

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

|                   |                  |                     |          |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | KUMAR SHIVASHISH |                     |          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH          | Registration Number | 371859   |
| Center            | BENGALURU        | Date                | 9/9/2019 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 10            |                |
| 2      | 10            |                |
| 3      | 10            |                |
| 4      | 10            |                |
| 5      | 10            |                |
| 6      | 10            |                |
| 7      | 10            |                |
| 8      | 10            |                |
| 9      | 10            |                |
| 10     | 10            |                |
| 11     | 15            |                |
| 12     | 15            |                |
| 13     | 15            |                |
| 14     | 15            |                |
| 15     | 15            |                |
| 16     | 15            |                |
| 17     | 15            |                |
| 18     | 15            |                |
| 19     | 15            |                |
| 20     | 15            |                |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Delhi- 110009

## 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.

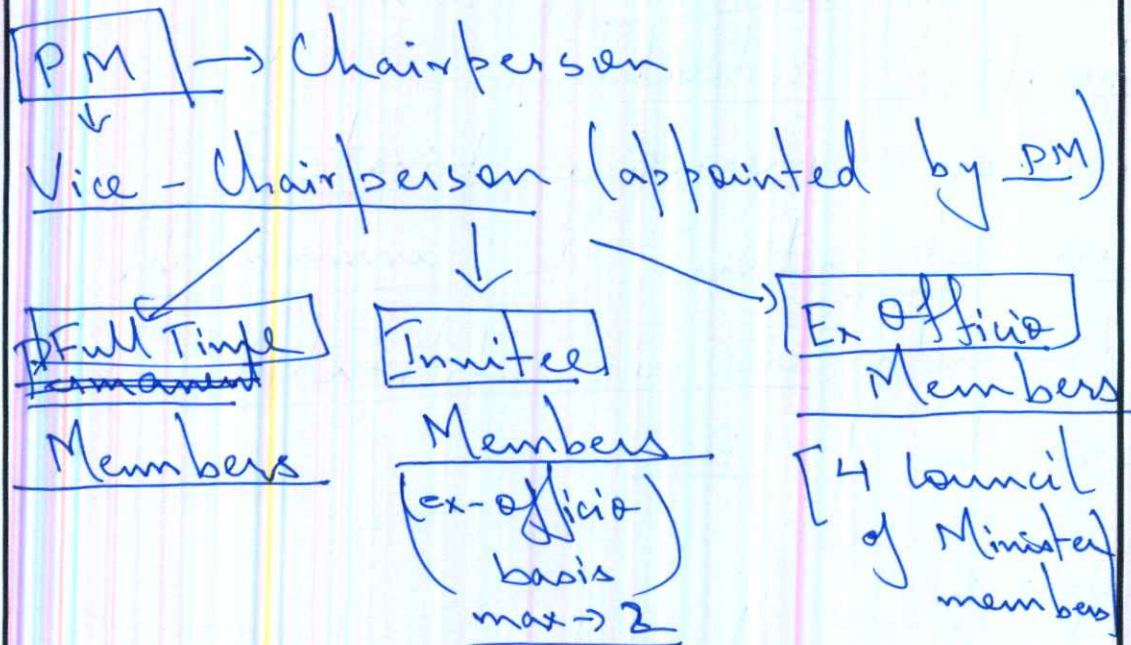
All the Best



1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. (150 words) 10

The NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission with effect from 1st January 2015 as part of the government's reform agenda.

Structure:



Governing Council → CMs & LGs of states & UTs

Secretary & CEO → appointed by PM



- Functions:
- ① focus on Antyodaya
  - ② village led development
  - ③ Think tank for Government
  - ④ Team India Hub for cooperative federalism
  - ⑤ exchange for demand & expertise

Relevance:

- ① particularly relevant in terms of cooperative federalism
- ② focus on synergising private & government actions is commendable
- ③ discards one-size-fits-all approach of PC

However,

- ① lack of funding powers
- ② solely recommendatory powers
- ③ inability to maintain respectable intellectual distance with Government need redressal to enhance effect.



2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. (150 words) 10

A recent study by a Delhi Law College critiquing pendency in Fast Track Courts (FTCs) has highlighted their functioning.

The practice of FTCs establishment to reduce judicial pendency helps in:

- ① reducing burden of SC, HCs & other courts (Subordinate)
- ② specific FTCs dealing with select issues helps in reducing pendency
- ③ ease of establishing FTCs (by State, Court Order) facilitates justice delivery at fast rate
- ④ examples of success → 26/11 cases

However this practice clearly falls



short of its target due to :

- ① lack of special procedural provisions to fast-track procedures
- ② lack of manpower (ex → 1 or 2 judges in Delhi FTCs)
- ③ 7 lakh of 25 lakh cases in FTCs are pending
- ④ verdicts from FTCs are often challenged thus purpose defeated
- ⑤ lack of funds (no central funds since 2011) hampers functioning thus increasing pendency.

Thus, to reduce the 3.3 crore backlog of cases, FTCs need to be sufficiently funded & empowered along with more systemic changes in the judiciary.



3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. (150 words) 10

Of the 3.3 crore cases pending in India, 87% rest with the lower judiciary.

The lower judiciary faces multiple challenges:

- ① vacancies in lower judiciary at 25%.
- ② productivity of lower judiciary at 79% of required (Eco Survey 2019)
- ③ extreme recourse to adjournment as against 3 per case norm
- ④ poor infrastructure (<1% of GDP only spent at judiciary)
- ⑤ lower judiciary is mixed in corruption



Thus, these call for multipronged solutions:

- ① Filling vacancies (will ensure no addition to backlog)
- ② strict timelines for completion of cases
- ③ improving infrastructure of lower courts
- ④ High Courts to monitor productivity of lower courts.

In addition to these, one-time central recruitment of judges to lower courts or the formation of an All-India Judicial Service can be considered.



4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. (150 words) 10

Recently a number of legislative steps with questionable clauses ex- Triple Talag have increased calls for post-legislative scrutiny

This has multiple benefits & is thus needed:

- ① Ensure implementation of laws
- ② post legislative scrutiny will ensure application of law
- ③ effectiveness of laws in letter & spirit ensured
- ④ Mid course corrections
- ⑤ scrutiny will ensure midcourse corrections through feedback



⑤ thus unintended consequences of laws can be stopped

③ Prevents Kneejerk Lawmaking

① adverse consequences of laws  
ex → lawyer reporting of child sex  
abuse cases due to death penalty  
clause

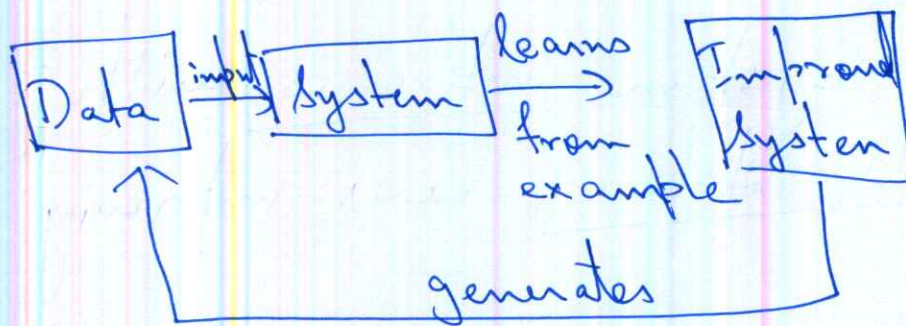
② post legislative scrutiny curbs  
such legislative impacts

Thus, a formal process like a  
Law Impact Assessment in line  
with practices in Kenya is the  
need of the hour.



5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. (150 words) 10

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the training of computers through input of examples to learn & act like humans.



The potential of AI improving e-governance are huge:

- ① better grievance redressal through self-improving feedback loop
- ② seamless connections across



departments thus holistic response

③ faster turnaround time

④ reduced human interactions  
curbing limited scope for corruption  
in e-governance

⑤ since system improves with  
time & data, ever-improving  
facility

Thus, several calls of NITI

Ayog to incorporate AI in  
e-governance needs to be  
heeded, researched upon & implemented.



6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Public Grievance Redressal forms a critical component of effective & accountable governance. Realising its importance, several reforms have been introduced:

① CPGRAMS initiative <sup>in</sup> of the Ministry

② Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances in ~~MoP~~ Ministry established

③ Charter System introduced with details of grievance redressal mechanisms

④ separate platform for public grievances by the PMO

⑤ increased social audits (MGNREGS)  
Despite these reforms, the



effectiveness of these are limited  
because:

- ① lack of implementation of  
Charter system
- ② proper Public Grievance Redressal  
needs significant process re-engineering  
missing
- ③ grievance data is not used as  
feed back mechanism
- ④ lack of awareness among  
public of available avenues
- ⑤ bureaucratic apathy hampers  
efforts

Thus more focus on this aspect,  
through the Senottam model  
suggested by ARC II is the need  
of the hour.



7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it.

(150 words) 10

In India, a child is trafficked every 8 minutes. Similar is the plight of women trafficking.

Factors:

① Economic

① poverty sees children as economic agents

② forces female trafficking by taking advantage of the vulnerable poor

③  Rampant child labour (10 million child labours in India)

④ increasing women in informal employment harms security

② Social Causes

① vulnerability of women & children



due to disempowerment

- ① cultural customs like Devadasi
- ② globalisation causing objectification  
of women
- ③ emergence of dark-web & its anonymity

Recognising this, several steps have  
been taken :

- ① Anti Trafficking Bill :
    - ① stringent provision
    - ② structural changes - Anti Trafficking Bureau, etc.
    - ③ burden of proof on guilty
  - ② platforms like PENCIL to  
reduce child labour & thus trafficking
  - ③ laws banning trafficking
  - ④ Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- Thus, although commendable more steps  
are needed.



8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. (150 words) 10

Vector Borne Diseases are diseases that are propagated through vectors ex → malaria, kala azar, etc

These diseases have indeed reached epidemic proportions :

- ① India is still one of the few nations suffering from kala-azar (visceral leishmaniasis)
- ② disproportionate burden of India in malaria cases

Factors that have led to their emergence :

- ① poor sanitation facilities - which 210 million Indians lack



- ② poor drinking water facilities impacting 120 million Indians
- ③ unplanned & urbanisation causing 65 million Indians to live in slums with unhygienic conditions
- ④ lack of awareness among populace & thus low prevention

### Steps taken:

- ① all encompassing National Programme on Vector Borne Diseases (Kalaazar, filariasis, chikungunga, japanese encephalitis, dengue & malaria)
- ② focus on primary health through 1.5 lakh HWCs
- ③ vaccinations in Mission Indradhanush.

Thus, India despite its efforts needs more to attain SDG 3 by 2030.



9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely.  
Discuss. (150 words) 10

India & Indonesia share maritime borders but their relations have often taken a backseat in India's foreign policy initiatives.

However changing geostrategic realities have caused policy coordination among the nations.

① Rise of China

① threatens rule based maritime order

② India's concerns about String of Pearls & Indonesia's South China Sea concerns

③ has caused policy coordination



## ② Importance of Indo Pacific

① shift of global economic centre to East

② confluence of Indian & Pacific Oceans with ASEAN at centre

③ importance of ASEAN Regional Forums, East Asia Summit, ADMM Plus

④ increased cooperation

## ③ Security

① aim of India to be Regional security provider needs Indonesia's cooperation

Thus, relations with Indonesia will represent a synergy of India's Act East, Neighborhood First & SAGAR (Security & Growth For All).



10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

Recent visits of high level dignitaries between Indian & Nepal have shifted focus on their ties.

India & Nepal have attempted to enrich ~~reset~~ their ties often:

- ① cooperation on economic fronts
- ② leveraging Treaty of Peace
- ③ open border systems leveraged for people-to-people contacts
- ④ telecom infrastructure provided by India ex → South Asian satellite
- ⑤ lines of credits & aids extended ex → Nepal earthquakes aid



However, multiple barriers exist:

- ① emergence of China & its  
chequebook diplomacy
- ② anti-India sentiment due to  
alleged economic blockade
- ③ alleged 'Big Brotherly' attitude  
of India
- ④ below par utilisation of forums  
like SAARC, BIMSTEC, etc.
- ⑤ sanctuary provided & trafficking  
at Indo Nepal border

Thus India needs to follow the  
Aujrat doctrine & ensure Nepal  
India ties benefit from its  
Neighbourhood First doctrine.



11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. (250 words) 15

In a representative democracy like India, groups like pressure groups & interest groups ensure representation of interests of multiple parts of society.

The differences:

| <u>Pressure Groups</u>                                                                          | <u>Interest Groups</u>                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① <u>members</u> are of <u>specific socio-economic groups</u> representing <u>own interests</u> | ① <u>members</u> <u>not necessarily</u> of a <u>homogenous group</u> |
| ② <u>mostly economic interests</u> covered                                                      | ② <u>represent others' interests</u>                                 |
| ③ <u>use economic means</u> to achieve tasks i.e. <u>lobbying</u>                               | ③ <u>human rights, environmental, etc. interests</u>                 |
|                                                                                                 | ④ <u>use propaganda, awareness, research</u>                         |



Pressure groups influence govern-  
ment decisions & policies in  
different manners:

### ① Propping Own Candidates

① candidates representing group  
interests supported in elections

② ensures law-makers represent  
interests

③ usually by caste-pressure groups  
through caste parties → BSP, etc.

### ② Lobbying

① funding for ruling regime  
for favourable actions

② ex → Walmart incident

### ③ Mass Campaigns

① mass campaigns to create



- pressure on government
- ⑥ recent marches in Mumbai  
& Delhi by farmer pressure groups
- ⑦ agitation for farm loan waiver

Thus, through multiple avenues & interventions at different stages of the political process, these groups ensure their voices are heard.



12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

The 73rd & 74th Amendment Acts were hailed as the second dawn of democracy in India.

However, the implementation of these monumental changes has been far from satisfactory.

Issues faced:

① Funds & Functionaries

① PRIs only collect 5% of their funds

② rest is through State & Central funds

③ tied nature of funds prevents participation in its utilisation

④ lack of training of PRI representatives harms local self governance

⑤ GST harmes ULBs finances



## ② State Actions

- ① lack of devolution of powers of 11th & 12th Schedule
- ② prescribing educational criteria disempowers people (Kanyana)
- ③ formation of parallel bodies hampers decentralisation

## ③ Miscellaneous

- ① sarpanch pati neutralises 33% reservations
- ② poor infrastructure of PRIs
- ③ bureaucratic inertia in dealing with representatives

Thus, several measures are needed to improve public service delivery:

## ① Funds

- ① increase capabilities of fund collection



⑥ Flexibility of funds needed  
 ⑦ Innovative mechanisms like  
municipal bonds & Development Impact  
Bonds

⑧ Improved funds will improve services

② Governance

① increase tenure of & empower  
Mayors & Ward Committees

⑤ regularly constitute State Finance  
Commission & accept approvals  
10% acceptance in Bihar)

③ Miscellaneous

② increase reservation to a rightful  
50% for women for better women  
issues handling

⑥ implementation of PESA

Thus, multiple changes can ~~only~~  
ensure achievements of the Mahatma  
Gram Raj dream in letter & spirit.



13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners.  
Discuss. (250 words) 15

The Right to Information Act 2005 ensure to the citizens the right to ask for information & thus hold the powers-to-be accountable.

However recent amendments in the Act seek to seriously dilute this Act :

- ① removing security of tenure of the CIC & ICs, making it subject to government actions
- ② removes the equivalence between the ECI & CIC
- ③ conditions of services subject to Government directions



This amendment will severely weaken the Act:

① beats the purpose of the Act which derives its power from an independent CIC

② CIC is the highest level of appeal & thus Act weakens even the lower accountability infrastructure - Public Info Officers & State IC

The amendments severely harm the authority of the Commissioners:

① removes their security of tenure

② employment ~~services~~ conditions being subject to Government whims hampers independence



③ equivalence with the Election Commission of India had conferred on it maximum independence.

Thus this Amendment, passed without much debate, needs a severe relook.

The Government would do good by removing these flaws & instead strengthen the organisation:

① by training PIOs (80% unaware of provisions → CIC Report)

② protecting RTI activists

③ bringing political parties under RTI!

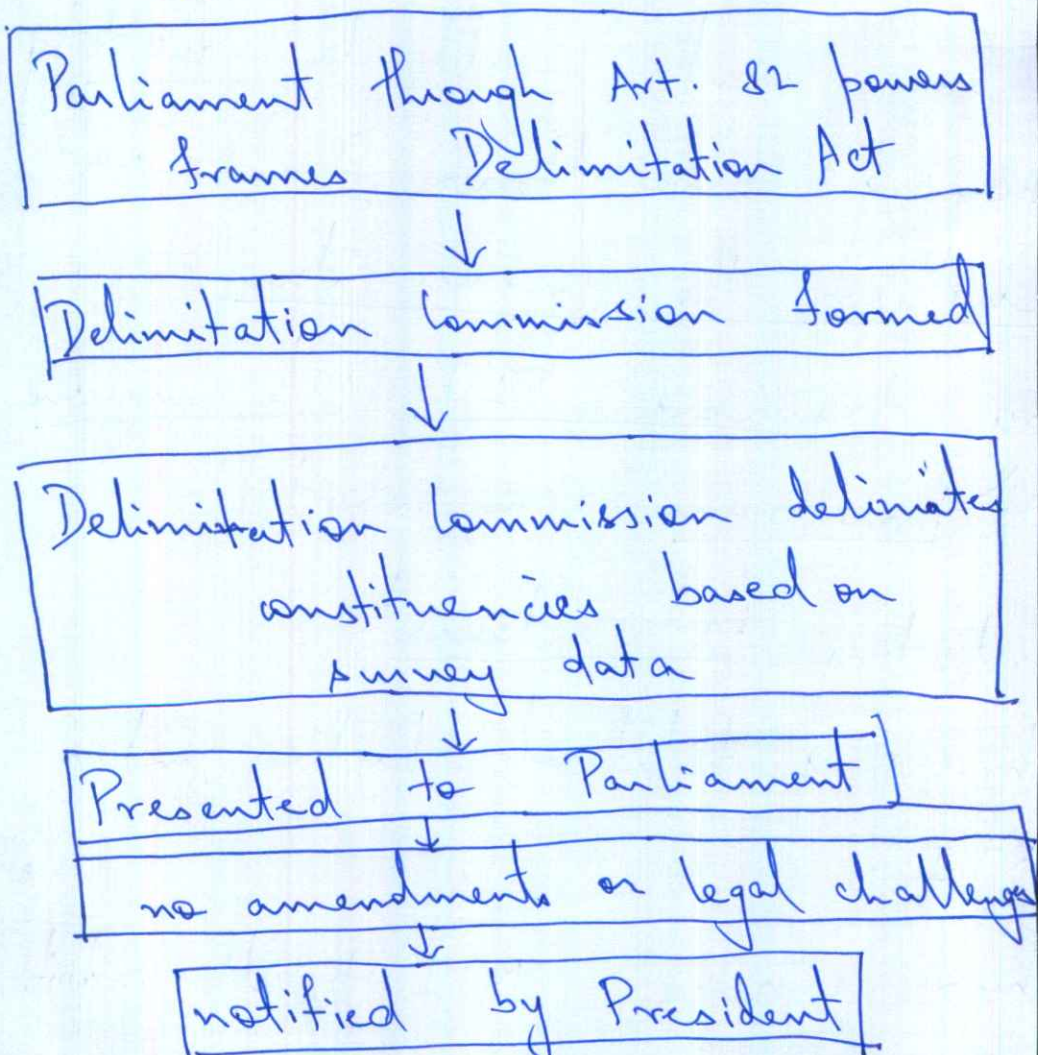
& thus ensure RTI to all infinit



14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. (250 words) 15

Article 82 of the Constitution provides for a Delimitation Commission constituted by the Parliament to conduct delimitations after every census.

### Process of Delimitation:





However, 42nd & 84th Amendments  
have ~~stopped~~ <sup>limited</sup> any delimitation  
exercise to census 1971.

Recently a debate regarding this  
provision & need to consider  
more recent census has started.

Need to consider recent census.

- ① population since 1971 has increased  
by 87%. ~~that~~ out-of-touch
- ② disparities in constituencies :  
largest → 20 million people  
smallest → 50000 people
- ③ value of 1 vote differs according  
to state ex → Rajasthan vs TN
- ④ India's representative to population  
ratio : 1:1500 vs 1:300 in Asia Pacific
- ⑤ increased burden on representatives  
to represent many constituents



⑥ large number of constituents  
affect local issues highlighting

However, the other side to the  
debate is also strong.

Why Freeze at 1971 census?

① important to ensure population  
control policies success

② prevents demographic engineering

③ freeze till 2026 is mandated  
by Law

Thus, a middle path as suggested  
by a former Election Commissioner  
of delimitation after every census  
to ensure only minute changes  
while separately focusing on Population  
control is needed.



15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. (250 words) 15

Self Help Groups are groups of individuals from similar socio-economic backgrounds that provide collective solutions to individual problems.

These 'engines of rural growth' (Economic Survey 2019) help in rural development & marginalised groups welfare.

### Rural Development

- (a) covers over 94 million individuals with majority in rural areas
- (b) businesses linked to SHGs have a combined business of Rs 1 lakh crore, helping rural economy
- (c) provide benefits to rural households as seen by Nabard survey



- (i) 58% houses reported increase in assets
- (ii) 18% households reported increased employment
- (iii) 25% reported higher savings

These rural benefits accrue also <sup>to</sup> the marginalised groups:

- ① Women: (a) 47 million women covered
- (b) surveys found 49% reduction in MMR among SHG participants
- (c) social capital of women increases
- ② Minority & Backward Communities
- (a) SHGs linked to tribal welfare & tribal marketing help STs
- (b) provision of reservation in some SHGs (ex → Kudambashree) helps ensure representation

Despite their success, SHGs mention the following challenges & need the relevant redressal suggestions:



① Credit : Challenge → 40% of SHGs are still financed privately

② Suggestion → increase NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage program as recommended by Karia Committee

③ Market Linkages : Challenge → poor market linkages & branding

④ Suggestion → link to markets & make branding visible through standardisation

⑤ Socio cultural :

⑥ Challenge : - risk averse society

- lack of women economic empowerment

⑦ Suggestion : - create insurance instrument designed for SHGs  
- sensitise bank employees

⑧ ensuring human resources quality improvement which is lacking

Thus, through these steps, SHGs can truly achieve their potential.



16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. (250 words) 15

The success & behavioural changes brought out by the Swachh Bharat Mission are indeed commendable & worth mentioning:

- ① over 8 crore toilets built
- ② >5 lakh villages declared ODF (from 47000 in 2014)
- ③ 4500 Ganga grams declared ODF
- ④ over 90% of toilet owners use the toilets (independent study)
- ⑤ over 90% of ODF villages sustained their status

However, construction & usage of toilets needs to be supplemented by similar other facet interventions



## ① Faecal Sludge Waste Management

- ① ensuring construction of bioloids
- ② no dry latrines to be constructed
- ③ this will ensure safe & cheap waste disposal, critical for Clean India
- ④ majorly help implementation of Prohibition of Manual Scavenging Act

## ② Solid Liquid Waste Management

- ① SBM (v) envisages 100% safe disposal of SLWM
- ② however with only 9% recycling of the 25000 tonnes of plastic waste generated daily & 5% processing of the 20-25 mT construction waste generated, this goal is far away
- ③ Clean India needs an effective enforcement of 100% SLWM



③ ODF + & ODF ++ Protocols

① need to ensure end to public  
urination

② garbage segregation, disposal,  
recycling is also essential for  
Clean India

Thus, to achieve a Clean India,  
similarly well funded, effectively  
implemented & usage of Nudge  
Theory (to create a social revolution)  
is needed in multiple aspects  
facets.



17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. (250 words) 15

With the launch of the Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) recently, the features of the original Mission Indradhanush have been highlighted.

Features:

- ① full immunisation of children between ages of 0-2 yrs
- ② Vaccines covered →
  - ↳ Diphtheria
  - ↳ Pertussis
  - ↳ ~~Tuberculosis~~ Measles
  - ↳ Rubella
  - ↳ Japanese Enceph
  - ↳ Tetanus
  - ↳ Polio Vaccine
  - ↳ Hepatitis
- ③ ensure widespread spatial coverage



However, considering that 5 lakh children in India die annually of preventable causes, the Mission faced several challenges:

### ① Lack of Awareness

- ① lack of awareness among masses regarding immunisation benefits
- ② some areas had deep & inaccurate misconceptions about vaccines  
 ex → population control agents

### ② Disparity in Spread

- ① rural areas were not properly covered ~~due to~~
- ② even urban slums (34% immunisation in Delhi slums)



⑤ Lack of Funds & manpower severely impacted mission  
⑥ lack of vaccine availability in areas  
Thus, these need the following suggestions:

- ① special focus on uncovered areas as in Intensified Mission
- ② ensure proper funding & functionaries
- ③ availability of vaccines to be addressed

Considering that targets of IMI are being reached at 2% increased average p.a. against the required 6%, the efforts need further strengthening.



18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. (250 words) 15

A skilled youth force holds the key to leveraging India's demographic dividends.

Skilling in India acquires special importance in light of changing economic & demographic landscape.

### ① Economic Changes:

① demand for higher skilled jobs in light of Fourth Industrial Revolution

② IR 4.0 also calls for urgent reskilling of our workforce

③ changing demand of industries in areas of green skills to tackle environmental challenges

④ need to focus on innovative workforce to ensure not getting stuck



in 'Middle Income Trap'

## ② Demographic Changes

① annual addition of 9.7 million workers in India from 2021-31

② 60% population in 15-59 age

③ urbanisation increasing (32%) calls for skilling of urban workforce

considering this landscape, Skill India mission was launched with the following objectives:

① skilling 400 million by 2025

② formal certification of prior learning (RPL certificates)

③ network of PM Kaushal Vikas Kendras for skilling

④ involving private sector in skilling through sector skill councils



### Successes:

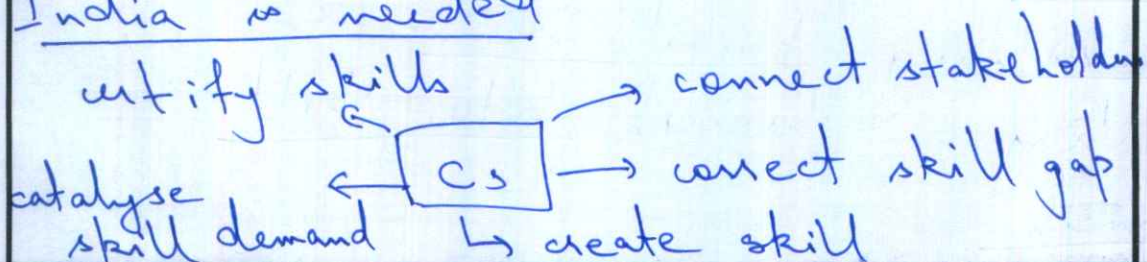
- ① focus on skilling workforce increased
- ② private participation ex → Maruti Suzuki

However, the Mission has mostly disappointed:

- ① <50% placement of skilled youth
- ② formally trained workforce in India → 5%, SKorea → 96%.
- ③ only 47% of skilled youth are employable (Skill India Report)
- ④ failure of Sector Skill Councils & private participation

Thus, the recommendations of Sharda Prasad Committee should be considered

& a truly 5C revolution in Skill India is needed.





19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. (250 words) 15

India recently created a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA

to :

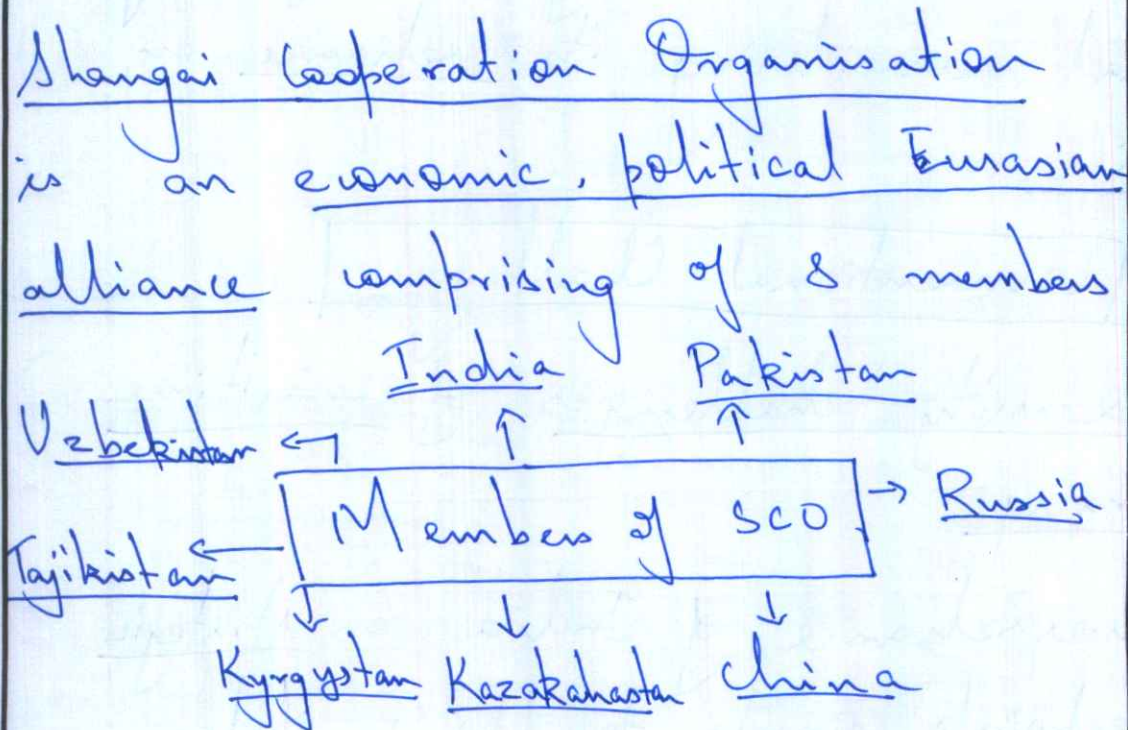
- ① ensure holistic decision making
- ② bring Indo-Pacific affairs under a Secretary to ensure accountability

The reasons for the formation were :

- ① Increased Importance of Indo-Pacific Economically
  - (a) 70% of India's trade by volume through Indian Ocean
  - (b) 40% of all offshore oil production in this region
- ② Geostrategic Importance



20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. (250 words) 15



SCO functions under the 'Shanghai spirit' of consensus, harmony & cultural respect.

However, to succeed SCO needs to address following issues:

- ① Sort Bilateral Issues!
- ② between India & Pak
- ③ non-redressal could impact



SCO as is the case with Ra-Sanc

① India-China distrust could harm  
SCO

② Differences in Regional Calculations

① India needs to balance its  
relations with US & Israel

② differences in definitions of goal  
of terrorism containment to be  
addressed for success of RATS

③ divergence of India & China's  
geopolitical goals

Sorting out these differences is  
critical for ensuring success of  
the Eurasian alliance.

For India, SCO can also ensure  
furthering of its goals in Eurasia.



① Security

② cooperation through RATS to  
ensure peace in India's neighborhood

② Central Asia

② critical in ensuring connect  
Central Asia policy

② Economic relations increase from  
current \$2 billion trade p.a.

② pivotal in success of INSTC,  
Chabahar Port

③ R.I.C

② Russia-India-China cooperation  
needed to break Western  
hegemony

Thus, ensuring strategic autonomy  
India needs to balance its  
multiple interests while leveraging  
Eurasian cooperation