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Q-1

Media is considered the
4th pillar of a vibrant robust democracy

Role played by Media

① Voice to the public issues

- ↳ helps general public issue reach govt. [public policy issue]
 Eg:- Rising Inflation is vegetable

② Check on excesses of govt

- ↳ Seek accountability from Govt.

Ex:- 2G scam, Adarsh Scam

③ Covering: On-ground reporting

role of
 police & law enforcement agencies

- ↳ helps in improvement
- ↳ public opinion formation

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- ④ proper / Unbiased analysis of Govt. policies
↳ Criticism included.
↳ Helps Courts too - Suomoto
Cognisance

Issues affecting press freedom

① Paid Media

- ↳ erodes trust in media as
↳ 4th pillar of democracy
↳ erodes accountability seeping from
Govt.

②

Corporate influence

- ↳ Big Business houses owning
media
↳ perception & propoganda
according to that.

③ FCRA

- ↳ Stringent regulation
↳ prohibiting and foreign funding

④ Biased Anchors

- ↳ Communalism, favoritism
↳ level and quality of debates
going down

Ensuring a free press is sine-quanon
for a democracy - social, political
and economic justice



Q-2

India's electoral process is based
on a free-fair election with a
level playing field.

Inclusionary

↳ ① Election Commission of India

↳ free and fair elections
↳ MCC in place to prohibit any
new schemes etc.

② Nomination paper → have to be filled
and complete otherwise rejected
[Resurgence India case]

③ Allows for Reserved seats
for SC/STs

④ Option for reservation of OBC
condition - Triple Test (Supreme Court)

⑤ women reservation
in local bodies

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Exclusionary tendencies

- ① Inadequacy of Section 77 of RPA, 1951
 - ↳ only limits candidate expenditure
 - ↳ not party's or friends/family etc.
- ② Women Reservation Bill still pending
- ③ Some experts point Biased nature of ECI while deciding on corrupt or electoral offences
- ④ Role of Muscle-Men-Money power
 - ↳ includes → lower, middle class
 - ↳ young people

Role of women → ① Equal right to vote.

- ② Reservation at panchayat level.
 - ↳ have helped in improvement of SHGs, maternal & child health etc.

- ③ Way Ahead → ① Sec 77 amendment to actual level playing field
- ② Women Reservation bill to be passed.

- ③ ECI powers → inner party democracy
 - ↳ legalises MCC
 - ↳ deregisters erroneous parties

Free and fair electoral process for a political democracy is necessary

Q-3

Death Penalty is still legal and
in practice in India [One of the
few countries still having death
penalty]

[Controversy regarding Death penalty]

- ① Eye for an eye
↳ supporting retributive justice
- ② Unhumane according to some
↳ Humans have no right to
take life of others.
- ③ Justifies excessive punishment
↳ justifies
torture, custodial violence
for the greater good

[Deontological vs Utilitarianism]

- ④ Supreme Court → A person still is
human in jail.

Arguments in favour

- justified in grievous cases

- Act as detenent

- justice of the victim & its family

Way Ahead

① Supreme Court in Machhi Singh Case

should be granted based on heinous nature, Mens rea (criminal intent), physical and mental state, nature of victim etc.

② Supreme Court in Bachchan Singh Case
"hardest of rare cases"

③ Countries in west → give several life imprisonment as punishment instead of Death penalty
alternat

Criminal Justice system should be reformatory and not retributive.



(Q4)

Inter state river water disputes act
was passed to resolve such water
disputes based on Art 263 of the
Constitution.

Effectiveness Analysis

- ① Has been Able to resolve
issues such as Chambal water
between M.P., U.P., Rajasthan
- ② But has remained mostly
inadequate
 - (i) No time bound resolution
 - (ii) Ad hoc tribunals
 - (iii) Prohibits judiciary from
interfering
 - (iv) Lacks effective mechanisms to
enforce orders.

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③ Political causes

- ↳ vote-bank politics in states
- ↳ Inability to come together and cooperate. Ex:- Cavey water dispute

This all leading to delays in resolution of water disputes. eg:-

Ravi-Beas dispute since 1986.

Implications

- ↳ ① Increased spurnishes and gimmering tensions between states
- ② Negative impact on Agriculture & drinking water.
- ③ Mismanagement of dams
↳ leading to floods etc.
- ④ delays in projects under Rivers
Interlinking projects.
- ⑤ Industrial use: water inadequate

Way Ahead is Cooperation between states and scientific management of river water based on rising demand and climate change

Q-5

Rural Growth and development should be the initiative of all levels of Govt and should follow rule of Cooperation, convergence and Collaboration.

Cooperative model of development

- ① Reduced disagreements between Centre and states.
- ② Improve synergy and outcome of the project Eg:- ADP success
- ③ Efficiency and economy in public expenditure
Eg:- PM CATI SHAKTI
- ④ Improved monitoring and checks on each other by State and Centre.
Eg:- PDS scheme

⑤ Development of Growth centres in rural areas.

Eg:- Horticulture hubs, food processing industries etc.

⑥ Reduction in logistics cost
↳ Cooperation in improving farm gate Infra ~~at~~ storage, warehousing.

⑦ Empowering Panchayats
↳ devolution of powers
↳ more untied funding
↳ bottoms up regional planning.

Issues → ① Political will between ruling parties in Centre and State
↳ ② lack of devolution of powers to local govt, neither fiscal space
↳ ③ lack of specialisation, capacity and skills at local govt-level.

Therefore, Rural development must ensure bottoms up planning and development and participation of locals.

Q6

Good Governance according to World Bank refers to use of administrative, financial, authority power for the welfare of the people.

Close to people

- ↳ Accountable to the people
Ex:- Social Audit
- ↳ local govt. must be empowered
- ↳ more financial & functional devolution to local bodies.
- ↳ Increase role of Gram Sabha in planning

Responsive

- ↳ Grievance Redressal.
- ↳ Quick reaching out to public
- ↳ Enhancement in service according to feedback.

Inclusive

- ↳ participation of women
- ↳ participation of SC/STs.

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PM PVTG Development mission

↳ Pillars of

①

Inclusiveness

Local area development

Bottoms up approach

Enhancing income of the PVTGs.

② Cultural preservation

③ FRA rights and other traditional community rights implementation

④ Connectivity to markets

↳ roads

↳ logistics park

MFP based processing

⑤ Social welfare

↳ Increase education (Enrolment)

↳ Healthcare development. [Primary Healthcare etc.]

⑥ Sensitisation of officers - Responsiveness and cooperative

PM PVTG thus draws upon the values of Good Governance to provide development of the region

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Q-7

Collaboration between State and Civil society organisations is of prime importance in new era of networked Governance.



Fig: Networked Governance for development

Role of CSO — State Collaboration

- ① Increase penetration of scheme
- ② Community mobilisation
↳ NAO, have amicable relation in community
- ③ Reduce leakages
↳ Through proper beneficiary identification and monitoring

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④ Civil society organisation know about
the regional issues
↳ better poverty alleviation
programs.

⑤ Idea about people's palate - CSOs,
↳ Inclusion of which food in
nutrition programs.

⑥ Accountability
↳ social Audits and community
awareness programs.

Issues ① Sometimes involved in vested interest
↳ Ex:- IB → foreign funded entities
NGOs, have stalled projects
leading to loss of GDP

② less than 10% NGOs have filed income tax
↳ Has become a way of money laundering

③ Civil society organisation — Parochial attitude
↳ Polarisation of Caste
↳ eg:- Caste based groups.

④ Lack of Cooperation between Civil society
and Govt. officers

Need to have a light regulation of NGOs
as told by S Vijay Kumar Committee

Q-8

Achievement of Developed status by 2047 requires overall development in social, economic & political sphere.

Absence of Robust social Infrastructure

① Education

- ↳ presence of Learning poverty
- ↳ 3% public expenditure only of GDP
- ↳ Divide: Rural-Urban, SC/ST and women.

② Healthcare

- ↳ Inadequate Disease Surveillance
- ↳ Inadequate Patient Triage system
- ↳ 2% GDP expenditure (lower than BRICS Counterpart: Brazil=3.7%, China=3%)
- ↳ Lack of primary Healthcare
- ↳ Geriatric Healthcare

③ Social Security :-

- ↳ less than 20% have insurance
- ↳ More than half of new jobs - Gig employment - lack social security
- ↳ Increasing Contractualisation of jobs
- ↳ feminisation of poverty Ex:- old age lack of social security

④ Furthermore Inadequacies in WASH
disproportionately affects womenWay Ahead

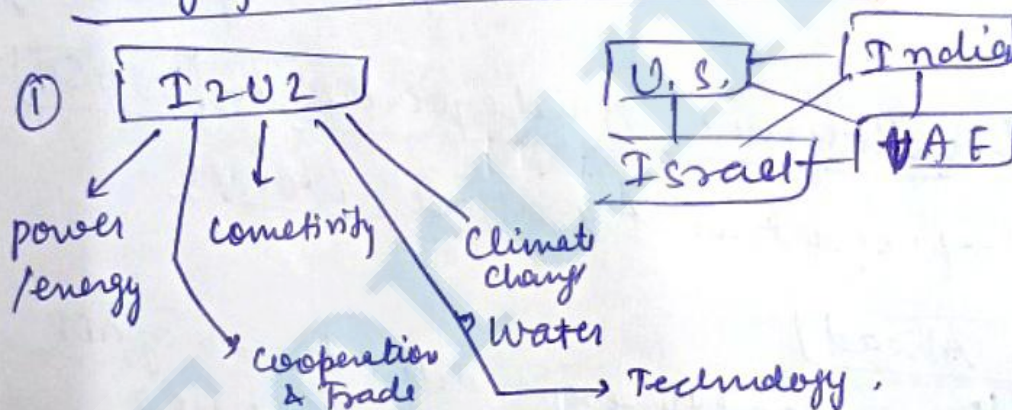
- ↳ Health expenditure to 3% of GDP (NHP 2017)
- ↳ Education expenditure to 6% of GDP (6%)
- ↳ Improve tax/GDP ratio (currently only 11%)
to finance social infrastructure
- ↳ Women → Gender Budgeting
↳ Gender implications of laws
- ↳ Universalisation of Social Security
↳ Parliamentary Commission

Therefore social infrastructure is crucial to
gain developed country status: India @ 100

(4-9)

India's increasing engagement with West Asia shows its proactive foreign policy and aspirations to have influence in the region.

Changing "Look West" diplomacy



② Strategic dialogue at NSA level
with Saudi Arabia

③ Increased participation with GCC

- ↳ 100B \$ plus trade
- ↳ GCC acknowledged negative impact of Pakistan funded terrorism.

④ Military Agreement

↳ logistics and port use
↳ Exp. -
Import

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⑤ Free Trade agreement with UAE

⑥ Deepening of foreign policy between
Arab countries and Israel.

Inimical actors

① Presence of China

↳ hard power → money, military
Trade.

↳ BRP Initiative

② ↳ Alliances with Iran

↳ Involvement of Turkey - Pakistan
axis.

③ Extra State actors

↳ terrorism / radical organisations
in ~~Arab~~ / Yemen (Houthi rebels)

④ Piracy, Trafficking, organised crime

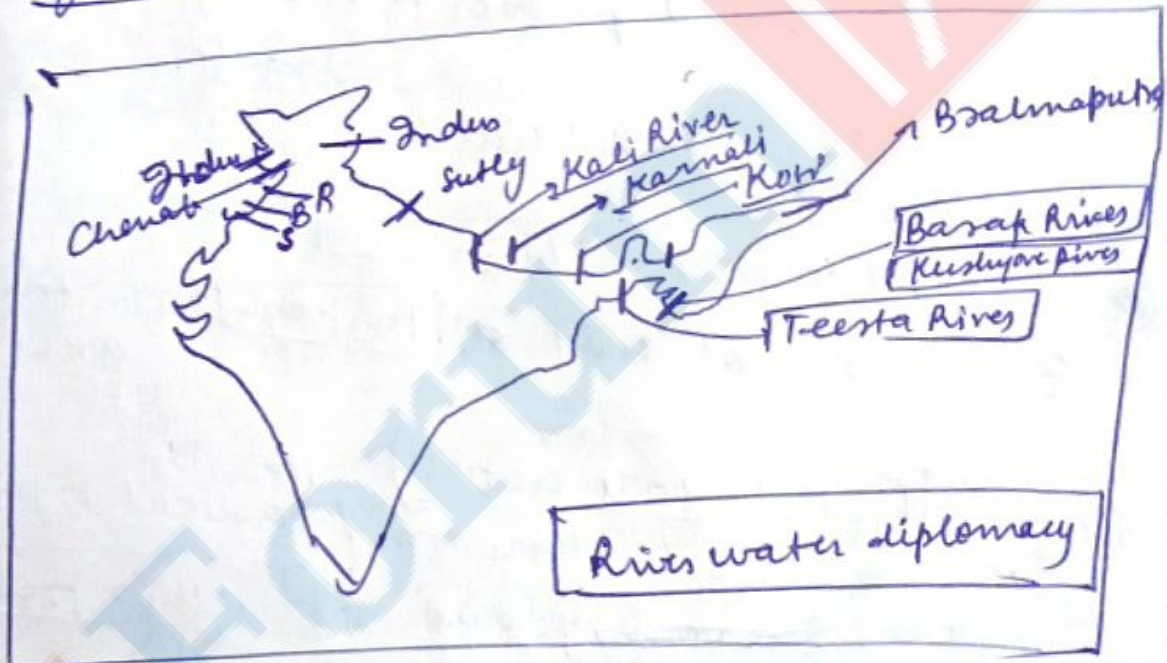
⑤ Cartelisation of OPEC countries

↳ Asia premium on oil to Asian
countries.

Therefore India need to develop more
robust trade relations with the West
Asia alongwith improving military, strategic
engagement

Q10

Water diplomacy has been taking a Centre stage in South Asia regional relations.



①

India - China

- : MOU on data sharing
- : Sino Doklam - stopped sharing
- : Issues related to building of Dams on Chinese side
- ↳ Risk of floods, River shifting etc.

② India Bangladesh

- ↳ Water diplomacy - Imp part of relation
- ↳ Able to sign - Forakhe agreement, Recently signed on Barak River
- ↳ Teesta water sharing - stagnation

③ India - Nepal

- ↳ Kosi Treaty, Mahakali Treaty

development of embankments
and flood control not
engaged in original

Hydropower
project stalled

④ India - Pakistan : Indus Water Treaty

- ↳ India wants
- ↳ renegotiations
- ↳ Not happy with current share of water

Pakistan
lodging complaints
on Reservoir and
dam building by
India

→ Article VII → provides for common cooperation
and negotiations.

Therefore we see in South Asia, There is
rising water diplomacy to use as a
leverage for self interest.

Q.11

Local Governance was backed by
Constitution through 13th and 74th
CAA, 1992.

It provided for

- ① 3rd level of governance
 - ↳ more close to public
 - ↳ more participative
- ② provided certain list of subjects
that State could devolve to Local
govt.
- ③ Provided for free and fair elections
 - ↳ Development of 3 tier system
 - ↳ Reservation to women, SC/STs
 - ↳ Gram Sabha → accountability
participative governance

Several Bottlenecks exists① Issues of funds

- ↳ funds are mostly tied [85% tied to some Central sponsored scheme]
- ↳ lack of fiscal freedom → to finance local based development.

② Issues of functionalism

- ↳ lack of devolution of powers by state.
- ↳ Important revenue subjects still kept with state.
- ↳ Constitution has left this on state.

③ Issues of functionalis

- ↳ Capacity development low.
- ↳ Especially female representatives

lack of administrative knowledge
dependence on males
eg:- Sarpanch pati

④ Issues of functionalitiesCorruption
at local levelLack of awareness
redressal mechanismPatriarchal
mindset
towards
women
superstitions.Information
asymmetry between

- Court officer & local representative
- indifferent attitude of Court officer.

Ex:- Chief executive officer - Municipal
commissioner virtually has more power than Mayor

Way Ahead

- ↳ Power devolution by states
- ↳ More united funds (Grants)
- ↳ More avenues for financing → Markets
↳ bonds
(municipal)
- ↳ Managerial & administrative
training of local representative especially
women
- ↳ awareness generation about right of people

To actually fulfill the objective of
Constitutionality local Govt. in letter and
spirit → devolution of power & fiscal package
is necessary.

Q.12

Independent judiciary is part of
Basic structure of the constitution and
was also envisaged under Art 50 [DPSP]

[Independent judiciary] : Significance

① Preserve rights & freedoms of people
Ex:- Decriminality Sec 377 of IPC

② Interpretation of Constitution
↳ Dynamic interpretation
↳ Reforms with changing aspiration of society

Ex:- Right to privacy → Puttaswamy
Core

③ [Social welfare]

↳ Ex:- PIL have lead to judicial
activism for social welfare.

Ex:- McMehata case → Right to clean
environment.

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(4)

Democratic govt.

↳ Check & Balances of executive.

Ex! - Recent Election Commission appointment decision

↳ Checks on Legislature.

Ex! - NTAC act - unconstitutional
against independent judiciary.

(5)

Electoral reforms

↳ PUCI case → "Right to know" about the candidates — Right of voters

↳ Resurgence India case → Returning officer may reject incomplete nomination paper.

#

Executive Encroachment : Instances

① Through 99th CAA and NTAC act

↳ to interfere in appointment of judges.

②

Prohibiting Judicial review

↳ Example 1st Schedule & Tribunals,

↳ Interstate river disputes

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- ③ AJSS
↳ Interfering in appointment of District judges.
↳ Could lead to Bureaucratisation of Judiciary.

- ④ Delays in appointment of judges suggested by Collegium.
↳ Delay in justice delivery
↳ Increasing pendency of cases.
125% pendency in High Courts

Way Ahead

- ① Self Initiative by Judiciary.
① Standards & eligibility criteria for selection of judges by Collegium.
② RTI act → credibility will increase
↳ Accountability to public.
② Reduce use of Contempt of Court powers to only essential ones.
[not oversensitive]

Executive and judiciary must be independent of each other for proper "Separation and Balance of power"

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Q.13

Executive agencies especially
Investigation agencies have come under
criticism for their biased functioning.

Executive Agencies : Watchdog

- ① RBI & SEBI
- ↳ Financial Institution
 - ↳ Lending Standards.
 - ↳ Markets and Shares, debentures etc.
 - ↳ Certain Accounting Standards.

- ② Investigation agencies
- ① CBI : Corruption and other related matters.
 - ② ED : Money laundering.

Instances of biasness of these executive agencies:

- ① Inaction of SEBI on certain Business houses
- ② CBI → Opposition parties claim its bias use.

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4 have lead to taking back of General
Consent to [CBI]
4 This has affected seamless investigation

③ [ED]
4 primary task of [Money laundering]
investigation & prohibition

① Have been used against political
opponents.

② Have been used against Media
house → critical of Court.

③ Misuse against certain businesses

Furthermore → ① ED's Director → Term
has been extended 3 times.

② Excessive executive interference
in appointment.

③ Questions on autonomy as presence
of post retirement works
undercut.

④ Not following SOP in investigation

⑤ Very low Conviction rate: 0.5%.

Way ahead

- ① Formation of Board → for independent appointment and transfers.
↳ reduce political interference
- ② Proper SOP must be in place
↳ Investigation
- ③ Increase internal accountability
measure
↳ CVC, Lokpal → separate investigation
↓
strict action
and
secretariat
- ④ Citizen Charter & Finance Redressal
mechanisms
- ⑤ Inquisitorial justice system
↳ superior of judicial magistrates
over investigation

Need to ensure independence of
executive agencies for a limited
governance and independent
functioning

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Q-14

National Commission for women
formed as a statutory apex national
level organisation in 1992.

Role

- ① Empowerment of women
↳ protecting interests of women
- ② Voice to issues and challenges
faced by women.
- ③ power to summon people in
relation to matter.
- ④ Investigate into matter and
suggest govt. in policy making
with regards to women welfare.

Issues

- ① Have "no teeth"
↳ no ~~top~~ bounding

directions to agencies/Court.

② Favouritism

↳ Political biasness.

③ Corruption

↳ Chairperson suspended following investigation of Anti corruption bureau.

④ Misuse of power

↳ Bhatnagar case.

⑤ No heed to its directions by govt.

↳ Ex! - NCW sent 3 letter regarding women safety in Manipal → Govt no response

Way Ahead

① Bounding directions power with regards to women safety.

② PAM Rayput Committee

↳ NCW needs to be proactive

↳ suomoto cognizance

↳ influence govt with respect to
women policies.

③ NCW needs to have a proper
Citizen Charter and Compliance mechanism

④ Increasing the size & reach of NCW

⑤ More Community participation
and awareness drives.

NCW was envisaged to empower
women and support their cause.

It must therefore ensure integrity
and efficiency in its working.

Q.15

Poverty is not just economic deprivation but also deprivation of basic facilities / amenities to live a dignified life.

Multidimensional poverty thus gained prominence with the changed interpretation of poverty.

Extent of poverty

↳ MDP I helps in finding deprivation of households on several dimensions

↳ According to recent MDPI

↳ 15% MD poverty in India

Source of poverty

↳ whether education, health or
access to other basic necessities is
the reason behind poverty.

Accd. to Recent MDI Index

① India has improved healthcare
[reduction in infant mortality
and increase in life expectancy]

② Education level also improving

↳ Rising GER

↳ Rising women participation
in higher education
[43% STEM]
graduates are women.

③ PM UJALA Scheme → Increased access
to clean cooking fuel.

[Tat Teeva Mission
&
Swachh Bharat Mission]

→ Improved WASH
Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene.

④ [Poshan Abhiyan
& ICDS & NFSA] → nutritional
status improving

Challenges Remaining

① High Malnutrition → Global Hunger Index
107/121 rank
 ↳ 36% Stunting
19% Wasting

② Exclusion of beneficiaries from PDS
 ↳ Corruption ↳ Eligible beneficiaries
 ↳ fake beneficiaries

③ Unemployment CMIE → 7.8%
in 2023
march
 ↳ Unemployed
 ↳ Intergenerational poverty ↳ Poverty

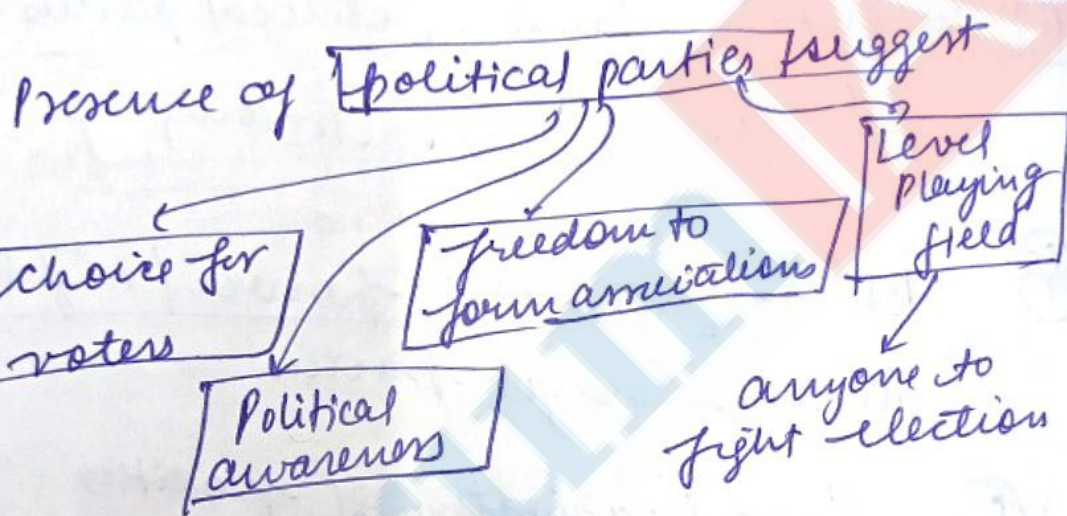
④ Prevalence of Learning poverty, lack of quality education and Healthcare inequality [65% rural population live but only has 40% of PHE]

Way Ahead → Person welfare on social infrastructure
 ↳ Healthcare (34% of GDP) ↳ Education [6% of GDP] ↳ Social security

MDPI has thus led to a change in policy towards inclusive growth and SDG-1, 2, 3 promising

Q-(16)

Political parties are at the heart of representative and vibrant, democracy.



Challenges of political parties

- ① Lack of inner party democracy
- ② Presence of favoritism & Nepotism
- ③ Supremacy of some leaders, families on entire parties

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- ④ Resistance to questioning and dissension inside party.
- ⑤ Political defections by members of political parties → self, personal interest
- ⑥ Certain large political parties
↳ use of horse trading
- ⑦ More financial power/might with larger parties
- ⑧ Criminalisation of politics
↳ Use of Man-Money power
- ⑨ Large Unaccounted money/fund
↳ ADR → 66% fund from unaccounted sources
- ⑩ Caste based politics
↳ against social harmony
- ⑪ Use of Hate Speech by party leaders.

Way Ahead

- ① Internal / self regulation by parties
- ↳ inner party democracy
 - ↳ Zipper rule as in Rwanda
 - ↳ every 3rd seat reserved for women

- ② Role of ECI
- ↳ legalise inner party democracy (power to ECI)
 - ↳ power to deregister erring parties.
 - ↳ more control on power of parties
 - ↳ expenditure limit on parties too [Amend sec 77 of RPA, 1951]

- ③ Informed Citizenry
- ↳ Supreme Court ADR Case 2002 → Right to know about criminal antecedents, assets, education

- ④ State funding of elections
- ↳ Reduce use of money power
 - ↳ Reduce criminalisation of politics [Vohra Committee]

To ensure a vibrant democracy, India needs to ensure democratic functioning of political parties

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(Q.17)

Tal Teeran Mission ^(JTM) was
launched to provide universal
access to clean drinking water.

Significance of JTM

① Drinking water

↳ Clean & affordable
↳ accessible & adequate
↳ amount.

② Health

↳ Reduce water borne diseases
Ex! - Diarrhea etc.

↳ Reduce incidence of other related
communicable disease.

↳ Increase life expectancy
of children, mother, poor people

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③ Right to Clean water
→ Ensure this basic fundamental right
[Supreme Court acknowledged it]

④ Equity & Inclusiveness

→ To Marginalised
Ex: in slums
in Urban poor location
[17% household are slum dwellers in Urban area]

→ To women
Ex: - Women are most affected by water scarcity
[UN Water → women in rural India give 50 mins daily to collection of water]

⑤ Intergenerational benefits

① Ensure quality of water resources are maintained

② Watersheds and aquifer recharge

③ Rain Water harvesting

④ Clean water
↓
Less pollution, less pressure on resources
↓
healthy population [mother]
↓
healthy next generation
↓
more efficient & productive.

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

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

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Challenges

- ① Low level of Rain Water harvesting
Ex. 5% India Compared to 200% in developed world
- ② Low quantity of functional taps
- ③ quality of water → standards are not kept
- ④ Lack of Time bound grievance redressal.
- ⑤ Dwindling resources due to irscientific irrigation practices.

Way ahead

- ① Sources of water - must be preserved
↳ adequate recharge of groundwater
- ② ~~Empower~~ Empowered citizenry
↳ Grievance Redressal mechanism
by water boards and parastatals

Water Management -

- ③ Decreasing Tap flow speed → Reduced wastage
- ④ Inclusivity in access to clean drinking water is going to be the main aim of TJM.

संकेतित प्रश्नों के
उत्तरों को इस स्थान पर
लिखें।

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Q.18

SC/ST act 1989 was enacted to provide social justice and ensure rights of the marginalised-SC/ST.

Inadequacies in SC/ST act

- ① Lack of implementation
↳ laxity among public functionaries
- ② prevalence of Caste based violence and harassment.
Ex:- Videos on social media & news about harassment of SC/STs.
- ③ Still lack of social mobility and equality in practical terms.
↳ low level of education
↳ low level of employment
↳ low level of political empowerment

- ④ Inadequacy in awareness
generation w.r.t → equality of
all in light of Constitution.
- ⑤ NCRB data → continuous rise
in crimes against SC/ST.
↳ disproportionate share in
fails.
- ⑥ Civil society has also been unable
to adequately protect right of SC/ST
↳ presence of caste stereotypes.
↳ Private life → caste considered for
marriages, functions etc.
↳ low level of representation of SC/ST
in NACs, pressure groups etc.
↳ low level of leadership skills
↳ lack of capacity building.
↳ presence of Manual Scavenging [99%
from SC/ST]

Way Ahead

- ① Stringent implementation of Act.
- ② Role models → Training & Sensitising Public functionaries
Ex:- S R Sampson, IAS
↳ "People's Civil Servant"
- ③ Awareness drives → promotion of equality.
↓
rights of SC/ST

④ Civil societies

- ↳ Increase proportion of SC/ST in leadership and managing positions.
- ↳ Self initiative to remove social mindset of caste system
- ↳ Increase Collaboration with Govt. to improve penetration of welfare schemes to SC/ST communities.

Reducing Caste Inequality and Change of Core mindset of society to have a more egalitarian, socially mobile society is necessary for Sustainable development

Q-19

India - Africa ties, are based on historical relations, fight against ~~communal~~ colonialism and shared vision of mutually growing together.

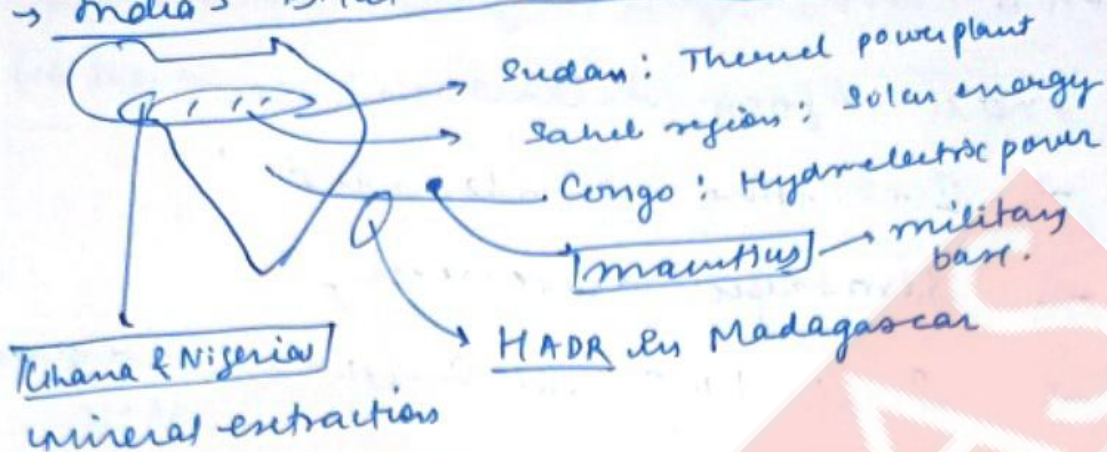
India - Africa ties

① Capacity Enhancement

- ↳ India spends on multilateral institutions
- ↳ ITEC → for technology & economic cooperation
- ↳ Military Training, police and law enforcement capacity building.

② Energy Security

- ↳ OSOWOG initiative.

→ India's Bilateral initiatives -:③ Military Cooperation→ Recent Ind-Africa Defence Dialogue↳ Gardhagar declaration

↳ Cyber crimes | ↳ Counterterrorism
 ↳ military interoperability.

④ HADR ↳ Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritius.⑤ Supporting Growth & aspirations of Africa : Global South Cooperation① African countries support India's claim to UNSC② India supported Mauritius over Diego Garcia claim.

In a multipolar global world order
India-Africa relationship is based on

- : Inclusive development
- : Strategic autonomy
- : Support to Global South in international stage
- : Increase South-South cooperation

Ex:- India-AU forum

Way Ahead

① Increase efficiency in project delivery by India

② More infrastructure financing into Africa
↳ Partnership with like minded countries

Ex:- Asia Pacific growth corridor with Japan

③ More Knowledge diplomacy

↳ innovation & startups support

↳ Venture Capital funds

↳ Student exchange and scholarships.

India-Africa relationship can be a model of an Ideal South-South cooperation

UPSC

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Q-20

ASEAN and Pacific Island States
have a major central role in a
free and open Indo-Pacific

Threats for opportunity for India

- ① Maintenance of rules based order
 - ↳ following of international laws
Ex: UNCLOS
 - ↳ maintenance of free and open passage
to all.
 - ↳ No belligerent claims on maritime resources

② ASEAN Centrality

- ↳ Indian PM at Shangri-la dialogue
expressed ASEAN as centre to
India's Indopacific policy.

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- ↳ large market for exports for India
- ↳ large potential of Technological Cooperation
Ex! - Singapore.
- ↳ Increasing adoption & exports of Indian Goods → Ex! - DPT
 - ↳ Military exports
Ex! - Recent Vietnam
and Indonesians
- ↳ To ensure + prohibition of Arms & Black Shipping
 - ↳ Military Cooperation & Interoperability

Development partnership with Pacific Island States

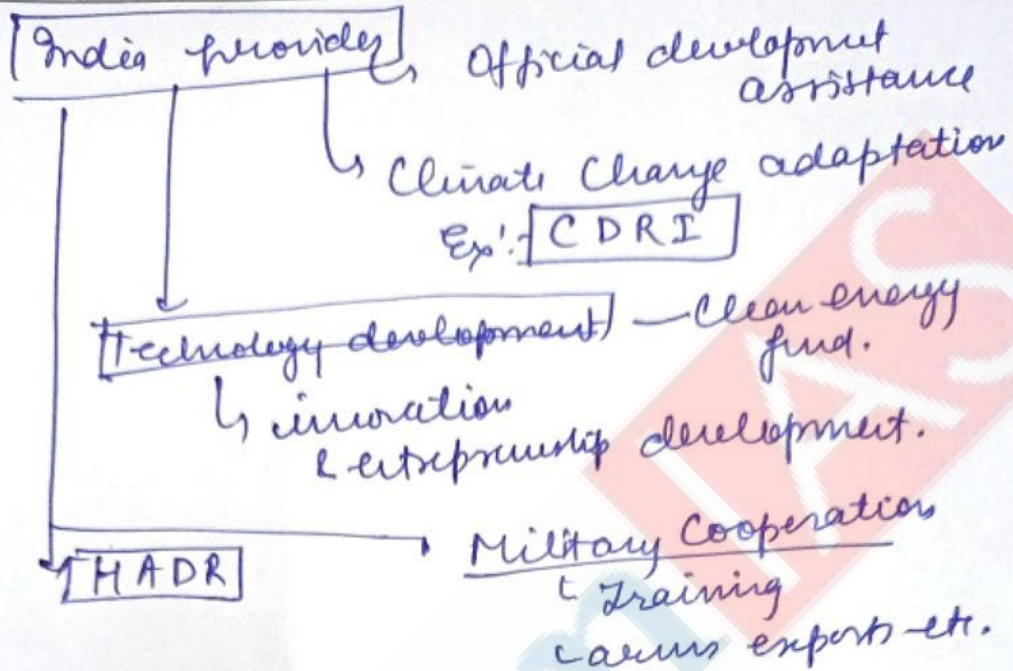
↳ India recently held FIPIC summit

- ① To provide alternative to China
- ↳ large Indian diaspora in Papua new Guinea & Fiji.

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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)

नहीं लिखना
बाहिर
Candidates
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India has certain hurdles

- ① Bellicent China — Debt Trap Diplomacy
↳ Deep pockets — Chinese diaspora
↳ Dual use ports.
- ② Extrastate issues — piracy
↳ terrorism
↳ Trafficking.
- ③ Climate Change
↳ disproportionate effect of Island States

India's role in exclusive Indo pacific will depend on its ability to cooperate with littoral countries and build trust factor