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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN JAMDAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	136569
Center	BRN	Date	28/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारत में कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सी. बी. आई. से सामान्य सहमति वापस लेना भारत में सहकारी संघवाद की भावना के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CBI - non Statutory
body which drawn power from
Delhi Police Establishment Act.

Recently general consent
to CBI withdrawn by West Bengal,
Maharashtra, Chattisgarh etc.

Trust deficit

Lack of trans-
parency in
investigation

Reasons

to withdraw → Extra territo-
rial operation
general consent

Act as political
tool from centre
against opposition
State govt.

No accountability
to State government

Role of Caged
parrot

① Implications on cooperative federalism :-

1) Friction point as law & order & police are state subjects.

2) Impact the stability of state governments.

Ex. Impact on Maharashtra government as Ushant Singh Rajput case - made serious allegations on government.

3) Widening trust deficit :-

Act as political tool to control oppositⁿ.

1) Overlapping powers between state police & CBI created frictions

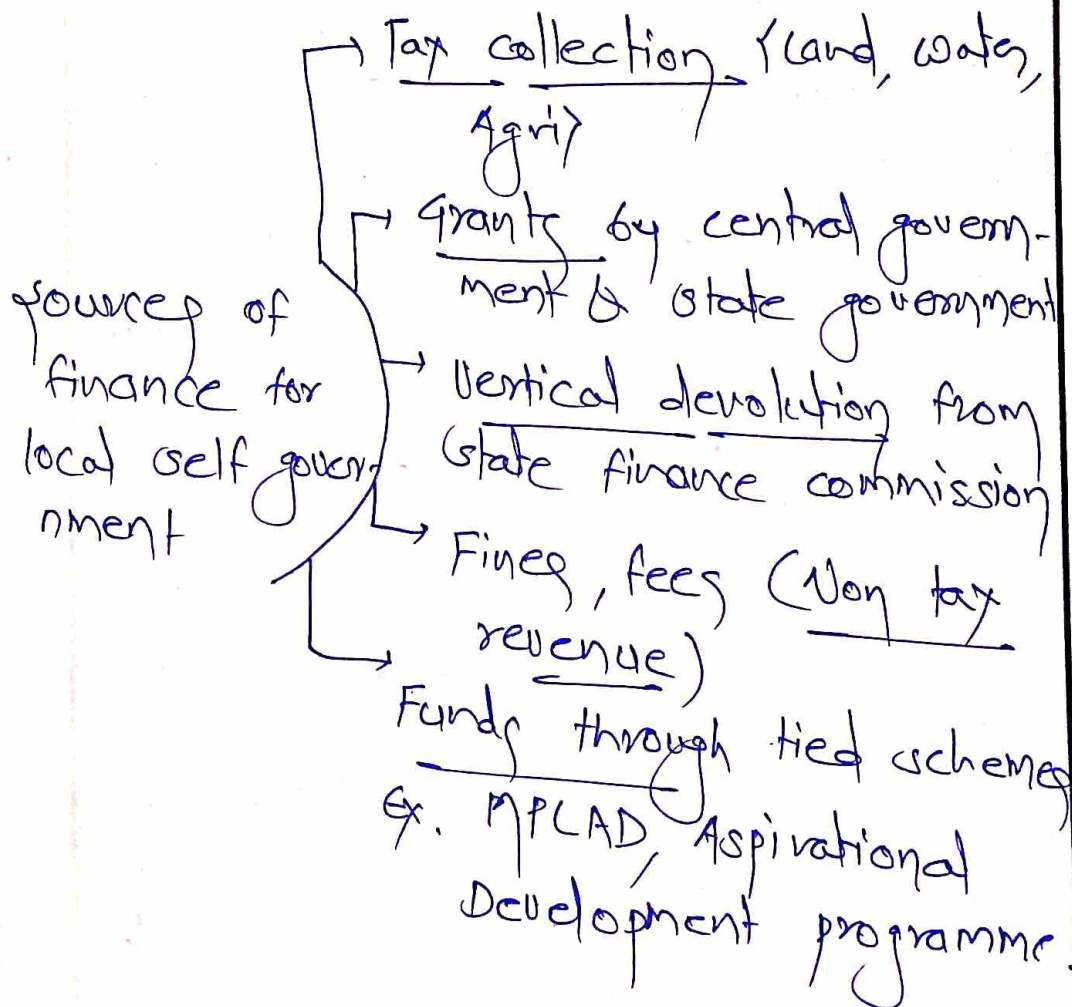
2) Acts as caged parrot.

Thus security of tenure, appointment by impartial committee, transparent functioning (ARC2) are the way forward.

2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. (150 words) 10

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासी सरकारों के लिए वित्त के स्रोतों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Democratic decentralisation
under 73rd & 74th amendment makes
local tier empowered in real sense.



* Ways to strengthen financial position :-

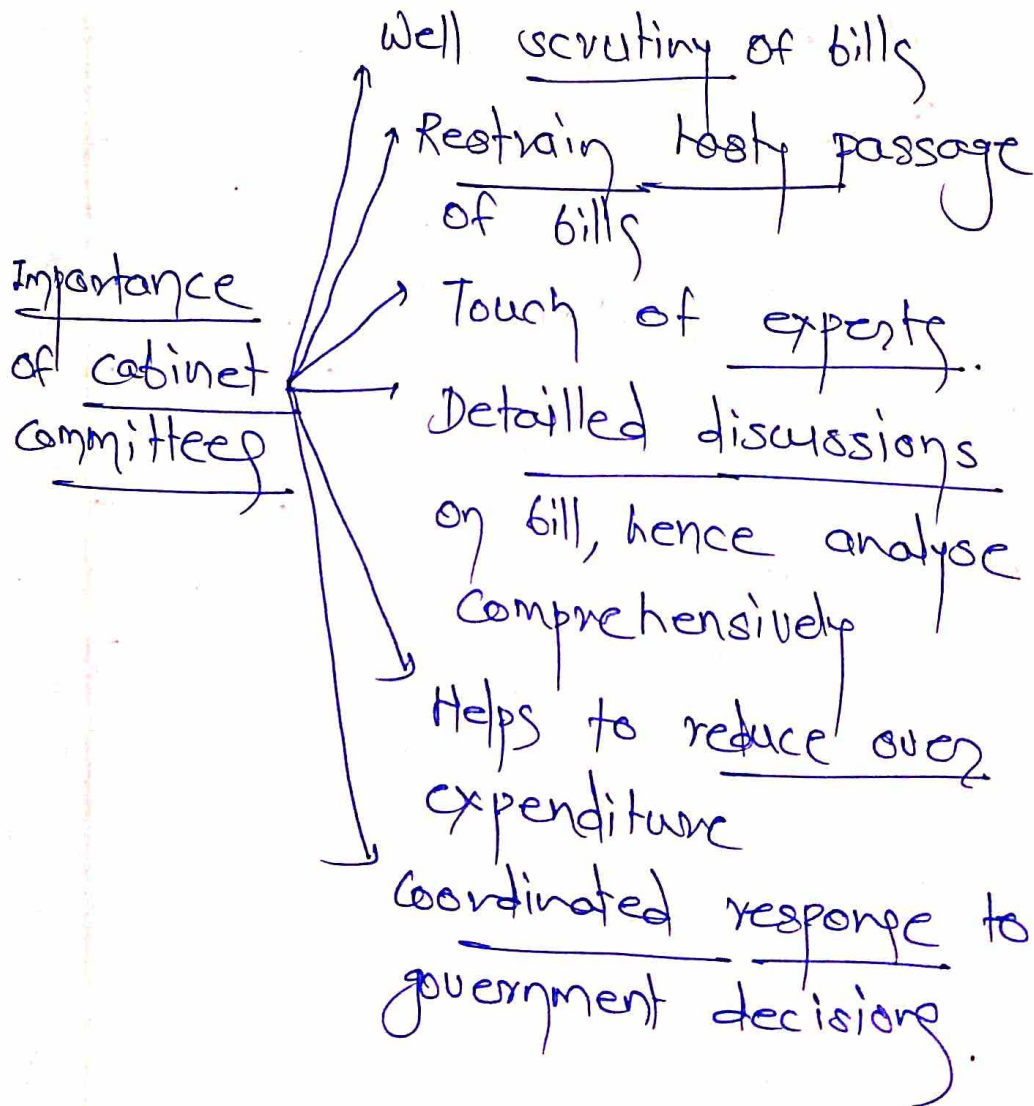
- 1) Increased allocation from state finance commission.
- 2) social audit to check on misuse of funds.
- 3) By identifying potential resources giving more power to collect tax.
- 4) Political will of state government regarding mining revenue collection.
- 5) separation of tied funds by giving them autonomy to utilise them.

Thus democratic decentralisation in real sense means financially independent & empowered 3rd tier local self.

3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में मंत्रिमंडलीय समितियां सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व और कार्यपालिका की एकरूपता के सिद्धांत को बहाल करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

During ~~47th~~ ^{44th} amendment
about ~~14 to 19 %~~ bills are referred
to cabinet committees.



- ↳ Decisions are bindings on cabinet committee members
- ↳ Help to established homogeneity
- ↳ Also known as nucleus of atom.
- ↳ Abide with principle i.e. collective responsibility -
"swim & sink together"

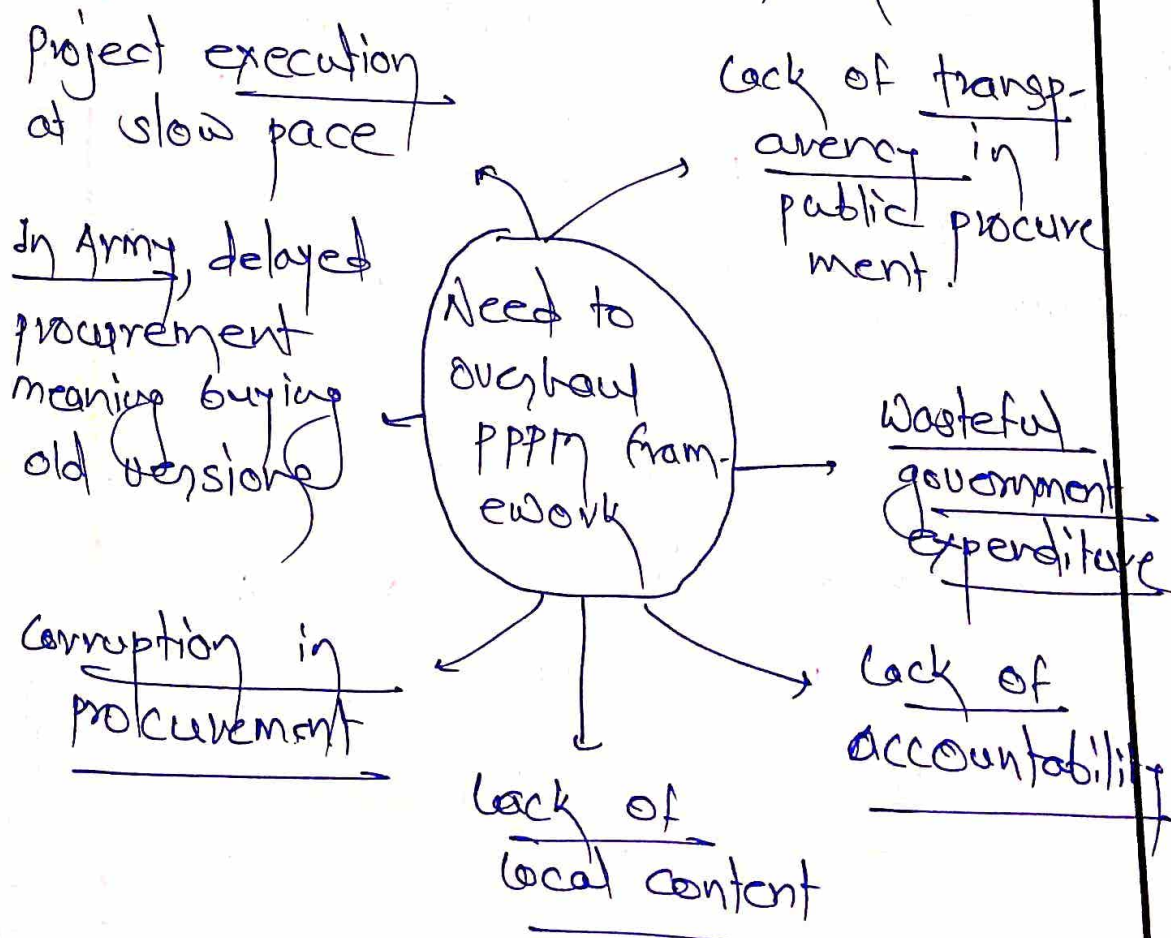
Thus cabinet committee
is at core of parliamentary system
where decisions taken for nations
growth & development.

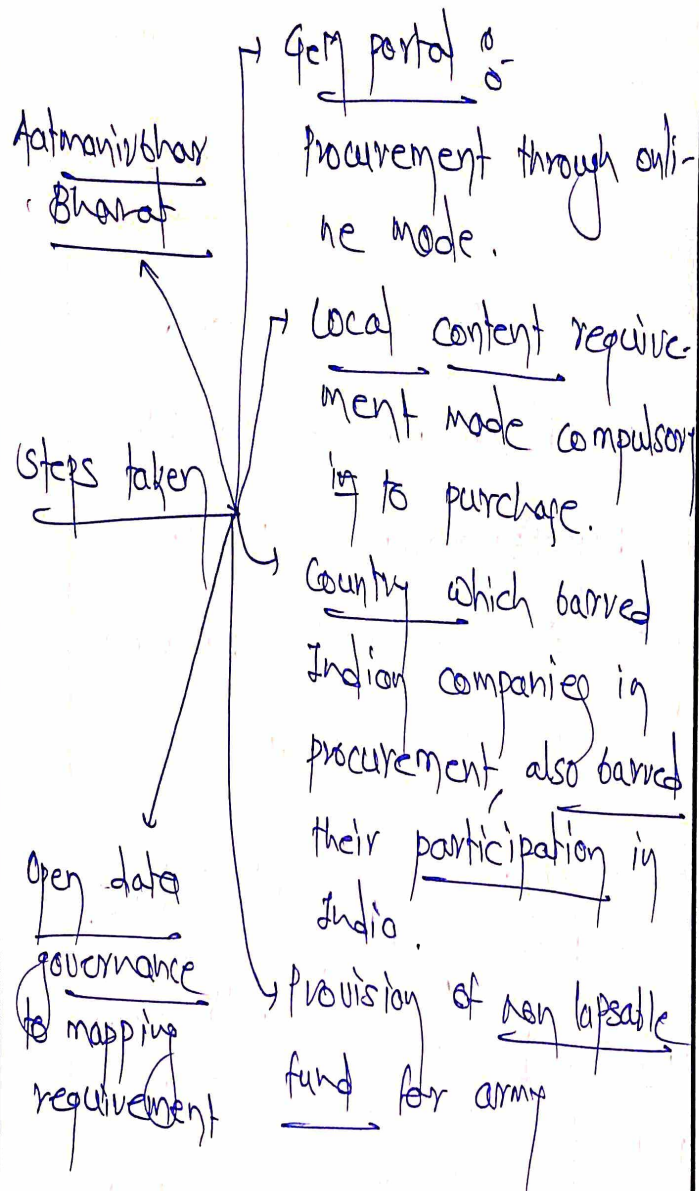
4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी परियोजनाओं के तीव्र, कुशल और पारदर्शी निष्पादन के लिए भारत के सार्वजनिक खरीद और परियोजना प्रबंधन (PPPM) ढांचे में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

On an international platform, India's image on commitment (project management) is like parrot. As well public procurement marred with corruption.





Here best practices from countries like china, USA, Saudi can make PPPM framework faster, efficient & transparent.

5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate.

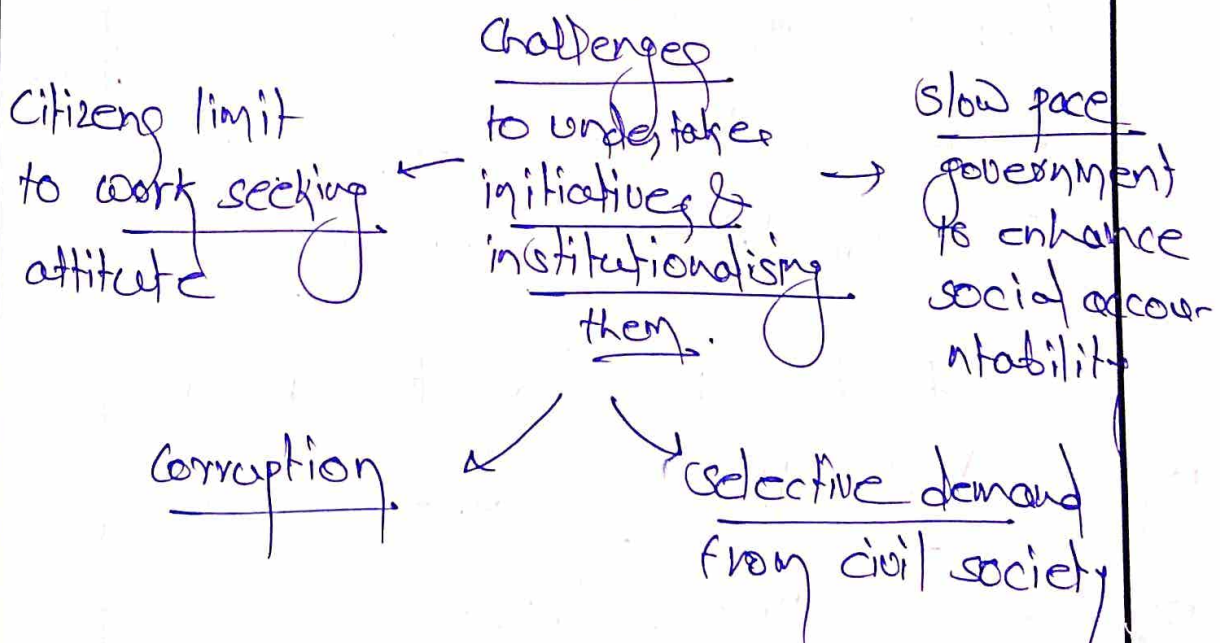
(150 words) 10

सामाजिक जवाबदेही पहलों को शुरू करने और उन्हें संस्थागत बनाने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों और कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपायों की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Social accountability
meaning the ensures accountability
through civic engagement i.e. with
participation of citizens, civil soci-
ety, media etc.

Rule book based
bureaucracy maint-
ain status quo.

Awareness (low)
of citizens
to demand.



* Measures :-

- Training to government officials
- Preparing draft from wide consultation
- Periodic training to bureaucracy
Ex. Citizen charter in Andhra Pradesh
- Awareness to citizens.
Ex. Through people mode campaign.
- Grievance redressal system of citizens.
- Preparing the list of service delivery by concerned department & upload on departmental website.

It has potential to uphold Mysuru declaration regarding enhancement of service delivery.

6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. (150 words) 10

एक संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently report of
parliamentary standing committee
stated NCST becomes dysfunctional
since 2018.

low budgetary
allocation

low manpower
(As eligible norms
set high)

Rate of
pendency
regarding
complaints
at 80%. since
2018

Issues

High pendency
on reports
to submit in
parliament.

Have not
been forth
coming regarding
acceptance/non
acceptance of tribal claims

* Measures need to strengthen :-

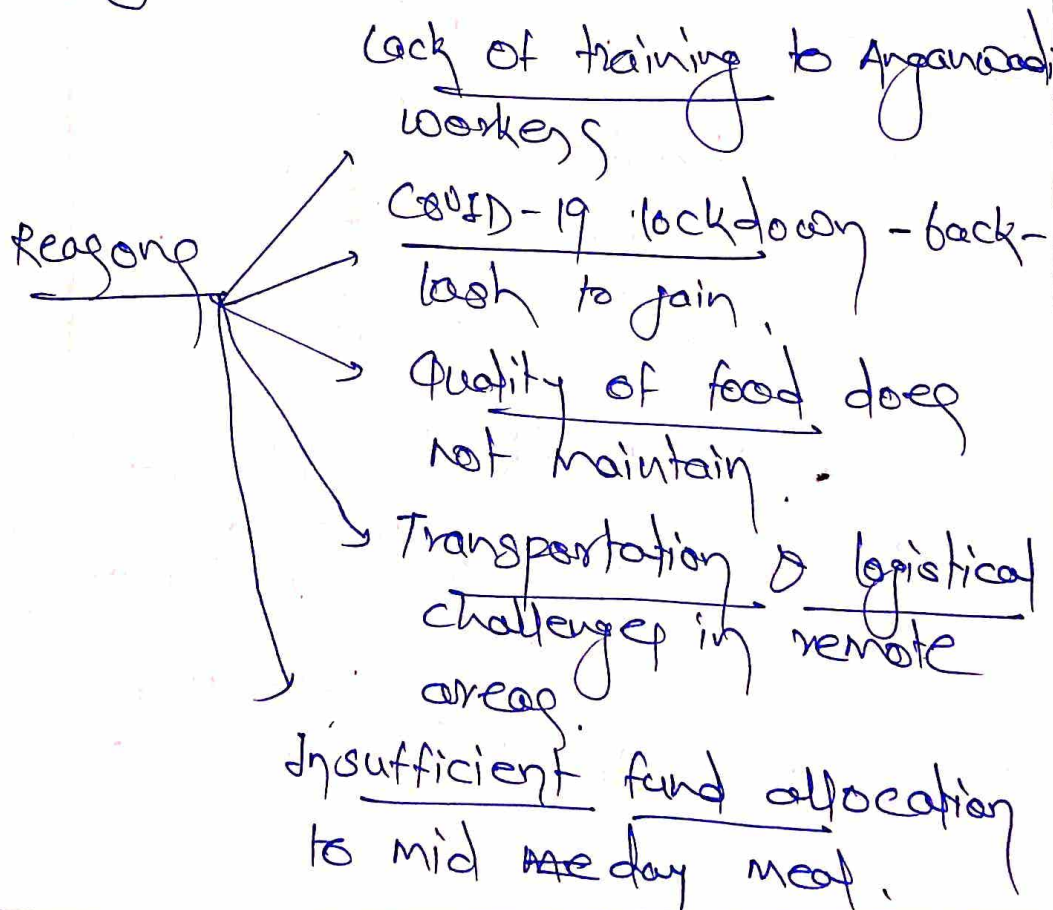
- ↳ Immediately feeling / providing man-
power / vacancies
- ↳ Committee under cabinet secretary
& law commission to revive
NCST.
- ↳ consultative mechanism.
- ↳ Grievance redressal mechanism :-
Timeline of 3 months.
- ↳ Require feedbacks

Thus functional NCST
meaning the promotion of interest
of NCST's in developmental planning
And we include them in real stage
in inclusive growth of nation.

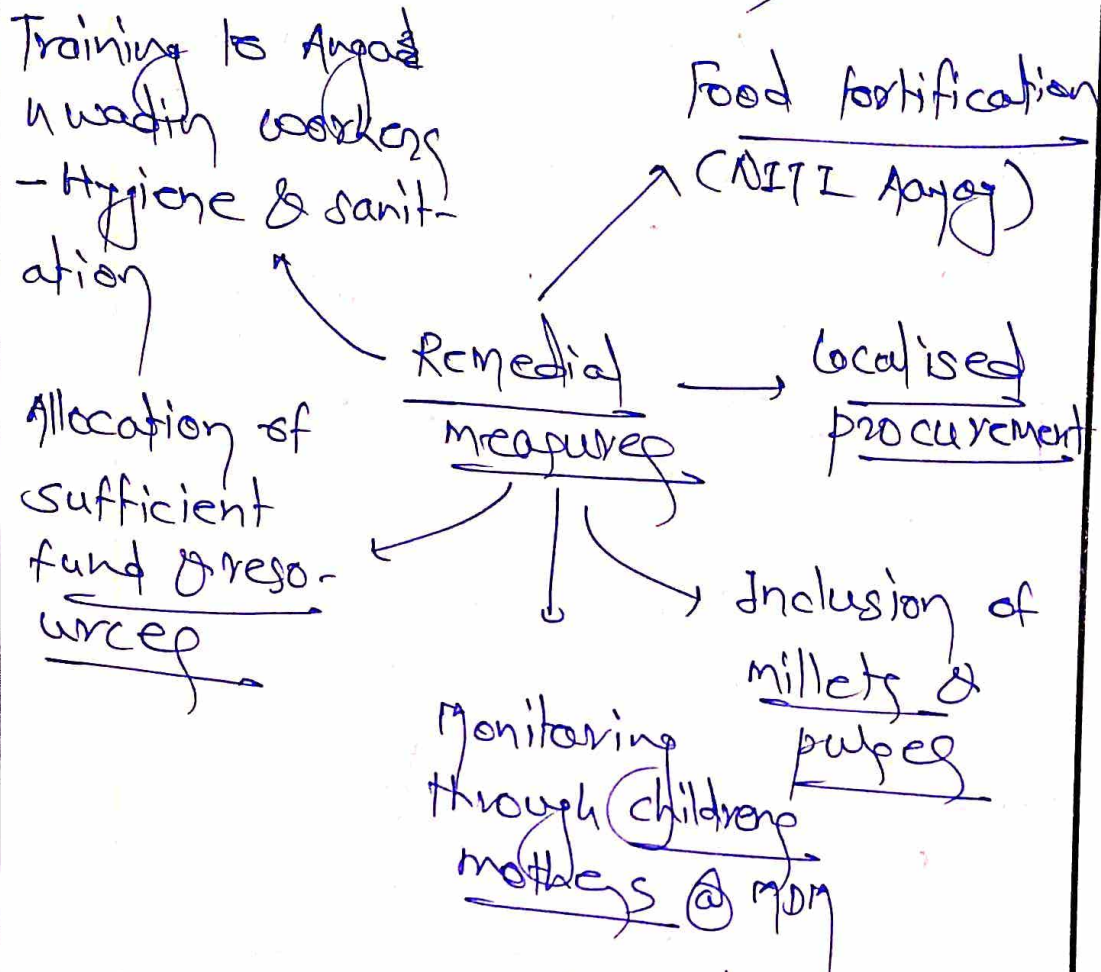
7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का उद्देश्य छात्रों की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना था, किंतु इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में यह काफी पीछे है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to NPHS survey, children are more prone to anaemia. As well stunting & wasting not reduced as per target.



↳ Diet more favoured to rice
 & wheat based rather than
 pulses & millets

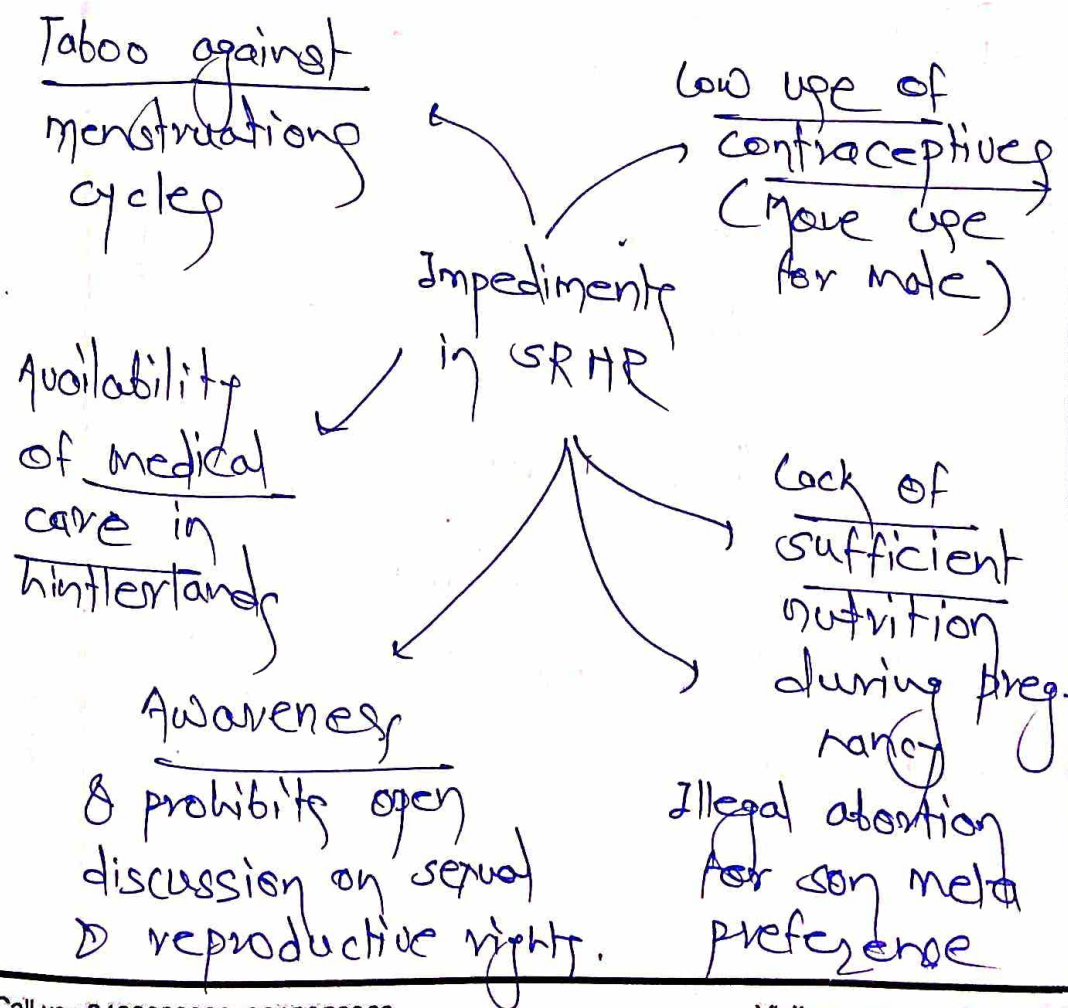


Thus nutritional fulfillment
 of children is directly proportion-
 al to their health & education.
 Hence required utmost attention.

8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. (150 words) 10

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए यौन एवं प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य और अधिकार (SRHR) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SRHR की प्राप्ति में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

SDG 4 has content
of sexual & reproductive health
& rights. As well SDG-5 has
content of gender equality



* Steps that can be taken :-

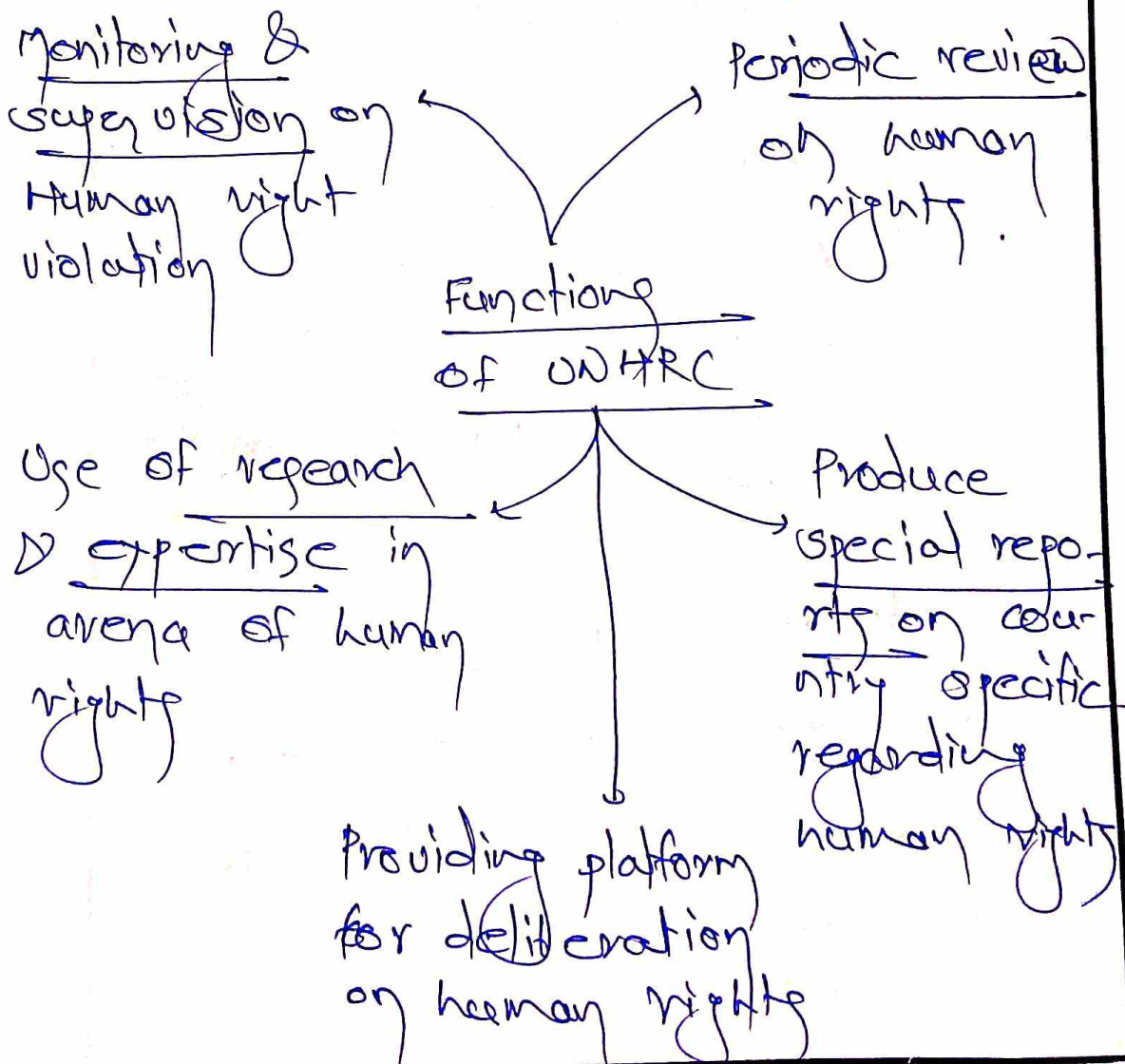
- 1) More promotion to use contraceptives
- 2) Nutritional requirement through POSHAN Abhiyaan & NFS Act.
- 3) Creating medical care at vicinity through concept like 'mobile hospital'
- 4) Promote discussion on sexual & reproductive rights in colleges, schools etc
- 5) Require strict enforcement against illegal abortion.

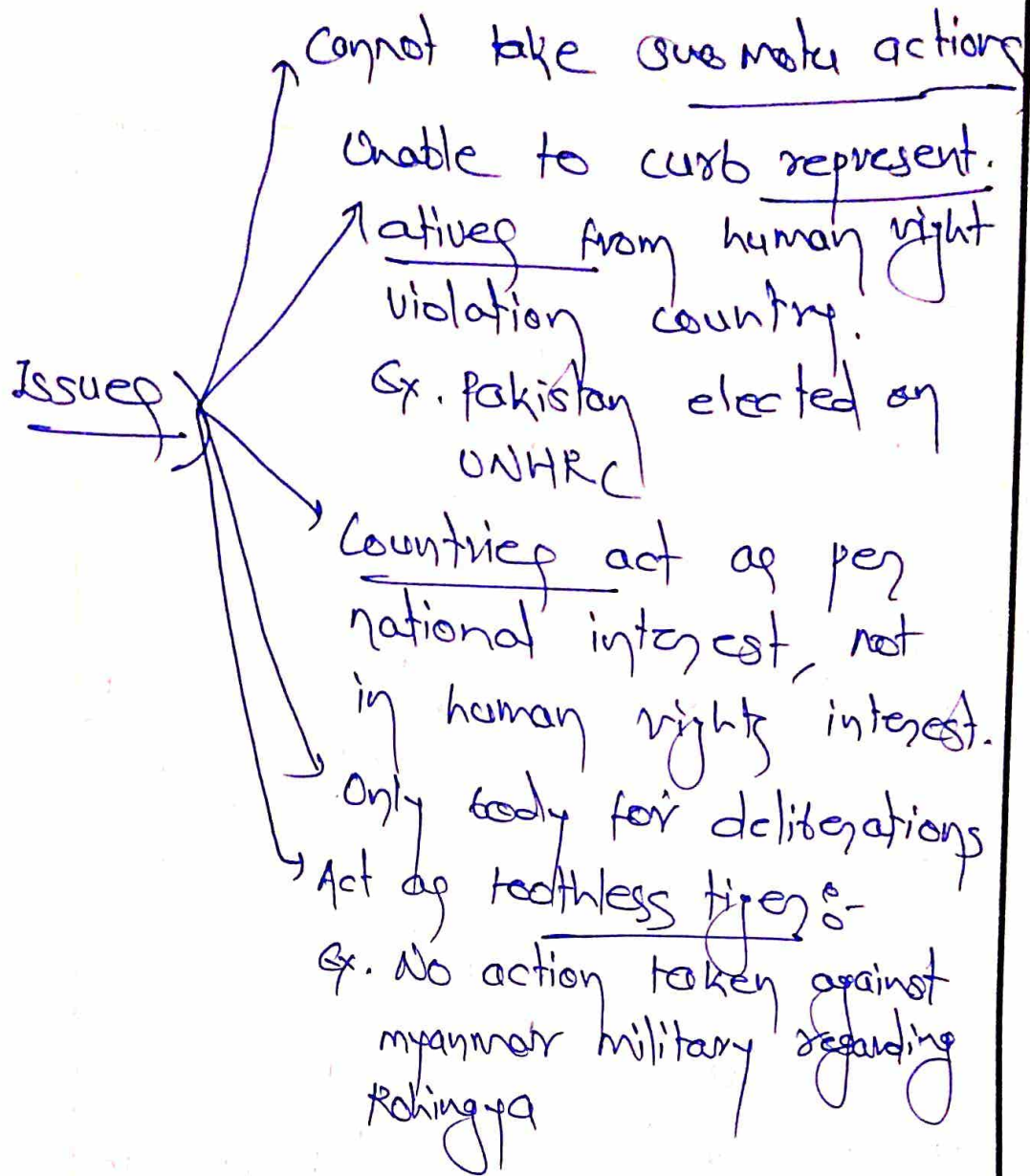
Thus SRHR we can be remain critical to achieve SDGs.
It will help to promote human capital in India.

9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व भर में मानवाधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने और उनके संरक्षण में परिषद द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

UNHRC is intergovernmental body formed in 2006 by replacing UNCHR.





Despite issues, UNHRC acts as vital organisation for human rights adherence. As well acts as watchdog.

10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अत्यधिक भू-राजनीतिक और भू-आर्थिक महत्व के कारण पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक क्षेत्र है। चर्चा कीजिए।

West Asia becomes a part of India's Extended Neighbourhood policy & Look west policy.

* Significance :-

1) Geo political :-

Saudi, Israel backs India's claims regarding UNSC permanent membership.

2) Geo-economic :-

- After USA, UAE becomes 2nd destination to Indian exports
- Agriculture cooperation regarding irrigation management with Israel.
- Energy cooperation - for crude oil, gas from Saudi, Iran etc.

3) Strategic :-

- Acts as bridge to connect central Asia (INST, Ashgabat Agreement)
- Formation of middle Asia quad "I2 U2" to counter chinese influence.
- Defence cooperation / Israel - defence procurement
Saudi - military exercise.

However, impediments like

- china's influence
- Pakistan restricts connectivity to central asia.
- Islamophobia in India's (Comment of political leaders)
- Protectionism in labour market harming interest of Indian diaspora.

11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. (250 words) 15

कैदियों को मताधिकार से वंचित करना वस्तुतः लोकतंत्र के एक प्रशंसनीय मूल्य, अर्थात् "मतदान के अधिकार" का अपमान करना है, जिसकी गंभीरतापूर्वक रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to vote (Article

is a constitutional right in India.

But as per the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RPA 1951), prisoners don't have right to cast vote.

Questions arise about their psychological condition (Unsound mind)

chance to criminalization of politics

CAs populist manifesto might woo criminals)

Reasons

Borrowed from British in same way they denied voting rights to prisoners

Debate of rights vs morality

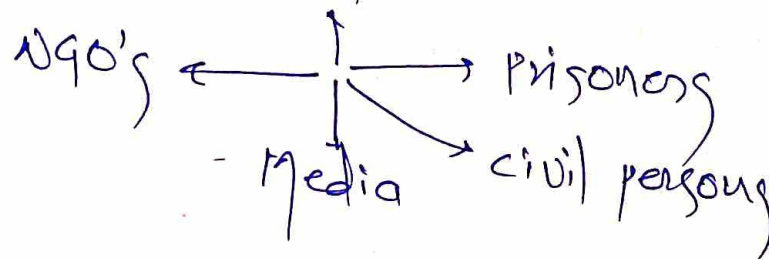
Additional expenditure regarding logistics

① Issues regarding disenfranchising prisoners - Right to vote :-

- 1) Violate constitutional rights (Article 326)
- 2) Long list of undertrials, (innocent until proven guilty) denied rights.
- 3) Part of democracy, as democracy basis on / of the people
for the people
By the people
- 4) These reasons are one of the reason is becoming hurdles to prisoners reform
- 5) Their grievances sidelined in democratic process.
- 6) Many countries adopting to give right to vote to prisoners.
Ex: Norway, Sweden etc.

Thus giving them rights
meaning itself strengthening the
democratic process and giving
them opportunities to heard them.

- Need to setup expert committee
under law commission.
- Multistakeholder mechanism
Government



It empowered the prisoners
to voice their concern & might
give boost to ^{addressing} judicial pendency
& promote prisoners reform.

12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत और यू. एस. ए. के सुभेद्य समूहों द्वारा सामना किए गए एकसमान ऐतिहासिक अन्याय के कारण, इनके द्वारा अपनाई गई सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के बीच समानताएं हैं और इनका एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India & USA shared
a democratic values, which has
basis in Indian constitution to vulner-
able sections & in USA it on
racial & vulnerable sections.

* India's affirmative action for their
vulnerable groups :-

1) Article 330, 332 & 335 :-

Gives reservation to SC &

ST on priority basis.

- In legislative assembly, parlia-
ment & certain government
post.

2) Article 15, 16 :-

Gives right to women, back-
ward sections in education
& employment

3) Article 17 :-

Right against untouchability,

4) As well physical handicapped &
older aged sections got priority
in reservation.

Ex. PM Jay Vardana Yojana, Indira
Gandhi National Pension scheme.

* USA's affirmative action for their
vulnerable groups :-

1) Historical injustice towards black
people - recognised & got priority
in every sphere.

Ex. OBAMA at presidential palace.

- 2) Priorities to senior citizens and orphan in policy making.
- 3) Responding correct way to feminized movement by giving them right to vote.

Thus so far recognising historical injustice required self ass-introspection, wisdom & courage. Further, it enhances trust on administration and addressed inequality in correct way.

13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर निजी क्षेत्र की नौकरियों में अधिवास आधारित आरक्षण पर आपत्ति अनुचित है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Haryana govern-
ment passed a law, on basis
of domicile based reservation in
private sector - 75%.

Similar laws
already passed → Maharashtra 80%.
→ Andhra Pradesh 70%.
→ Madhya Pradesh
→ Tamil Nadu.

* Need for domicile based reservation

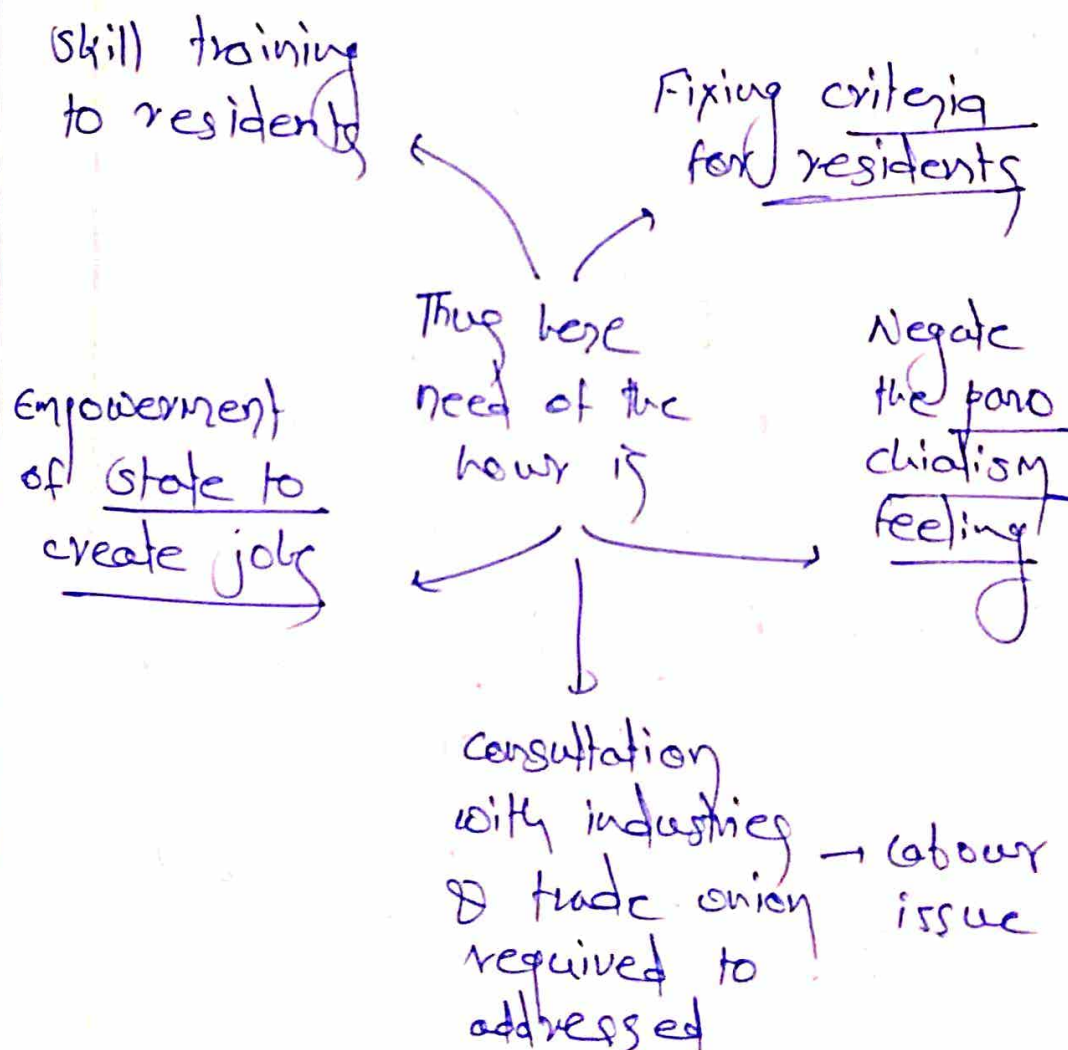
- ↳ Giving priority to long standing demand on right to employment.
- ↳ Gives filip to grievances of domestic sector.

- Help to categorised localisation in their vicinity
- Help to address anarion distress, economic depression etc.
- Can help to address migration issue.
- Reduced stress on limited resources.

* Issues :-

- Violate citizenship principle meaning based on union, not on state
- Violate article 16.
- Accentuate regionalism demand.
ex. Uoy of soil movement.
- might harm economic integr. ation of India

- Might industries compromised skill taged labour force.
- Harmp the development of state (as investors does not favour)
- Against the principle of merito-
cracy.



14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? (250 words) 15

ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि राजद्रोह कानून भारत के उदार लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की नींव पर हमला है, जैसा कि संविधान में निहित हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

Sedition (Cvpc 124 A)

meaning a act which promotes
enmity in different sections &
act against integrity & harmony
through $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Words} \\ \rightarrow \text{Signs \& symbols} \\ \rightarrow \text{Written form.} \end{cases}$

* Issues with sedition law :-

- British & other 120+ countries repeated sedition law.
- Violates Article 19 (freedom of speech & expression)
- Politicisation utilisation to curb dissent opinions

- Colonial hangover
- Connotation of words (enmity, sovereignty etc) are vague & subjective.
- low conviction rate
(NCRB - 8% only)
- Unable to distinguish between
free speech & hate speech.

To preserve
stability &
dignity of
country

Might harm
foreign relation
(Ex. controversial
comment on
religion god)

To maintain
law & order

Need of
Sedition
Law

To preserve
internal security
& sovereignty

To address
secessionist
demands
Ex. Nagalim

Require for
to conserve
diversity &
harmony
(Ex. to curb
on communal
riots)

Thus need of the hour
is :-

- To distinguish between constructive criticism & overthrow government
- Establish committee under law commission.
- Proactive role of judiciary to ensure minimum use.

Hence according to D.Y. Chandrachud - "Dissent is the safety value of democracy." Need to promote them.

15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस द्वारा कुछ चुनौतियों का सामना करने के बावजूद, इन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to ministerial sources, Government e marketplace became a significant to save 10% procurement cost in last 5 years.

GeM is one stop online public procurement of goods and services.

* Significance :-

- 1) Effective in cost saving.
Ex. saved 10% procurement cost in 5 years.
- 2) Help to curb corruption, hence limits illegal purchase.

- 3) Give boost to Atmanirbhar Bharat :- As domestic goods & service providers registered on Gcm.
- 4) Entry of small traders & manu factories :-
As criteria for local content, and MSME's made compulsory.
- 5) Introduce uniformity in purchasing or for public procurement.
- 6) Enhance departmental coordination in public procurement.

* Challenges :-

- 1) Has a multiple portal
→ Indian railways along with defense ministry has separate portal.

- 2) Lack of compliance by several departments.
- 3) Local content requirement harms cheap & good quality imports.
- 4) Small traders & MNC's (few) provide cheap quality material.
- 5) Lack of grievance redressal mechanism.

Thus Gen revolutionised public procurement system. It has domino effect on economic sector and administrative efficiency.

16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

अत्यधिक कुशल और जवाबदेह सिविल सेवा के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन की एक संशोधित प्रणाली लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In Indian constitution
Article ~~308~~ ^{to} 312 is the basis
for civil service.

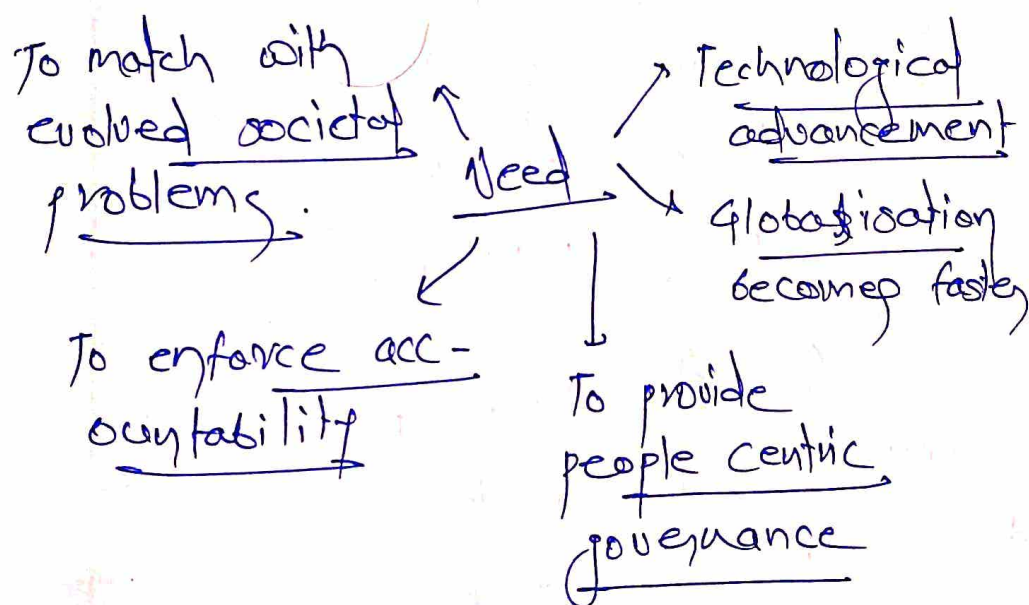
According to ARC 2
report, civil services still follow
traditional approach while dealing
with modern problems.

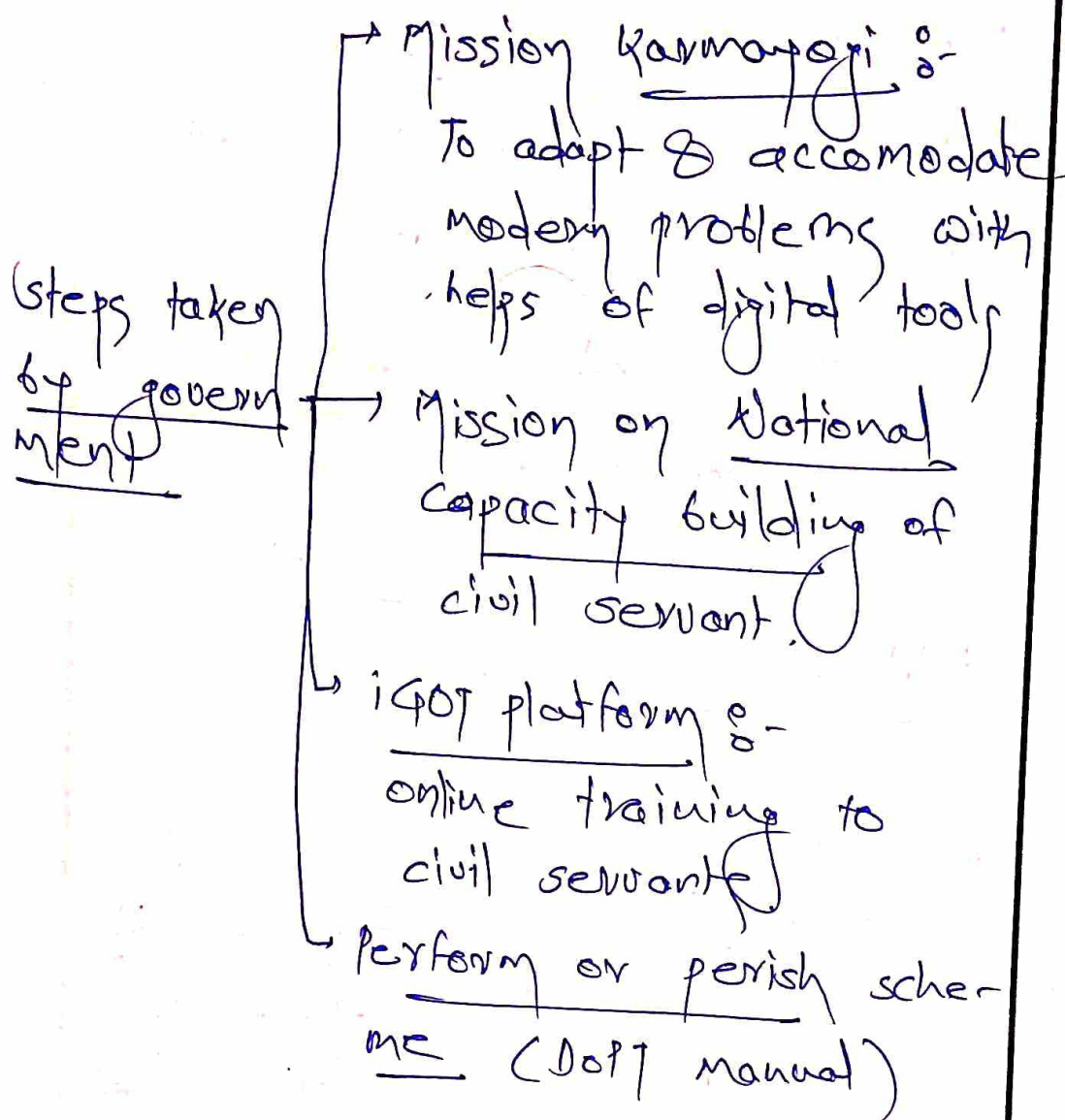
* Issues in present civil service :-

→ According to Max Weber :-
Trained for predetermined scenarios
but unable to adapt new
problems

→ Lack of periodic training.
(once in lifetime)

- Maintain status quo.
- Zero innovation approach or follow rule based book approach
- Incentives based on seniority harm innovativeness.
- Hajur mai baap culture follows.
- Political interference



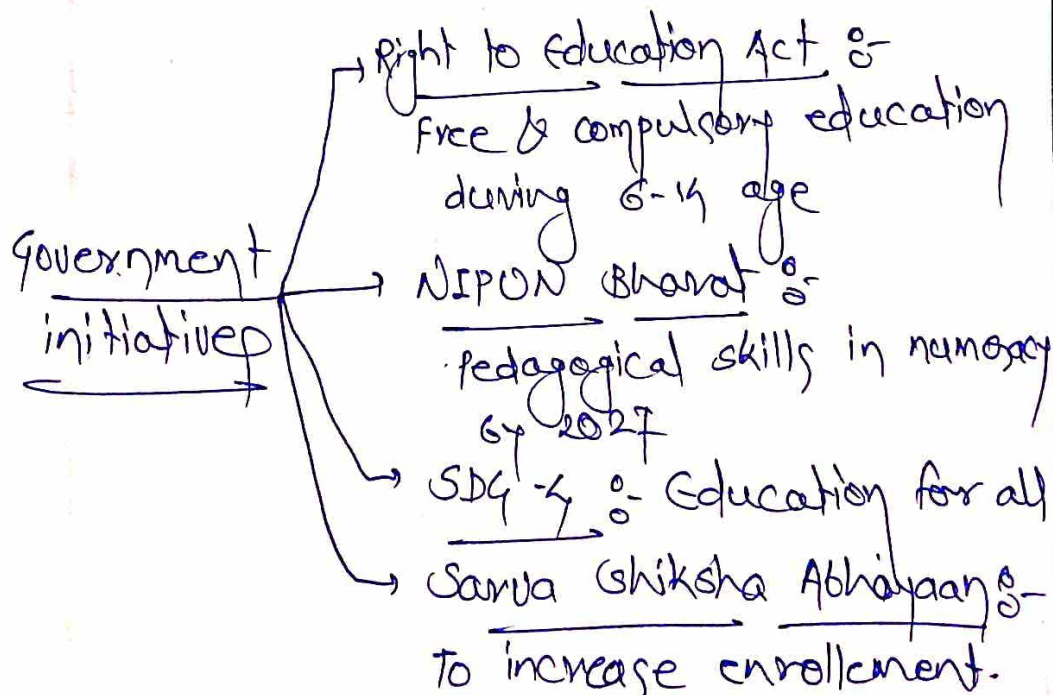


As Atalji said "governments might come & go (refers to changing parties in power) but need to preserve countries democratic institution". For these impartial civil service required

17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15
शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

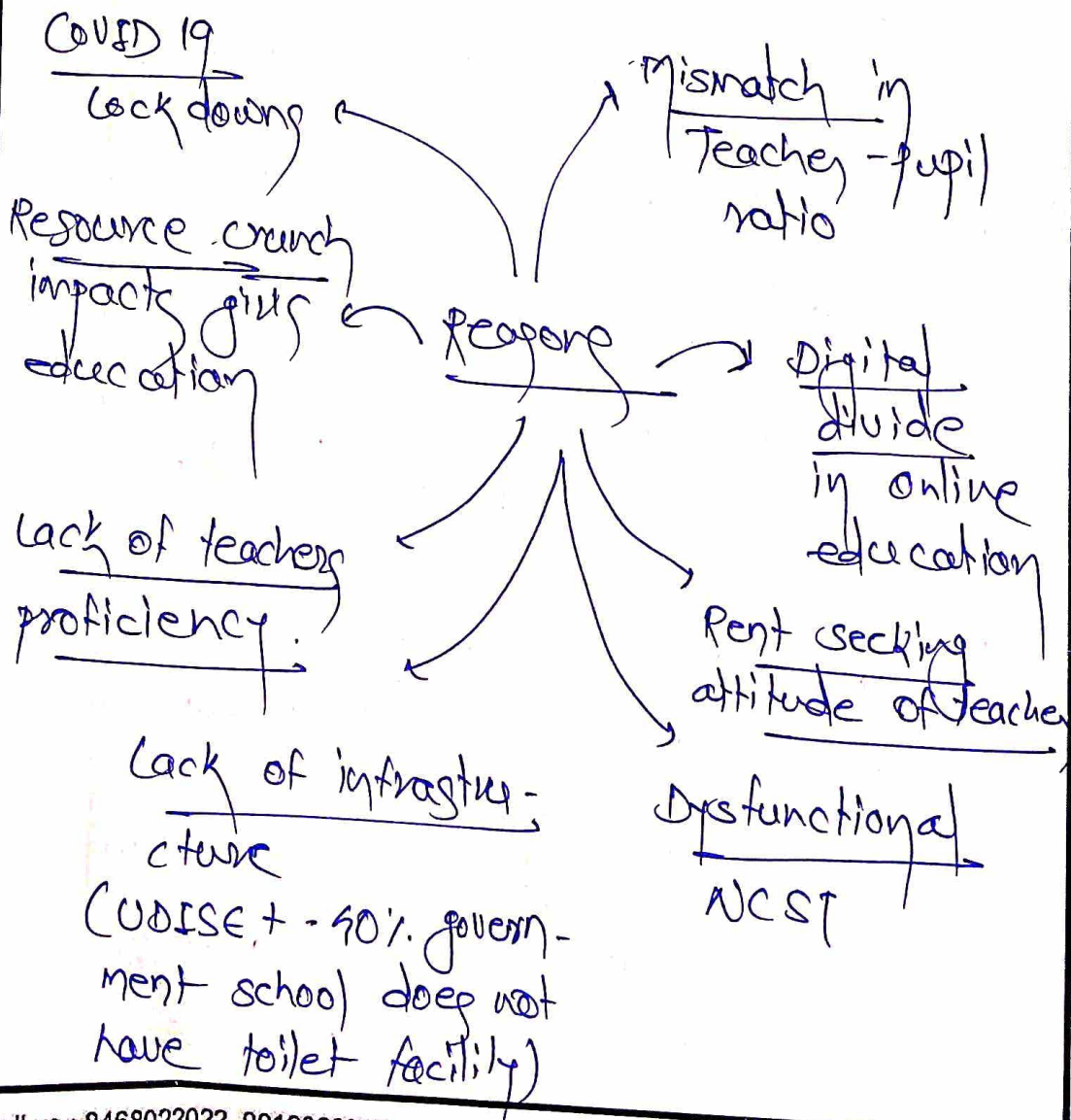
During COVID 19 lockdown India's learning poverty shoot up to 70%. These report also agreed by ASER survey of PRATHAM.

Learning poverty meaning children unable to read age specific text by 10 age.



But current status

- Gross enrolment ratio stood at 80-85%
 - Boys - 80%
 - Girls - 73%
- 59% literacy among ST's compared to 73% literacy (earning poverty upto 70%)
- Drop out ration increased during COVID-19.



* Required major intervention :-

→ Updation of periodic report / review.

→ Training to teachese in annually mode.

→ Accelerating digital education to enhance availability, accessibility to SC's & ST's.

→ Opening of schools - Solution to COVID 19.

→ Infrastructure building by enhancing fund & budgetary allocation.
(NEP - 6% of GDP on education)

→ Vocational education made part of mainstream education.

"Education is a guiding light to transform person in real scnre". Hence need to enhance

18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

संचारी और गैर-संचारी दोनों प्रकार के रोगों के बढ़ते बोझ के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य निगरानी प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to National health policy (NHP), India faced a double burden of disease in form of communicable & non communicable.

As per ICMR,
61% death occurred
due to communicable

As per ICMR,
68% in 2020 death
occurred due to
non communicable
(stroke, diabetes, cancer)

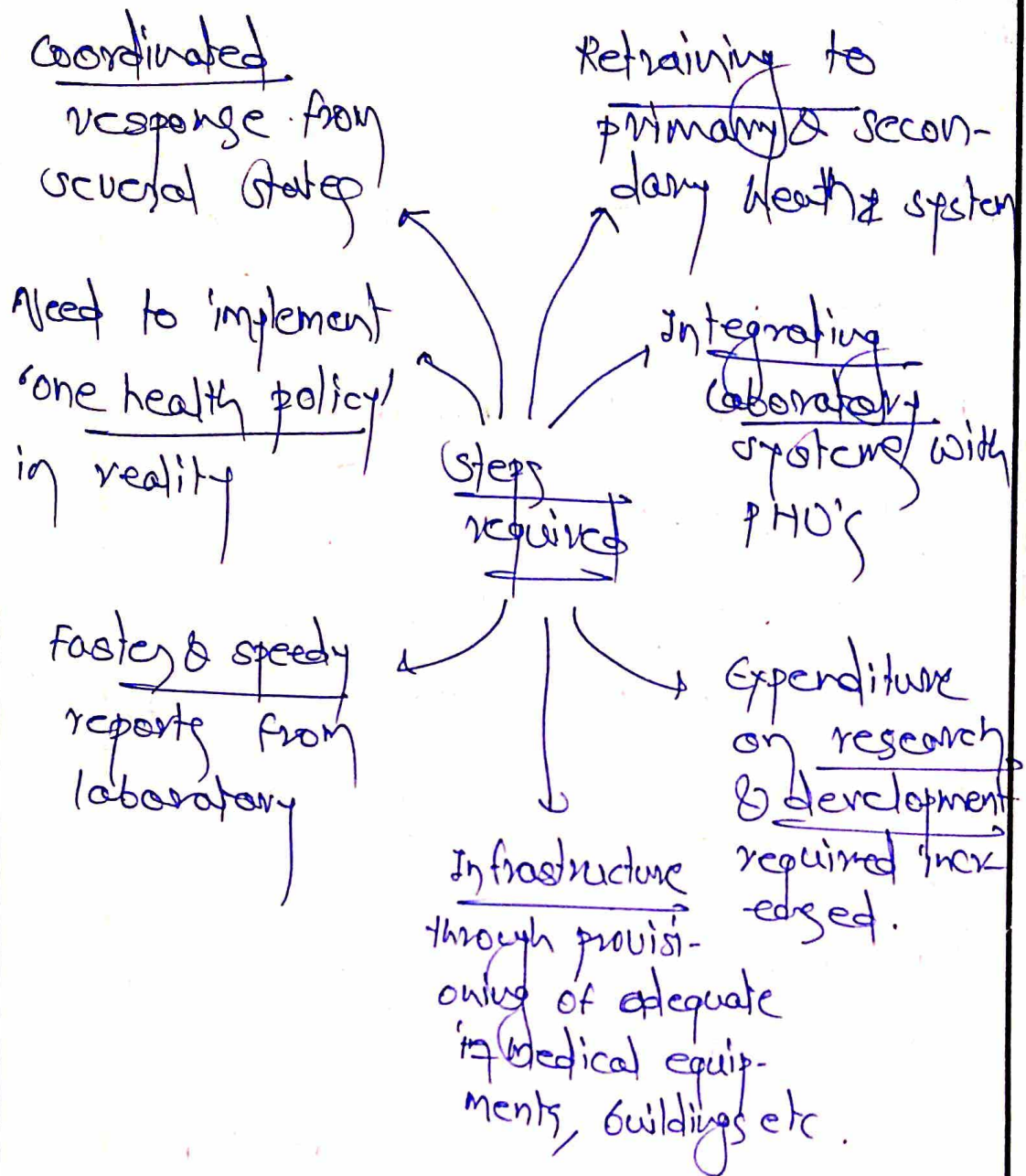
Current status

As per NFHS 5,
anaemia in children
& women are on
rise

78% ST's has
poor health
indicators

↑ Need to revamp public health surveillance :-

- 1) Presence of zoonotic disease :-
(ICMR - 80% diseases - zoonotic)
- 2) Remind given by COVID 19 induced crisis. Ex. Kerala model.
- 3) For research, need to know source, to make vaccine faster.
- 4) Inefficient health system caused more death.
- 5) Upholding article 21 (Right to life) with right to health.
- 6) Effective surveillance can limit disease in specific area.
Ex. NIPAH curb in Kerala.
- 7) Help to policy formulation and decision making for authorities.



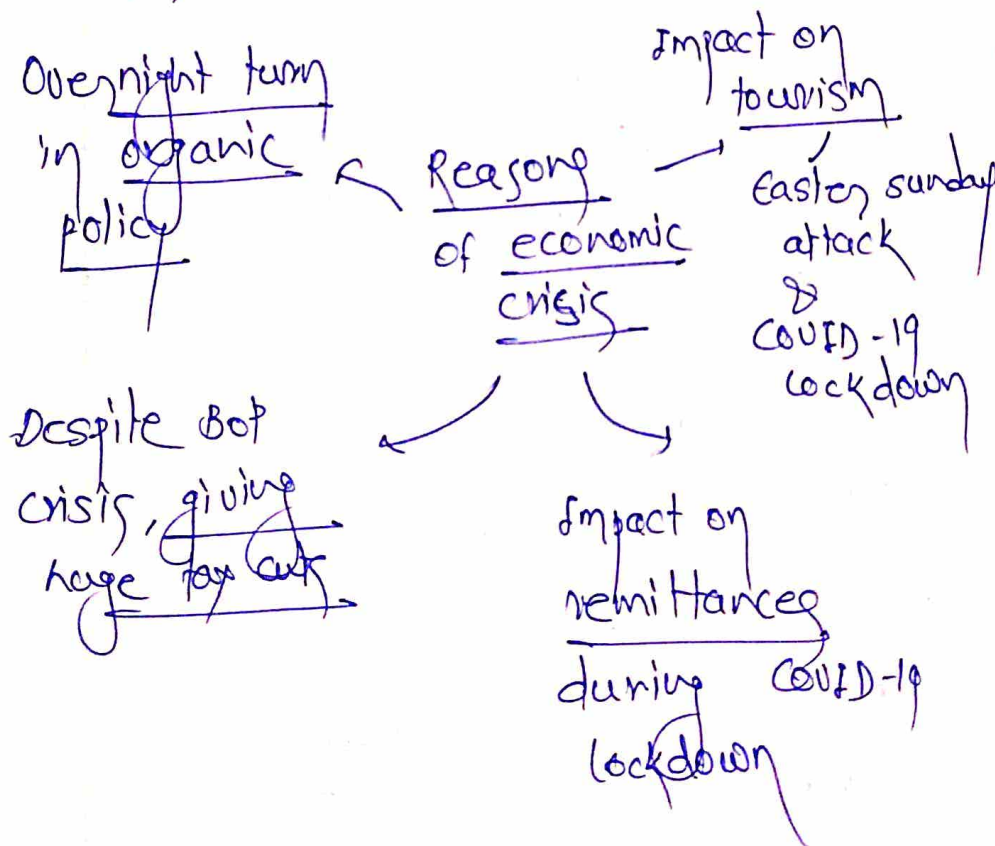
According to National Health policy, required 3% of GDP expenditure on health system to make resilient from future crisis.

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

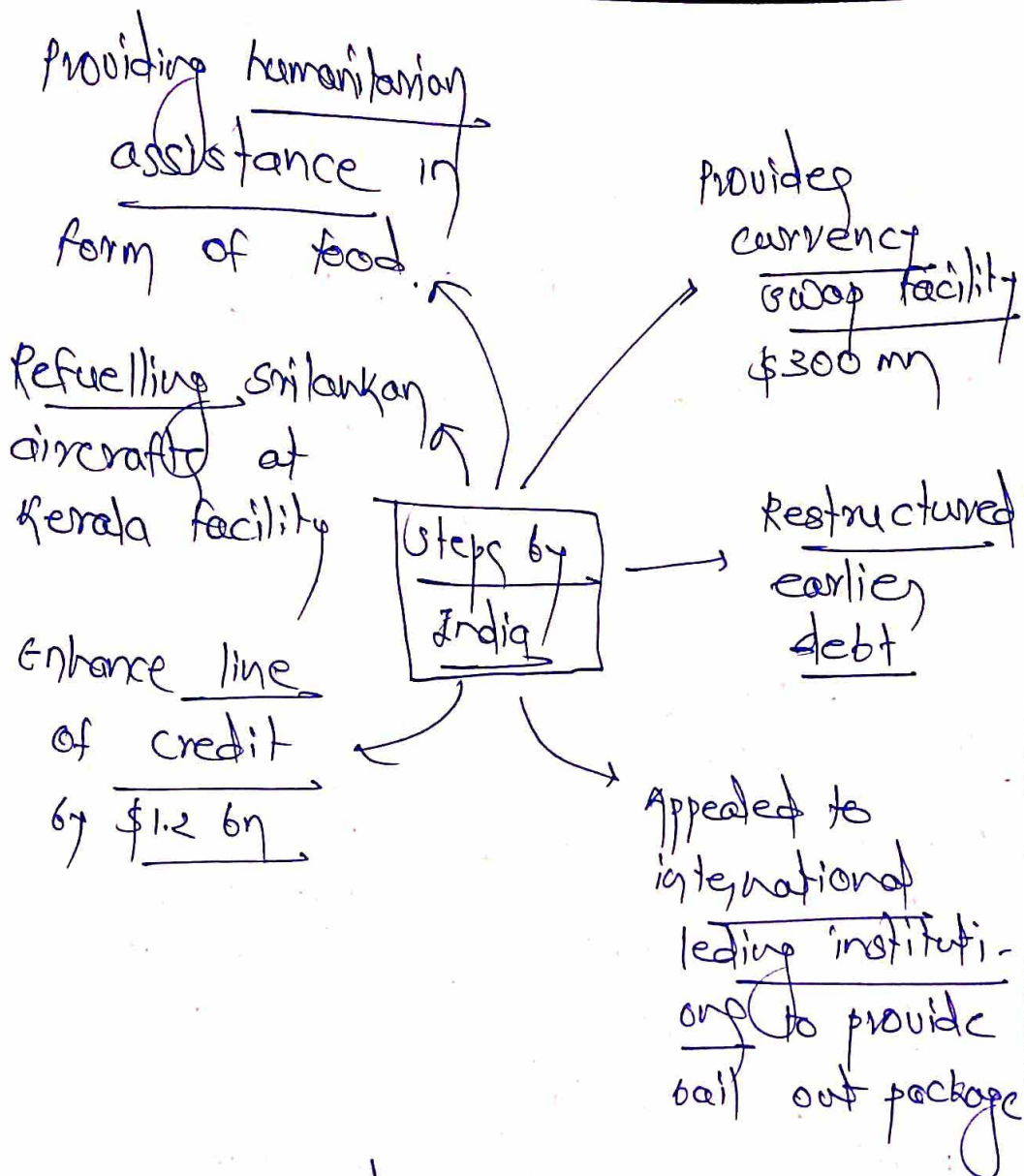
(250 words) 15

श्रीलंका में जारी आर्थिक संकट का प्रभाव उसकी सीमाओं से परे भी पड़ रहा है। भारत के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो भारत ने इस संकट से निपटने में श्रीलंका की सहायता के लिए उठाए हैं।

Recently huge protest
rallies seen in Sri Lanka, caused
by repercussions of ongoing economic
crisis.



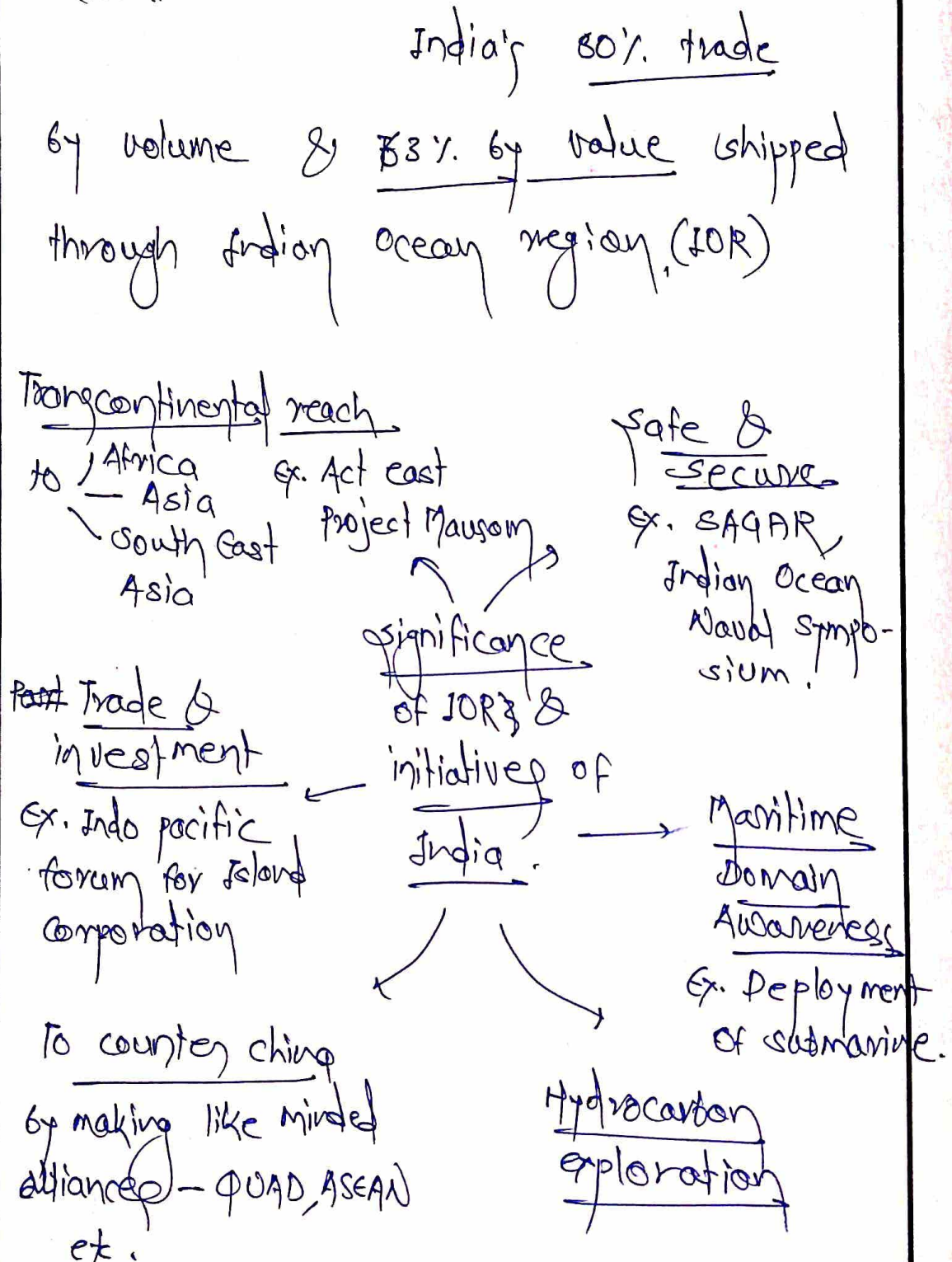
- Exodus of refugees in India.
 - Instability in Indian ocean region
meaning way to outside influence.
 - Strain on India's scarce resources
 - Additional expenditure to India to restructure earlier loan
 - Can harm India's investment & trade
 - Backlash to Indian projects.
 - Instability can be breeding ground for terrorism & extremism
 - Can enhance Chinese influence more than India.
-



India's intervention in Sri Lanka's economic crisis enhances India's image at international platform like
"Friend in need is a friend indeed"

20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में एक विश्वसनीय भागीदार है और इस क्षेत्र में निवल सुरक्षा प्रदाता होने की भूमिका निभा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।



* challenges :-

→ Increase chinese influence.

Ex. string of pearls

→ Limited naval capacity.

→ Maritime domain awareness

Grey shipping

Black shipping

Additional
requirement
of submarine

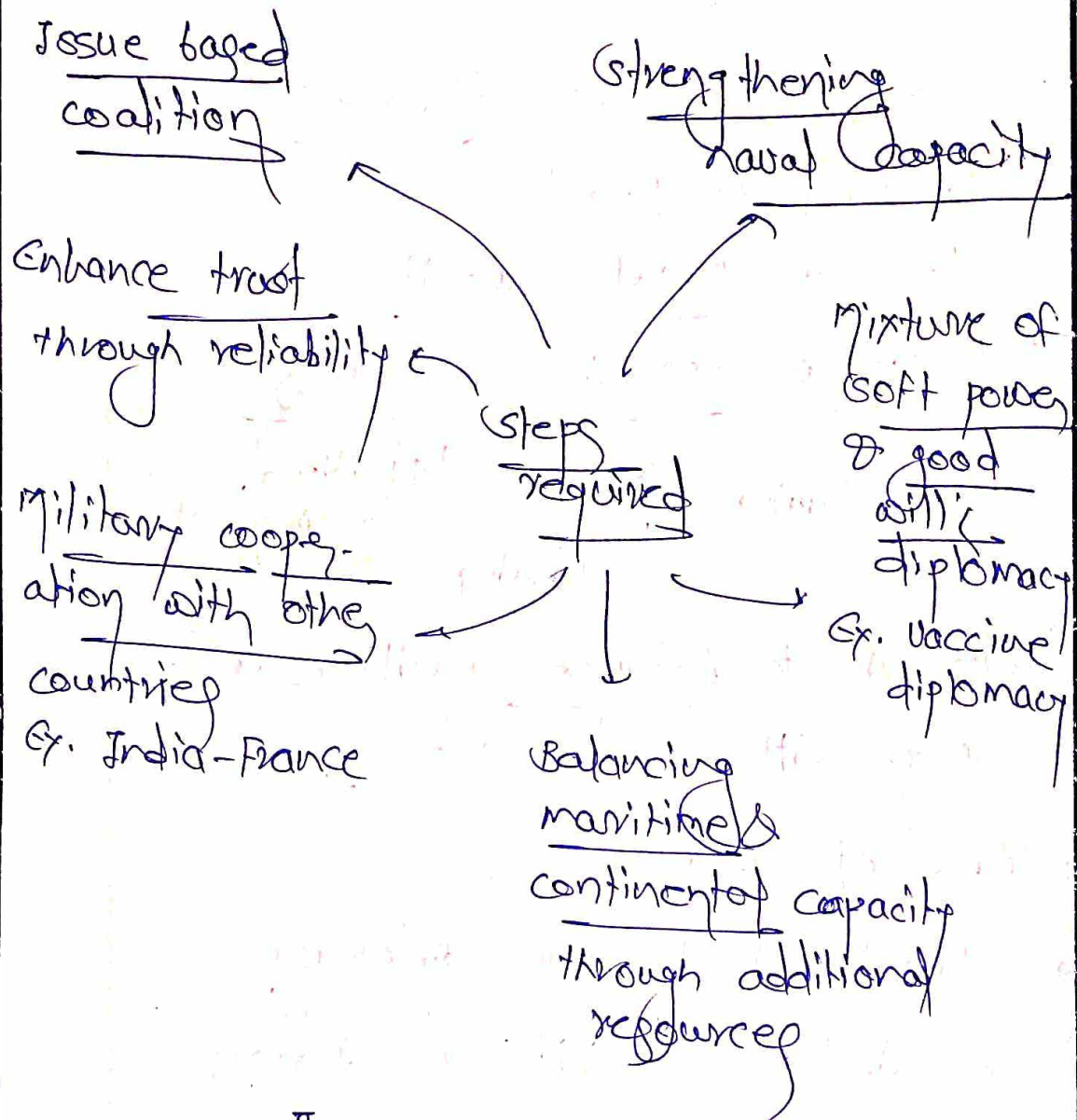
→ Difficult to balance maritime border
along with land border.

→ Lack of resources.

→ China's debt trap diplomacy,
created instability in Indian
ocean region.

→ Disparities in interest along
partners

Ex. Indo pacific / For Aus - Economic
→ For India - Defence.



Thus free, open & inclusive
for required where respecting territorial integrity, dispute settles peacefully
& adhere to global norms & rule.