

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

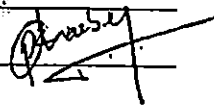
Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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3.02 2017/05/05
2017/05/05

Q1. "A government with an absolute majority will see a conformist judiciary". To what extent is this applicable in Indian perspective. Critically examine, whether the confrontation between powerful legislature and judiciary affects the constitutionalism? (12.5 Marks)

Constitution of India clearly gives mandate to all the organs of India i.e. Judiciary, Executive and legislature. And it depicts clear separation of power under Article 50.

Recent Developments

- ① Judiciary struck down 99th Constitutional amendment (NJAC)
- ② Decision on S.123 of RPA [CD Comachen case]
- ③ Right to privacy Judgement [Anshu case]
- ④ Liquor ban on highways (Notion of state)

Above development shows confrontation

Why it is the sign

- ① In a democracy debate and discussion is necessary and Judiciary being the guardian of Constitution is stepping rightly (Judicial review)
- ② Judiciary keeps the balance maintained b/w legislative, executive and judiciary
- ③ Every organ has its own function, and each is doing their job.

Indira Gandhi
Emergency

Remarks

Why -ve sign and affects Constitutionalism.

① Constant tussle b/w executive and Judiciary is not a good sign.

② It erodes people's faith in State agencies as well as the democracy.

③ We have earlier seen in 1975 emergency the confrontation, and what it could do to democracy
way forward

Both the organs are necessary and they have their role. Thus they need to work in tandem with each other and avoid any such confrontation that is also envisaged in A50.

we would
avoid it

Remarks

Q2. "Though the Cauvery and Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunals have been in existence for over 26 and 30 years, respectively, they have not been able to make any successful award till date". What are the deficiencies of the existing tribunals for inter water disputes? Mention the important provisions of Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and explain in detail the pros and cons of the bill. (12.5 Marks)

Water is in the state list but Interstate water dispute is in Concurrent list of 7th schedule. A 262 deals with interstate river water dispute and it mandates to establish a tribunal to deal with it however there are following deficiencies.

Interstate water dispute Act 1956

- ① The tribunal does not get established even after quite long, appeal is made to the centre
- ② After establishing it takes years to give award
- ③ There is no legal enforcement mechanism for implementation of the award
- ④ It is mandated in 1956 Act that award will be final however it has been seen that apex court had intervened
- ⑤ The age and tenure of members is not clearly spell out in the act

not effective

Remarks

Important provision of New Act

- ① It seeks to establish a permanent tribunal and regional branches of new elite
- ② The award will be final and no appeal lie with Court
- ③ It est. establishes "dispute resolution mechanism" also to deal with issue
- ④ It clearly spell out age and tenure of Commission's member
- ⑤ It also gives timeline in which award should be given.

Pros

- ① Smoother out extra discrepancies like age, timeline etc.
- ② Right step by forming single tribunal also suggested by "Mishra Shakti Commission"

Cons

- ① There is still no enforcement mechanism
- ② By establishing regional branches there will again be too many tribunals
However tribunal is a right step to deal with the issue.

Remarks

Conclusion

Q3. Indian constitution presents India as a compromise between the British Sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy. What are the arguments for and against the statement; elaborate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

Indian Constitution mandates that India will be a political administrative parliamentary democracy, where Indian Parliament will be "Sovereign in its own sphere" and will have "integrated judiciary". It is said that it is a compromise b/w British Sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy.

Arguments For

① In Britain Parliament is sovereign and above all.

- In India also Parliament is Supreme it enacts law however that can be questioned on ground of being unconstitutional.

② Parliament has the capacity to amend the Constitution (4368) however it should be such that it doesn't take away the basic structure of Constitution (Kesavananda Bharati).

British Sovereignty of Parliament

Remarks

Amir Jalwal Gubernment

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3 Judiciary in USA is above all it is the supreme body. It can even override law enacted by parliament in USA on two grounds "substantive" & "procedural" ground.

In India Judiciary can only look under "substantive" ground.

Against - why it is not a compromise

1. There is clear separation of power (Aso)
2. They work independently
3. They coordinate with each other - e.g. Art 43 President can seek advise from Judiciary on matter of public importance.

Thus it would not be right to say that it is a compromise. Both the organ are indispensable in Indian democracy.

Q4. Does Supreme Court's Judgement on liquor ban on highways subject to judicial overreach and violate doctrine of separation of powers? Substantiate your arguments. Also mention the benefits of such directives. (12.5 Marks)

Apex Court recently ruled that the sale of liquor along National and state highway is prohibited. Apex Court took the route of AIU to do "Complete Justice".

Judicial overreach is defined as "When the Judiciary overstep its boundary and encroach upon other agent's domain of influence".

Why is judicial overreach

- ① It is not the domain of Judiciary to rule by decree or order.
- ② That area is (banning) is clearly with legislature and executive.
- ③ According to critics, due to soft drinks & junk food there is rise in Diabetes & Non Communicable disease. Then Courts should ban "junk food" also.
- ④ They Court should be cautious, and not resort to such manner.

Remarks

Why not overreach

① Judiciary gave judgement that, Union government has passed many notification and order to States regarding the same but that does not adhere to ones so on that basis decision is taken.

② Judiciary is empowered to do complete Justice under A.142

③ It was taken in good faith and with Bonafide intention.

Benefits of such order

① Reduction in accidents along highways that was mainly caused by drunk driving.

② people will feel safe. As there shops are attractive spots for any frivolous and inappropriate activity.

Thus the decision has been good however a more appropriate way would be by enacting a law through parliament like many states have done.

Remarks

Q5. - What is integrated case management information system (ICMIS)? With fast growing IT system, India needs to cope with the changing world. Do you think ICMIS would help Indian judiciary be digital court. Critically comment. (12.5 Marks)

According to NCRB data India has more than 3.2 Cr cases pending overall. Among which 60,000 cases is in Supreme Court only.

ICMIS is a tool to deal with cases in courts, with the help of ICT. IA (ICMIS) will be the first step to make Indian court be a digital court. It will help people in fast justice delivery as justice delayed is justice denied.

Advantages of ICMIS:

- ① With fast changing world it is step in right direction.
- ② It is in line with Digital India to create India as a knowledge base economy.
- ③ It will help deal with staggering no of cases, and lots of litigation.
- ④ It will put India at par with international best practices, will enhance India's status.

Remarks

Challenges

① Digital Infrastructure - It is not fully available, there is a need for radical restructuring

② Cyber Threat - with advent of technology cyber warfare has become a threat to land, water, air, space. A recent data theft in Nov 2016 of 3.2 million debit card user raises question

③ Technology - An upgradation will be needed, because India's technology is not upgraded in many sectors. The irony is that India is topping in IT-service sector

④ Behavioural change is needed, as it will be difficult to overnight shift to a new total digital system

ICMIS is a good step however a ~~see~~ phase wise implementation with proper digital literacy push will go a long way.

Remarks

Q6. Do you think criminalizing marital rape may destabilize the institution of marriage and is more prone to be misused? Justify your opinion. Why India needs a law against marital rape? (12.5 Marks)

According to NCRB Data in last 5 yrs marital rape has increased exponentially. Rape is defined as according to IPC, "Having sexual intercourse against the consent." In recent times there has been voices to criminalize marital rape.

Favour

- ① It will set an example that ~~nothing~~ inappropriate or wrong act would be tolerated. (zero tolerance strategy)
- ② It will set an example and act as deterrent.
- ③ Many time marital rape is not reported. It will give women voice.

Against

- ① Whatever happens in marriage and between husband and wife is b/w them is their personal matter and state has no right to enter into it.

Remarks

② State will be encroaching on "Right to privacy", which is inscribed in A21

How it can be misused

There can be frivolous complaints and one will not know how to proceed further because of there is no proof to corroborate the fact

Does India need law

If something is to be done it should be through proper legislation. But the draft should be first put in public domain and opinions of stakeholders should be taken.

There should be due deliberation on it and then action should be taken.

Remarks

Q7. "Risk Profiling of the bureaucrats would result in improved accountability towards public services". (Analyze in the context of 2nd ARC recommendations, how "risk profiling" can be done and its ramifications for administrative improvements? (12.5 Marks)

2nd ARC in its report "ethics in Governance" has given the recommendation of "Risk profiling". It is said that this will result in improved accountability towards public service.

How risk profiling can be done

- ① By scrutinizing the post postings and work done by officers in their tenure.
- ② On the basis of their education background.
- ③ By properly scrutinizing ~~and~~ their Annual Confidential Reports ACRs.
- ④ By asking them voluntarily, whether they would like to serve in a little less risky area.

Improved Accountability

- ① It will put onus on them by making them directly accountable.
- ② It will enhance transparency.
- ③ Citizens can hold them directly accountable.

Remarks

The above
 will be
 a
 good
 answer

Remediation for administrative improvements
 It will instill values that is mentioned in public service Bill

— Devotion to duty

— Exemplary Behaviour

— Apolitical functioning

Thus the idea mooted by 2nd Arc of "Risk profiling" is a progressive idea and it should be given due regard

Challenges
 should interact do as
 in allow post review

Remarks

Q8. "Grievance redressal is the weakest link in the justice delivery in India" Evaluate the role of institutions of grievance-redressal in India and their limitations? (12.5 Marks)

In 2nd ARC report titled "Citizen centric governance", "Grievance redressal" is key idea that was being talked about. Our courts are the main institution of grievance redressal, however there are apart from court, others institutions e.g. Central Administrative Tribunal, NHRC, Consumer dispute court etc.

Adv of institutions of grievance redressal

① It gives a sense of relief to citizen that there is some one through which justice can be expected.

② NHRCs have many a time raised questions of violation of human rights in disturbed area of NE, JK and even questioned the use of AFSPA.

Limitation

① Conflict of interest - In many tribunals, the members are appointed by executive and

Remarks

NHRC
 AFSPA
 Police Commission

in more than half of litigation government is the party

(2) Time duration - There is a time under which a grievance could be taken for instance NHRC cannot look at cases older than year

(3) Delay - Given the staggering no of cases, many a time the justice is delayed

(4) often the award/punishment of institutions are not binding, like NHRC

(5) These institutions do not have subject matter expert rather, loyal ex-bureaucrat and unelected defeated political leaders were part of them

Way forward

(1) establish a law to deal with it

(2) Reform process

(3) - use ICT

(4) Binding advise, power of punishment etc.

Remarks

Effective
of existing

Q9. Labour reforms are very significant in the light of automation of Industries and for mass manufacturing. To what extent has India been successful in implementing labour reforms. Suggest alternative measures to be implemented by the government. (12.5 Marks)

India has 92% of its population engaged in unorganised sector and only 8% in organised. With advent of technology and invention of artificial intelligence there is a wave of automation and mass manufacturing. Issue with current labor laws

- ① Multiplicity of laws
- ② No clear demarcation of rights to labor and no compensation clause on meeting with exigency
- ③ Issue with Industrial dispute act

India has implemented labour reforms
Recent initiatives

- ① codifying labor law in 4 codes
 - a) wage related
 - b) Disputes related
 - c) Insurance related
 - d)

- ② Shram Jyoti Karyakram
- ③ Shram Suvidha Portal
- ④ Labor identification number

Labour cell
maternity benefit
payment-guarantee

Remarks

(5) online filing of inspection report within 72 hours

(6) cashless smart card based insurance scheme

(7) Apprentice prasthan yojna

(8) Street-Vendors Act

Above initiative are

Progressive in nature. With paper implementation it will ~~help~~ India

to clock the ~~digital~~ ^{help} digit growth rate.

Failure & Alternative measure

Remarks

Q10. Is there a relationship between lack of innovation in India with the level of quality of education in India? Elucidate with examples. How does India Innovation Index provide impetus to Indian states to drive the innovative spirit? (12.5 Marks)

According to UNESCO report, India constitutes world's 17% of brains but produces only 3% of research output. This shows the quality of education that is being provided in India or the effort for innovation. In various indicators of education and innovation India is trying to catch up with its peers.

There is definitely a correlation between lack of innovation and quality of education. Why is it so, that when the Indians go abroad they innovate and invent things and in India there is no real output. Even Not even a single IIT/IIM shows up in top 100 world university.

Why India
 quality of education
 innovation
 education
 world

Remarks

explain
components

Recently launched India innovation index will provide impetus in following way

- ① It will generate competition among the states to provide for innovation and rank them on that basis
- ② It will also rank on level of education and quality being provided

Thus the index is a good measure to step up and provide for non innovative practice. Also added to this NITI aayog had also launched Atar innovation - mission to for innovative practices

Remarks

Q11. Minimizing food loss has the potential to be transformative in multiple ways for India and the world. Analyze the statement. Why effectively dealing with food wastage can lead to development in India? (12.5 Marks)

According to FCI, A substantial amount of food gets wastage in India. India is home to 200 crores and there is a dire need of food security for its 1.25 Billion people which is expected soon to surpass China. There is a need to minimize food loss, Reasons

- ① It will help to provide adequate food for other people
- ② Help in food security
- ③ GDP growth
- ④ Environmental ~~degradation~~ will ~~not be~~ minimize because waste food have adverse consequence on Environment - pollution will also minimize
- ⑤ Culturally - It is not in our culture to waste food, we believe that food is good
- ⑥ Humanistic - waste food can be somebody else's diet that he was not able to get, so morally wrong

5/10

- Remarks

Why effective dealing

As above reasons show the effect on food waste with proper & planning food wastage needs to be controlled

ways

- ① Guidelines to hotel, restaurants etc
- ② Can resort to fine
- ③ Legislation - Can be enacted on the basis of USA's Bill Emerson good Samaritan act where a household can give food to the needy person.
- ④ Integrated food park

Thus to minimizing food losses are need of hour

Remarks

Q12. Explain what is Track-II diplomacy, and analyze, why it doesn't work in India-China context, with particular reference to Doka-la pass and Doklam plateau confrontation? (12.5 Marks)

Track-II diplomacy is non official talks between two government for. e.g. B2B, G2G or civil society.

Recently India china was again confronted with each other on tripartite area of Doklam between Sikkim, Bhutan and china.

Why china did

- ① Wanted to create "pressure points"
- ② Wanted to test the weaker party between Sino-Bhutanese treaty
- ③ Wanted to divert attention from the other important issue e.g. SCSS issue which was totally neglected during Doklam stand off.
- ④ Because china sees the massive power differential b/w Indo-china. It was asked because India did not attend OBOR joining conference.

How India reacted

- ① India tackled it maturely without giving any head to the Chinese.

Remarks

Track II
Business Delegation

All
Not satisfactory
at regular

media rhetorics

This is the main reason why trade

II diplomacy do not work because

there is too much apprehension and
 it seems that - David Maloni is right
 Can two tigers share the mountain?

Way forward

(1) Both sides should take utmost
 restraint on such situation

(2) No one should unilaterally try to
 change the status quo

(3) There are confidence building
 measures and that should be adhered
 to

India china both are main
 pillar of Asian century and world
 is large enough for both to achieve
 their dream.

Remarks

Q13. Discuss the significance of Indian Ocean naval presence in overall Indian foreign policy? How it affects India's bilateral and multilateral relations? (12.5 Marks)

In the words of Alfred Mahan British navy should focus on Indian Ocean, because those who controls the seas will control the world.

Indian Ocean is placed at top priority in India's foreign policy. And famous historian. KM Panikkar have also talked about the strategic importance of Indian Ocean.

Significance

① Geopolitical - Indian Ocean is spread along vast area. And it basically is a meeting point of Asia, Africa, Pacific. It is crisscrossed with a lot of mineral and oil reserve (eg. offshore oil, Polymetallic nodules)

② Economic - 75% of trade by volume and 90% by value passes through it. Almost India's 99% trade goes through Indian Ocean it becomes very important.

Remarks

close link with Africa w. Asia
 ASEAN
 counter China

③ Geostrategic -

- The location is very crucial as, the Horn of Africa has seen piracy and other activities
- Apprehension regarding Chinese projects.
 - a) Maritime silk route
 - b) String of pearl theory to circumvent India
- even USA has base in Indian Ocean, Diego Garcia how it affects relation

① Bilaterally

- India's Naval presence is seen as a threat by neighbours and not taken in good light.
- However nations like Seychelles, East African Nations, Mauritius and other see it as "Net-Security provider"

② Multilaterally

- Institution such as IORA sees it as good and see India as a leader
- Other middle power Australia, Indonesia, Vietnam can also play role in Indian Ocean

Remarks

What need to do

Q14. Discuss the contribution and failures of United Nations bodies in preventing major global crisis, since cold war? (12.5 Marks)

United Nations (UN) came into existence after the end of WW2.

Contribution

- ① It provided health related help in crisis situation and epidemics in Latin America and Central African nations
- ② It did construction work in least developing country to rehabilitate the war ravaged people
- ③ With the help of Red Cross, Amnesty International it provide relief during natural disaster
- ④ UN provides for UN peacekeeping corps which was envisaged by Dag Hammarskjöld
- ⑤ FAO provides for food security

However UN has been criticised time and again, Reason

- ① There has been no reform since 1950 and it represents power

Remarks

Structure of 1950 since then world has change much.

(2) UN has not been able to stop the wars in crisis, e like Syria, Crimea, Libya, Adelspring etc

(3) There is democratic deficit in the UN and P5 seems to control the agenda.

(4) Africa do not have representation

(5) 2 major economies of Asia Japan & China yet Asia seems to be inadequately represented.

In the words of Kofi Annan
 UN was not set up to take us to heaven but it could save us from going to hell.

Remarks

Q15. In an ever-changing geo-political global scenario, new alignments and axis develop for self and motivated interests. In this reference what should be India's foreign policy approach taking consideration of China-Russia-Pakistan axis, the West Asian Theatre and changing South Asian parameters? (12.5 Marks)

with the USA election, assertiveness of China, resurgence of Russia, and waves of globalisation in west and developments in West Asia, all these events reflect that the world is changing. And thus India needs to recalibrate its foreign policy calculus on China Russia Pakistan axis.

- ① Russia is taking a tactical stand not to Pakistan India should walk the tight rope deftly and do not deliberately endanger the relationship with former friend.
- ② with China India needs to draw red line just like it was done in Doklam stand off.
- ③ on Pakistan, engagement is the need of hour. Cooperate where it can engage wherever necessary simultaneously moving ahead in "Neighbourhood first policy".

Remarks

NA in
 Act W. Asia
 Act E. Asia
 SA-SEC

ON WEST ASIAN

① Change from Bidirectional approach to Tridirectional foreign policy

② Build on "Link west"

③ Instead of "pick and choose", India is simultaneously engaging all the players in the region

④ Dehypnotized the Israel-Palestine, relations of India is now out of closet (proof point)

ON SOUTH ASIAN

① With Fiction in SAARC, BIMSTEC seems to be a good option

② Simultaneously MoU initiatives like BBIN, India Myanmar Thailand Terrestrial Highway, Kaladan Multimodal project etc.

③ Space diplomacy - like South Asian satellite is good initiative

Thus, India's foreign policy is seen to have changed from Nehru's (Buddha and Ashoka) to Modi's (Chandragupta

Remarks

and Kautilya)

Q16. The recent standoff at Doklam Plateau shows the strong relationship between India and Bhutan. Why is Bhutan special to India? In the month long, high tension confrontation, India's real test was to assure Bhutan, to not crumble under Chinese pressure. Examine. (12.5 Marks)

China recently started construction in disputed ~~area~~ area of Bhutan that lead to Doklam stand off.

Why is Bhutan special to India

- ① It is the closest of all nation.
- ② we have cultural ties with Bhutan
- ③ Indo-Bhutan have signed Treaty of peace and friendship
- ④ Bhutan has huge capacity of hydro electric power generation.
- ⑤ Bhutan's strategically important location. If Bhutan ~~lose~~ goes with China it could be huge problem for India.

The Chinese act was to test the weaker section of Indian and Bhutan. And being the smallest country, Bhutan could have easily given up to Chinese incursion. But India assured Bhutan of full help and thus assured not to

Remarks

give up to the Chinese pressure

(3) The significance of Bhutan in India's foreign policy could be seen by that when PM Modi took charge he first visited the Bhutan. Thus Indo Bhutanese ties goes way back

And there are more areas that both could explore to help each other.

Remarks

Q17. Does having close relations with Israel compromises India's historical support (along the UN lines), for Palestinian cause? Discuss critically in the light of the recent visit? (12.5 Marks)

India's ~~to~~ Israel relationship goes way back. But it has been under the table. But now with "standalone" visit of PM Modi the ties are out of closet.

India have had relation with Palestine and supported its cause and was also the first state to recognize the Jews state. In the words of C Rajamohan India's relation with Israel and Palestine have been driven by "Domestic constraints".

But Ishrat Azad Aziz Counts this by saying that it is based on National interest and secular geopolitics rather than Domestic constraints.

Israel and India are beneficiaries of each other. Israel has become India's 2nd largest defence equipment partner. Israel also supports India on Kashmir, provides water & recycling technology.

Remarks

Ans dealt with Israel

India has become huge market for Israel products and till 2014 India has voted against Israel in UN resolution. But since in 2015, 2016, 2017 India continuously Abstained.

India also supports Palestine cause and favours its independence and a 2 state solution.

Having a relation openly with Israel is not a bad thing. As relations are not well known to the world but it was called still born and India simultaneous support Palestine also.

But India has clearly dehyphenated its

policy
 Assistance to
 Palestine
 Anti-Colonial
 Stand

Remarks

Q18. Is global ban of nuclear weapons feasible? Examine how effective will the ban be in making nuclear disarmament a reality? (12.5 Marks)

Refer) In world Acc to NPT, there are 5 Nuclear possessing nations P5 & however India, Israel, Pakistan ~~is~~ also the de facto nuclear power. Recently there are talks of global treaty to ban all nuclear weapons. Global ban p.

Global ban will not be possible.

- ① It will call for all the nations to give up the weapon. P5 seems to be too reluctant
- ② Paradox is the de facto nations do not have according to NPT but in actuality they possess. Thus the way forward is ambiguous
- ③ yet, there is no mechanism how to make happen the ban
- ④ What about ~~some~~ states like North Korea?

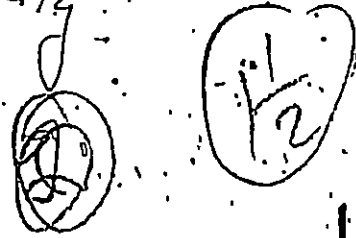
Pollution & Politics

① If all Nations come together, anything can be achieved eg. Montreal Protocol

② It is in best interest of all, we have seen the waste at bank of collapse in 1961 Cuban missile crisis

Remarks

③ The effectiveness of the ban
 totally depends upon the nations.
 If nations form an overarching consensus
 over the ban, nuclear disarmament
 could be a reality.



Explain
 99

What need to be done

Remarks

Q19. What is Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction? With the rise in trans-national marriages and complexities involved in modern day relationships, do you think India should sign this? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

The Convention deals with parental abduction. It safeguards the right of child, India recently enacted a law also related to this.

India should join.

- ① It will further enhance India's image & its status in world and raise its status on more feathers of her cap, and one more step closer towards the seat at high table in UN.
- ② It will help many Indian children missing or stolen. Hostage/Abducted.

④

Not Join

- ① There could be frivolous complain
- ② Can be misused by hostile neighbours of India
- ③ In a heterogeneous world there can be more issues

Remarks

Thus before joining India should weigh all the pros and cons and take a national decision in national interest

(2)

Govt should answer

Remarks

Q20: China and Pakistan have invited India to join CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is a part of OBOR (One Belt One Road) initiative of China. Should India join it or not, while having already declined to be part of OBOR forum? What regional implications CPEC is going to have in South Asia? (12.5 Marks)

CPEC is an ambitious initiative of Chinese government to invest and make development in Pakistan, it is envisaged to invest 46 Bn Dollar. It is large part of a larger plan of India i.e. OBOR, as of now India have not joined it. But many of Indian neighbour including Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have shown inclination to join it.

Why India should join

- ① It will provide a benefit to India in accessing energy market of central asia
- ② India can ~~see~~ play role of constructor in CPEC
- ③ India could be isolated if not joined.

Why not joined

① It is passing through the disputes area if India joins it, it will amount to

Remarks

giving tacit consent

② Jeopardize India's own sovereignty

Regional Implications

①

① It will provide infrastructure development and thus boost economic activity

② It will provide stability in Pakistan

③ In South Asia, more diversified trade can be strengthened

② ① It is passing through disturbed area thus security to the corridor so that non state actors do not jeopardize it

② ② It can offset India's market

③ It can provide volatility in South Asia

India can not remain aloof with such a big development happening in neighbourhood. In any some way can be looked at in which India can join based on its own condition

Remarks