ Lack of understanding of <u>finances</u>.</p> <p>⑥ <u>Over-dependence</u> on Government Schemes.</p> |

⑥ Competition higher from industry made products.  
(Higher quality)

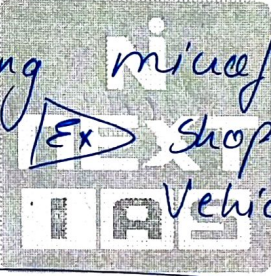
⑦ High MPAs in some regions.  
|Ex| 7% in JHarkhand

## Opportunities of SHGs

| Urban                                                   | Rural                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| ① Bigger market due to higher spending by Middle Class. | ① Low cost of inputs                               |
| ② Access to finances.                                   | ② Abundant Agri resources  Ex  Hirabund SHG        |
| ③ More qualified & educated.                            | ③ Women with enough time to spare.                 |
| ④ Can enquire best practices from industry.             | ④ Better cohesion among workers of SHGs.  Ex  SEWA |
| ⑤ Infrastructure & Connectivity.                        | ⑤ More government schemes.                         |
| ⑥ Lesser caste/cultural Barrier.                        | ⑥ Social security due to community feeling.        |
|                                                         | ⑦ Low opportunity cost                             |



## Micrefinance. to tackle urban Poverty.

- ① Credit would lead to initiation of Business idea. → self employment.
- ② Low interest loans → Better profit margins of SHGs / Poors.
- ③ Re-investing in skilling & self-employment
- ④ Micrefinance - linked to Aadhar & PAN in urban areas → low NPAs.
- ⑤ Concentrating micrefinance in durable Sectors →  Ex Shop construction, Vehicles for delivery.
- ⑥ USHA Throat Committee: Urban slums could be utilized through micrefinancing
- ⑦ Addressing the hidden poverty of Nutrition, Health etc.  
Ex Micrefinancing water-RO devices for SHGs.

Eliminating Poverty is not an act of charity, rather a duty of all of us  
- Nelson Mandela.

19.

विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप गलियारे के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। क्या आपको लगता है कि हाल के दिनों में भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवहन और ऊर्जा पहल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Highlight the significance of the recently envisaged India-Middle East-Europe corridor for India's connectivity with the world, especially the West. Do you think, in recent times, transport and energy initiatives have taken precedence in India's foreign policy? (15 marks, 250 words)

India - Middle East - Europe economic corridor was announced in 6-20 meet for improving connectivity of Eurasian order.

Significance of recently launched IMEEC for India's connectivity with world & West.

- ① Improving the trade connectivity to West Asia & Europe.
- ② Reducing the time of transit by upto 40%.
- ③ Alternative to the choke-point of Suez Canal.
- ④ Increasing export to European nations.
- ⑤ Increased interdependencies with the west.
- ⑥ Political stability due to economic dependency of west-Asian nations.
- ⑦ Improving the forex inflow due to more exports.



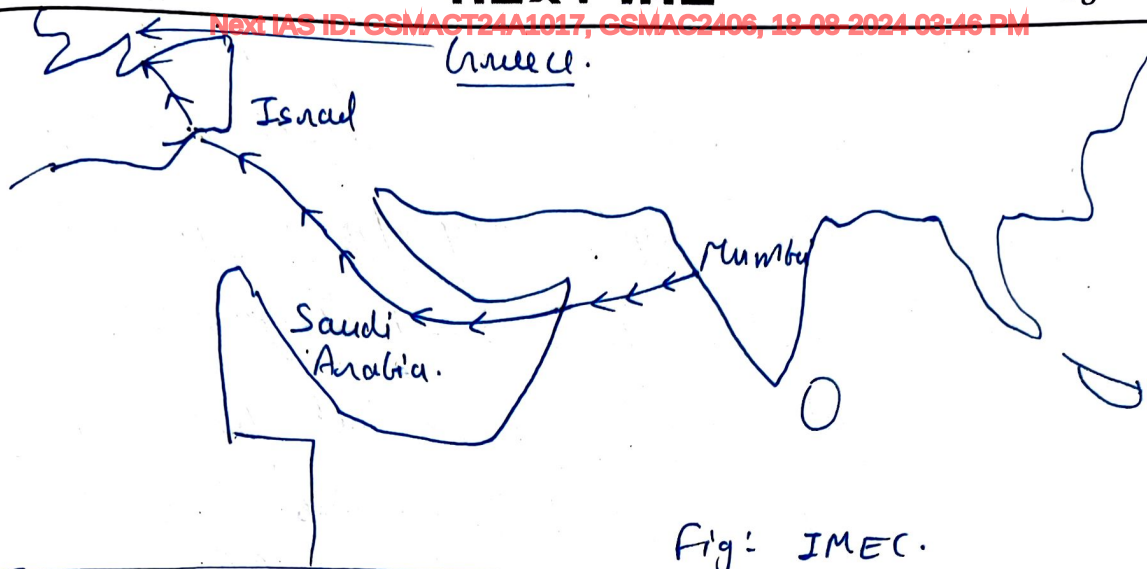


Fig: IMEC.

- ⑧ Countering the transit diplomacy & debt trap of China. [BRI]
- ⑨ Alternative route to Europe, faster and cheaper.
- ⑩ Increasing ties with the participating nations (ex) Saudi Arabia, UAE, Israel, Greece, European Union.
- ⑪ Technology sharing among the nations.

Some issues

- IMEC is multimodal, thus could lead to inefficiency.
- West Asia's political turmoil after Israel announced war.
- Security issues due to cold-war dynamics of Saudi-Iran.

Recent times, transport & energy initiatives taken precedence in India's Foreign Policy.

- Yes: ① transit diplomacy for regional leadership Ex IMT Highway.
- ② Energy diplomacy essential for energy security of India Ex Russia's cheaper Crude Oil.
- ③ Reducing dependence on Fossil Fuel Ex International Solar Alliance.
- ④ Improving trade competitiveness & exports Ex BBIN, IMEC.
- ⑤ Internal security reasons. Ex Kaladan Multimodal Project with Myanmar.

No, other initiatives also given importance in Foreign Policy.

- ① Defense imports: France (28%), Russia (43%) also define India's Foreign Policy.
- ② Regional stability through non-reciprocity. Ex Aujal Doctrine Ex Give Dhruv Helicopters to Maldives.
- ③ Cultural Diplomacy. Ex Yoga, AYUSH.

"Best Foreign Policy is which Benefits a Common citizen" — S. Jaishankar



20.

राजनीतिक रूप से विवादास्पद मुद्दों में हालिया वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत-कनाडा द्विपक्षीय संबंध लोकतंत्र, बहुलवाद, आर्थिक जुड़ाव के विस्तार और लंबे समय से चले आ रहे लोगों से लोगों के संबंधों के साझा मूल्यों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। भारत-कनाडा संबंध के महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत और कनाडा के मध्य सहयोग और सहभागिता के संभावित क्षेत्रों पर चर्चा करें।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Despite the recent rise in politically contentious issues, the India-Canada bilateral relationship has remained committed to shared values of democracy, pluralism, expanding economic engagement and long-standing people-to-people ties. Highlighting the significant pillars of the India-Canada relationship, discuss the potential areas of cooperation and collaboration between India and Canada.

(15 marks, 250 words)

After the allegation of Canadian Prime Minister against India for violating their sovereignty, there has been strains in relationship. [2023]

Significant Pillars of India-Canada relationship

- ① Common values of democracy and Parliamentary form of government.
- ② Respect for Human rights & effective measures against it.
- ③ Multicultural Society in Both nations.  
Canada: Hindus, Christians, Sikhs etc.  
India: All major religions.
- ④ Secular nature of Both nations.
- ⑤ Trade ties with Canada → High value exports Ex Services IT.
- ⑥ Food grains exports Ex Rice grains.

- Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1017, GSMAC2406, 18-08-2024 03:46 PM
- ⑦ Common concern against expansionism of CHINA.
  - ⑧ Shared values of open & inclusive Indo-Pacific region.
  - ⑨ Research over Arctic region.  
Canada: Member of Arctic Council.  
India: Observer in Arctic Council.
  - ⑩ Multilateral engagements.  
[EX] G-20, G7 (India invitee) etc.
  - ⑪ Strength of Indian Diaspora in Canada.

### Potential Areas of Cooperation in India & Canada.

- ① Technology sharing & initiative for critical & emerging technology.
- ② Collaboration among Higher education institutions for better research.
- ③ Intelligence sharing for eliminating Anti-India ideologies.
- ④ Cooperation in security measures for Indo-Pacific  
(common for trade)
  - Piracy.
  - China
  - Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief.



- ⑤ Research in the permafrost region, to know about history of earth.
  - ⑥ Collaboration for new Arctic routes ~~eff~~ after glacial melt.
  - ⑦ Canada can learn from India's model of secularism & peaceful society.
  - ⑧ Trade ties improvement → signing FTAs & increasing exports.
  - ⑨ Collaboration on critical minerals found in Canada's north region.
  - ⑩ Military exercises b/w nations + Defense equipment trade.
  - ⑪ Climate justice collaboration & reducing environmental pollution.
    - Green energy
    - Renewable technology.
    - Alternative to Plastic waste.
    - Removing Garbage patch from Arctic.
  - ⑫ Cultural strengthening each other's nations through People-to-People contact.
- "India's strategic autonomy calls for Multi-alignment" - [The India Way.]

Thus Canada-India relations are important.