NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

—— (To be filled by candidate) ——

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

Name of Candidate: ......**AKASH KUMAR**...... Mobile No ....

Roll No. : ...**GSMACT24A1939**...... Start Time ...**3:35PM** End Time...**6:35PM**

Date of Examination: ......**04|08|2024**...... Medium : English ☑   Hindi ☐

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 ....
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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
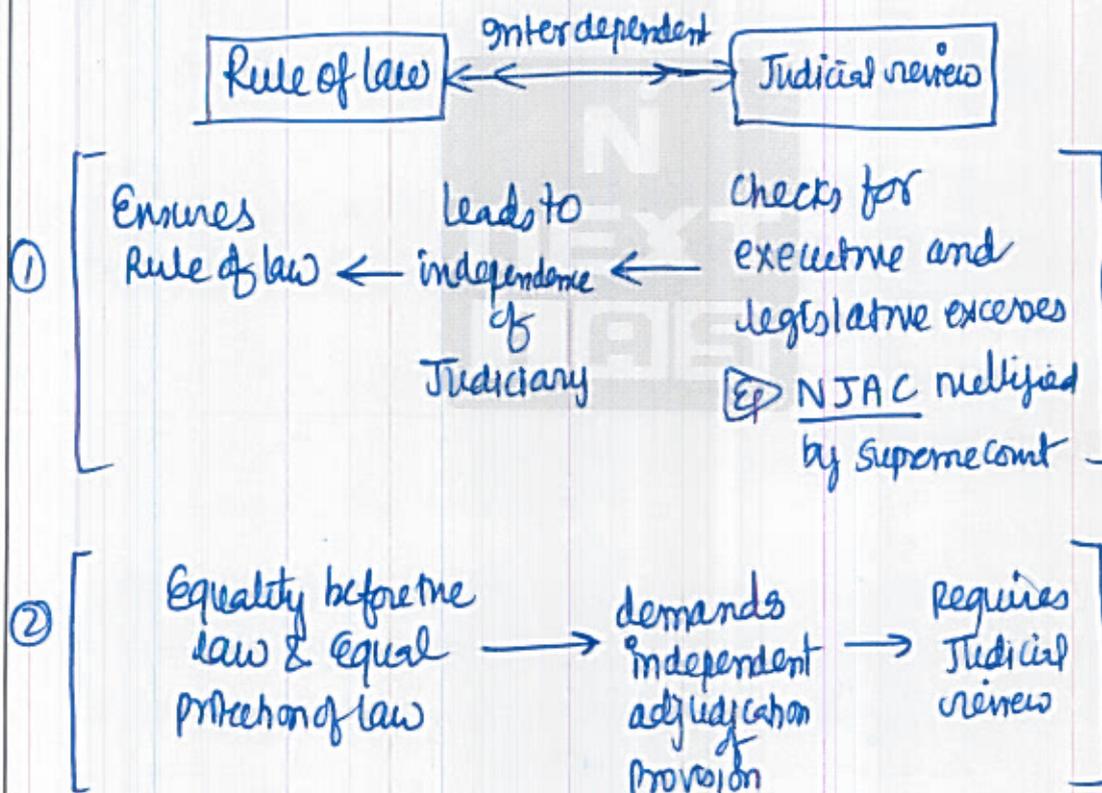
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Q1. विधि का शासन और न्यायिक समीक्षा एक दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं, क्योंकि किसी भी एक का दूसरे के बिना अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता है। इस संदर्भ में क्या न्यायिक समीक्षा को संविधान के मूल ढांचे का गठन करने वाले आयामों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम माना जा सकता है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The rule of law and judicial review are interdependent, as one cannot truly exist without the other. In this context can judicial review be considered the most important aspect among those that constitute the basic structure of the Constitution? (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 13 of Indian constitution talks about Judicial review and Article 14 talks about Rule of law (Equality before the law and equal protection of law)

Rule of law ←—— interdependent ——→ Judicial review

① Ensures   leads to   Checks for
   Rule of law ← independence ← executive and
                of   legislative excesses
                Judiciary   Eg→ NJAC nullified
                               by Supreme Court

② Equality before the   demands   Requires
   law & equal   →   independent → Judicial
   protection of law   adjudication   review
                         provision

* Basic Structure and Judicial Review

⇒ Basic Structure was coined by Supreme court in Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973) as an innate principle of constitutionalism

i) Judicial review has led to protection of rights against tyranny of executive (a basic structure)

[Ep] Maneka Gandhi case → Right to move outside as per part of (Article 21)

ii) Judicial review has ensured free and fair elections → a basic structure

[Ep] SC in recent Electoral Bond case → nullified it to be violative of Article 19(1)(a)

iii) Judicial review ⟶ ensured gender Justice (a cardinal pillar of Equality of Preamble)

[Ep] Sabarimala Judgement

iv) It has aided in ensuring improvement in Gover ethos of constitution like federalism

[Ep] SC in SR Bommai Case → federalism is a basic structure.

➡ However, ~~both the Idea of~~ In the name of maintaining Basic structure, SC has been accused of doing Judicial overreach — in cases like BCCI office bearers, Liquor ban across NH in India.

However, as [PM Nehru] said the role of Supreme court will not of a mute spectator but but as an agent of Social revolution. And Judicial review and Basic structure are in that line only.

Q2. दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद की सहायता और उनकी सलाह पर कार्य करने के संदर्भ में अन्य राज्यों के राज्यपालों से किस प्रकार की जाती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How does the power and authority of Delhi's lieutenant governor compare to that of the governors of other states, particularly in terms of acting on the aid and advice of the council of ministers? (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 239 AA of Indian constitution specifies special provision for NCT of Delhi as a state brought by 69th constitutional amendment, 1991. Instead of Governor, it specifies Lieutenant Governor to be executive head.

	Governor	LG of Delhi
i) With regards to bills	Need to sign the bill as per the consent of council of minister	Government of NCT Delhi, Act has given high power to the LG ↓ Can nullify bills
ii) Executive Order	To be decided by council of ministers and conveyed to the Governor	LG of Delhi can nullify the order of council if he feels it is unconstitutional
iii) Recommendation for committees	Governor has limited power over council of minister on this	No committee can be framed both the assent of LG or if made can be nullified

	Governor	LG of Delhi
iv) Administrative decisions	• Limited power of Governor on administrative decisions	• GNCTD Act/Acts has practically equated LG to Government of Delhi ⇓ He can nullify administrative decision of COM.
v) Summoning of Council of minister	• Limited to extraordinary matters	• Limited to matters of daily day-to-day work.
vi) Special Power	• No special power over land, Police and Public order	• Specifically lies with the LG. Limited order of COM

Overall, Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has much extensive power than other Governors in terms of acting on aid & advice of <u>council of ministers</u>

<u>SC In NCT of Delhi case</u> has clarified that popular <u>vote power lies with elected Governor</u> except for land, labour and public order. However <u>GNCTD Bill</u> aiming at <u>clarifying</u> the <u>tussle between CM and LG</u> has given <u>highest</u> amount of power to the <u>office of LG</u>.

Q3. हाल के दिनों में, भारत में धर्म के अधिकार और संवैधानिक नैतिकता के मध्य तनाव/मतभेद को दूर करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। प्रासंगिक वाद विधियों की सहायता लें।   (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Discuss the role of the judiciary in navigating the tension between the right to religion and constitutional morality in India in recent times. Refer to relevant case laws.

     (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 25-28 of Indian Constitution in part III has talked about Right to Religion as Fundamental Right.

Role of Judiciary in navigating tension between Right to Religion and constitutional morality

Constitutional Morality → refers to following the ideals of constitution in letter and spirit

① Right to religion → may lead to segregation of individuals affecting their Right to life

    eg→ Shirur Mutt case → SC coined doctrine of essential practices leading to emancipation

② Right to manage religious affairs → has led to gender injustice

    eg→ SC in Sabarimala Case has allowed menstruating women to enter Sabarimala temple

③ Right to religion → of profensiry (Article 25) may lead to anti constitutional practices like talaq-e-biddat in Muslim

SC In Sharia Bano Judgment has nullified it

④ Right to religion → does not contain right to convert others → |SC| has drawn this line in larger interest of Article 19(1)(a) → freedom of speech & Expression and Article 21 (Right to choose a religion)

⑤ Religious differences → may lead to unequal treatment of individual in civil services → eg Succession, inheritance etc which is against Constitutional Morality

|SC| → in |Shah Bano Case| → called for uniform civil code

⑥ Misuse of religion can be done for unconstitutional practices → eg conversion primarily to marry more than once → |SC| On its earlier Judgement has nullified conversion primarily for marriages.

However, it is difficult to ensure Madhyam marga in every case and SC is criticised for impinging upon Religious Rights of individuals which is a Fundamental Right. The need is to have a soft touch approach to balance both Right to religion and Constitutional Morality

Q4. 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' का सिद्धांत अमेरिकी संविधान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। इस संदर्भ में तुलना करें कि भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण अमेरिकी प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। शक्तियों के कठोर पृथक्करण की तुलना में नियंत्रण और संतुलन प्रणाली के क्या लाभ हैं?　　　　(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The principle of 'Separation of Powers' is a key feature of the American Constitution. In this context, compare how the Indian Constitution's functional separation of powers distinguishes itself from the US system. What are the advantages of a check and balance system over a rigid Separation of Powers? 　　　　(150 words, 10 marks)

Separation of Power is a term

Coined by western phillospher [Montesquieu] who called for sta separating powers among legislature, Judiciary and executive for larger democratic functioning of democracy

	American	Indian
Type	Strict separation of Power ↓ dueto Presidential System	Blend of Ridigity & flexibity ↓ dueto Prime ministerial System
legislative & executive	Separate from each other → Don't interact ⇓ No Idea of legislative Checks & balances for executives	India has idea of executive working on behalf legislative ⇓ Idea of check & balances

	America	India
Judiciary & Legislative	⊙ Due process of law enshrined in American Bills of Rights → Full Judicial Review	Article 13 → Procedure established by law · But Maneka Gandhi (Due process of law) ⇒ Article 142: Total Justice idea
Judiciary Executive	⊙ Decided by federal & state court at two levels under due process of law	⊙ Article 50 asks for separation of Judiciary & executive

Benefits of Checks & Balance

→ ① Collaboration of Both Legislative and Executive → holistic legal enforcement

→ ② Debates and discussions via Question hour, Zero hour ⇒ easier course correction

⇒ ③ Ensures India's huge diversity is addressed by legislative oversight over executive

↓ ① Better Crisis management
Eg → wars in 1971, 1998
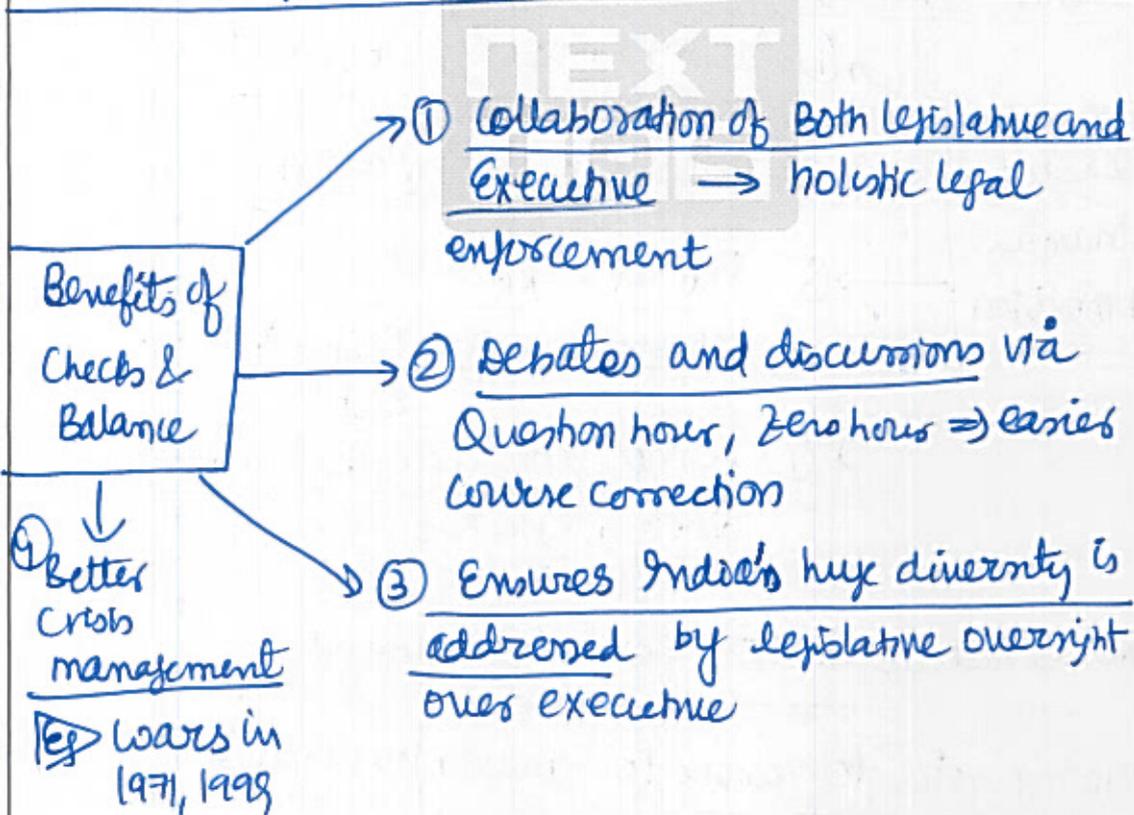
overall, the variety of separation of power depends on the type of political setup and each has its own advantage.

Q5. भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को स्वशासन का अधिकार देने वाले विधिक प्रावधानों से कहीं अधिक है। छठी अनुसूची किस प्रकार उनको पारंपरिक शासन प्रणालियों और सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं का सम्मान करते हुए विकास को बढ़ावा देती है?   (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is more than a legal provision that empowers tribal regions with self-rule. How does the sixth schedule foster development while respecting their traditional governance systems and cultural practices?   (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 244(1) of Indian

Constitution talks about formation of

Sixth schedule states and the provisions

like Autonomous district councils for

autonomous decision making (in states like

Mizoram, Tripura, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh)

① Autonomous development

6th Schedule Mechanism legal provision

② Cultural preservation

③ Special support for vulnerables [eg] Tribes of North East

④ Democratic decentralization with an effective voice
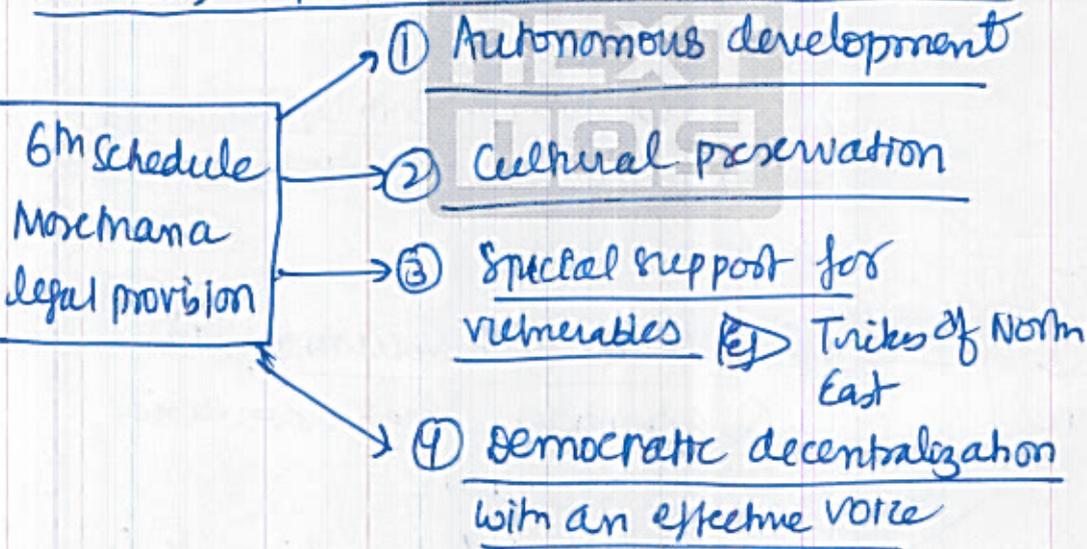
Sixth Schedule state foster development

i) Giving voice to people to govern themselves

ii) Autonomous district council & Autonomous Village council has higher power of autonomy

ii) <u>Decision based on democratic system</u>

4 out of 30, 26 candidates of <u>ADCs</u> are elected

iii) <u>Broad powers of welfare</u>

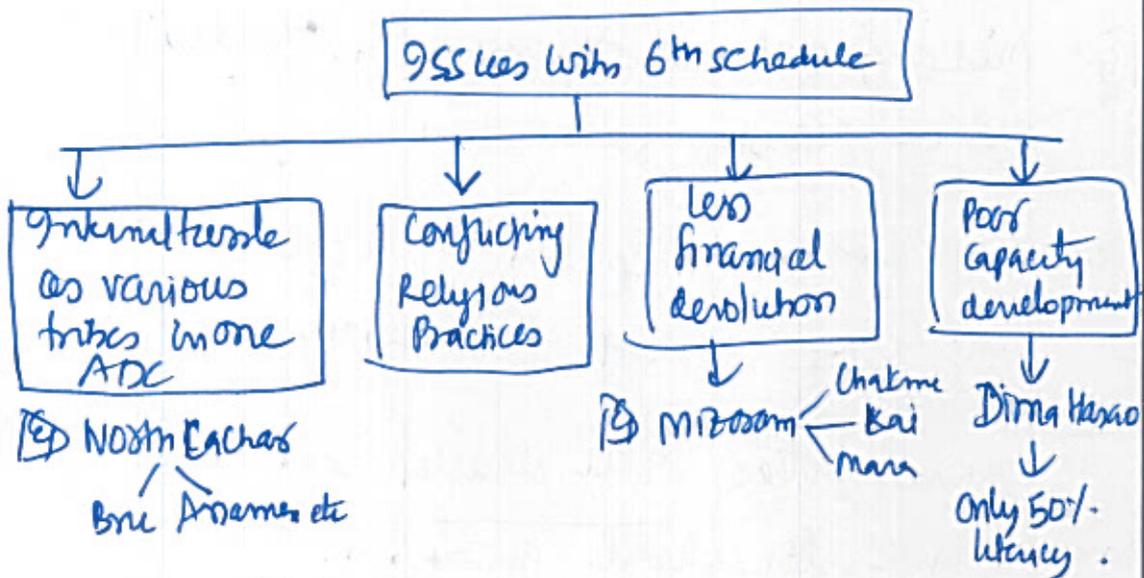↳ To manage the <u>financial</u> and tax transaction

↳ To control on the type of industry which can come and setup

↳ High power of budget making — health education etc

↳ local Judicial powers

iv) <u>Restriction of other people</u> in relocating to these areas ⟹ Cultural preservation.

| Issues with 6th schedule |

Internal tussle as various tribes in one ADC

eg North Cachar / Bru Assamese etc

Conflicting Religious Practices

Less financial devolution ↓ eg Mizoram ← Chakme Kai mara

Poor capacity development ↓ Dima Hasao ↓ Only 50% literacy.

While <u>6th schedule</u> demand is on rise (Ladakh called for it) due to wide autonomous power, the need is to ensure bottlenecks are solved for larger emancipation

Q6. नागरिक समाज संगठनों और सरकारी संस्थाओं के मध्य साझेदारी भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है?

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How do partnerships between Civil Society Organizations and Government Entities contribute to India's development goals?   (10 marks, 150 words)

Civil Society organizations are broad organizations which inculcates organizations like NGO, SHG, voluntary organization etc which aid in larger developmental goals as a last mile

* | Partnership between CSO & Government Entity |

① Working on healthcare of child for enhanced educational parameters

⌦ Midday Meal → Akshay Patra foundation and Ministry of Education

② working for emancipation of childcare

⌦ NGO - CRY working for child health

③ To ensure better skill development to women and livelihood generation.

⌦ Kudumbashree & Government foundation   of Kirale

④ To ensure voice to women in _political_
arenas

    ▷ <u>SEWA</u> and <u>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</u>

⑤ To enhance the life of <u>elderly</u> and
disables

    ▷ <u>LUPIN Foundation</u>. working with
Ministry of health.
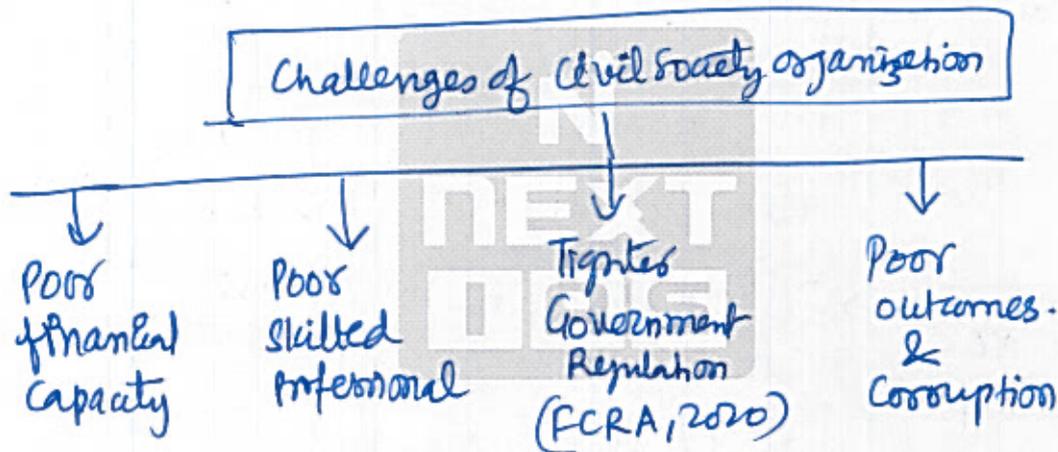
| Challenges of Civil Society organization |

| Poor financial Capacity | Poor Skilled Professional | Tighter Government Regulation (FCRA, 2020) | Poor outcomes. & Corruption |

| Way forward |

ⅰ▷ Government department in home ministry
need to hand hold (NGO) → to work as per
FCRA amidst huge regulation

ⅱ▷ Rewarding the CSO for enhanced recognition

ⅲ▷ Allowing maximum <u>autonomy in working</u>.

        Civil Society organization is considered to be
" <u>Second government</u>" and has far reaching
Consequences for holistic development at grassroot

Q7. भारतीय सिविल सेवकों में आजीवन सीखने की संस्कृति विकसित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। मिशन कर्मयोगी ने इस उद्देश्य में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Discuss the importance of cultivating a culture of life-long learning among Indian civil servants. How has Mission Karmyogi contributed to this objective? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Modern developmental bureaucracy

which is required to solve Complex challenges of the current times are required to be learners. Unlike weberian bureaucracy based on extreme hierarchy and rule based

Importance of Cultivating Culture of learning

① Solving complex challenges at ease
   (E) Panoptican city (urban slum)

② Requirement of new skill today
   (E) Financial management practices
   some

③ Evolving nature of challenges
   [4] Development Vs Environment debate

④ Requirement for Specialization
   "No Jack of all" but "king of all"

⑤ To ensure efficiency & effectiveness and citizen Centric governance.

Role of Karamyogi

1. Moving on from <u>Rule based</u> to <u>Role based</u>

   ⟹ Module of <u>child</u> is to be done to be working of child department

2. <u>Posting linked to the knowledge</u>

   ⟹ financial management knowledge is looked for finance department

3. Ensuring accessibility of <u>Quality learning</u>
   to ensure continued learning

   ⟹ <u>IGOT portal</u>

4. Case study based pedagogy of learning
   ⤷ To ensure enhanced decision making.

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                    → ① Making section of Karamyogi
                         mandatory
   ┌──────────┐
   │ Mor steps│
   │ to be    │───→ ② Broadening karamyogi to
   │ taken    │        practical level than theoretical
   └──────────┘
                    →③ <u>Rewarding learners</u> → by choice
                         Posting (a policy can be brought)
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"<u>The steel frame of India</u>" – as talked by ex-hm Sardar Patel requires anti rust of constant learning to remain <u>rust less steel</u>.

Q8. अत्यधिक गरीबी को कम करने में भारत की प्रगति को देखते हुए, क्या देश को वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से दर्शाने के लिए अपनी गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने पर विचार करना चाहिए? गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने से जुड़े संभावित लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Given India's strides in reducing extreme poverty, should the country consider redefining its poverty line to better reflect the current socio-economic realities? Discuss the potential benefits and challenges associated with redefinition of the poverty line.

(10 marks, 150 words)

[Poverty line] is a concept of benchmarking poverty by putting a threshold level to measure poverty. The current global benchmark is $1.9 per day (PPP) as per World Bank.

[Need for Redefining poverty line in India]

I> Benchmarking is not possible ⟶ as poverty varies from area to area.

[E]> Tendulkar committee and ~~Renjarajan committee~~ benchmarked → ₹32 per day < But Bombay and Udaipur both being city may have a different cost of living>

ii> Poverty is not just about financial earning but more

[S]> Multidimensional Poverty Index (12 parameters)

iii) Poverty line benchmarking leads to many just above Poverty line ⟶ who don't get

BPL support but are poor only.

IV) <u>Enhanced growth of India</u> → required

    India to set new benchmark of what
would constitute poverty → including
indicators like <u>land</u>, <u>educational quality</u> etc
→ over and above Just Sustanance

V) It would <u>lead to</u> better poverty targeting
& outcomes

    Eg) Even though poverty has decreased from (25% → 14%)
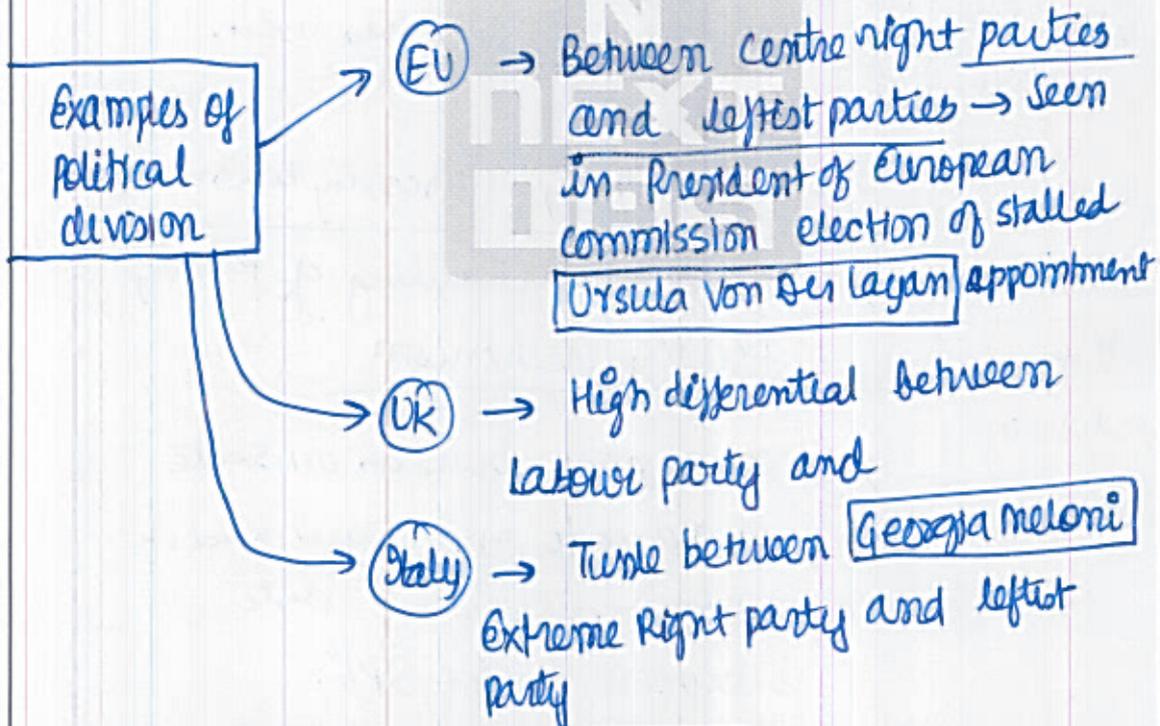   NITI Aayog → the inequality has risen.

    ① <u>Subjectivity in choosing benchmark</u>

    ② <u>Need overhauling of Poverty
fighting mechanism</u>

**Challenges
in redefining**

    ③ Too much burden on State
        ↳ due to much higher level of
poor → requiring state
support under BPL.

Despite challenges, India aspiring to be
a <u>developed country by 2047 (Amrit kaal)</u>
would do good to <u>redefine</u> and benchmark
higher level of <u>poverty line</u>. It _ᴬ will also ensure
<u>human capital development (demography dividend)</u>

Q9. प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें। वैश्विक मंच पर अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारत को इन मतभेदों से किस प्रकार निपटना चाहिए?
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Evaluate the impact of the deepening political divisions with the major Western States on global governance and international cooperation. How should India navigate these divisions to advance its national interests on the global stage? (10 marks, 150 words)

According to Pew Research centre reports published recently there has been an increasing political division among Democrats and Republicans In the US. And these trends are similar In entire western world.

Examples of political division

EU → Between centre right parties and leftist parties → Seen in President of European commission election of stalled Ursula Von Der Layan appointment

UK → High differential between labour party and

Italy → Tusle between Georgia meloni Extreme Right party and leftist party

* Impact on global Governance

① coming up of Highly disfunctional global organizations like Union Nations

② Division in impending global challenge solution
Eg→ Global governance of AI, cyber security

③ Not being Prepared for future pandemics like
   |COVID-19|

④ No achievements in global crisis like |Paris|
   |Climate deal| and Global warming

* <u>Impact on International cooperation</u>

① Trends of <u>deglobalisation</u> may see an upward
   trend 🔁 <u>America's first</u>

② Cooperation of <u>current table</u> can get jeopardized
   🔁 <u>Global cooperation on Terrorism</u> etc

③ Difficulty in solving challenging issues
   🔁 <u>Russia-Ukraine crisis</u>, <u>Gaza crisis</u> etc

④ Rise of <u>opportunist</u> country and policies in
   International arenas 🔁 <u>China</u> – during current wars.

┌─────────────┐
│ Way India   │ ──→ ① Following <u>Bilaterals and minilaterals</u>
│ can navigate│   🔁 <u>India – Russia – China (RIC)</u>
└─────────────┘ ──→ ② Acting as <u>leader of Global South</u>
        │   🔁 <u>Voice of Global South @ G20</u>
        ↓   ──→ ③ Using its <u>soft power and leverage</u>
   ④ Voicing   to give <u>leadership on impending</u>
   concerns to   challenge
   make global   🔁 <u>Vaccine Maitri Program</u>
   organization functional
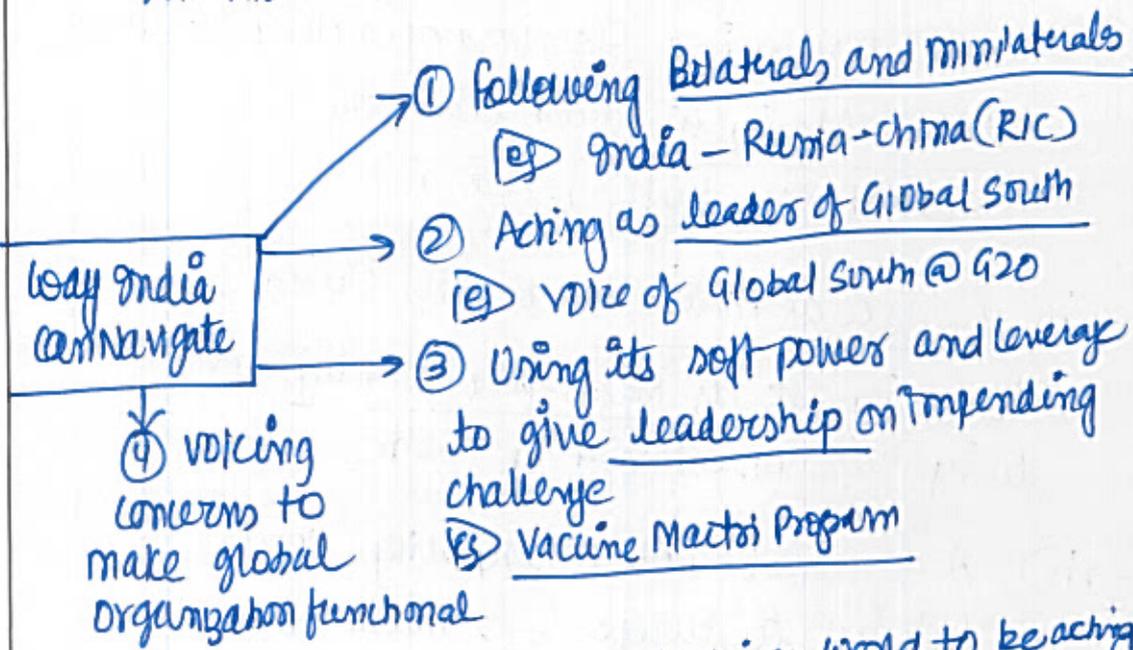
the present global challenge requires world to be <u>acting</u>
<u>collective</u> than being divided. "<u>vashudhaiva kutumb</u>
<u>-akam</u> should be there guide"

Q10. भारत की आर्कटिक नीति उसके व्यापक विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित है? आर्कटिक परिषद् के साथ भारत द्वारा किए गए सहयोगों और समझौतों पर व्यापक रूप से चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How does India's Arctic Policy align with its broader foreign policy objectives? Broadly discuss the collaborations and agreements India is involved in with the Arctic Council.

(10 marks, 150 words)

" The effects of global warming has led to few positives and one of them is Artic shipping routes " — BBC.

With this in focus and other important issues India has crafted its Arctic policy

India's Artic policy

→ i) Align with its global objective of climate resilience and Arctic amplification is a case in point

→ ii) Research on Global Climate Change and developing Standard operating procedure for World in line with idea of Vashudaiva kutumbakam

→ iii) Balance of Power → amidst china declaring it as Near polar country and doing huge investment in Arctic

→ iv) A renewed Global shipping route of future to Europe → which can cut time and revenue by upto 40%
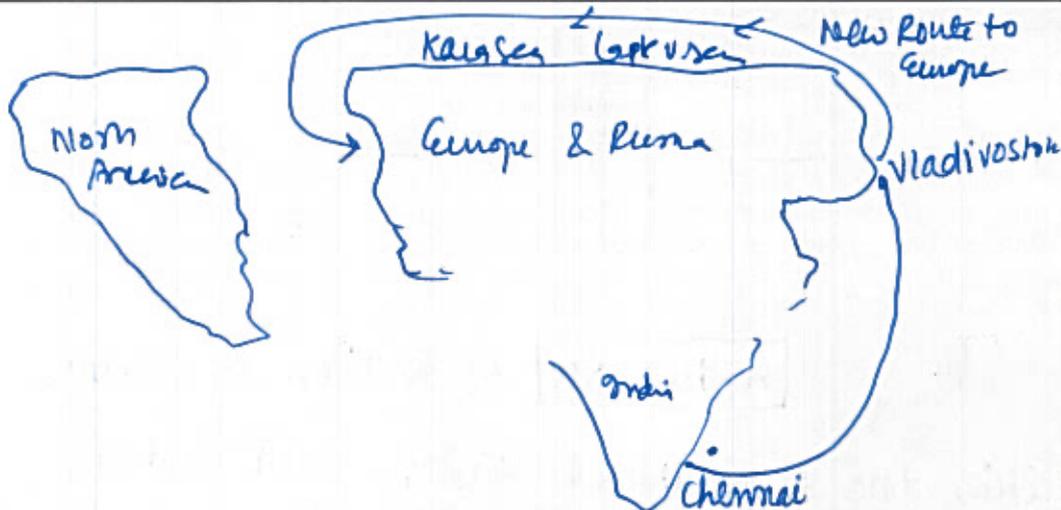
fig 1. New shipping route → Arctic

* Collaboration & Agreement India is part of in Arctic council

→ Arctic council → Central council of 8 members who focus on broad cooperation

① India is a part of Svalbard Agreement → Which relates to Arctic council

② India is also a party to Arctic Research Committee of 2017

③ India has signed research agreements with Sweden and has permanent base in Svalbard

④ India brought its Arctic Policy in line with the idea of Arctic council.

Arctic council has given India a position of Associate member in line with its commitment. India must continue to push for its Arctic commitment to ensure its future goal of foreign Policy.

Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिशील हस्तांतरण के बावजूद, विभिन्न राज्यों में आर्थिक असमानताओं को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों का परीक्षण करें।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

In what ways are the terms of reference of the 16th Finance Commission different from that of the previous Finance Commissions? Despite increasingly progressive devolution by subsequent Finance Commissions, examine the factors that propel economic disparities across various States.   (15 marks, 250 words)

Article 280 of Indian Constitution specifies the formation of finance commission by the President of India for a term of 5 years.

* 16th finance commission and previous FC

① Previous finance commission utilized Article 280(d) to chart out financial devolution in broader ways but Terms of reference of 16th FC is not cleared about it.

② 16th finance commission devolued 41% share to states. However, 16th finct FC has not given any breakup till now

③ The terms of devolution of earlier finance Commission led to differences between South indian states & North indian states on issues of demographic performance ⟶ 16th FC is expected to put that in term of devolution.

④ <u>15th FC</u> → gave 90000 cr devolution for Panchayati Raj institutions. However, <u>16th FC</u> have still not talked about this.

---

* High Progressive devolution but retained disparity

Reasons

① Differences in <u>developmental stages</u> of various states
  [eg] Bihar has TFR → 3.0, Delhi has 1.1

② Differences in <u>Own revenue of states</u>
  [eg] Bihar is mostly dependent on Finance commission devolution, while Karnataka only gets 29 paise per 100 paise it collects as tax

③ Differential in <u>infrastructural</u> and policies of governments

④ Presence of <u>historical</u> industries
  [eg] <u>Mumbai, Surat</u> has presence of huge industrial setup while East India has very less

⑤ Inequity of <u>Human Capital</u> development of <u>states</u>

⑥ <u>Cess and Surcharge</u> doubled in last 8 (11% to 23%) years ⇒ it is not being devolved to states

However, Progressive devolution by Finance commission has aided in bridging the gap

① ↓ High rate of development in various states ⟶ Bihar

more than 10% growth rate

② ↓ led to Industries coming up in low development states ⟶ MP-Food Processing Industries

③ ↓ led to huge infrastructure development enhancing ease of doing business ⟶ Purwanchal expressway and 17 others in UP
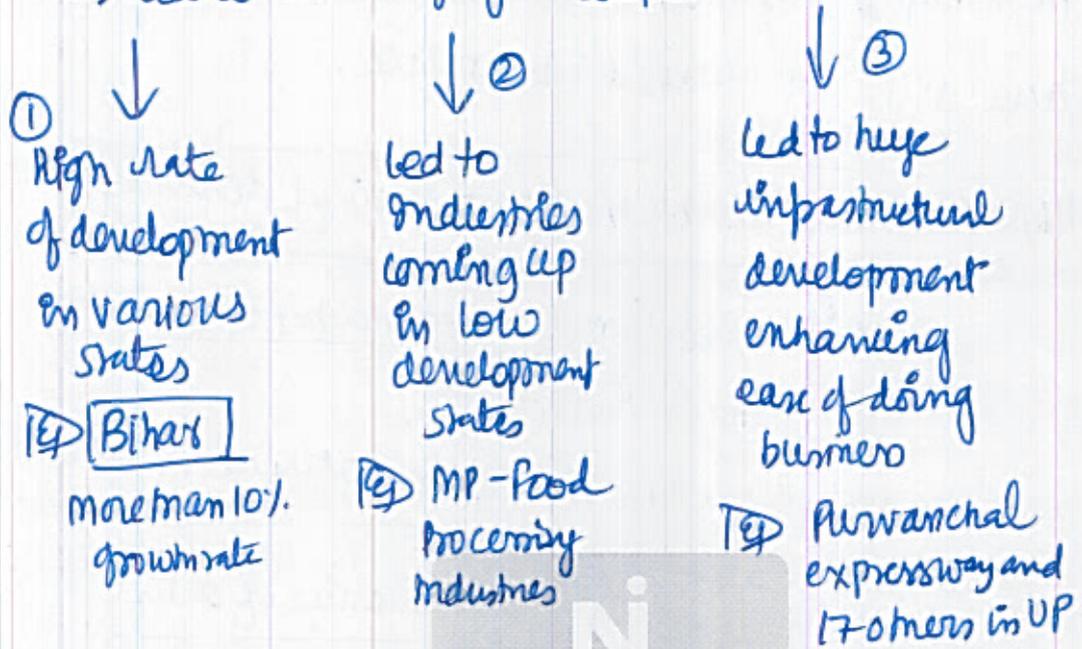
Way forward

i⟩ Holistic development of states ⟶ Infrastructure
⟶ Human capital development
⟶ Education, health

ii⟩ Terms of reference like Income distance can begiven higher weightage from 50% to 55%.

iii⟩ More discretionary grants (ARTICLE 282) for states to do well. ⟶ Budget 2024-25 → Bihar → AP

iv⟩ Devolving some proportion of cess & surcharge increased from 11% to 23%.

Finance commission being the "balancer of fiscal federalism" thus has lot to do to bring even higher equity. 16th finance Commission may create a specific committee to research on bringing terms of reference which enhances equity.

Q12. 'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियों और कार्यप्रणाली की तुलना करें और उनमें अंतर करें। संसदीय अनुशासन बनाए रखने में ये समितियाँ एक-दूसरे की किस तरह से पूरक हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Compare and contrast the powers and working of the Ethics Committee and the Privileges Committee in addressing cases of 'unethical' conduct and breach of privileges. How do these Committees complement each other in maintaining parliamentary discipline?
(15 marks, 250 words)

The constitution of India has given various privledges — both individual and collective under Article to ensure undeterred functioning of Parliamentarians. Ethics and Privledges committee in Parliament ensures the privledge while maintaining ethics.

*

Ethics committee	Privledge committee

1) Unethical Conduct

⊙ It takes up the matter from various sources — Parliament -arians, citizen who report unethical behaviour

↓

Checks it at its own level

↓

Draws the verdict

☞ Mahua moitra case of sharing login password for monetary gains

⊙ Matters to this committee is given by the honourable speaker or by privledge motion against any members

⇓

Committee checks for privledge v/s ethics and report back to the Speaker.

	Ethics committee	Privildge committee
ii) <u>Breach of Privildge</u>	⊙ This committee doesn't specifically address breach of Privildge ↓ But since unethical behaviour may have complementary privildge issue, it can take cognizance of that as well.	⊙ on the basis of speaker's order based on privildge motion ↓ Committee on Privildge takes into consideration by rounds of debates ↓ Comes back to discussion in Parliament.

[Complementary nature of Both]

Ethics Committee ←→ Privildge Committee

↓
- Breach of Parliamentary Code of conduct → Which is based on parliamentary Privildge

- Case of Note for voice → Against idea of parliamentary Privildge
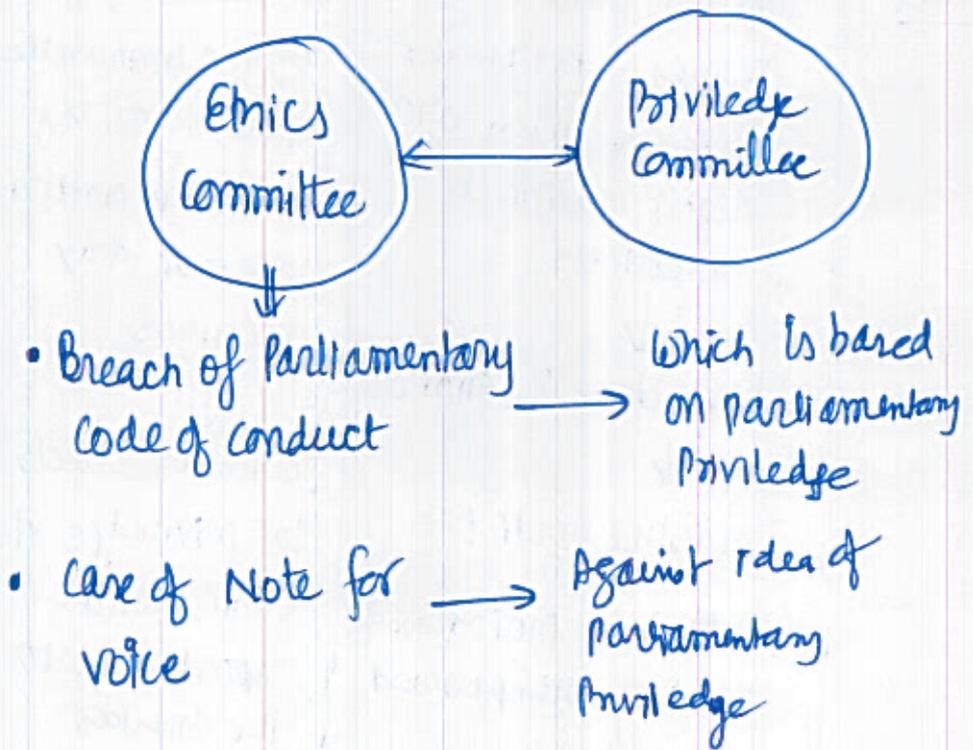
Both committees in ensuring parliamentary discipline

i) Actions on errant parliamentary who have breached the priviledged and shown unethical behaviour [eg] <u>Mahua Moitra case</u>

ii) By ensuring the parliament has checks and balences → as enshrined in idea. of constitutional Morality

iii) To ensure <u>no one is spared</u> and a detailed enquiry is done ⟹ to balance <u>Right to freedom</u> of speech & Expression in Parliament V/s Ethical practices

iv) Ensuring <u>continued trust</u> in Parliament.

Both Ethics committee and <u>Privilede Committee</u> are considered to be <u>Ethos Enforcer</u> in Parliament. The need is to make it <u>apolitical</u>, <u>robust</u> and <u>functional</u> to ensure it ensure a healthy discipline in parliament in line with ideas of our <u>constitutional fathers</u>.

Q13. भारत में सतत विधायी शिथिलता के संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक नीति और शासन को आकार देने में न्यायिक सक्रियता की उभरती भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। ऐतिहासिक न्यायालय के मामलों के उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, शासन संबंधी कमियों को दूर करने और नागरिकों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा में न्यायिक हस्तक्षेपों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

In the context of persistent legislative dysfunction in India, analyze the evolving role of judicial activism in shaping public policy and governance. Using examples from landmark court cases, evaluate the effectiveness of judicial interventions in addressing governance gaps and safeguarding citizens' rights. (250 words, 15 marks)

According to PRS legislature

Research, only 82% sitting of parliament has happened in 17th Lok sabha as compared to 16th Lok Sabha and only 11% of bills have been sent to parliamentary committee showcasing a legislative dysfunctionality.

Judicial Activism → Refers to proactive role of courts in India to ensure prudent governance

Judicial Activism and arresting of legislative dysfunction

① SC has filled in gaps leftover by legislative dysfunctionality to ensure larger Justice

(❀ Vishaka Guidelines on sexual harrasment

② To ensure enhanced liberty to the
citizens

[Eg] <u>Mohini Jain</u> case SC has ensured
Right to Education as a Fundamental right

③ Supreme court has taken <u>active participant</u>
in ensuring that institutions are properly
and ethically governed.

[Eg] <u>BCCI</u> — case where Supreme court brought
ethicality in position of officer bearers.

④ By ensuring that the <u>societal</u> emancepation
is line with modern practices of reasonable
restrictions.

[Eg] <u>Banning of liquor across National Highway</u>
due to enhanced accidents

* | Judicial activism and Gouernance Gaps effective
           -ness
           + citizen's rights |

① Judicial intervention has broadened the
Right to life for individuals

[Eg] <u>MC Mehta case</u> → Right to clean
environment included into Right to life

② The effective instrument of PIL which
was brought by Justice P.N. Bhagwati → has
aided in all round Justice in Governance
and citizens rights

Ex⟩ Husanaira Khatoon v/s ~~BoE~~ State of Bihar → Called for
Prison reforms.

③ Has ensured free and fair elections → which
Is linked to citizen's right

Ex⟩ Recent Judgement of nullification of Electoral
Bonds.

④ Judicial intervention has led to positive
governance steps in environmental realm

Ex⟩ Arjun Gopal case → led to formation of
Environment legislations.

⑤   However, Judicial intervention is
also considered to be against the doctrine of
Separation of Power (Article 50). And thus, though
Courts have been instrumental in bridging
governance deficits and ensuring citizen's
right, it needs to ensure Judicial restraint
like SR Bommai case.

Q14. राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का स्तर भारतीय दलीय प्रणाली की कार्यप्रणाली और वैधता को किस सीमा तक प्रभावित करता है? भारत में अपर्याप्त अंतर-दलीय लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए कौन-कौन से सुधार किए जा सकते हैं?   (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent does the level of internal democracy within political parties impact the functioning and legitimacy of the Indian party system? What reforms can address the challenges of inadequate intraparty democracy in India?   (250 words, 15 marks)

Internal democracy within Political parties as per law commission is considered to be most pivotal pillar of ensuring healthy polity and thus democracy of India.

* [Inner Party democracy and functioning of Parties]

i> It leads to ethical functioning → as office bearers are selected by popular will
    [Eg] No election in parties like (BJP) is questioned.

ii> It enhances democracy of decision making
    [Eg] Congress - accused of Nepotism of [Gandhi]

iii> It leads to optimism among party functionaries on their upward trajectory of professional career

iv> It leads to parties going for mechanism of checks & balances like external audit & prudent financial management checks → leading to sustainable functioning

v> leads to real working of political parties in letter and spirit.

* Inner Party democracy and legitimacy

① Enhances the legitimacy of party among supporters of political parties → ~~too~~ Not many leaders are considered legitimate in India

② It leads to changes in leadership if he doesn't suit to demand of people

   Eg→ Joe Biden → leaving democrat ~~nomin~~ nominee. (India doesn't see that)

③ Inner party democracy ensures democratic leadership → enhances the connect with people → enhanced legitimacy

   Eg→ Labour Party → UK (While working as Shadow government) brought Boris Johnson who put Brexit as per will of people

* Inner party democracy and India — (Poor Outcomes)

≠ Poor Inner party democracy
   ↓

⊙ No popular leadership based on votes   ⊙ Dynastic leadership and Nepotism

⊙ Dysfunctional party committees   ⊙ Poor connect with party with party Cadres

⊙ Party committee for nameshake

      Low legitimacy & poor functioning

* **Reforms for inner party democracy**

① <u>Give more power to ECI</u> → to manage inner party democracy.

↳ Now Section 29(A)(5) of RPA 1951 → only allows names & basic information → No Substantial power.

[SC Judgement] → INC cases restricted ECI power to take punitive action → Needs to be reverted

② <u>Giving Statutory status to</u> political parties

Eg> <u>Germany</u>

③ Mandatory <u>internal elections</u> in the party and reports to ECI on that.

④ following the idea like <u>Shadow cabinet of UK</u>

⑤ <u>Awareness Generation</u> among people who can ask for more representation in party.

Amidst <u>increasing criminalization</u> (46% in 18th lok sabha) and decreasing legitimacy of leaders, inner party democracy could be an <u>antidote</u> for enhanced functioning of political parties in India.

Q15. "एन एच आर सी (NHRC) को न केवल एक निगरानी संस्था होना चाहिए, बल्कि हाशिए पर उपस्थित और उत्पीड़ित लोगों के लिए आशा की किरण भी बनना चाहिए।" इस संदर्भ में भारत में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एन एच आर सी) की भूमिका और अधिदेश पर चर्चा करें। एन एच आर सी की वर्तमान संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली इसकी स्वतंत्रता और प्रभावशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

"The NHRC must not only be a watchdog but also a beacon of hope for the marginalized and oppressed." In this context discuss the role and mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India. How does the current composition and functioning of the NHRC affect its independence and effectiveness?
(250 words, 15 marks)

National Human Rights Commission

Is a statutory body formed under Human Rights Act aimed at ensuring broad contours of human rights in India.

Role and Mandate of NHRC

① To take suo moto cognizance on HR violations in India

② To take research on the conditions of human rights at various places like Prisons Inmates etc

③ To enhance legal education for human rights in India

④ To report the act of human right violations and ensure justice is delivered.

⑤ To act as <u>supporting agent</u> in ensuring justice for any human rights violation in India

⑥ To <u>summon</u> institutions violating human Rights or are perceived to be violating human Rights

▷ <u>RAU'S IAS Coaching</u> → 3 children death by <u>drowning in water</u> → taken up by NHRC

Current composition affecting its independence & effectiveness

---

① Appointment is <u>not independent</u> for other members only for NHRC Chief (selection committee of 6 members)

↳ impacts functioning of NHRC. in terms of independence

② lack of <u>well trained staff</u> on Human Rights

↳ affects effectiveness

③ Funds are not charged on consolidated fund of India → Need to be asked for (potential loss of effectiveness)

④ Suo-moto cognizance is only allowed for <u>7 years old case</u> → leads to poor effectiveness

V) women stay is <u>just 1.3%</u>. leading to less
effective functioning in violence _{of} women.

⟶ * | NHRC functioning and issues |

i> <u>Reactive approach over proactive approach</u>
  ↳ leads to less suo moto cognizance
  |Ep> COVID-19 based migrant crisis

ii> <u>Don't have power against paramilitary force</u>
  ↳ leads to reduced cognizance of
  cases with regard to armed forces.

iii) <u>Politically motivated decisions</u> → in line with
  ruling government is an accusation on NHRC

iv> limited capacity on HR violation in <u>cyber</u>
  <u>world and digital space</u> |Ep> Recently an women
  was raped on Metaverse.

| way forward | — Recommendation of <u>AH Bhradi committee</u>
  ⊙ Independent cadre of skilled HR professional
  ⊙ Need to provide power for cases beyond 7years
  ⊙ Independent fund support ⊙ Power to
  take cases of Para military & armed forces under
  AFSPA as well.
  |Ex-CJI HL Dattu| called NHRC as a "<u>toothless Tiger</u>".
Thus, there is a need of holistic overhaul of NHRC
for it to become a beacon of hope of marginalised.

Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता की सतत चुनौतियां सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक गंभीर बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य पहुंच और परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The persistent health equity challenges in India pose a critical barrier in achieving Universal Health Coverage. In this context discuss the role of the public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes across rural and urban areas.(250 words, 15 marks)

Universal Health care is a holistic health care idea which is based on equity, affordability, accessibility and availability of healthcare for all without any discrimination. It is inline with idea of SDG

* | Health Equity Challenge as barrier to achieve UHC |

i> Out of pocket Expenditure → NFHS-5 (47·1%) in India → leading to marginalized not getting proper healthcare ⇒ | Barrier to UHC |

ii> Urban-rural divide → against idea of equity ⇒ No UHC

70% doctor | 30% doctor
31% population | 69% population

iii> Private healthcare v/s Public healthcare
⇓   ⇓
Costlier but healthier   Cheaper but chocked

Neither of them leads to UHC

iv) <u>Doctor:Patient ratio</u> → NFHS (1:1456)
which is much higher than (1:1000) as prescribed
by WHO ⟹ effects availability ⟹ [against idea of UHC]

v) <u>Global Hunger Index</u> → Rank 101/118
with 33% wasting and 16.6% shunting
  ↳ showcases health equity challenges
  leading to not UHC

---

* [Role of Public Sector]

[Health access] | [outcomes]

⊙ There is a chain of
<u>6.5 lakh + subcentre</u> →
accessibility is increased

⊙ Public sector works on
service motive → can give
service in less profitable
areas like <u>hilly areas</u>

⊙ Public Sector → has the
duty to ensure Right to ~~life~~
health which is a part of
Right to life (Article 21)

| | |
⊙ <u>Rural area</u>
  → To ensure preventive
  healthcare
  → To provide cheaper
  healthcare yet
  quality one.

⊙ <u>Urban areas</u>
  → fight against ill
  effects of pollution &
  obesity
  → Special focus on <u>urban</u>
  poors
  → Specialized &
  Super specialized
  treatment

* | Role of private sector |

Adequate healthcare	Outcomes
Rural	**Rural**
⊙ Acting as complementary to the public sector →(which is generally humbled	⊙ Enhanced outcome due to use of technology by private sector.
⊙ Taking as a part of CSR initiative.	
Urban	**Urban**
⊙ To ensure accessibility in all parts of the city	⊙ Better health care facility → due to better pay ability
⊙ To ensure faster testing and wider reach	⊙ Following EWS criteria for affordable health.

* | Challenges |

| Public health |
→ Adequate : Poor infrastructure (0·7 beds per 10000)
  Poor staff : 0·3 nurses per 1000
→ Outcome : Subpar → leading to high per Capita out of pocket Expenditure

| Private |
→ Adequate : Run on profit motive ⟹ NOT affordable
→ Outcome : Questionable for poors

| Government steps taken |

↓ Ayushmaan Bharat   ↓ National Rural health mission   ↓ Medical college 384→677   ↓ Digital health mission.

However, for ensuring universal healthcare, the requirement would be to invest (3% of GDP from 2·1% now) collaborate private & public, and ensure both quality and quantity of healthcare.

Q17. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए क्षेत्रीय संदर्भ और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना आवश्यक है। इस कथन के आलोक में जमीनी स्तर पर विकास और सतत विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में पंचायतों की भूमिका का परीक्षण करें।
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals requires consideration of regional context and local situations. In light of this statement examine the role of Panchayats as catalysts for grassroot development and advancing sustainable development.(250 words, 15 marks)

Sustainable development goals

are global goals which aimed at enhancing life of individuals across the globe holistically during the period of 2015-2030

SDG and regional context and local situation

① challenges are context specific → the solution required is context specific

[Ep] Poverty due to environmental cause (flood in North Bihar) requires special solution

② local challenge require local solutions

[Ep] Tribal and tribal knowledge system

③ Specific challenge of a place rooted in its origin.

[Ep] Gender divide in states like haryana has historically been linked to patriarchal nature of state ⇒ leading to issues of (SDG-)

Role of Panchayats for Grassroot development

i) Ensuring holistic decision making → by collective approaches Article 243(A) → Gram Sabha

ii) To ensure basic facilities are ensured to everyone → eg Provision of health, education for children, water for farmers etc

iii) To ensure a collective fight on social evils
   eg Patriarchy

iv) To ensure development of quality local infrastructure eg Schools, hospitals

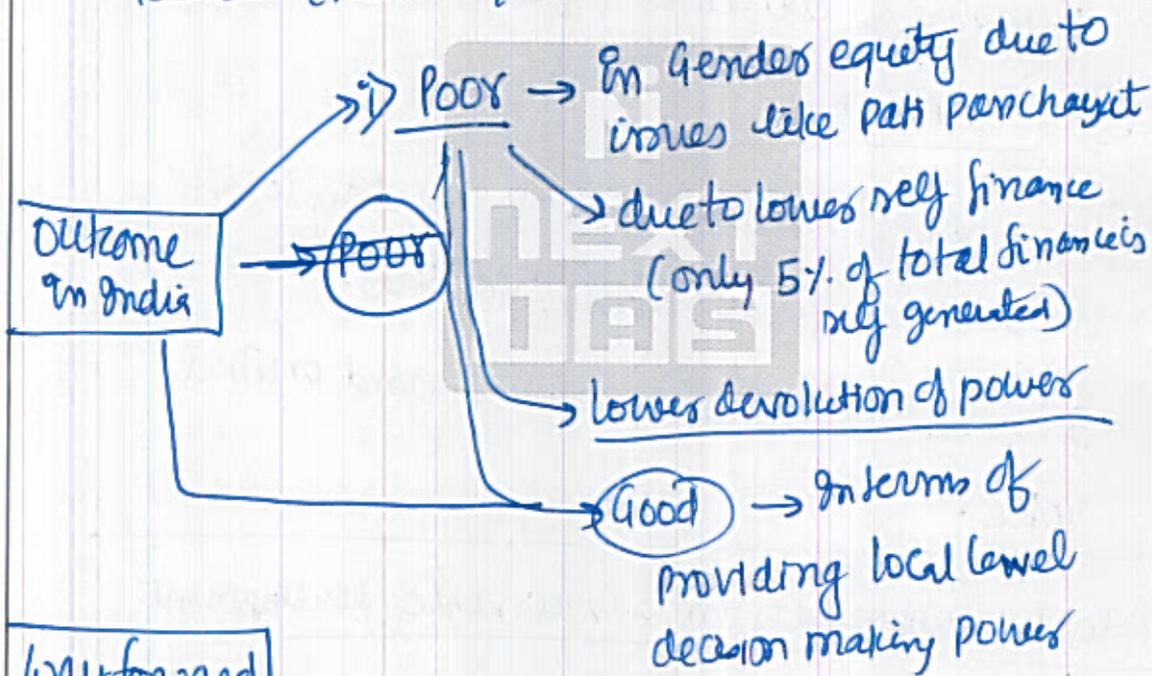v) To work as agent of change and political voice.

Role of Panchayats in Sustainable development

i) To decide on commercial activity which may harm environment
   eg Niyamgiri hills → Gram Sabha decided against setting up factory

ii) To ensure better practices tuned to local processes like Rainwater harvesting

iii) To include all gender in decision making to larger benefit

Eg> [Ester Dufflo] – report – women sarpanch invested much higher in Rain water harvesting

iv) To continue sustainable practices of the area.

Eg> Traditional agricultural practices – kasargod Kerala (Panchayat)

Outcome in India → Poor → Poor

i) Poor → In Gender equity due to issues like Pati panchayet
→ due to lower self finance (only 5% of total finance is self generated)
→ lower devolution of power

Good → In terms of providing local level decision making power

Way forward

i) Mani Shankar Aiyer committee → more devolution of functions, funds, functionary.

ii) Punchhi committee → Subsidiary principle & Activity mapping

iii) Sumit Box committee → Planning based development at local level.

"Panchayats have the capacity to turn Indian village into Ram Rajya (Gandhiji) If provided if with – a model of sustainable development"

Q18. भारत में बाल अधिकारों और कल्याण पर पोक्सो (POCSO) अधिनियम के क्या निहितार्थ हैं? बाल संरक्षण के लिए भारत के विधिक ढांचे को परिवर्तित करने में POCSO अधिनियम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

What are the implications of the POCSO Act on the rights and welfare of children in India? Analyze the role of the POCSO Act in transforming India's legal framework for child protection. (250 words, 15 marks)

POCSO Act was legislated in India to emancipate the issue of children in case of Sexual harassment in line with idea UN committee on children. Rights.

* Implication of POSCO on rights and welfare

i) Effectively heard by the agencies → leading to Justice → ensuring both rights & welfare

ii) Ensuring adequate compensation for the affected child → ensuring welfare

iii) Provision of Psychologists support → lead to welfare in Mental health

iv) leading to social awareness → towards reporting child Sexual harrasment
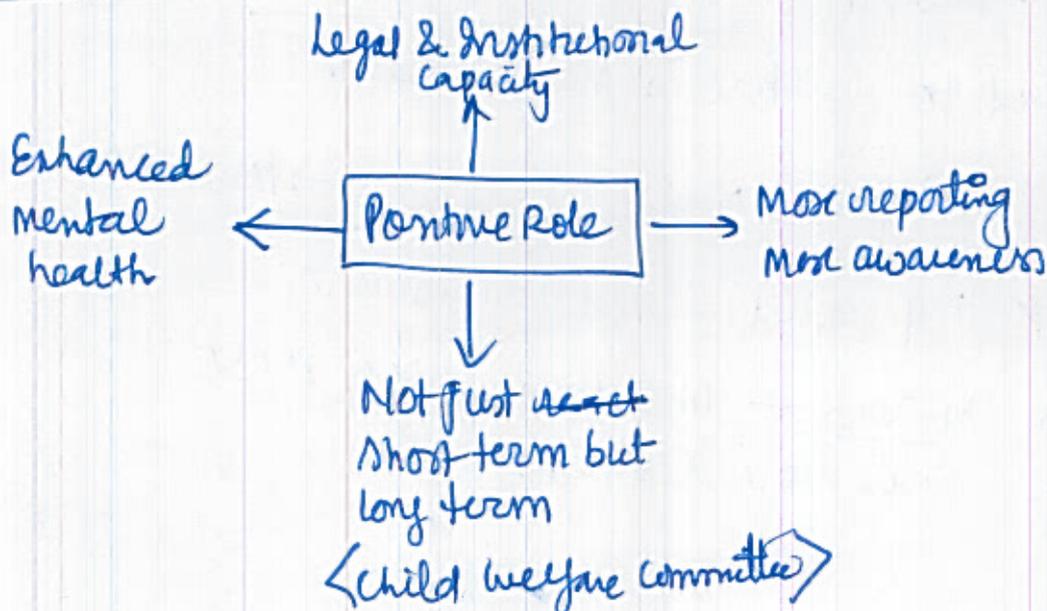
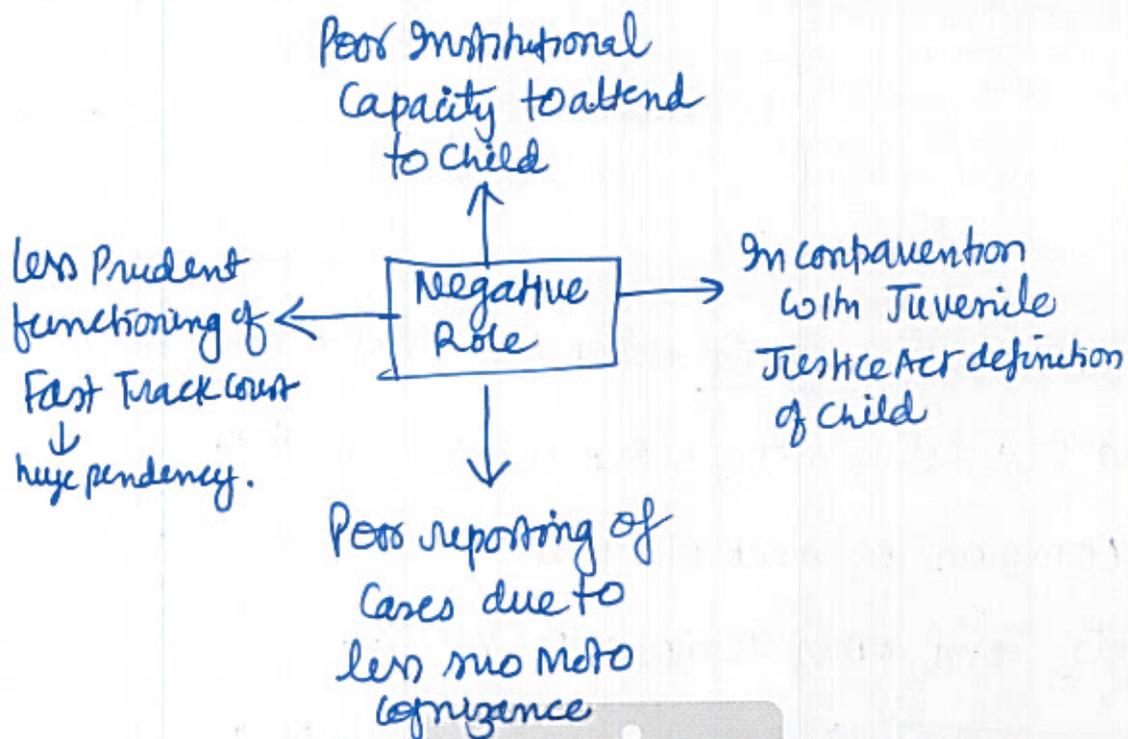v) In 2023 — more than 40000 POCSO Cases were reported.

However →

V) Children welfare committee under POCSCO helps in continued education and mental health.

VI) Ease of reporting → e-pocso → leading to better ensuring of Rights

VII) Enhanced severity of punishment for different types of harrasment → like penetsatue sexual harrasmant → has lead to decreased [deterrence] in high Child sexual harrasment.

Role of POCSCO in transforming legal framework for Child in India

Legal & Institutional
Capacity
↑

Enhanced
Mental ← | Positive Role | → More reporting
health   More awareness
              ↓
         Not just asset
         short term but
         long term
         ⟨ child welfare committee ⟩

Poor Institutional Capacity to attend to child

Negative Role

Less Prudent functioning of Fast Track court
↓
huge pendency.

In contravention with Juvenile Justice Act definition of child

Poor reporting of Cases due to less suo moto cognizance

Overall, POCSO has herald a new regime in India's legal transformation of child protection but to make it effective following needs to be done

① Enhancing capacity → child specialists
→ Staff numbers

② Realigning POCSO with Juvenile Justice Act

③ Privacy needs to be ensured in case of Prosecutor putting questions

④ More prudent Technology use e-Child app

"A child incapacited is a child lost". Thus, the need is to make POCSO prudent.

Q19. अमेरिका और भारत के मध्य राजनयिक संबंधों के सन्दर्भ में मानवाधिकार संबंधी मुद्दों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें। इन चिंताओं ने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है तथा इन मुद्दों से उत्पन्न तनाव को कम करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Examine the influence of human rights issues and democratic values on the diplomatic relationship between the U.S. and India. How have these concerns affected bilateral engagements and what can be done to mitigate tensions arising from these issues?

(250 words, 15 marks)

India being the largest democracy and USA between the oldest democracy has a common connect of <u>Rule of law</u>, human <u>rights</u> and other democratic values.

* | Influence of democratic values → India-US |

① Common democratic values has led to <u>enhanced</u> diplomatic relationship between two
   Eg. S. Jaishankar → India-US relation is one of the unique and closest.

② Democratic values → enhanced people to people connection
   Eg. India has one of the highest <u>diaspora</u> (4.5 million) in the USA

③ led to common groupings with other nations
   Eg. QUAD

④ Enhanced the trade relationship Eg. <u>India-US trade</u> is 2nd highest over $130bn

⑤ voicing common concerns for undemocratic happenings in the world Eg. China - Xinjiang <u>attack on muslim</u>

* | Influence of Human Right issues |

<u>Positive influence</u>

① voicing concerns for human right violations in the world. Eg. Both <u>PM Modi</u> & <u>President Biden</u> → equivocated on "<u>This is not the era of war</u>" statement of PM Modi on Russia-Ukraine crisis

② Better collaboration at global institutions like <u>UNHRC</u>

<u>Negative influence</u>

① <u>Divergence in diplomatic relationship</u> → USA committee on religious minority pointed subordination of muslims in India various times

② Delayed execution projects like | INDUS-X | due to human rights concerns flagged in case of Nizzar and Pannu issue related to Khalistan.

* | Affects of the concerns in bilateral engagements |

① <u>Decline/Divergence</u> → due to stoppage of policies

② <u>Statements and speeches</u> by leaders across leading to declining connect

③ <u>Long soft power</u> → people to people connect Eg. <u>Pannu case</u> → created animosity between Sikhs in US/Canada and India

④ Question of democratic values like Press freedom Index (Rank 158/180) has led to divergence in connect at International Parliamentary Union (IPU)

⑤ Questioning perilous conditions of muslims in India has led to question of Sovereignty and US meddling in Indian affairs

* **Mitigation of the issues**

① Continuing with already functional relationship in other areas like defence, technology etc → it will have percolating effect

② clear messaging and debates → over India and US between different culture ⟨India → Salad Bowl , USA → melting pot⟩

③ making a committee which can look into real issues if any → and give suggestion to solve

④ coordinating better in other groupings like QUAD

⑤ Voicing and Raising concerns of internal meddling of Indian affairs

⑥ Tit for Tat if needed → that may help as a last resort.

India and US relationship being high at this inflection point of world order needs to cooperate in every aspect for global common good shedding sooner the issues like Human Rights and Democratic decline

Q20. वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली भू-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। भारत अपने क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व को मजबूत करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है?(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Examine the geopolitical challenges India faces in South Asia despite its global rise. How can India navigate these challenges to strengthen its regional leadership?

(250 words, 15 marks)

South Asia is considered to be

the most disintegrated part of the world owing

to its poorer inter country connect. Even

though they have risen the diplomatic later

individually. primarily in the case of India.

* | Geopolitical challenges for India in South Asia |

i) Issues in external inference in neighbouring countries

So &> China → Srilanka Hambantota port and
research vessel docking at
colombo port.

ii) Poorer profile despite being significantly
higher profile in South Asia ⟨No Regional leadership⟩

iii) Poorer depth of relations without opposition in
various countries → leading to relations vaccum
when they come to power
&> Bangladesh - Khaleda Zia , Nepal → PM Oli

IV) Being considered as big bully by the neighbours
↳ leading to it, not becoming leader of South Asia.

V) Poor trade and dependence of India among
South Asian countries → leading to other
players crowding in → Challenges India's
hegemony in South Asia [Eg] Bangladesh → >70%.
                                        defence equipment from
                                        China

* | Steps to navigate the challenge |

① Diplomatic challenge
   ↳ Reforming Neighbourhood first policy to
   accomodate the demands of neighbours
   [Eg] Bhutan → wants to change items of its policy.

② Following Panchsheel and Gujaral Doctrine in
letter and spirit → to shed the idea of
Big Bully Brother
   [Eg] Nepal-blockade events should never happen again

③ Enhancing the repuetation by completing
the projects on time (like China in many cases)
   [Eg] Myanmmar - Kaladaan Multi modal project

④ Diplomatic outreach and balance of relationship
with all the parties of neighbourhood
   [Eg] [Maldives] → Party of President Muizzu

⑤ Strengthening <u>Regional Institutions</u>

    ⇨ BIMSTEC — could be a game changer

⑥ Building ~~global~~ ^{regional} <u>cooperation organizations</u>
for impending challenge.

    ⇨ South Asian Forum for AI etc

⑦ Putting financial and diplomatic energy
into existing schemes

    ⇨ SAGDR (Security and Growth for all in the region)

⑧ Collaboration with like minded countries to
avert Chinese aggression which is putting a
dent on regional leadership

    ⇨ <u>QUAD</u> — In letter and spirit

⑨ Solving <u>regional challenges</u> swiftly ⇨ — Teesta
                                        — Kachatheevu

⑩ <u>Economic cooperation</u> → Trade, Tech transfer etc

    "<u>NO country has ever become a
world leader if it has not become a regional
power</u>." India's ambition of Vishwaguru must
pass through <u>South Asian guru</u> and it
could require India to follow <u>deft</u> and
nimble footed diplomacy crafted in light of
<u>Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam</u> and <u>Panchsheel</u>.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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<u>महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश</u>

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

क्या न करें-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी 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।