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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2368)

Name of Candidate	Mansi Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	709839
Center	Online	Date	04.09.2024

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर और टेस्ट कोड दिखाने के साथ)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में दिये हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रश्न के अंक/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question Cum Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. इसमें के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपकी प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-उत्तर-पत्र (क्यूआर) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अधिक निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली पंजा या उसका भाग जो स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recommended Strongly Recommended</p>
1	10		
2	10		
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

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①

Article 21 of Indian Constitution provides for Right to life and personal liberty which has expanded due to correct interpretation.

Expansion of Article 21

A) Scope of article has expanded -

A.K. Gopalan case → Maneka Gandhi case

only as per procedure
established by law

Now, Due
process of law

thus even curb legislative arbitration

B) Environmental Expansion: In M.K

Ranjit case, 2024, Supreme Court

provided for right against effects
of climate change.

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- c) Right to Education under Article 21 A of Indian Constitution from Article 46 (DPSP)
- d) Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy Judgement) to follow rule of proportionality in curtailing privacy
- e) Right to choose partner under Right to life as per Hadiya case.
- f) Olga Tellis case provided for right to livelihood for all.

Thus, CJI Chandrachud called Indian Constitution as a transformative document with scope of expansionism as need of society.

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② Section 8A of RPA, 1951 provides for disqualification due to corrupt practices. This is bedrock to promote free and fair election.

Features of Section-8A of RPA, 1951

Section 8(A)(1) → provides for disqualification if person is held under -

- ① under following IPC section/BNS
 - ↳ rape charges (376 of IPC)
 - ↳ promoting enmity or hatred among society (196 of BNS)
 - ↳ violence against women.
- ② held under UAAA (Unlawful activities prevention Act).
- ③ SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocity) Act

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Role in preserving integrity

- ① Ensure removal of dishonest and corrupt persons from election cycle.
- ② Acts as deterrence against election offences.
- ③ Creates public trust on ECI
eg. disqualification of Indira Gandhi (Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narain case)

ISSUES

→ allegation of partisanship
in taking action against
ruling party.

→ delay in action taken

However, Supreme Court in Lily Thomas Case, Public Interest Litigation foundation case, ADR case, provided tooth to RPA, 1951 for free and fair elections.

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3 Ninth Schedule of Indian Constitution provides for 31B and state any act, regulation, law under 31B can't be declared void in ground of ultra-vire of fundamental rights.

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E
- ① to provide protection to land-acquisition for development
 - ② reduce burden of court in hearing fundamental cases related to land-acquisition
 - ③ land-reforms by redistributing land.
 - ④ power to parliament for the implementation of DPSP.
 - ⑤ Infrastructural development of India.

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Earlier, provision was made that any provision under 31B can not be reviewed by Supreme Court.

To check the tyranny of legislative body, Supreme Court in I. R. Coelho Case quashed this provision and provided for Judicial Review.

However, date of Keshvanand Bharti Case, 1973 was fixed as pillar and no legislation incorporated under 31B before March, 1973 can be reviewed.

Thus, SC can review legislation placed in 9th schedule after March 1973 timeline.

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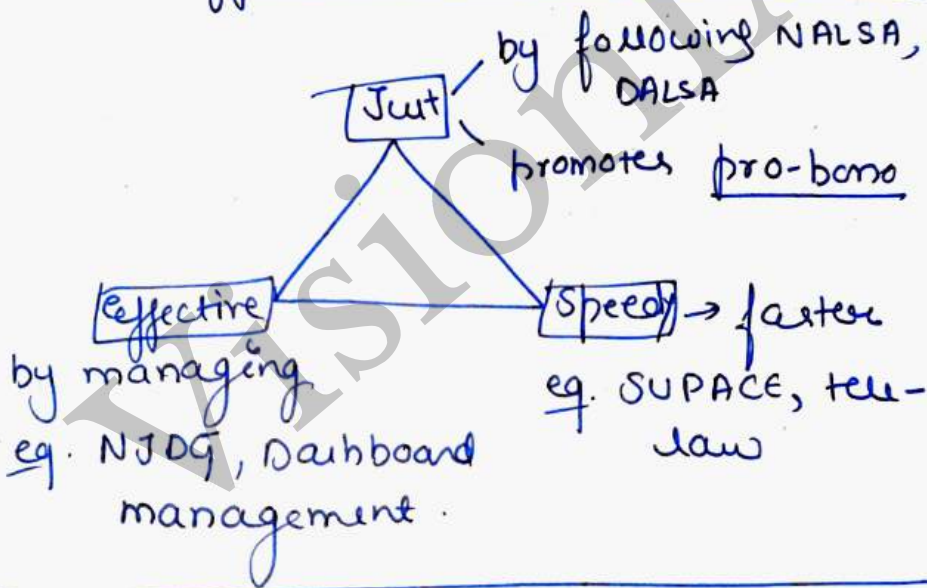
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4

Justice Ramanna called for online
Dispute Resolution for faster delivery
of justice along with pre-litigation
measures.

Role of ODR in Just, Speed and
effective resolution dispute



However, there are several
challenges to it -

- ① Infrastructural: [75%] of court
rooms have no facility of
video-conferencing.

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② Privacy hurdle: as data would be live and accessible to all.

③ Hijacking issue: for disruption of justice-delivery.

④ Digital apartheid: as equally not accessible for all.

→ Male: 57% female: 37%

⑤ Economic Challenge: in providing digital connectivity, infrastructure.

⑥ Technical hurdle: legal luminaries may not be technologically sound.

way ahead

① CJI recommended for National Judicial Infrastructure Authority for infrastructure development.

② Improve digital literacy by training.

By this, goal of free and legal services aid (Article 39-A) can be achieved.

5) Supreme Court in Swapnil Tripathy case said, Sunlight is the best disinfectant and RTI is the sunlight in field of governance.

ISSUES FACED BY CIC

A) Recent amendment to RTI Act 2019 reduced its power

①) Salary and term of service to be decided by Central government

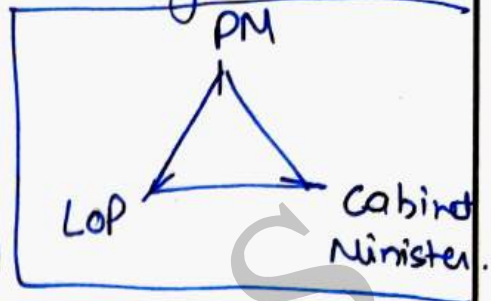
②) Earlier, it was equal to Chief Election Commission.

③) This hampered independency of Chief ~~State~~ Information Commission.

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B) Appointment: by executives
thus political interference.

C) Vacancy: Since
2014, CEC worked



without Chief for > 100 days.

↳ from last 4 years, it was
never completely filled and
thus more work load.

Way Ahead

① Appointment needs to be
transparent and non-partisan

② amend RTI Act to provide
tenure security to CEC

By this, goals of Accountability
and transparency can be
ensured (ARC-II)

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6

ICT has provided focus for e-governance that roots for minimum government and maximum governance.

Role of ICT in transforming governance at grassroots

A) Participative Governance by including citizens in decision-making and implementation \rightarrow online Citizen Charter.

B) democratised grievance redressal
eg. CPGRAMS.

C) Citizen-friendly governance.
eg. e-choupal, tele-medicine.

d) better service delivery by
Sevotam model \rightarrow PRAGATI

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Technical Issue

- ① Internet availability
- ② privacy and hacking

ECONOMICAL

- ④ costly infrastr-
-ucture
- ⑤ Bharat Net
not everywhere

Obstacles

Literary

- ③ Digital awareness
is not there

Digital Exclusion

Male: 57%
female: 37%

Way Ahead

- ① Provide digital connectivity through Bharat Net, e-Kranti
- ② DISHA programme for digital literacy. Also cyber hygiene practices need to be strengthened
- ③ Reduce digital apartheid by inclusive growth.
- ④ follow Puttaswamy Judgement for privacy.

This will ensure participative governance and Sarvodaya goal.

1

"Civil Services decides the growth and development paradigm of nation" - book "Why Nation fail"

ISSUE OF POLITICISATION OF CIVIL SERVICES

A) Due to politician-civil servant nexus as civil servants are at mercy of politicians due to transfer policy (Hota Committee)

B) Breeds "Culture of impunity" as no checks and balances are ensured.

C) Leads to "Suited-booted" plutocracy due to "MAI BAAP CULTURE" as civil servants are not then answerable for omission and commission.

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- d) leads to "corruption" due to unholy nexus between two.
- e) reduces public trust in services and promotes "criminalisation".

Measures to counter it

- A) Hota Committee recommended for Civil Service Board for transfer and promotion → breaks nexus between two.
- B) Mission Karmayogi needs to be strengthened for capacity building.
- C) Robust grievance redressal mechanism → CPGRAMS.
- d) ensure participative governance as check on civil servants → BDO score card of Markhand.
- This would prevent rusting of steel framework.

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8

As per census 2011, 8.8% of Indian population is in old category. The sex-ratio of 1033 among old-population highlights need of women-specific policies.

- Vulnerabilities of old age women
- ① Inflation eating savings.
 - ② Lack of social security
 - ③ Rise of nuclear families, increase in vulnerability
 - ④ mental health, Loneliness, frustration.
 - ⑤ Lack of health insurance, economic avenue.

Measures to solve issue of elderly women

A) Silver dividend: by bringing women into labour force.

eg → Grandpals by Tata Trust.

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B) Old-age centre: to cater needs of old-women to fight depression, loneliness etc.

C) Promote insurance schemes like Atal Pension Yojana to act as cushion for them.

D) Health facilities need to be robust to reduce their out of pocket expenditure.

E) Training and Entrepreneurship for economic empowerment

↳ Saadi Ki Rasoi: Youtube channel.

F) Infrastructure: needs to align with need of old women.

↳ lifts at public place.

Madrid Plan of Action for

Ageing calls for robust focus on elderly women in India.

9

As per MEA, 31 million Indian diaspora is scattered over world and African countries for large part of it.

Role of Indian Diaspora in India-Africa relationship

- political engagement
- ① Act as ambassador of Indian foreign policies
↳ role in Asia-Africa growth corridor
 - ② Geostrategic: in creating India's soft power in Africa
↳ IIT Zanzibar in Tanzania.
 - ③ Role in Track-2 diplomacy by acting as pressure group through lobbying.

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Economic engagement!

① Remittance: to India (now largest remittance receiver)

② attracts FDI to Africa and improves economic cooperation

③ more in signing of FTA with African Union.

Rise of China ③
impacting visa norms for India

Authoritarianism ④
impacts diaspora security.



① Intractability in Africa eg operation Kaveri in Sudan

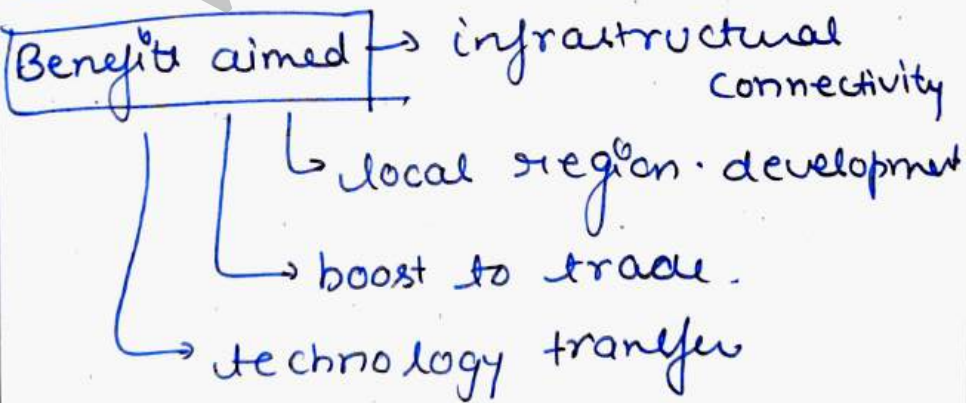
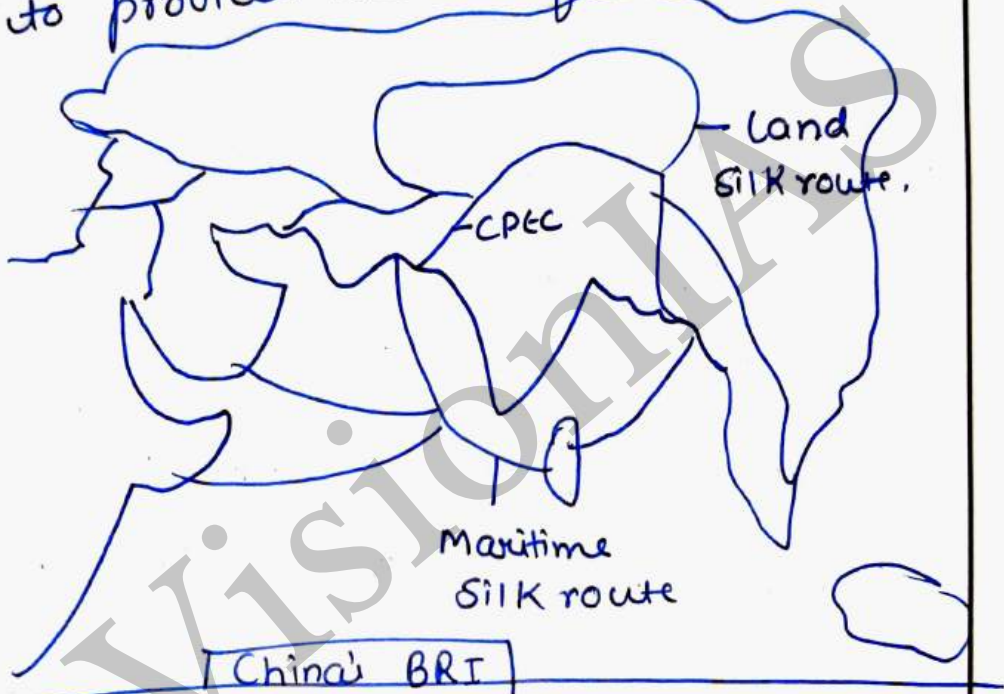
② More diaspora in developed countries: USA, UK

Though, with 5S [Sahyog, Samvaad, Samruddhi, Shanti and Sanukruti], Indian diaspora can play more strategic role in Africa-India relationship.

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10

China's Belt and Road Initiative was a revolutionary infrastructure development programme with aim to provide hassle-free connectivity



Illusion of Benefits

① Debt trap diplomacy: for China's expansionism → Hambantota port

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- ② Transparent funding: impacts developing countries' economic health \rightarrow port piracy of Greece.
- ③ Militarical Expansionism: \rightarrow Gwadar port of Pakistan.
- ④ Lack of Technology exchange as Chinese engineers are send for development.
- ⑤ High Cost of state of loan in later stage = acts as financial burden.

Global Reactions

- ① Italy recently ~~came out of BRI~~
- ② G7: Partnership for investment and Infrastructure
- ③ India: IMEC, INSTC, Chhaban port.
- ④ Blue dot Network

Thus, through global cooperation, self-centred project like BRI can be curbed.

11

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for Panchayati Raj in India ensuring Article 40 (DPSP) to follow "Principle of Subsidiarity".

Lacunae in financial devolution and constraints

A) Scheme bound - 90% of the funds are linked to schemes
↳ not available for other plans.

B) Institutional hurdle due to lack of political will.

eg) As of March 2023, only nine SFCs are functional.

C) Tax Collection - minimal by PRIs.

Urban: 44%
Rural: 5% } Key-tax collection

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D) Delay in fund-devolution by State and Centre impacts financial health of PRIs.

E) Salaries of functionaries form major chunk of expenditure, less amount for capital expenditure.

F) Legal Mandate to have positive deficit, thus borrowing is minimal for PRIs

Measures to augment revenue resources

A) Expand tax-base: to improve financial health of PRIs.

B) New Channels like Municipal Bond (Ahmedabad and Indore) can be utilised by PRIs.

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c) Remove shyness in tax-collection as it will provide independence in planning and implementation.

d) Remove institutional backsliding by reconstructing SFCs in all states.

e) Pro-activeness steps like Fund Your City by Smita Samrabal, IAS can be explored.

f) digitisation of chain for timely disbursement of fund. (ARC-II)

g) Devolution of fund as proposed by Sumit Bose Committee.

PRIs are "festivals of democracy" whose financial health is needed to ensure "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance".

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12

Article 324 of Indian Constitution provides for Election Commission of India with mandate of free and fair election.

Role of ECI in free and fair election

- A) Preparation of elector roll without discrimination (Article 325)
- B) Registration of political parties along with recognition as national or state party on basis of their performance.
- C) Model Code of Conduct to check corrupt practices.
- D) ensures fair measures of nominations, campaigning and booth-system by participants.

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e) Check corrupt practices and disqualifies participants [section 8 of RPA, 1951]

f) inclusion of technologies like VVPAT for better transparency.

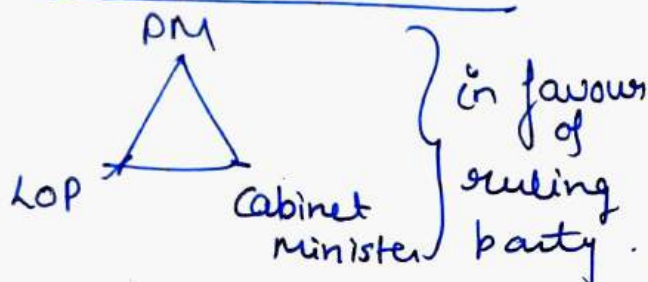
Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023

- provides for search and selection Committee for CEC and EC

① Search Committee: Comprise of Secretary, thus chances of biases in search.

Impact on independence

② Selection Committee



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→ Salary and tenure: by central government, thus impacts independence.

→ Eligibility Criteria: needs to be of rank of Secretary, thus reduced chances for selection from narrow subset.

Way Ahead

① In Anoop Barnwal Case, SC added CJI as member of selection committee to ensure independence.

② Salary needs to be outside of influence of Centre to reduce chances of interference.

③ Eligibility criteria needs to be broadened.

This will ensure, free and fair election by ECI as per constitutional mandate.

(B) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 is a landmark legal mandate to reduce violence and discrimination against SC and STs.

Role in preventing atrocities and providing protection

A) Legal Mandate: to ~~file~~ FIR on complaint of SC and ST mandatorily.

B) Strict Provisions: non-bailable and non-cognizance act to provide teeth to act.

C) created awareness among SCs and STs for their rights.

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d) reduced atrocity against SCs
and STs (decrease by $\boxed{15\%}$ in
last two decades)

Yet, long way to cover

A) Social discrimination is
still prevalent

eg SC groom in Shyagoti, Karnataka
was not allowed in temple.

B) Case of atrocities: As per NCRB,
2023, $\boxed{13\%}$ increased against SC
and $\boxed{14\%}$ increased against STs.

C) Caste-inflected violence: due to
mindset of caste-ridden history
eg. Sharampuri violence due to
inter-caste elopement.

- d) Intersectionality of Caste and gender: worst sufferers of violence
→ recently, two dalit sisters were raped and hanged in Lakhimpur Kheri, UP.
- e) false claims: against others due to personal vendetta.

Road ahead

- ① Social inclusion by education, awareness and use of social media.
 - ② provide more tooth to act to curb caste-inflicted violence.
 - ③ Robust Criminal Justice System to reduce pendency and thus deterrence.
- This will help in achieving inclusive society (Article 39 and 46)

14

National Commission for Women
is a statutory body with mandate
of development and protection
of women.

Functions of NCW

- ① Vocal about issues hampering
growth of women.
eg. against menstrual taboo.
- ② Voice against violences inflicted
on women \rightarrow Mathias rape case
- ③ Advisory role to make policies
gender sensitive and cater
needs of women.
- ④ Safeguards women safety and
look into cases of harassment

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Violence

- ⑤ Act as deterrence against social discrimination against women.
- ⑥ create awareness in society in regard of women rights.
- ⑦ plug loopholes in acts formed for welfare of women by advice

Benefit of powers of Civil Court

- ① Act as deterrent among people as it provides power to summon in front of commission.
- ② Enhance role from advisory to pro-activeness.
- ③ In passing orders like compensation to victim, solutions etc.

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④ Improves position of NCU as it has court power.

Yet, few issues are there

① No investigative mechanism thus dependent on media and news for cases.

② Patriarchal mindset like blaming victims for violence (Haryana case)

③ Less use of suo-moto cognisance by Commission.

Way ahead

① pro-activeness in providing aggrieved party.

② More vocalness is needed towards woman rights.

This will ensure achieving SDG-5 (equality for all).

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15

POCSO Act, 2012 is landmark mandate to provide deterrence against sexual offences inflicted upon children (0-18 years).

Effectiveness of POCSO Act

- ① Pro-activeness in providing punishment to the child abuser. \Rightarrow J&K Bathwa rape case.
- ② Gender-neutrality included all children thus enhanced scope of Act.
- ③ Increased punishment: \Rightarrow life imprisonment or death penalty for penetrative assault of child.

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④ inclusion of pornography has increased deterrence against child-abuse in online porns and content.

⑤ provision of Fast-track special courts for faster delivery of justice.

Yet, long way to cover due to following lacunae -

① Doesn't include consensual adolescent sex [25% cases are of consensual relation, 16-18yr]

② provision of statement: as women police officers are authorised to take statements, but only 11% of police workforce is of women.

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③ Not effective in controlling child pornography \rightarrow As per USA institute against child abuse, 25000 photos or videos are uploaded daily from India

Way ahead

- ① Make provisions for consensual relationship for adolescents.
- ② need proactivity in curbing child pornography by improving cyber-infrastructure.
- ③ provide faster dissemination of justice under POCSO Act by adding more fast track courts.

Children are future of country
thus their safety in sine-qua-
non for developed India@2047.

16

Smart Cities Mission is a project to provide world class digital infrastructure in city for hassle-free life.

Success of Smart Cities Mission

- ① This was introduced in 100 cities and approximately 55 cities are about to reach goal.
- ② success in inculcating electric vehicle and charging station along with development of road infrastructure.
- ③ e-governance in smart cities have improved \rightarrow Tele-medicines.

④ Construction of multi-storey buildings, park-development and greenery has improved living standards.

⑤ attracting FDI for further development

⑥ Integration with National Infrastructure pipeline and PM Gati Shakti has further accelerated work.

Yet, few issues are there -

① Slow pace of development as many cities have not completed even 30% of work.

② Regulatory Cholesterol impacting smooth functioning of project.

③ Privacy issue due to digitisation of data, records.

- ④ Lack of awareness in grasping e-governance efficiently.
- ⑤ Slum-development still needs solution in cities like Mumbai.

Road Ahead

- ① Inter-operability of facilities
eg. National e-governance plan.
- ② Remove infrastructural bottleneck
by boosting PPP for cities development.
- ③ ensure facilities to cater large urban population [Census 2011: 31%]
- ④ use municipal bonds for bottom-top approach of development.

This will help in achieving SDG-8 (growth) and 10 (reducing inequality)

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कुछ इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अनिश्चित कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17

As per Multidimensional Poverty Index, poverty has reduced from 24% to 11% in India in last decade. yet rank of 111 in global hunger index highlights poor access to healthy food.

Reasons for poor access to healthy food

① Inequality: As per Oxfam Report, bottom 50% of India has access to only 2% of income, thus reduces purchasing power.

② Food-wastage: due to poor infrastructure and storage.

NITI Aayog: 25-30% food wastage

③ less focus on nutritious diet



or focus in calorie budget as less focus on millet, pulses etc

Case Study
Gumla in Jharkhand
reduced poverty and malnutrition by Ragi Cultivation

④ Inclusion and Exclusion error in government steps like NFSA, PDS [Chhatisgarh: 30% bogus ration card]

⑤ Corruption and leakage: reduces access to healthy food.

⑥ Rise of obesity due to high intake of junk food by youths.

Measures to overcome

① promotion of infrastructural development to reduce wastage.

② Computerisation of PDS to reduce leakage (Shanta Kumar Committee)

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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- ③ food-coupon system of Odisha or universal PDS of TN : can be explored
- ④ Swaminathan Committee: sell extra food from FCI or CWC in open market.
- ⑤ promote food fortification to improve nutrient content.
- ⑥ promote millet production and consumption (MHRISHI)
- ⑦ food tax on unhealthy items can be levied [eg- Kerala]
- ⑧ digitisation of PDS (smart FPS) for improving accessibility.

Thus, food needs to be affordable and accessible to ensure SDG-2 (Zero hunger) and SDG-3 (Health & well-being)



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66

As per recent NFHS data, out of pocket expenditure for health remains at 47% in India, thus necessitates role of health insurance.

Role of publicly funded health insurance

① Remove inequality and make insurance available for all.

eg. PM Jan Aarogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat

② provides cushion to poor and newly out-of-poor category against health cost.

③ fulfills arena of democratic governance as Right to health

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space) कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

is a fundamental right.

4) Improves insurance penalty and insurance density in India.

5) reduces out-of-pocket expenditure which can be utilised for education, skill development and nutritious food.

Yet, there are few issues:

a) Health expenditure stands at merely at 1.9% of GDP which needs to be increased.

b) beneficiary identification for health insurance is tedious and may lead to exclusion errors.

c) doctors reluctance and delaying in treatment of Ayushman



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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Bharat patients

- d) lack of inclusion of private hospitals in existing health insurance facilities.
- e) generation of one-product of all may impact the health.

Way-ahead

- ① Corporate aiding via CSR can be utilised for health insurance.
- ② increase GDP spending from 1.9% to 3% for robust insurance.
- ③ explore PPP for health insurance facility.

By this, goal of SDG-3 and Article 42, 47 can be utilised by India and \$ 7 trillion by 2030.

19

Following Gyral Doctrine, India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy has prioritised diplomatic engagement with her neighbours.

Successful in enhancing relations with neighbouring countries

A) Transit diplomacy achieved successfully due to it.
eg. BBIN Corridor, Kaladan Multi-modal project.

B) Engage Energy diplomacy by dialogue and diplomacy.

eg. Aruna III in Nepal, Rooper Nuclear plant in Bangladesh.

C) Role as Net Security Provider
eg. operation Cactus in Maldives against coup.

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

- D) For maintaining peace and security in Afghanistan \Rightarrow recent peace initiative talk.
- E) Shredding allegation of big-brother attitude \Rightarrow Economic relief to S. Lanka at crisis -
- F) Role in strengthening port diplomay
eg. Shaheed Behnhti of Chhabari, Sitwe port of Myanmar
Yet, bone of contention with neighbours due to -
- ① Cartographic expansionism by Nepal by claiming Lipulekh, Limphadwya and Kalapani.
- ② Internal Struggle of neighbours
eg. Instability in Bangladesh & Myanmar

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ③ Rise of China and its grey zone warfare and Salami slicing: Now India have to settle in pairs
 - China + Nepal
 - China + Pakistan
- ④ Trade is minimal: As per World Bank, only 5% intra-SAARC trade (for ASEAN - 25%)
- ⑤ State-sponsored terrorism by Pakistan impacts stability of region.

Way forward by Parliamentary Standing Committee, 2023

- ① MHA should work with MEA to curb illegal migration.
- ② Improve border infrastructure.
- ③ Timely completion of project in neighbour eg. ARUN project in Nepal.

By this, India's dream of VISHWA GURU can be realised.

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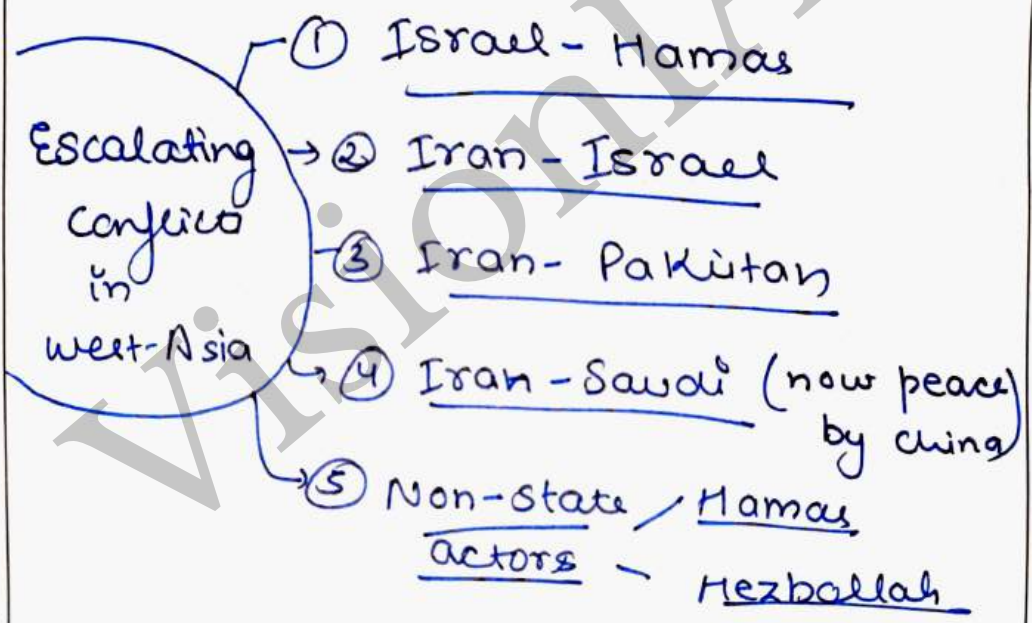
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20

Recently, West-Asia is undergoing poly-centric crisis due to many powers are contesting for hegemony along with many external forces shaping the conflicts.



Impact on regional stability

- ① Atmosphere of mistrust: due to polycentric crisis in area.
- ② Every player has atleast two strategic gone on other (Rajiv sikri)

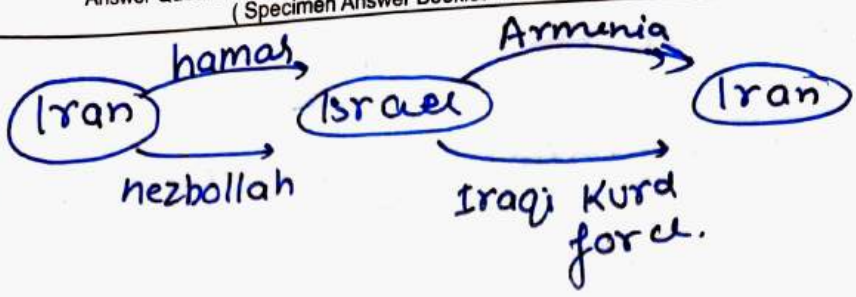


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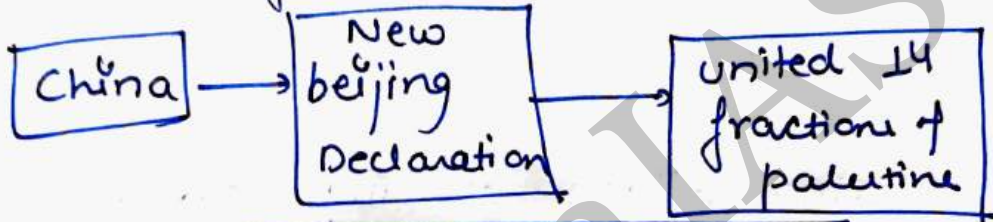
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③ Complex ground situation due to external force i.e. USA → Israel.



Impact on Global Security

- ① Arise of new Cold war: USA v/s china due to conflicting interest
- ② Impacting supply chain: as >40% of oil and gas comes from this region.
- ③ Trade disruption: hezbollah attacking naval ships in support of Palestine.
- ④ Humanitarian disruption: crisis of Refugees.



Repercussions for India

- ① Geostrategic balancing: As she has good relations with Israel, Iran and Saudi.
- ② Impact on Sea lane of Communication due to non-state actors.
- ③ Rising influence of China: New Beijing declaration + Iran-Saudi deal
- ④ Impact on I2U2 due to conflicts.
- ⑤ delay in IMEC (India-Middle East - Europe Corridor) due to disruption.
- ⑥ Energy Security: as India imports 180% of oil and gas.

Thus, as per Shiv-Shankar Menon, India needs to mini-maximize her risk i.e. minimize conflicts and maximize dialogue and diplomacy.