

NAME : SURABHI YADAV

Roll No : MT23FLTON013

Date : 15/Jul/2023

Test Code : TC002 : FLT TEST 2

Mode : Online

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

Q1 There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in disqualification provisions under Section 8 of RPA 1957. Discuss.

Ans Section 8 of the RPA 1957 provides for the disqualification of member under certain grounds such as -
corruption, convicted for 2 or 2+ yrs of imprisonment, practicing social evils like Sati, untouchability.

However, there lies certain ambiguity in disqualification :-

→ Issue of immediate disqualification, if there is provision for appeal in higher court.

(eg) Rahul Gandhi case

→ Disqualification by President / Governor on advice or concurrence of Election Commission of India.

→ what does 'interest in government contracts' mean - not defined.

Ambiguity can be resolved by

- Laying down better / extensive guidelines.
- Election petition that can be heard by SE and HC and appealed to SC.
- Defining terms like Defamation, government interest etc.

Section 2 of RPA 1951 has effectively curbed malpractices in Election throughout, it can be further strengthened to reduce criminalisation of politics.

Q2

Constitution is the mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of Democracy.
Discuss.

Ans.

Constitutionalism refers to the idea that government is limited by the ideals of the constitution. It establishes the theory of implied limitation

It can be inferred from:-

- ① Constitution - Parliament to make laws
↳ limited by - Rules of Procedures.
- ② Constitution provided for right to equality
- government provided positive discrimination based on reasonable classification
- ③ Secularism
- positive interventions @ control of trusts of Temples
- ④ Federalism Division of power
- upheld by Inter-State Council, New Dev Council, Niti Aayog etc.

U.P.S.C.

- ⑤ Amending power under Art 368
— limited by the Doctrine of Basic Structure.
(Kesavananda Bharati case)
- ⑥ The government cannot destroy the ideals of democracy as enshrined in constitution.

Thus, Constitution provided us the way, Constitutionalism helps us reaching the destiny.

Ques 3

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

Electoral bonds are double edged swords providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding. To what extent EB further legitimised opacity in funding?

For Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

Ans 3

Electoral bonds have streamlined the political funding process.

It has ensured anonymity to donors -

- They do not have to mention names
- Do not have to make declaration if done by company.

But raised concerns about transparency in political funding -

- Corporate manipulation
 - ADR report - 92% bonds were by companies
- Utilisation of funding remains skewed due to lack of audit.
- Political Parties are not state, so outside ambit of 'RTI', which reduces transparency.
- Skewed funding.
 - 95% of electoral bond in 2017-18 purchased by single party (ADR report)

U.P.S.C.

58
Issues with electoral bonds in legitimising opacity

- ① Parties do not have to mention names & address of those contributing electoral bonds.
- ② legitimised illegal money into electoral process.
- ADR report - upto 7000 cr.
- ③ Anonymous / Non functioning political parties receiving electoral bonds.
- ④ While the government can still know details of bonds - undue advantage to ruling party.

Electoral bonds need to be made more transparent & ensure citizens

'Right to know' and assure all parties at fair electoral level.

Q.4.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

The Question of gender equality is centre to debate on UCC. In this light what are the challenges

in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in const?

For Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

U.P.S.C.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTOND13, T0902, 15-07-2023 04:05 PM

Ans 4

Uniform Civil Code mentioned in Article 44, entails uniformity in civil laws concerning marriage, divorce, inheritance and property.

Question of gender equality is centre to debate on Uniform Civil Code because -

- ① Discriminatory against women
eg Triple Talaq - nullified by Shayara Bano case.
- ② Promotion of polygamy - against women welfare.
- ③ Patrarchial mind mindset across Societies
eg Property inherited by son despite laws.
- ④ It'll help rehabilitate abandoned women after marriage annulment.

challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality

- Societal mindset
 - ↳ takes generations to change.
- Inconsistencies in Religious laws.
- Faith v/s Rights
- Difficult to arrive at commonality between religious ideas.
- Parliament / Religious boards do not have enough representation of women - to reconcile their thoughts.
- Discrimination across religions -
 - ⊕ Inheritance - male right by society.

Thus, there are challenges to ensure gender equality with UCC but law changes societal outlook ⊕ Sati Ban ^{progressive} has vanished Sati pratha, similar law changes will bring gender parity.

U.P.S.C.

Ans 5.

Governor is the nominal executive of the state. However, he is not a mere figurehead. He participates actively and ensure effective governance by the constitution.

Contribution to the governance of state

- ① Acts on the advise of Council of Minister (Article)
- ② He signs the bills of the state listed in list II of 7th schedule ensuring Federalism.
- ③ Appoints CM, on his advise other Ministers
- ④ He appoints the executive staff branch of State - Advocate General, State Election Commissioner etc.
- ⑤ He lays down rules for the effective conduct of business

U.P.S.C.

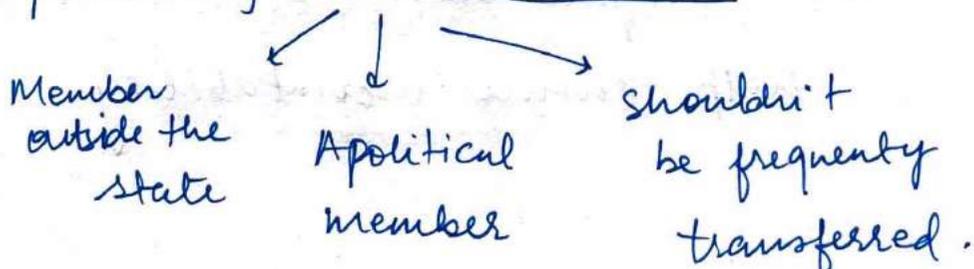
Shortfall in ensuring Federalism

- ① Reserves certain bills for the President assent.
- ② Under Article 356 can recommend Presidential rule in the state
- ③ Governor appointed by President on advice of CoM - considered as agent of Centre.
- ④ In conflict with the state govt
eg) TN governor refused to sign NEET Bill despite passing twice - ~~co~~

Thus, governor performs various essential functions of the state.

It can be further strengthened by

implementing Sarkaria Commission recommendations



Ans 6.

Social Accountability Law refers to the idea of rights of citizens to hold civic officials accountable to ensure services in a fair and transparent manner.

[It can ensure good governance] by ensuring :-

1- Efficiency

- Better utilisation of funds
- Reduce overlapping & structured division of funds work.
- Less time consuming - faster delivery of services
 - MGNREGA fund allocation & work allocations.

2- Accountability

- Prepare citizen charter, can help ensure accountability

U.P.S.C.

in ensuring public service.

- Citizen awareness

Transparency

- publication of reports

② Jan Sookna Portal of Rajasthan.

- RTI accessible services.

Boost Citizen's Participation

- Involved at grassroot level in Gram Sabha.
- Aware about their rights.
- Can hold administration accountable.
- Can register complain - legal actions can be taken.

Thus, the idea as envisioned by Rousseau of a government ruling by the will of the people can be further strengthened.

Q7

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTCND13, TC002, 15-07-2023, 04:05 PM

U.P.S.C.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

For Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

Ans 7.

India ranks 161/180 in Global Hunger Index. It's an alarming situation to direct nutrition needs of the children.

Convergence of 'nutrition-specific' & 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions :-

- eg -
 - Revamp mid-day meal food ingredients
 - ↳ provide fortified rice to meet demands of Iron, Vit A.
 - Matru Vandana Yojana - can also help address malnutrition.
 - effective nutrition to mother.
 - ↳ promotion of millets in diet to achieve 'nutrition-sensitive' diets.
 - Provision of 'nutrition-specific' tablets like folic acid, at clinics to meet specific demands.

There is a need to change the dietary practices -

- PDS system should be revamped to supply grains like jowar, bajra along with rice.
- focus on dairy milk during lactating period to mothers.

This along with nutrition-specific demands at diagnose ~~net~~ can help fight child malnutrition.

Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

U.P.S.C.

Ans 8

The 100 days employment guarantee in rural areas through MGNREGA has been an empowering scheme.

Lynchpin of Rural Poverty Alleviation

- ① Guarantee employment within 15 days of demand.
 - ↳ otherwise compensated.
- ② Large scale women employment
 - ↳ more than 50%. (MoRD data)
- ③ Unskilled labour employed
 - ↳ helps all household to have basic income.
- ④ Saviour during COVID-19 Migration.

But a Victim of Fiscal Apathy

- ① Centre-State Relation
 - ↳ states like WB complain of centre not releasing funds.

U.P.S.C.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या



- ② Large delay in payments - leads to hunger deaths.
- ③ Slash in budget for MGNREGA.
- 25% lower than revised budget- 2021-23
- ④ Corruption: despite schemes like N
- online attendance - middleman
fooling illiterate (largely), non-tech
savy employee.
- ⑤ Low payment: abusing availability
of manpower. ⑥ Death of women
in shankhand for demanding full
wages.

MGNREGA has served as savior to migrants during COVID-19 when they saw largest- allocation of funds to the scheme. It has helped ^{elevate} rural poverty. We need better implementation measures:

- Centre - state coop
- Skilling
- Tech penetration
- Timely fund allocation.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

Ans 9

Since Cold war, world has largely been divided into two power blocks. But India has asserted its sovereignty and choose not to align - NAM - and adopt strategic autonomy.

India can leverage global divides -

- ① Acting as a peace maker.
↳ call for India during Ukrain-Russia conflict.
- ② Act as a neutral / strategic power
↳ absence of voting in UN against Russia.
- ③ Not to offend any side extremely.
↳ maintain trade relations with China, Russia, EU or US.

Current geopolitical churn can pave the way for India's rise

1- In turn of events of US financial crunches
↳ India emerged as strong ally

to sign military deals.

- ② In events of US blockades - Russia looked for an ally - India stood by
↳ when SWIFT system banned, used currency swaps → Internationalisation of Rupee.
- ③ Individual & Collective Relation with EU and EU Nations
↳ Germany - Green Partnership
↳ France - Rafale Deal
- ④ China - use border skirmishes as tactics, but also knows importance of Indian market.
- ⑤ India has been actively exploring African markets - Congo resources

Thus, when the world stands divided, India has strategically explored all sectors & nations to advance its future needs. Soft Power has also helped in presenting India as a -useful ally.

Q "Berlin can be India's gateway to EU." Elaborate with respect to Germany's imp. in India's relation with EU.

Next IAS ID: MT23FLT0N013, TC002, 15-07-2023 04:05 PM

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

For Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

U.P.S.C.

Ans 10

India has historic relations with Germany. We were the first nation to recognise Germany post world war. Since, then, Germany has been our Gateway to Europe :-

Significance

① Goal of Environment Preservation

↳ signed Green Economic Partnership to develop clean energy

↳ meet larger goals of climate change

↳ Help link with EU target of

Carbon neutral by 2050 of EU.

② Enhancing trade

↳ comprehensive trade partnership with Germany

③ People to People connect

↳ Germany has significant

U.P.S.C.

Indian Students diaspora -

↳ Their demands help develop good relation.

④ Importance of Germany in EU.

↳ one of the largest & influential economy of EU

↳ Its decision affect Europe collectively

However, certain Issues Remain

① EU's Border Tax

- seen as discriminatory by India.

② Trade relations with Germany are limited.

③ Germany's NATO alliance & power bloc affects our relationship with Russia.

~~We~~ Collective engagement with Germany, through trade, investments can help us strengthen relation with European Union.

Q11 How has the ADL impacted relationship b/w political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of recent incidents, also discuss unintended consequences in has on functioning of democracy.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

Ans!!

1967 was a watershed moment in Indian polity, when we saw huge defections. With the aim to curb splits & mergers, strengthen relation between political party and individual legislator 52nd Amendment Act added 10th schedule to introduce Anti-Defection law.

Impact on Relation

Positive

- greater accountability of individual legislators toward political party.
 - ↳ ensured by party whip.
- Helped implement unanimous decisions
 - ↳ (eg) Aadhar Bill, CAA
- Helped them sync in ideologies
- Made the system more organised.
- Prevents falling of government during no-confidence motion
 - Stability

U.P.S.C.

Negative

- Curbs Dissent
 - Submission to political party decision.
- Rule of few
 - Hampers Identity of an Individual
- Reduces debates - constructive
 - (eg) Farm laws could be debated
- Absolute majoritarian rule
 - undermine opposition.

Recent incidents in states like Maharashtra, have questioned the effectiveness of Anti Defection law.

Unintended consequences on Democracy

- Undermines the verdict of People
 - (eg) Fall of govt in Goa, Manipur, MP, Karnataka due to Defection escape of merger by 2/3rd members.

- Power Politics overpowers the welfare Democratic state.
 - ↳ frequent govt- change hampers adm functioning.
- Questions legitimacy of Speaker.
 - ↳ Indecisiveness during Andhra Pradesh minister defection.
- No effective punishment - disqualified member can recontest.
 - ↳ ADR report - 52% defected MLAs have regained power.
- Reduces role of Individual legislators.
 - ↳ eg) A MP of coastal area might have different view than party.
 - Has to submit, answerability to people reduces.

Anti Defection law needs to be re-evaluated with suitable changes to ensure its effectiveness. Dinesh Goswami
Dawake Committee

suggested - ADL or voting according to party only in no-confidence motion or money bill. Ordinary bill allow dissent.

Ans. Unlike Germany that has a codified basic structure, India doesn't have set frames of basic structure and largely remains open to judicial interpretations.

Ambiguity of Basic structure & limitless jurisdiction

- ① 'Inventions' of new rights not in original constitution
 - ⑧ Art 21 to include right to environment, right to privacy.
- ② Introduction of PIL has led to dilution of locus standi
- ③ Suo moto cases by SC has to save basic structure has strengthened ambiguity
 - ⑧ guidelines for supplying Oxygen during corona COVID-19.

U.P.S.C.

Impact Article 50 enshrines DPSP to ensure separation of judiciary and executive. However, elastic nature of Basic structure has

Impact on Judiciary & Executive Roles

① Judicial legislation: instead of Delegated legislation by Executive

eg) D.K Basu v State of Bengal

② Annulment of Executive order / guidelines

- Under Art 13(1) & Art 13(2) law / guidelines subject to judicial review. & judicial review is

Basic Structure

eg) L. chandra kumar case

③ can question Ordinance by executive on grounds of malafide intentions

eg) A.K Roy v Union of India

However, Judiciary still remains an independent & separate body

① Executive (President) responsible for appointment of judges of Supreme court & High court.

② President / Governor have special rights under Article 72/161 to grant pardon (Pres only), respite remit the judicial decision.

Thus, Basic structure has upheld Judiciary but helped strengthened the fundamental rights.

Executive & Judiciary are independent organs but they keep checks & Balances on each other.

Q13

Fundamental Rights originated in Bill of Rights are a guarantee to the citizen. However, they're not gift, but the right / basic necessity of being alive & live a dignified life.

Need for Fundamental Rights

- 1- Ensure equality of all
 - ↳ reduce discrimination like caste, gender.
- 2- Ensure a dignified / progressive life
 - ↳ SC enhanced the scope by Right to env, privacy, food etc.
- 3- Ensure development in personal space
 - ↳ Art 25-28 freedom of religion - enlighten spiritually.
- 4- Ensure the state does not turn into absolutist & curb individual freedom

However, there is desirability for

Reasonable restriction

1- Ensure maximum (Utilitarian)
freedom for all

↳ eg) Right to protest v/s
Right to movement
(Sakhen Bagh case)

2- Maintain Unity & Integrity.

↳ upheld rights of all
general will as proposed by
Rousseau

3- Conflicting Rights

es) ~~Art 21 - Right to Health v/s~~
~~Art 25 - Freedom of Religion~~
~~includes fasting~~

⊙ Art 14 (equality) v/s
Art 25 (religious freedom)
in (Sabimala case)

U.P.S.C.

4) Ensure DPSP are implemented.

↳ Minerva Mills v/s UoI - SC upheld that FR can be restricted for larger welfare of society.

Certain cautions can be taken when state try to infringe such as -

- a) Preventive Detention - 3% convict-rate
- b) Restriction of on speech & expression

⊙ Internet shutdowns (one of the highest in world)

State must be cautious of restrictions, they are desirable to maintain harmony but must not be used to

breach rights. Supreme Court under

Article 32 has been a great caretaker of FR over the years.

Q14

Indian constitution is a living constitution that has evolved over the years with Supreme court's interpretations in various landmark judgements.

One such case was: S.R. Bommai v UoI.

Context

- Under Art 356, governor of state, on his discretion can intimidate President's rule.
- Discretionary power - was challenged by Karnataka CM - C.R. Bommai & intentions of the central govt were challenged.

Significance of the Judgement

- ① Supreme Court declared that Federalism is the basic structure of constitution & cannot be destroyed.

- ② Validity of President's rule: laid grounds - valid & invalid.
- ③ Advise by Council of Minister: cannot be inquired but the documents/ evidences that led to such advise can be rendered.
- ④ Secularism was upheld as basic structure of constitution.

Impact

- ① Put restrictions of central government
- ② Reduced use of Article 356.
- ③ Federalism was upheld.
- ④ Greater freedom to states to function.

Thus, SR Sommai v. UoI was a landmark judgement.

Q15 The key to effective decentralisation is, 'political decentralisation should follow finance & functional decentralisation. Discuss in context of local gov.

NextIAS ID: MT23FLTON013, TC002, 15-07-2023 04:05 PM

For Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

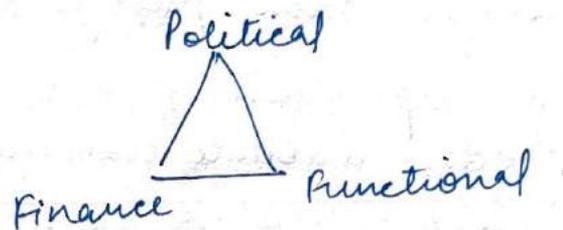
Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

U.P.S.C.

Q15

Decentralisation is an effective mechanism to implement Sustainable Development Goal based upon citizen centric development.

It has 3 components :-



while 73rd & 74th constitutional Amend, has ensured Political Decentralisation.

We need to move forward with better finance & effective functionality.

Importance of Finance & Functional Decentralisation

⊕ Ensures greater autonomy to local self govt.

⊙ Performance based incentives helped development of roads, village tanks etc.

- ② Help work in sync with ~~SAI~~
Self Help Groups
- greater function & finance uplift-
Women.
- ③ Move beyond Societal restraints - effective
Panchayat raise prestige of women -
who help others grow.
- ④ Develop roads, rehabilitate slum dwellers by Municipality.

Impediments faced by local governance

- ① Insufficient funds
eg Land tax, ~~too~~ fees user fees
collected are very low
- ② Dependent on Magistrates
eg Funds in DM's account, disassociation
with ground issues - DM often
restrict fund distribution.
- ③ Overlapping Boards / Works of
State government
eg W. Tal Board, Electricity
Board functional in Municipality &
Corporations.

④ Restricted to implementing government policies.

② MGNREGA, Ayushman Bharat etc.
(Rural) (City)
through fund devolution.

⑤ Sarpanch Pati - Issue hamper functionality in Villages.

Way forward

- ① Strengthening Financial Capability
- ② 2nd ARC recommended Social Audit.
↳ Meshalaya implemented
- ③ Capacity Building: training, skill dev.
- ④ Data Driven governance ② Rajasthan
- ⑤ Strengthening Accountability & Transparency through citizen charter.

Local self government are the grassroot development. Bottom-up approach can help strengthen the cities - Smart Cities & Villages - Smart Villages.

Q16

Multi-stakeholders partnership refers to institutions like SHGs, cooperatives, NGOs and Pressure groups, where people collectively come together, with similar interests to maximise utility and reap benefits.

Key to leveraging collective expertise & network

- ① Wider social base : Pressure groups
↳ influence govt in policy making.
- ② Get loans : SHGs
↳ govt through NABARD, ensured get loans on behalf of each other.
- ③ Network - help build market relation
↳ (eg) AMUL, Lijjat Papad
developed through building networks.

Effectine Partnership & localised implementation can accelerate achievement of SDGs

- ① NGOs like Akshay Patra : distributing food in government & aided schools.
- SDG & education - SDG - 2 & 4
- ② SHGs : SEWA by Ila Bhatt has uplifted SHGs. They are women led Help implement SDG 5 Gender Inequality
- They provide financial independence
- ③ Organisations like Narmada Bachao Andolan - helping environment protection.
- ④ Helping in financial inclusion.
- ⑤ Movement by Bandhua Mazdoor Shakti Sangathan led to dev of RTI, which helped - track PDS and effective distribution - helping curb hunger - SDG 2

Certain challenges Remain

- 1- Funds : Lack or misappropriation
- 2- Corruption - by few stakeholders.
- 3- Technical know how :- lacking in
SHG. Imp to realise 75 lakh SHG by 2022
dream.
- 4- Concentration in few areas
① NGOs - urban
SHGs - Guj, Maha
Pressure groups - corporates

With the effective utilisation of
Multi stakeholder organisation & bottom
ground work, India can realise its
goal to achieve 17 SDGs by 2030.

Q12 How has the implementation of POSH Act- resulted in limited success, what factors have

hindered its outreach to women in unorg

Next IAS ID: MT23FLTON019, TC082, 15-07-2023 04:05 PM

ensure comprehensive protection for women

For Practice Use Only सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

Sector? Propose strategy to bridge the gap &

Q17

POSH Act was passed by the govern-
ment in pursuance of SC guidelines
in Vishakha v State of Rajasthan
case on sexual harassment at
workplace.

Reasons for limited success in raising awareness about Sexual Harassment

- ① Societal shame
- ② Lack of penetration of civil societies
like NGOs to rural women.
- ③ Lack of reporting
- ④ Lack of sensitisation of local police in handling cases of sexual harassment
- ⑤ Limited access to information
↳ generally unskilled women,
not connected via internet,
not informed.

Factors that have hindered outreach in unorganised sector

- ① Unions : unorganised sector do not have unions to support women's cause.
- ② Household workers : forced to submission, intimidated.
- ③ Lack of alternate employment : forced to submit - hunger forces to submit to atrocities.
④ TN factory case of Santosh.
- ④ Gig workers : new industry for women, difficult to balance proving themselves v/s sitting at home for fear of parents.
- ⑤ Difficult to prove : when there are not collective voices against the powerful.

Strategies to Bridge this gap

- ① Gendered Police : local police station, to have females to list FIR in such cases.
- ② Online helpline : Active number that are available on call.
- ③ Civil societies : can help raise awareness. (eg) Aarti for girls
- ④ Training to women organisations.
- ⑤ Awareness through campaigns.
- ⑥ Proper rehabilitation of distressed women.
- ⑦ Regulate online crimes against gig workers.
↳ regulate gig economy

The issue could be resolved by active community participation, taking swift actions and building confidence among women.

Q18

Neo-liberal reforms have opened up the economy to the world.

Globalisation has enhanced the contacts of people & influenced each other's culture, society, economy.

Transformation in welfare state & new type of civil services

① ~~State~~ State has become enabler of welfare rather than direct intervention.

↳ stabilising inflation through monetary policy, rather than directly deciding prices of commodity

② Civil services

→ more tech enabled (e-gov)

→ managing increasing inequalities

→ New distress

- Media (social)

- increasing demand for good governance

- RTI etc.

~~Q.1~~

Challenges in Service Delivery

- ① Problem of Inclusion: of non-desired beneficiaries.
- ② Problem of Exclusion: (eg) Mandatory Aadhar for Ration card - Death of girl.
- ③ Digital divide: with e-governance, comes challenge of generation not technologically enabled.
- ④ Corruption: by powerful.
- ⑤ Last mile connectivity: lack of efficient transportation.

Adequate Reforms

- ① Government reaching last mile
(eg) Online Home service delivery by Delhi government.
- ② Setup Healthcare centres at local level.

- ③ Enable Jan Seva Kendra with more transparency & accountability.
- ④ Reduce opaqueness through Secrets Section & RTI.

The world is changing & new changes comes with new challenges. But need to keep evolving & effective governance could help.

- Friendly neighbourhood relations
- Bhutan
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal

④ An active member of International Forums impacting Asia.

- SCO
- SAARC
- ~~MBTB~~ - BRIN
- BIMSTEC

⑤ Strategic power in Indo-Pacific relations.

Thus, seen by China as rival.

However, there are many areas of convergence |

① Trade Relations: China is India's 3rd largest trade partner.

② Fight against Terrorism: through institutions like RATS under SCO

U.P.S.C.

- ③ Developing nations: trying to reduce two power blocs & developing global south
- ④ Cultural convergence: Buddhist pilgrimages often visit India, they are connecting ~~the~~ link across South East Asia.
- ⑤ Development towards energy sufficiency through new technology

Thus, though India-china have a rival relationship, but they could agree on certain terms & develop Asia as a whole.

Q 20

Indo-Pacific region has been a centre of International Interests in recent years. It can be visible by signing Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.

Reasons for Interests & Priorities

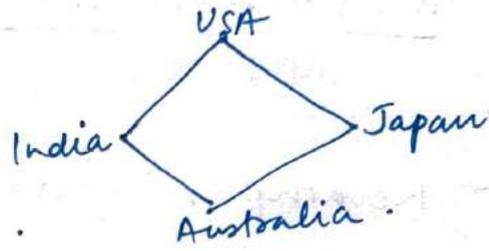
- ① Secure trade with emerging economies in Asia.
- ② Countering China's growth in the area.
- String of Pearls development
- ③ Strengthen global position.
- ④ Alternative to possible Arctic route leveraged by Russia.
- ⑤ Enhance Global Security
- ⑥ Exploit new resources in the Sea.

Global Security Initiative

- Initiative by china to counter QUAD & Indo Pacific Strategy.
- Proposes Invisibile Security.

QUAD

- It's an alliance of USA, Japan, Australia & India.



- However, Quad is not a military alliance.

Global Security supercede?

- It could create cold war like situations
- Trade might be impacted.
- But collective efforts of QUAD nation could counter China's malign intentions.

~~the~~ Indo-Pacific strategy will determine new global realities with huge convergence & divergence in world order.