

Q-1

Judicial accountability is a set of mechanism which makes judes, court and judicial process professionally answerable for their act of commission and omission

Recently Orissa High Court Published Report on Judicial accountability

NEED FOR JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

- 1) Transparency in appointment as
 ⇒ collegium system → opaque procedure
 ↓ → no constitutional backing
 lesser diversified
- 2) higher pendency of cases [3 crore 50 lakh cases pending]
- 3) Judiciary named by opaque inhouse procedure eg: case allotments etc
- 4) low representation of women in higher judiciary (12-1 only)
 till now 8 out of 247 supreme court judges are women
- 5) Judges accused of indulging in post-retirement jobs
- 6) Lack of infrastructure in judiciary — court room, evidence rooms etc

7) Judicial overreach - encroachment on legislative/ executive functions eg:- Ban on liquor on highways.

How Judicial accountability helps :-

- 1) transparent procedure for case allotment and hearing
- 2) make collegium diverse — women
— minority (religions/caste)
- 3) prevent from post-tenement job (increase independent nature)
- 4) Ease of doing business would help judiciary more efficient — reduce pendency of cases.
- 5) reduce nepotism and favoritism in judicial appointment.

JUSTICE DELAYED, IS JUSTICE DENIED is what judiciary suffers now. An accountability mechanism would help improving its structure.

Q-2 Fundamental Rights ^(FR) are justiciable rights given to citizen of India encoded in Art-35

DPSPs are instrument of instruction to state government for social-economic development
They are not justiciable

SINCE INCEPTION OF CONSTITUTION →

- 1) Champakam Dorairajam Case :- SC said FR can be amended to enforce DPSP hence 1st, 17th amendments done to enforce FR like right to property etc
- 2) Golak Nath case - FR can't be amended held SC. Thus DPSP has to run subsidiary to (FR)
- 3) 24th Amendment - Parliament passed law that any FR can be amended
~~simultaneously~~ ~~also~~
- 4) Kesavananda Bharti case - upheld Amendment 24th but laid out Basic structure (BS) doctrine, thus as long as BS is not violated (FR) can be amended

5) 42nd Amendment

(a) any FR can be amended

(b) No Judicial Review against such executive act

6) MINERVA MILLS CASE

(b) All the FR can be amended to enforce any DPSP not just 39b, 39c (DPSP)

Upheld (a)

but did not uphold (b) - also laid that Judicial Review is part of BSC, hence can't be denied

⇒ gave primary to (A39b)(A39c) over FR.

Present position

→ FR can be amended to enforce DPSP subject to SR

A39b, A39c

(a) equal wealth distribution

(b) preventing wealth concentration

⇒ can not be challenged on basis of violation of A, 14, 15, 16.

Thus DPSP and FR are Basis of constitution, helping in personal as well as social-econ development. Thus a greater harmony is required between them.

Q-3

PMO is a non-statutory body established under Prime minister. It was first started under Prime ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

PMO → SOUND economic wing
→ TECHNOLOGICAL wing (Scientific wing)

Functions →

1) consists of experts in their field i.e

△ Economic advisor to PM

△ Scientific advisor to PM

help in expert opinion

2) formulates Data and surveys and reports to PM

3) help in formulation of policies through informal discussion directly to PM

4) Administrative functions of Prime minister's office are seen by this department e.g. agenda in cabinet meetings

It's Role in policy-making :-

- 1) Releases various reports like
Status of employment)
Status of education

hence gives DATA DRIVEN SUPPORT to
policies

- 2) ~~Research~~ Research making in social
indicator analysis

Thus PMO act as an effective
agency to reflect view of people to
the government

Q4

Section 124A of IPC relates with the SEDITION LAW. SEDITION is defined as the offence caused against government through words, writing or any other means. It is a cognizable, non-bailable, non-compoundable offence.

Need for re-nomination →

- 1) low conviction Rate (only 3%) whereas 150% increase in reporting of sedition observed
- 2) Executive tyranny - misused as a law to suppress voice of dissent
ep: VINOD DUA sedition case during C-19
- 3) in conflict with freedom of speech and expression (A-19)
- 4) Is misused for political benefits, against opposition etc
- 5) Archaic law - a colonial baggage
(ep: Queen Empress Versus BA Tilak case)
- 6) Not a trend in modern democratic nations ep: UK, USA

7) Reduces constructive criticism process in democracy to maintain accountability.

[Thus it requires way out] →

- 1) procedural safeguards :- making it non-cognisable
- 2) vagueness of words such as harass, contempt words etc to be clarified
- 3) ensuring it does not poses restrictions on A-19 except on basis of Public morality, decency.

however in bedamath singh case SC, upheld the validity of SEDITION law.

[It's significance] → maintains Rule of law
 → reduces sessionist tendency
 is in line with reasonable protects integrity / security of
restrictions nation and democratic
on (FR) institution

thus a strong legislative framework is required to make it compatible with
freedom of speech, human rights.

- ⑤ e-governance refers to use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in governance to transform relation between government and citizen. It creates SMART (simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent government)

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

- 1) encourages government's accountability for its acts, policies
- 2) ensures active engagement of citizen through my gov @ nic.in } help rural people register their opinion
- 3) efficiency of Panchayati Raj institutions will increase
 - Δ effective policy implementation
 - Δ Reduction in corruption at low level
 - Δ curative / specialised solutions to Rural problem
- 4) would empower citizen as they share information through portals like

JAN SDOCHNA, Mahuli Kanales

5) ex:- Chennagiri village Karnataka active participation helped in getting grains at fair price.

6) increase Citizen-bureaucracy-state government link with each other.

△ make bureaucracy easily approachable to Rural population

△ effective public service delivery

ex:- online stock announcement
Sale Receipt of PDS

4) Initiatives like "BRASHASHAN GAON KI OR" have been taken by Ministry of personnel.

However issues like → language incompatibility
apathy of PRIs / bureaucracy → high digital divide
low digital literacy
low awareness

limit chances of participation of Rural people

Thus an effective strategy should be formulated through affordable digital tools/ technologies to increase participation

- (G) Aspirational district programme ^(ADP) was launched for socio-economic and infrastructural development of most backward regions/districts, numbering to 120. They include, hilly areas, war affected, violence hit areas in N&E, himalachal, odisha etc

SUCCESS OF ADP

1. Kupwada (Jammu) government schools with proper electricity has increased from 46% to 90% (2021)
2. Dhenkanal (Odisha) = 90% immunisation rate has been achieved in children. under MISSION INDRADHANUSH
3. MHA report 2021 reduction in war affected areas to 47 (from 90).

~~for~~
4) increased institutional child births in Jharkhand and Bihar

5) gadchiroli (Shardhana) effective
implementation of forest sybilis act.

However certain lacunae are

1) instances of success are less, instances of
corruption are high
e.g. Sand mafia's in UP.

2) high bureaucratic apathy to such
Backward areas [high handed civil
servants)

3) still poor socio-economic outcomes
like $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{female child enrollment} \\ \text{high dropout} \\ \text{still informal jobs.} \end{array} \right.$

4) low awareness in people about
policies and programs

Thus a more detailed strategy is
required to Supplement ADP to realise its
objectives

⑦

NGO are non-partisan, organisations with membership based on voluntarism. They work for protection, promotion of particular cause and affected people

eg: CRY (Child Rights and You) for child rights

Role of TECHNOLOGY →

- 1) increases participation with like minded organisation, hence increase cooperation
 - 2) enhances recruitment of members through ONLINE recruitment, connecting with NCC (cadet corps), colleges (like Delhi University) etc
 - 3) Technology helps in fund raising through various means

↳ NGO-product sale

eg: tribal mats
handicrafts sale

↳ Voluntary contributions

(Akshaye Patra)
 - 4) helps in increasing awareness among society and counter SOCIAL ILLS
- eg: GHANTI BAAO Campaign by NGO to

Reduce domestic violence.

- 5) helps in reaching to large number of people eg: Bill and Melinda Gates foundation (foreign NGO) working in INDIA through Partner NGOs

~~HOW BENEFICIARIES ARE~~

- c) technology introduce e-governance helps NGOs to engage with government institutions easily

BENEFICIARIES ARE HELPED IN WAYS LIKE

- 1) accessibility to NGOs
- 2) effective performance analysis eg: through SOCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE
- 3) Push to performance based philanthropy

Thus NGOs are vital organs of society. They act as watchdog of human rights, provider of public services, and link citizen views to government

8. India's technical and higher education struggle with Budgetary and Quality issues.
Not even single university appeared in
Quaquarelli's symonds ranking under 200
Thus entry of foreign institutions is important

IMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED ARE :

- 1) Improve quality of higher education
institutes like MIT, Harvard etc provide top notch quality
- 2) increase technology - industry - academia
link
- 3) could reduce mismatch in Education
and industry required skill
ex: SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP fabrication
knowledge in Taiwan, US colleges
- 4) would help in realignment of syllabus
that has become unscientific due to
ROTE LEARNING
- 5) Reduce overcentralisation, budgetary
deadlocks of Indian universities

- 6) exposure to new technologies would help
spur innovation, increase patents.
- 7) increase in seats for Medical, engineering
and vocational courses

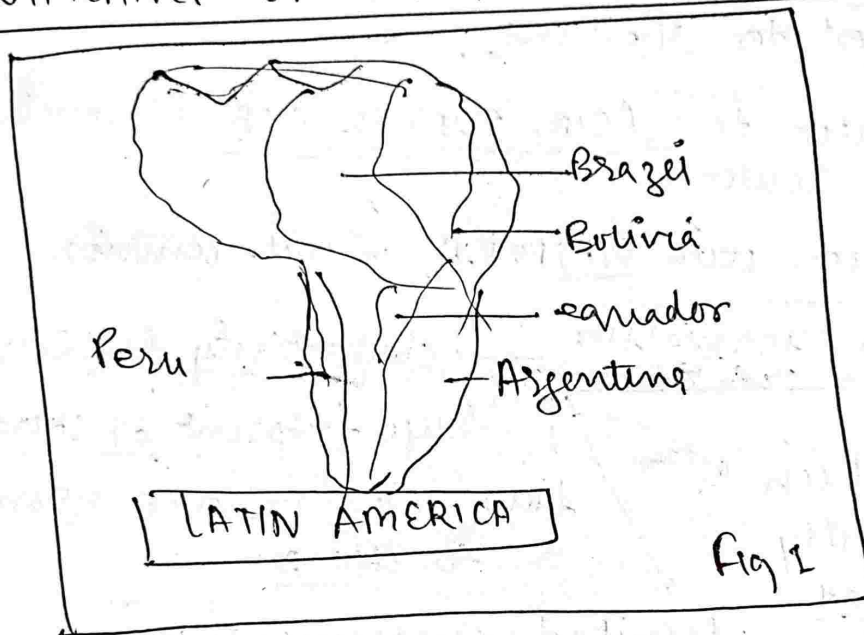
However certain issues are -

- 1) language barrier → only english education
 ep: (UP Board Hindi) → difficult for state board
 students in regional
language
- 2) difficult entry in such colleges due to high
 cut off in order to maintain reputation
- 3) requirements, administrative conditions
and education style clash between different
cultural countries
- 4) Huge investment requirement along with
infrastructure development
- 5) issues of teacher recruitment, Revenue
sharing etc.

Thus a robust strategy needs to be evolved
 before taking such step. Foreign participation
 however could positively affect Indian education
 system

- (9) Indian and Latin American countries share similar past like Colonialism, poor socio-economic status etc. Their relationship is based on mutual empathy and friendship

SIGNIFICANCE OF LATIN AMERICA - INDIA relation



1. huge mineral resources

△ q: Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina
(lithium triangle)

△ cobalt, copper in Brazil, Chile

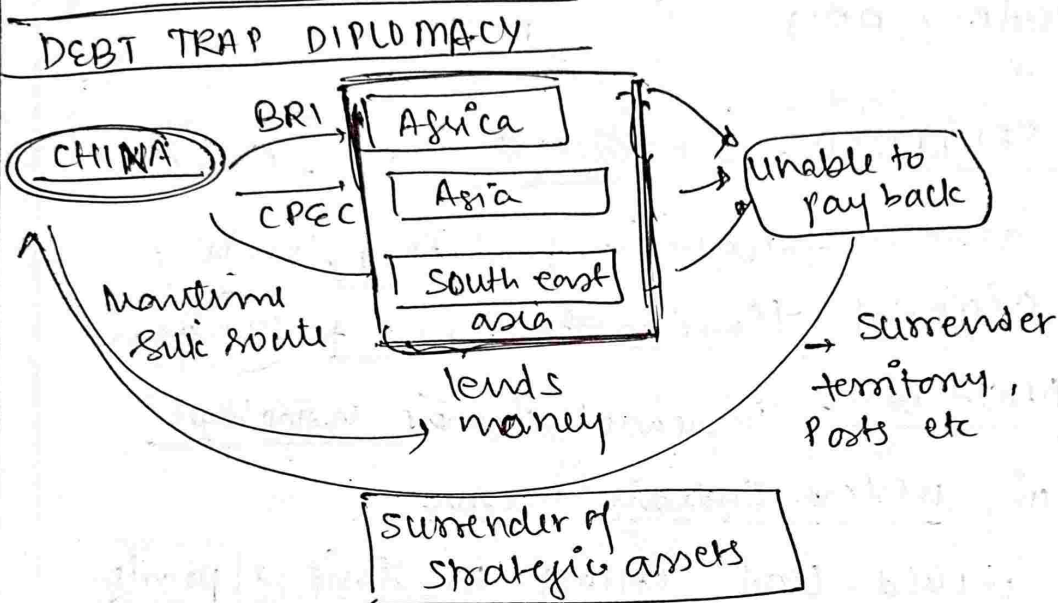
needed for self sufficiency amidst chinese dominance

2. High market available in similar developing countries like Brazil, Bolivia for automobiles, textiles
3. India's Import of EDIBLE OIL comes from Argentina, required to maintain Strategic independence amidst stop of import for Thailand.
4. connect to ASIA, EUROPE, USA through sea routes.
5. connect with DIASPORA in such countries.

However issues like } connectivity problem
 } huge footprint of CHINA
 } low diaspora as compared
 } to CHINA
 It has been traditionally neglected field of view
 limited engagement with countries of Latin America except for Brazil, Argentina.

However increases geopolitical tunnel over semiconductor, edible oil, military cooperation, LATIN AMERICA surely has important place in India's foreign policy.

- (10) Debt trap diplomacy is used to show the steps taken by CHINA regarding its predatory lending to poor-und developed countries. This lending creates a DEBT which the Borrower is unable to pay.



IMPACT ON INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD

- I. India - Pakistan - China Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC)
 - II
 - Δ violates India's territorial sovereignty
 - Δ Pakistan → surrender Gwadar port
 - II
 - for 4 decades tan holiday
 - compromised
 - strategic independence

- 2) Nepal → increase culture dissemination
 (↳ endorse Belt Road Initiative (BRI))
 ep: salary to "Mandarin teachers"

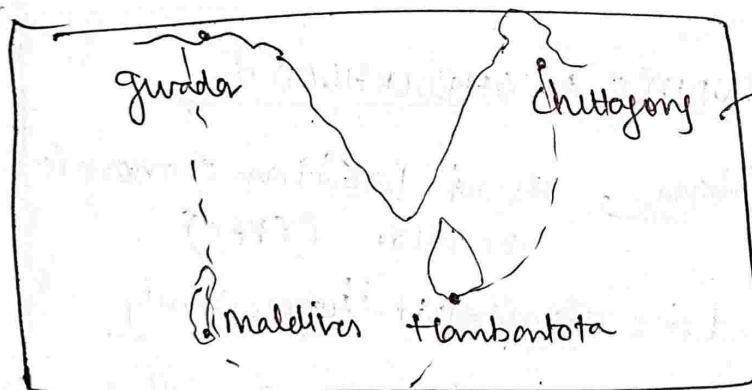
Strained Relationship with INDIA

- 3) Bangladesh - China occupied CHITAGONG
 (endorse BRI) PORT

- 4) SRI LANKA - Sub national crisis - China
 again following predatory lending
 occupied Hamantota port for (99) years

- 5) Maldives - increased Chinese warships
 in western Indian ocean

This would lead CHINA to string of pearls

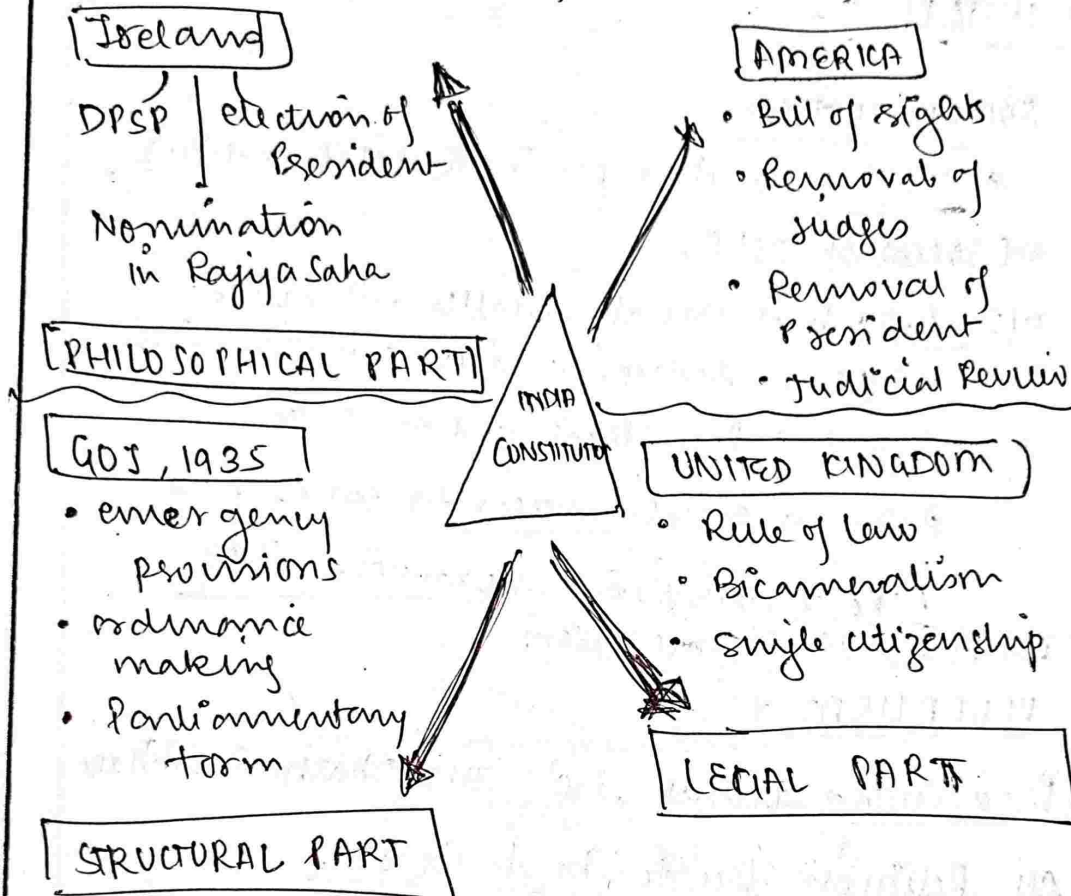


affects
India's
interest
in Indo-
Pacific

Thus China's rise as a centre of ASIA is
 by exploiting Indian-neighbourhood, would
 affect India's relationship in a negative way

(11)

Indian constitution has been framed after borrowing world's constitution i.e. of at least (60) countries - said Baba Saheb in constituent assembly



Other sources are

1) Weimar constitution → suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency

2) Australia - Concurrent legislation

3. Japan - procedure established by law

4. Canada - federalism with unitary BIAS

HOWEVER INDIAN CONSTITUTION IMBIDES MANY PRINCIPLES :-

1) SOCIAL JUSTICE

▲ DPSP (directive principle of state policy)
(socialist DPSP)

eg: A-39 b ⇒ equal wealth distribution

A-39 c ⇒ reduce wealth concentration

A-39 A ⇒ free legal aid to poor

A-39 ⇒ equal wages for equal work

A-17 ⇒ Abolition of untouchability

Panchayati Raj institutions

2) PLURALISM ⇒

▲ Preamble ⇒ secular, i.e. Sarv Dharma Sambhar

▲ All Religion free to be professed

▲ A-25 freedom to profess any Religion

▲ A-26 freedom to manage Religious institution

▲ A-27 freedom of exemption from paying for any religious cause

▲ PESA (5th/6th schedule areas) ⇒ protect tribal culture

Δ Union territories → unitary relation to protect strategic interest

Δ Asymmetry in powers ex: A-3, 4

3) EQUALITY

Political equality

- A-325 :- No one to be allowed to vote on caste/creed/race basis and no one exempted on such basis for voting
- A-326 ⇒ All people of age 18 or above have right to vote under universal adult franchise

SOCIAL-INDIVIDUAL EQUALITY

- A-15 No discrimination on basis of caste, sex, colour etc
- A-16 equal opportunities in matters of employment
- Preamble promises Individual dignity to the individuals
- Rule of law and Equal protection of law

Thus India is a SOCIALIST, SECULAR democracy which imbibes equality, plurality as PREAMBLE outlines.

Q12 A 375 of IPC discusses the Marital Rape.
Marital Rape is non-consensual sex
 with wife not being aged below (18) years
[INDEPENDENT THOUGHT VS Union of India]

Recently Supreme court criminalises Marital
Rape in India

Legal protection to Victims of MARITAL RAPE

POSITIVE :-

- 1) protects Right to life under Article 21
- 2) provide women empowerment
- 3) upheld her Right of Bodily autonomy
- 4) Accuses to Natural justice
- 5) ensures justice to the victim undergoing
such trauma
- 6) Respect women sovereignty of her life
- 7) ensure that exploitation of such
women is decreased by timely
intervention
- 8) protects children, mother from mental
trauma, domestic violence, suicides

However there are certain negative implications:-

- 1) can be used as a tool to harass husbands, his family, take revenge through fake cases.
- 2) limited investigation scope, as the evidence are near to unavailable in such cases
- 3) Affect the institution of marriage - causing frequent breakdown of families due to DIVORCE, SEPERATION
- 4) Affect family hence society, rise in single parent, children without parents etc threaten social cohesion
- 5) is treated as a judicial encroachment on personal marriage institutions.

thus it is clear that "A victim of rape has to live with horrific memories of rapist, whereas in marital rape, victim lives with rapist"

Recent developments

- 1) Kerala high court - announced that
Marital Rape can be a ground to claim
divorce

Thus apart from criminalising marital
Rape, awareness at societal level is
very important to bring change

- 13 Indian federalism has been referred to as Quasi-federalism / cooperative federalism for its few unitary features, which tilt power in favour of centre.

Centralising tendency in Indian federalism

- 1) appointment of governor by president
governor is an agent of central government
- 2) emergency provision
A-352, 356, 360 (National, president rule, financial emergency) convert federal structure into unitary without any formal amendment
- 3) centre control over state list
 - ▲ under National Interest authorised by Rajya Sabha (A-249)
 - ▲ during National Emergency (A-250)
 - ▲ when 2 or more states decide to ask centre for such provisions (A-252)
 - ▲ to enforce international obligation (A-253)

- However adequate space and autonomy is given to states :-

- 1) State is supreme in its legislative area
A-246. (State list) with entries which keep in state development
- 2) State public services - every state can form and recruit its own public servants

3) Rajya Sabha - (Bicameralism)

↳ protects states interest against
UNION interference
promotes federal equilibrium.

4) Election of president - states legislature takes
part, thus president reflects interest of
states also

5) federal nature - State list
UNION list
CONCURRENT list
↳ power/domain
divided by
constitution

6) constitutional sovereignty
prevents clash of interest of state-union

7) independent judiciary ⇒ enforcing State-central
laws.

8) Rigid constitution - federal features
amendment requires ratification of
states also

9) written constitution - minimize fustle.

Thus India follows Canadian constitution in
spirit of cooperative / quasi federalism
which is flexible and dynamic.

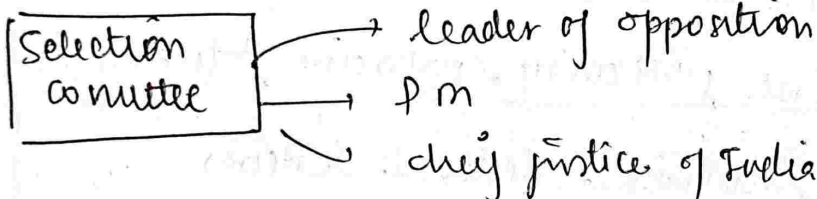
(14)

Election Commission is a constitutional body formed under Article 324. It consist of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other election commissioners (ECs). They are appointed by PRESIDENT.

RECENT SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT

1. changes the appointment procedure

- appointment based on SELECTION COMMITTEE



• President to appoint CEC, ECs on Recommendation of selection committee
Opposed to earlier executive led appointment

POSITIVE IMPLICATIONS -

1) Reduce sole executive (PM and council of members) opinion on appointment

2) ensure transparent appointment without political motivation

3) can have impact on Issues faced by Election Commission

▲ Truncated tenures (no CEC has completed his tenure of 6 years in last 5 years)

4) Can ensure FREE and FAIR elections without any political bias

However certain issues persist like

1) silence over post retirement jobs taken by election commissioners, impacts their transparency, accountability

2) No Qualification mentioned in Constitution

3) varying tenure security to members

CEC = security of tenure
ECs = no tenure security

- 4) No fixed tenure (5 years / 6 years)
leads to moral corruption.

Way forward -

- 1) Ban on post retirement jobs by Election Commission members.
- 2) fixation of tenures to 6 years to enforce accountability for each general election / state election
- 3) providing tenure security to all ECs ~~along~~ with C&C
- 4) Qualifications should be concretely mentioned for induction of domain level experts

Thus, the arrangement by Supreme court regarding appointment is temporary, hence a more accountable and just way of appointment should be looked for.

(15)

The liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) reforms opened India to world and world to India. It has resulted in modification of role played by civil servants.

CHALLENGES FOR CIVIL SERVICES

1. Complex governance :- government functions have become complex due to increase economic engagements
2. changing technology like Industry 4.0, Artificial intelligence etc.
 - ▴ ability to cope up with cyber attack
 - ▴ issue of hate speech
3. emerging problems in Youth life
 - ▴ Radicalisation
 - ▴ drug addiction
4. Informalisation of economy is on rise due to globalisation :-
 - ▴ interest of women workers
 - ▴ issue of child labour

5. climate change coupled with disasters
due to increase utilization (unchecked) of
resources
ex: flash flood in Kerala

6. increasing requirement of
 geriatric care facility palliative care } as life expectancy increases

7. Poverty is on rise due to global pandemic
 COVID-19

PEW RESEARCH INSTITUTE = India's
Poverty doubled from 68 million to 128 million

Thus holistic reforms are required

1) domain level knowledge and expert in
governance of health, education sector

2) proper holistic training with regard to
new emerging technology like
• cyber technology • Industry 4.0

3) effective link with Bureaucracy Academia
to promote → Industry

- a) skill development in Youth
- b) efficient market functioning
- 4) need to integrate regional development plan with National and global plan
eg: environmentalism to reduce effect of global warming
- 5) efficient overhaul of Urban local bodies making them free from bureaucratic influence.
- 6) effective citizen engagement — bureaucracy through initiatives like "DM ke Mann ki Baat" could be taken.
- 7) data driven policy support to ensure forgetting of vulnerable section of society who are overlooked by CAPITALIST interest

The globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation introduce new challenges of balancing PUBLIC WELFARE with PRIVATE WELFARE. Civil servants should be trained to balance both.

- 1c) "DATA IS THE NEW OIL" of coming Century. Data is collection of facts and figures providing clue about something. Processed data is information. E-governance is use of information and communication technology to create a SMART (Simple, moral, accountable) government,

Role of OPEN DATA : open data is data which is accessible without any barriers

- 1) can help in forgetting the sections of society which need help

eg: data analysis of CENSUS can bring light to malnourished children

- 2) can help in increasing efficacy of public service delivery

eg: by reducing INCLUSION and EXCLUSION errors

- 3) can help in judging / measuring outcome /

efficacy of scheme

eg: NFHS data can bring light to Swachh Bharat abhyaan's efficacy

(NFHS - 52% deprived of sanitation)

4) Promote Research in human demography helps in

- ★ Understanding Consumption behaviour
- ★ Understanding Investment behaviour
- ★ Social barriers

5) Increases usefulness of data due to modern available technologies like Big data, data analysts

6) Increases information sharing between government institutions, help launching pilot projects, check efficiency, suitability.

However there are several challenges:-

1. Data privacy - open data may compromise privacy of respondents
2. Data security - as it is accessible by

all and also manipulatable by all

3. may be manipulated to favour negative emotions, biasness in data due to stereotype.

ex: overrepresentation of SC/ST in criminal data

4. Reliability and Quality of data, an open data widely circulated on internet may not be always true.

Other challenges

low awareness
low digital literacy
lack of citizen presence on ONLINE Platforms such as mygov.in especially from rural areas
lack of technology and SKILLED manpower to filter out reliable data.

Thus "Everything that counts may not count", i.e. an unreliable data with poor quality would do more harm to e-governance. Thus quality and reliability should be top priority.

117. The recent NFHS-5 report shows maternal mortality rate at 25 mothers per 1 lakh children. Maternal nutrition and
zero

zero food children are referred to malnourished children with low weight at birth (<2.5 kgs). Maternal health i.e. health of mother has a direct bearing on child health in pre natal stage.

Effect of adverse Maternal health on child

1. Anemic mothers (NFHS-5) (57% mothers are anemic) $\Rightarrow$ has high chances of anemic child.
2. low nutrition during pregnancy - low weight child.
 - $\hookrightarrow$ high morbidity
 - $\hookrightarrow$ low immunity
 - $\hookrightarrow$ reduced cognitive development
- 3) can lead to CHILD stunting and CHILD mortality

- 4) low maternal health focus could also lead to — fetus malform
— genetic diseases (diabetes)

Thus Maternal health requires priority attention :-

- 1) high VITAMIN and MINERAL intake
Iron, folic acid, vitamin B12
(Anemia mukt Bharat), fortification

- 2) Balanced diet during pregnancy
for effective Breast-feeding and
Lactation

eg:- Integrated child development
program for children upto 6 years
and lactating mothers

- 3) compulsory immunisation → pneumoccal
conjugate vaccines for 12 diseases
like polio, hepatitis etc.

eg: MISSION INDRA BHANUSH

4. Institutional delivery under
supervision of skilled nurses and
ASHAs, ANMs) in Public health care
centres

(eg: NFHS-5 India 89% institutional delivery)

5. frequent and trimesterly checkup in
PHCs to identify
 any fetus any rare any disability
 malform disease

Thus India's maternal mortality stands
at 25/lakh children and child mortality
stand at 35/1000 children.

mother's health has a direct bearing on
child health and thus it should be
promoted through Robust primary
health care institutions

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Rare diseases are those diseases which are very low in occurrences, or which do not have any effective, easily available remediation.

eg: Cancer, Parkinsons disease

CONCERNS related are :-

- 1) affect the financial health of people
Vicious circle of poverty
eg: Cancer patient - requires huge finances for recovery (chemotherapy)
- 2) inadequate technologies for cure of such disease
eg: STEM CELL therapy is still a developing concept.
- 3) limited avenues for correct and timely identification due to lesser occurrence and hence lesser knowledge about them.
- 4) limited medications available, if

available has huge side effects and can
cause even genetic mutation

5) many rare diseases go unidentified
especially in rural area where even
primary health care is unaffordable

6) increases out of pocket expenditure
(India = 48.8 %
world = 18.1 %)

7) poverty and non-awareness further
impacts the identification and
care of such rare diseases.

WAY FORWARD FOR SUCH ISSUE -

1) greater research in medical fraternity
with regards to finding new
remedies and medication.

eg: CART-cell therapy

2) high technological inputs such as

Screening devices, use of genetic engineering
for timely intervention

3) foreign support from advance countries
like USA in research

4) strengthening the Primary health care
to help identification at 1st step only

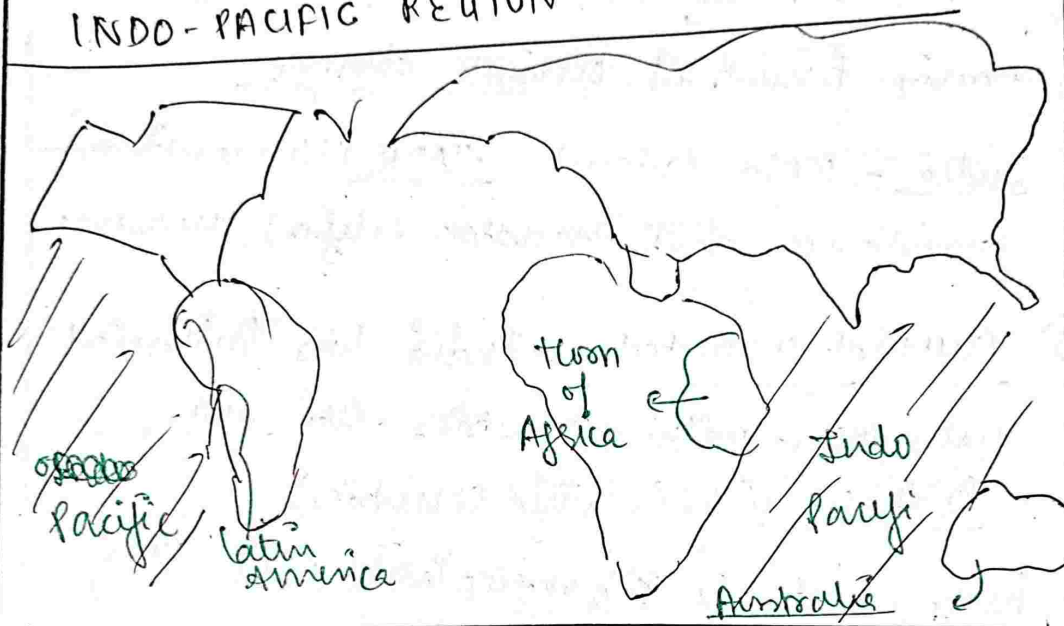
5) regulating anti-biotics usage as it
causes Antimicrobial resistance,
Can also cause new diseases emergence
by SUPERBUGS

6) Huge funding in Health Research
(15th Finance Commission suggests
8.1% of state GDP on health)

Thus Rare diseases challenge human's
medical capabilities. They require an
altogether new approach, A Biotechnology
driven approach hence should be
followed

- 19) Indo-Pacific region is the hotspot of trade activities, $> 2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of world trade passes through it with having $> 1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of world population.

COUNTRIES WHO ARE STAKEHOLDERS IN INDO-PACIFIC REGION



1) Australia

2) Indo-Pacific Island groups

Micronesia

Polynesia

Melanesia

3) India and maritime neighbours
(Sri Lanka, Maldives)

4) ~~Some Latin American~~ Island states like

(Baker)

Palau, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, Solomon Island,
Kiribati, Fiji etc

INTENTION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES ALONG WITH INDIA :-

- 1) Small islands, like Fiji, Tonga, Nauru
facing brunt of climate change
India - would extend HADR (Humanitarian
assistance and disaster relief) measure
- 2) Cultural connected - India has historical
connection with countries like Kiribati,
Kiribati (48 immediate countries)
hence restoring vigorous link with such
countries
- 4) Exclusive Economic zone - Countries
(EEZ)
such as Kiribati have huge EEZ
(3.8 million sq km) India should
partner for extracting critical
metals (RARE EARTH METALS)
eg:- Indian Rare earth metal limited
partnering Australian mineral exploration

- 5) shared concerns like illegal, unregulated fishing, drug trafficking, piracy, theft weapon smuggling.
- 6) many small island countries in Indo Pacific are developing. Thus India could help them
eg: SIDS (Small Island State Development)
- 7) Maritime strategic routes protection in wake of CHINA's malacca fears
i.e blocking of malacca dilemma.

However issues like → poor connectivity
limited financial capacity ← CHINA'S huge presence → low people to people engagement
 affect India's Interest.

thus India needs to look beyond Malacca
 and exert soft diplomatic
 influence on Indo-Pacific region

(20)

North-east region (NER) is a gateway to South east asia. It share international boundary with Myanmar, Bangladesh, China. It is the connecting link to India's look east policy as well as neighbourhood 1st policy.

INTERNAL CHALLENGES

- 1) Connectivity issues → lack of all weather Road,
(with mainland) Rail, posts
- 2) lesser economic development - due to
low infrastructure, uneven terrain,
inhospitable forests, high logistic costs
- 3) ETHNIC CLASHES (recent Namipha Kuki-Mekti)
causing law and order deterioration
- 4) low people to people connect with rest
India, stereotyped as "CHINKIS"
ep: Nido tania murder 2014 - DELHI
- 5) secessionist tendencies like
Inter-state
Border
crisis
↳ BODDLAND
↳ Naga Socialist Council (NSCN)

EXTERNAL CHALLENGES -

1. 98% border is international → border crisis like in Eastern sector with CHINA (DOKLAM, asunachal etc)
2. proximity to golden triangle, drug hub (Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam) leading to drug trafficking at transit points
3. Role of non-state actors / external state actors in promoting Nationalism, terrorism eg: weapons from Bangladesh
4. REFUGEE crisis
from Myanmar (Rohingyas)
from Bangladesh

Thus these challenges can be solved through

- 1) Infrastructure development, improving connectivity eg: Ministry of Dev of N-ER
- 2) people to people contact with 8th India through SPORT, UNEMA etc

- 3) Solving Intra/Inter state conflict through Consensus
 ex: Assam - Assamachal conflict through
author's intervention
- 4) Border villages development to add to
 military's EODB ex: Vibrant
villages program
- 5) Reparation of Refugees ex: NRC in Assam
- 6) High Vigil, increasing presence of security
 forces like ITBP
- 7) technology as a force multiplier like
Border CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated
Border management)
- 8) Cooperation with N-E neighbours through
BLNSTEC, BBIN-MVA, IMT bilateral
highway.

Thus adding strength to NER would
 help maintaining good relationship
 with India's neighbours.