

**MAINS**  
365

*Summary*

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



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# STUDENT NOTE

**Dear Students,**



To support you, we have **distilled essential information from VisionIAS Mains 365 resources**, renowned for their comprehensive coverage of current affairs.



The summary of Mains 354 provides a **comprehensive coverage of key developments** in international relations and their impact on India which is relevant for your UPSC Mains answers. It will help you in quick revision.



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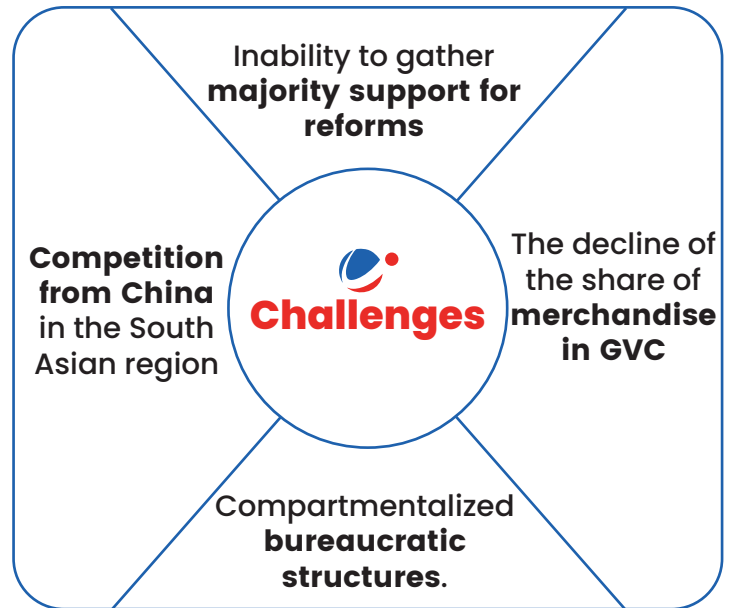
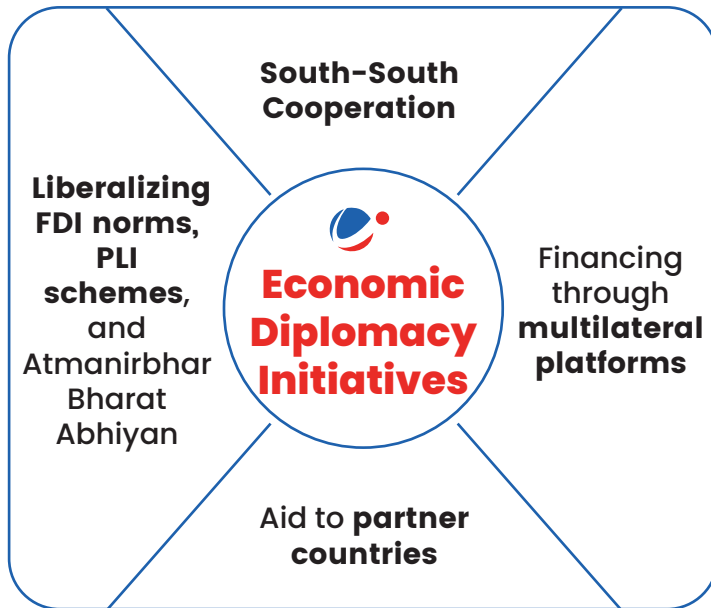
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# 1. Dynamics Of Changing World Order

## 1.1 INDIA'S ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

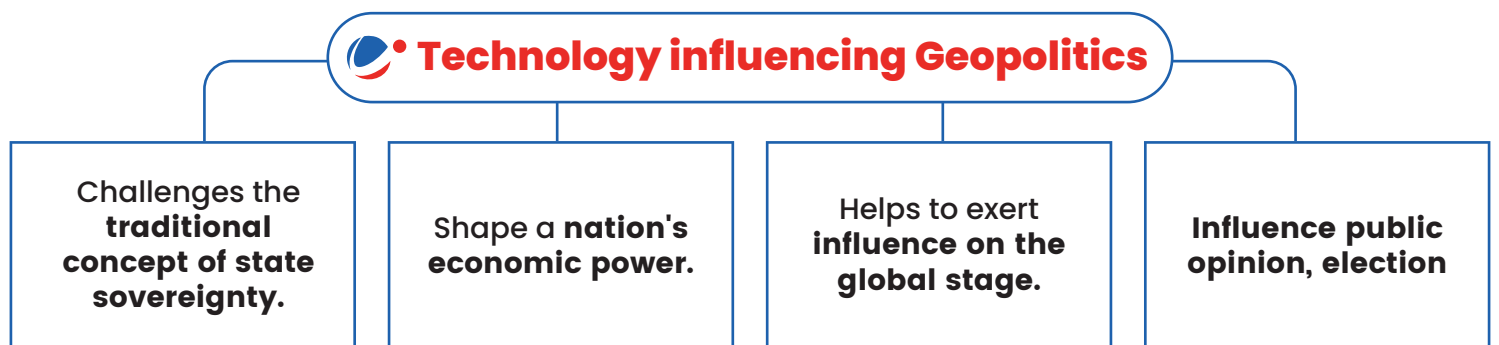
**Definition:** Economic diplomacy is a foreign policy tool that involves the use of economic instruments in conduct of international relations for serving the country's economic, political, and strategic interests.

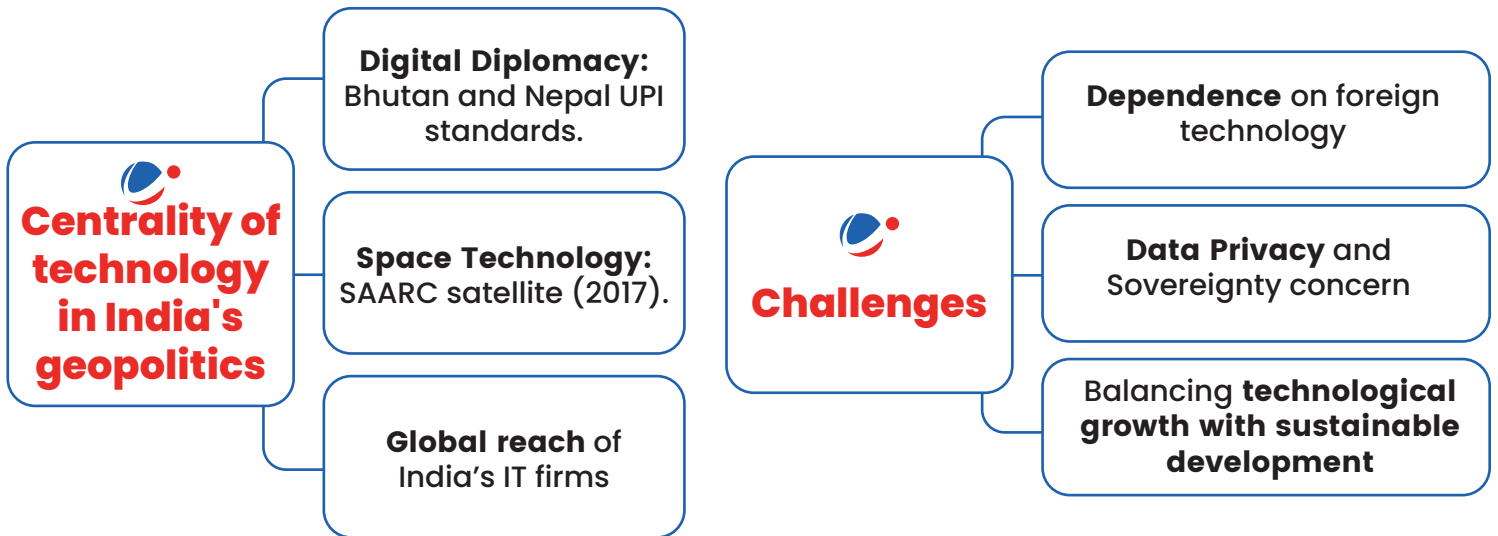


### Conclusion

**Economic diplomacy** should seek for balance between **competition and cooperation**, **aspirations and the achievable**, and **regional and global goals**.

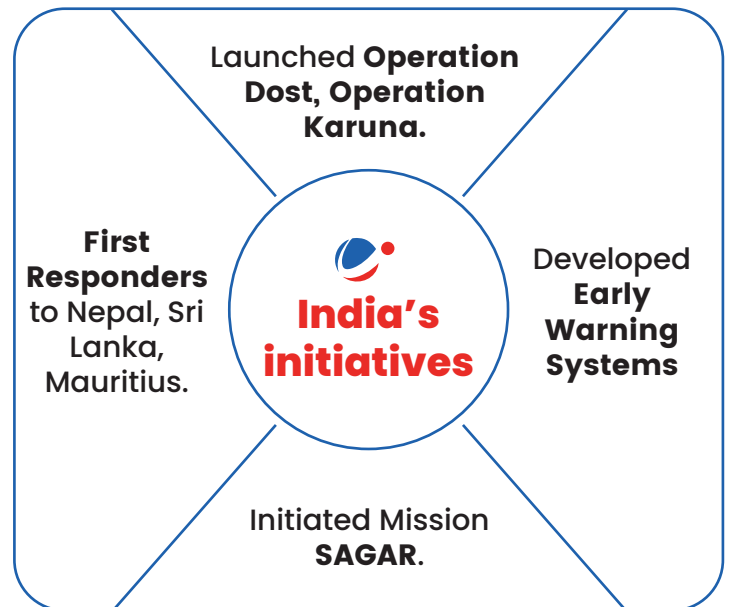
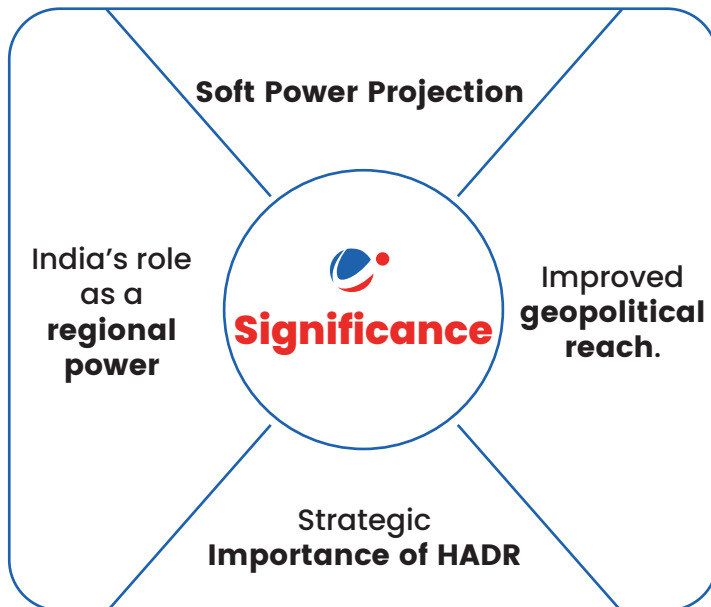
## 1.2 ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GEOPOLITICS





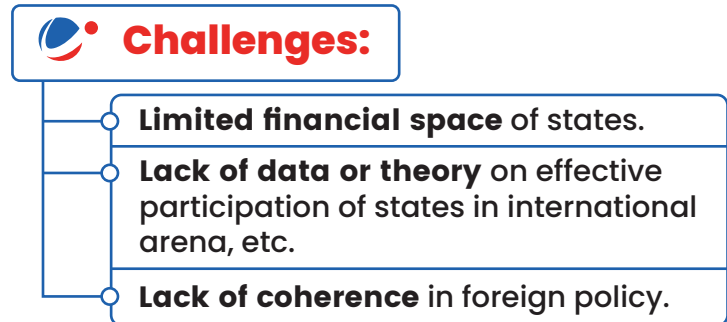
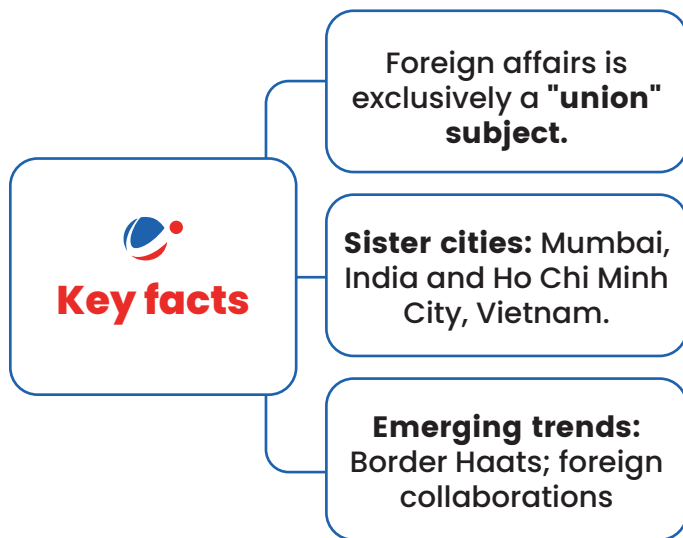
### 1.3 DISASTER DIPLOMACY

**Disaster Diplomacy** refers to 'a country's efforts to provide aid and support to other countries affected by natural/ man-made disasters or conflicts.



### 1.4 PARA-DIPLOMACY

It's foreign policy capacity of non-central governments and their participation, independent of central government, in the international arena.

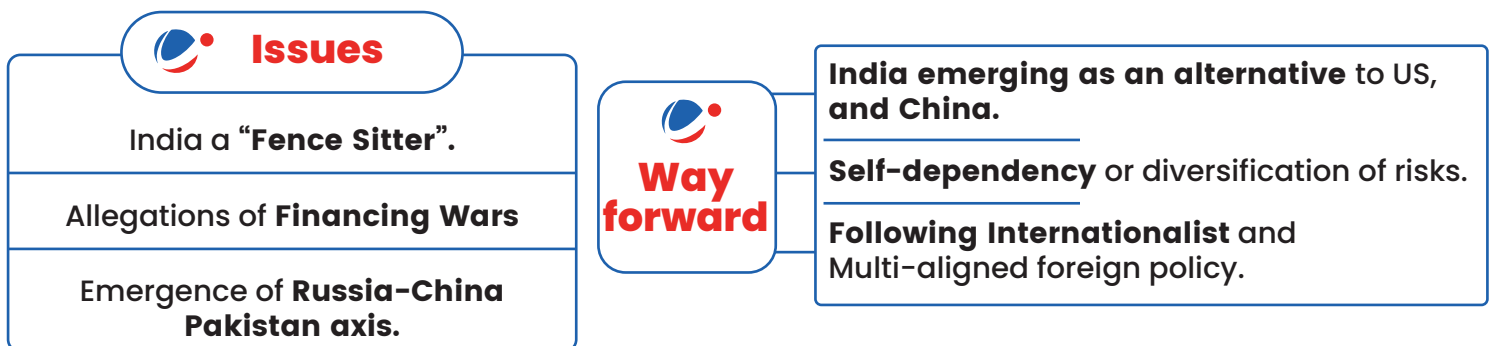


**Conclusion**

Para-diplomacy is still in its nascent stage in India. Indian state should overcome their relative passivity in foreign relations.

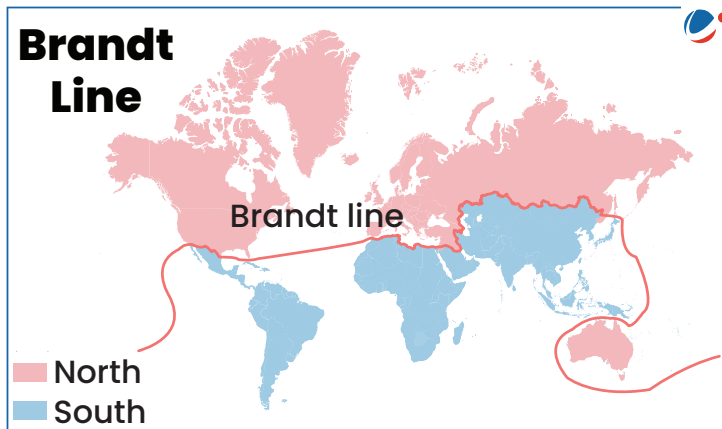
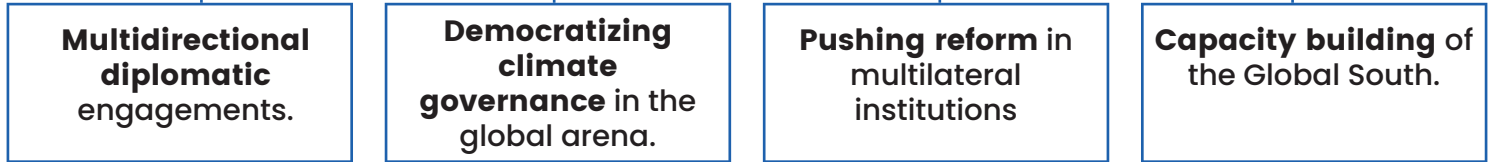
**1.5 INDIA'S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY**

**Definition:** It is defined as the capability to make decisions independent from external pressure, especially from great powers, in the main policy areas.



## 1.6 INDIA: THE VOICE OF GLOBAL SOUTH

### India: The leader of the global south



### Challenges:

- Underrepresentation in global forums.
- Global North conflict impacting the South.
- Global South is **disproportionately impacted**

### Way forward

India's 5 pillar approach: Samman, Samvad, Sahyog, Shanti and Samriddhi  
India has called for 4Rs– Respond, Recognize, Respect and Reform.

## 1.7 INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

### Key Facts

Concessional lines of credit  
(US\$ 34.4 billion).

Grant-in-aid projects

162.43 million doses of COVID  
vaccines to 97 countries

Less than 1% of India's budget.

### Modalities in India's Development Cooperation Framework

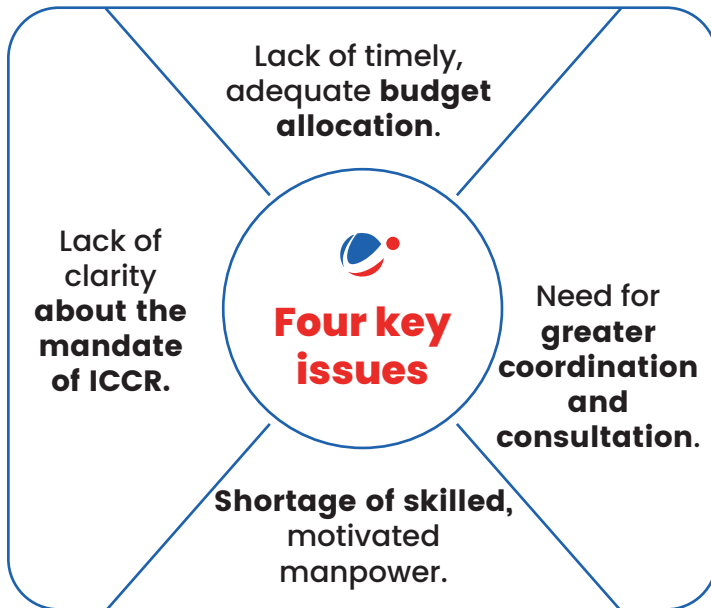
- Concessional finance
- Technology sharing
- Capacity building
- Trade wherein **duty-free and quota-free access** to the Indian market is provided.



## 1.8 SOFT POWER AND CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

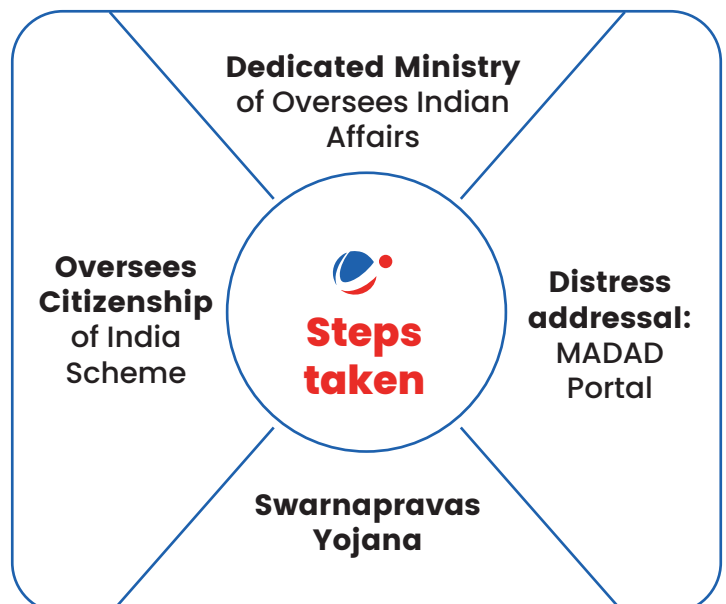
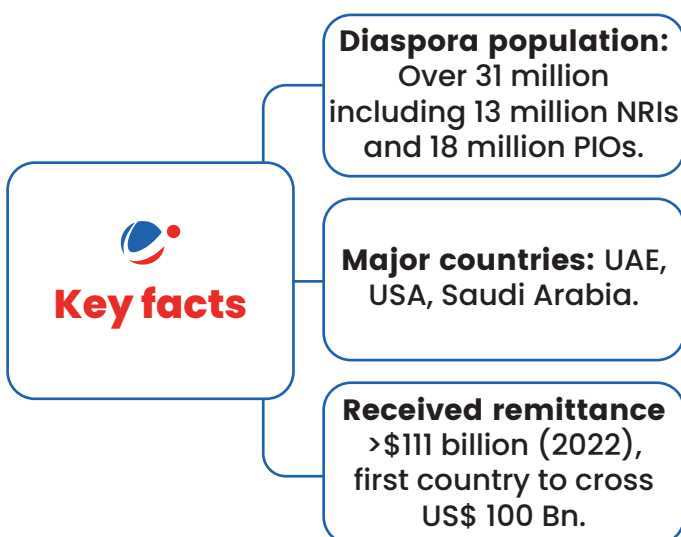
**Soft power:** It is the ability to influence others through appeal and attraction using noncoercive means.

**Cultural diplomacy:** It is the “exchange of ideas, and other aspects of culture among nations and peoples.



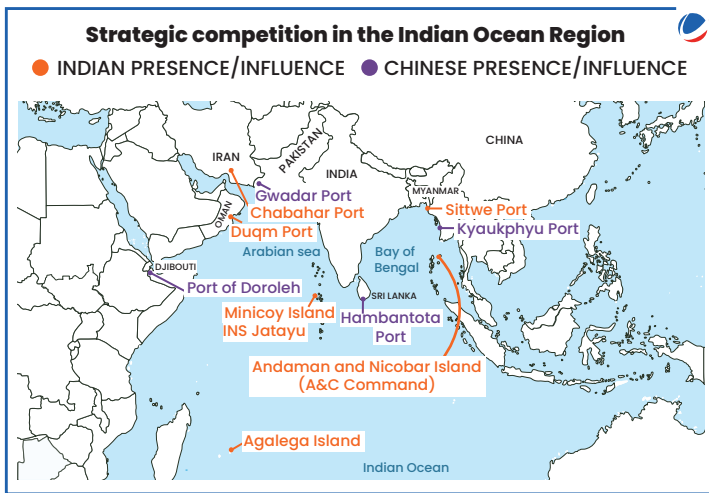
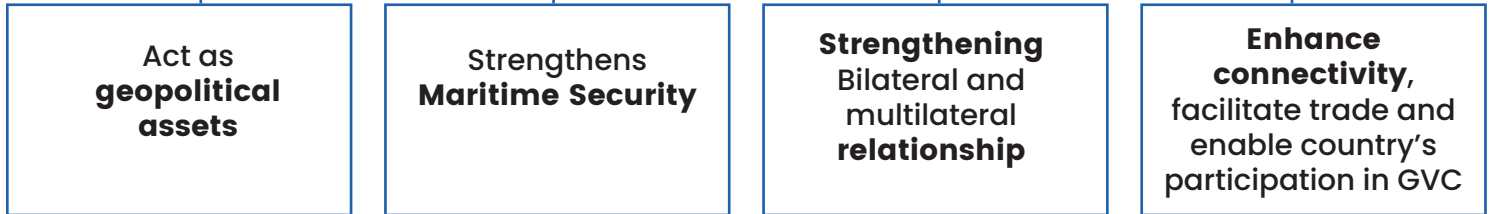
## 1.9 INDIAN DIASPORA

Diasporas serves as transnational country's brand ambassador living bridges connecting India and world and each one of them is

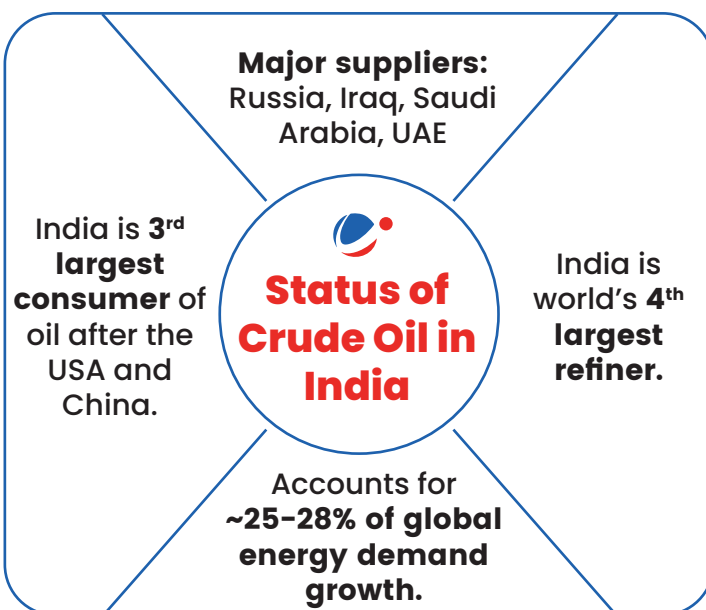


## 1.10 GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PORTS

### Strategic Significance of Ports



## 1.11 Crude oil as an Strategic Tool



### Strategic Significance of Crude Oil

- Crude oil as an **economic Leverage**, e.g. OPEC.
- Strategic Partnership** with importing countries.
- Showcases Geopolitical Strength**, e.g., Oil-rich Gulf.
- As an **instrument of Sanction**

## 2. Regional, And Global Grouping And Agreements Involving India And/Or Affecting India's Interest

### 2.1 INDIA AND G20

G20 summit theme: "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth, One Family, One Future".

#### Significance of G20 Presidency for India



#### Significance of G20

- Support global **financial stability**
- Address **global development challenges**
- Human resource development** and Employment.
- Recast** Bilateral ties

#### Challenges for G20

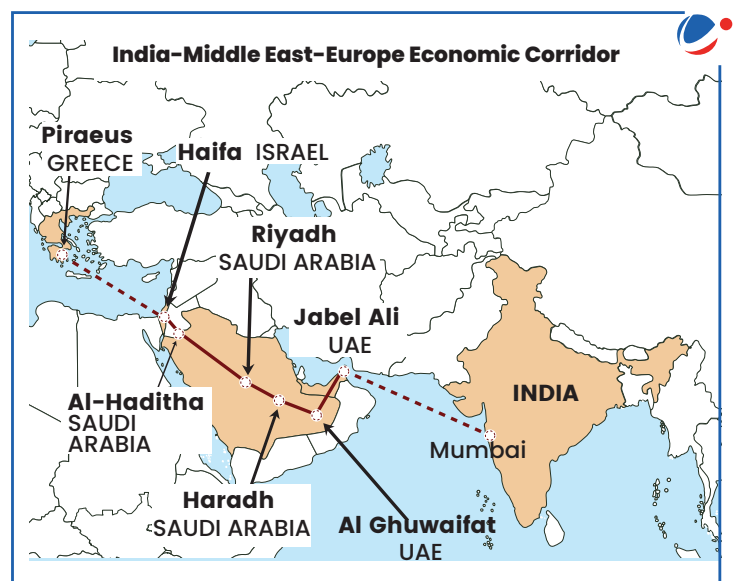
- Divergent interests and priorities** among members
- G20 is **not a legally binding institution.**
- Geopolitical tensions** between G20 members.
- Inadequate response** to global challenges

### 2.2 INDIA-MIDDLE EAST- EUROPE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

IMEC includes rail, ship-to-rail, and road routes across two corridors: East corridor links India to Arabian Gulf; northern connects Gulf to Europe.

#### Significance

- Establishment of Commitment** between US, Europe and India
- Trade accessibility** will reduce trade costs, etc.
- Enhanced **regional connectivity**
- It will **integrate economies** in India, West Asia and Europe.
- Secure **regional supply chains**
- Significance of IMEC for India:** Trade between India and Europe up by 40%, Reduce logistic cost.



## 2.3 AU: A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE G20

### Significance of inclusion of African Union in the G20

#### For the G20

Africa: Holds 60% of renewable energy assets  
Reinvent G20's image

#### For India

Voice of global south  
Align with India's aspiration.  
Resource diversification

#### For Africa

A platform to global issues.  
Signal Africa's growth

### About African Union

**About:** It is a continental body consisting of the 55 member

**Genesis:** Launched in 2002

**Collectively:** GDP of \$3 trillion with 1.4 billion people

### India's efforts in promoting integration with the African continent

The Pan African E network Project (PANEP)

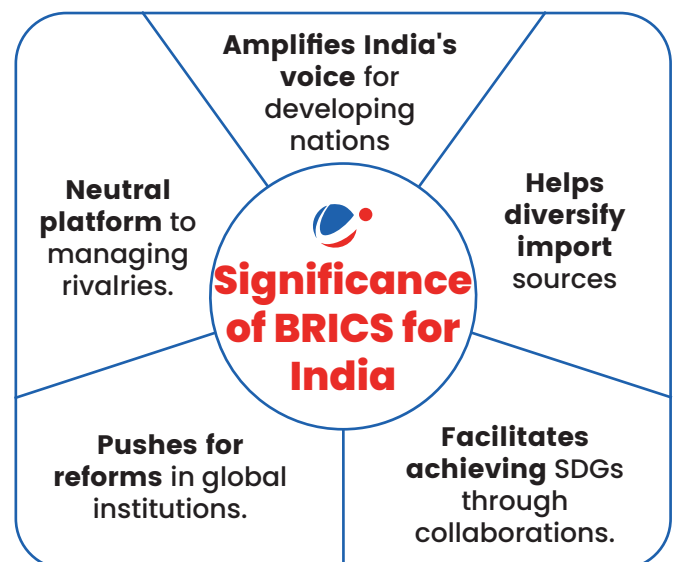
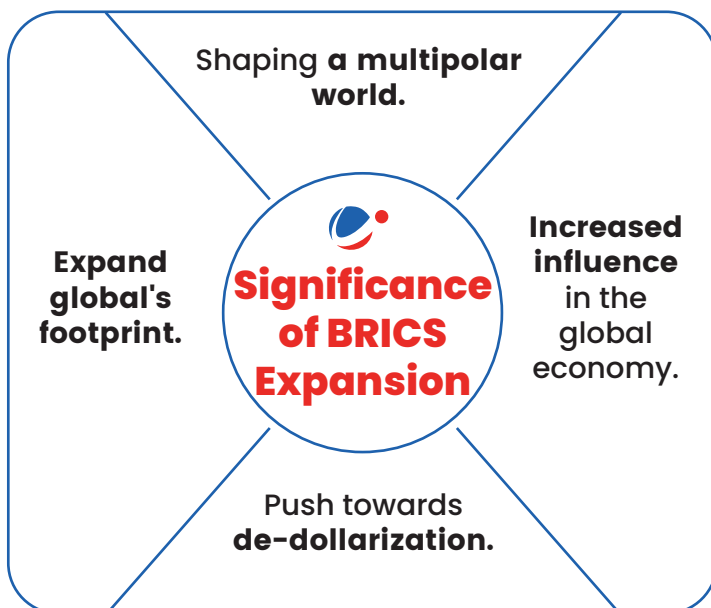
Asia-Africa Growth Corridor: Indo-Japan collaboration

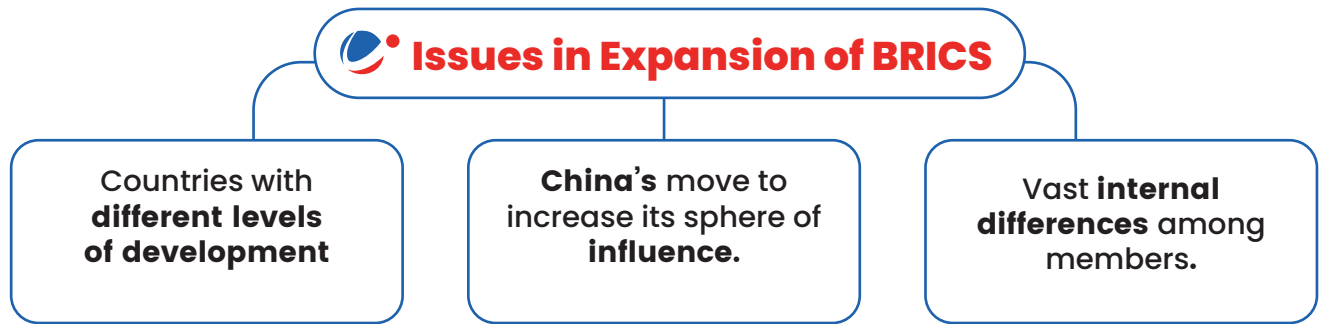
The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme

India Africa Forum summit: For greater cooperation between India and Africa.

## 2.4 EXPANSION OF BRICS

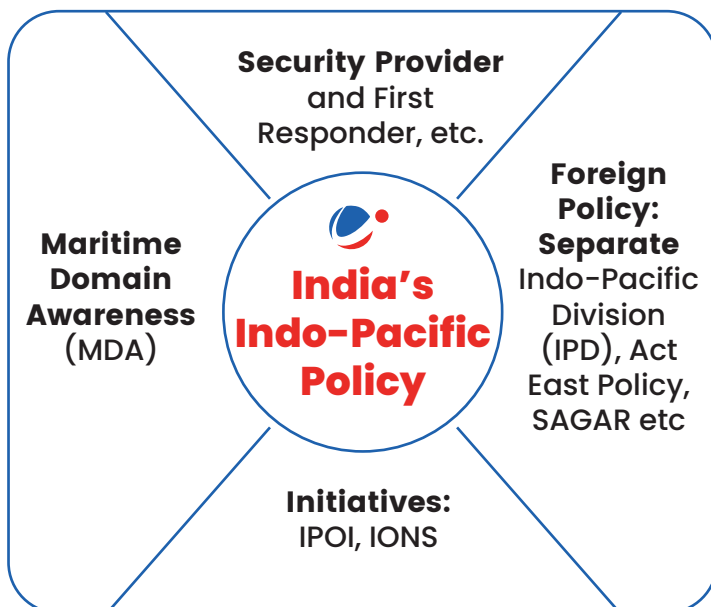
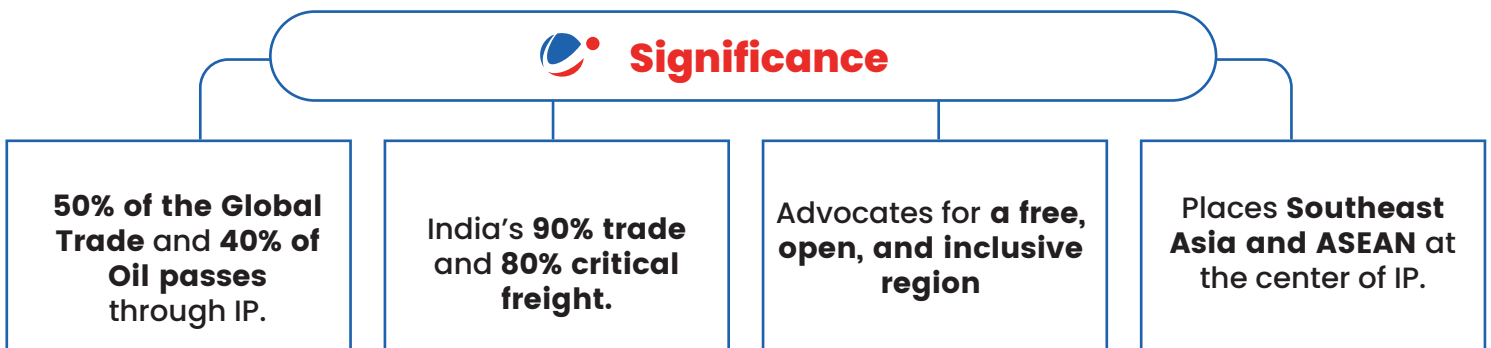
Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates have joined BRICS as full-time permanent members.





## 2.5 INDIA-INDO PACIFIC

Indo-Pacific as a region **extends from the Eastern shores of Africa to the Western shores of America.**



## 2.6 Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)

### About IPEF

**Genesis:** launched jointly by the **USA and other partner countries** of the Indo-Pacific region

**14 partner countries** including India

Together these countries represent **40% of world GDP** and **28%** of global trade.

### Traditional agreements vs IPEF:

Unlike Traditional trade blocs **IPEF will not negotiate tariffs** or market access.

Also, IPEF negotiations under the **four pillars are in silos**, independent of each other.

A country need **not participate in every module**.

### FOUR PILLARS OF ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

**Connected Economy (Trade):** High standard rules in the digital economy, including standards on cross-border data flows and data localization

**Resilient Economy (Supply Chains):** Supply chain commitments to create a more resilient economy and guard against price spikes that increase costs

**Clean Economy:** Commitments on clean energy, decarbonization and infra-structure that promote good-paying jobs.

**Fair Economy:** Enact and en-force effective tax, anti-money laundering, and anti-bribery regimes that are in line with exist-ing multilateral obligations

## 2.7 QUAD

### Significance of Quad for India

**Indo-Pacific** accounts 50% global maritime trade, 60% global GDP.

**Boost to Act East Policy**

Can make India a preferred destination for investment.

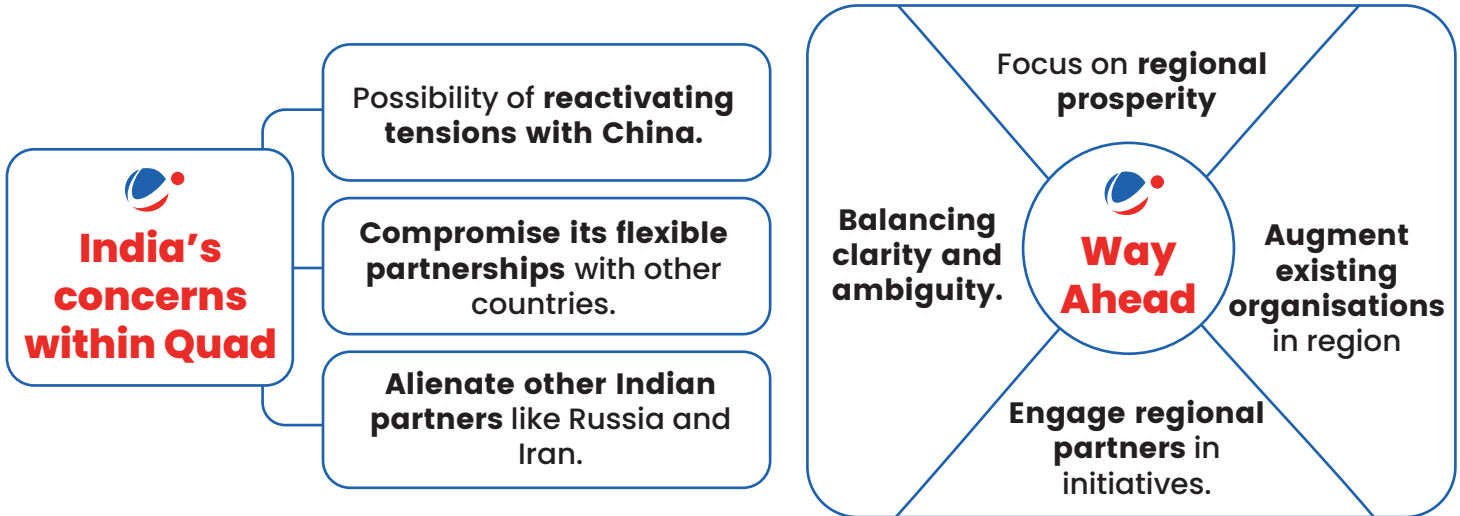
### Challenges to QUAD

**Less institutionalisation.**

Seen as **cold war mentality.**

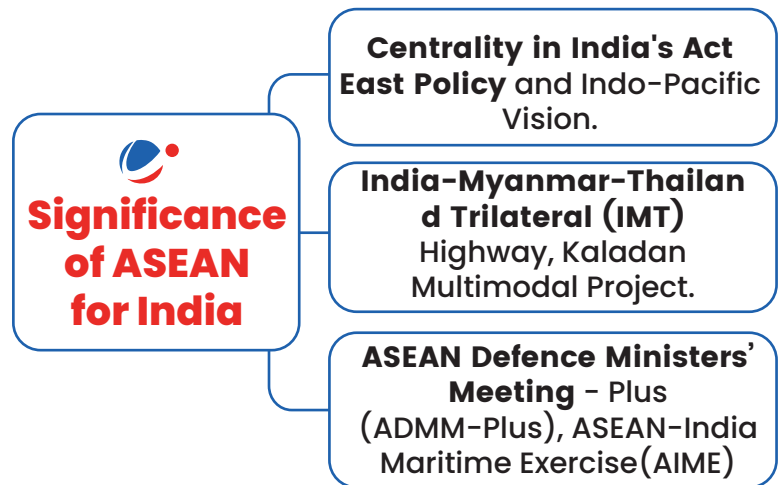
**Distinguishing Quad's purpose.**

**Problem of delivery**



## 2.8 INDIA-ASEAN RELATIONS

<b>Key Data</b>
ASEAN is India's 4 <sup>th</sup> largest trading partner
India ASEAN trade: \$122.67 billion (2023-24)
ASEAN comprises 11% of India's global trade
>20% of India's outbound investments go to ASEAN

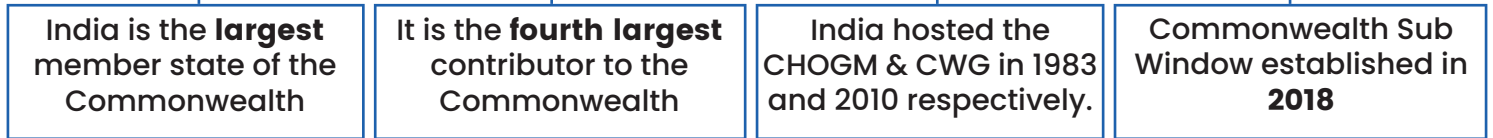


<b>Challenges</b>
India's withdrawal from RCEP; issue of Myanmar.
Widening of trade deficit.
Great power competition: between US & China.
China's maritime dispute with ASEAN countries.

<b>WAY AHEAD</b>
Review AITIGA
Institutionalise ISA, CDRI, LiFE and OSOWOG.
Strengthen Comprehensive Strategic Partnership: IPOI, AOIP.
Expedite IMT project

## 2.9 THE COMMONWEALTH

### India's relations with the Commonwealth



#### Arguments in favour

- Since 1967, it has sent **140 missions** to monitor elections.
- Newer members, like non-former British colonies, **Togo and Gabon**.
- Commonwealth committed to the implementation of **SDGs**.

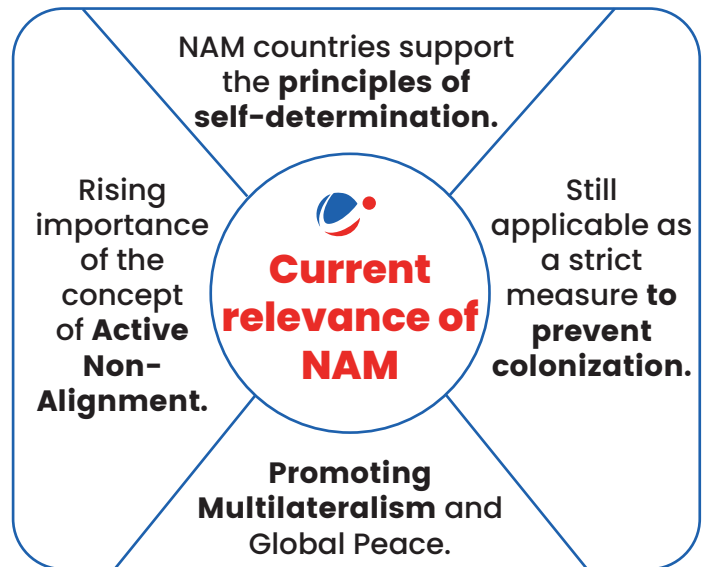
#### Arguments against

- Its very existence is legitimizing **colonization**
- Less relevant in addressing **global issues**
- Lack of cohesion among members.
- Problem of **delivery**

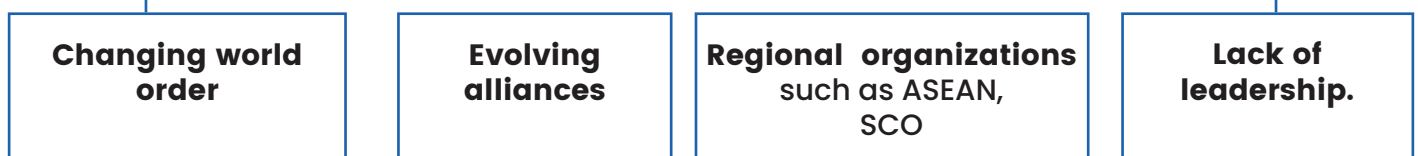
## 2.10 NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

### About NAM

- Asia-Africa Conference** held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955.
- Founders:** Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.
- The idea was to **declare themselves as "nonaligned"**
- NAM's first conference** - The Belgrade Conference in 1961.
- The NAM **does not have a formal founding charter** nor a **permanent secretariat**.



### Challenges





# 3. India And Its Neighbourhood Relations

## 3.1 INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD FIRST POLICY

### Significance

- Enhanced regional integration in South Asia to counter China
- India, a voice of the Global South
- Strengthen multilateralism
- Leveraging India's cultural ties to promote soft power
- Facilitates increased regional trade, investment

### Challenges

- Historical baggage and unresolved disputes
- Big-brother attitude
- Domestic politics determining India's Sri Lanka policy
- Evolving dynamics in neighbouring countries
- Dysfunctional regional multilateral institutions. E.g., SAARC

### Key Recommendations

Dedicated Cell by MEA to identify and implement projects.

Address illegal migration

Cultural and People-to-People connect.

Periodic review on the basis of contemporary realities

## 3.2 CHINA'S RISE AND THREATS TO INDIA

### China's Major Strategic Threats to India

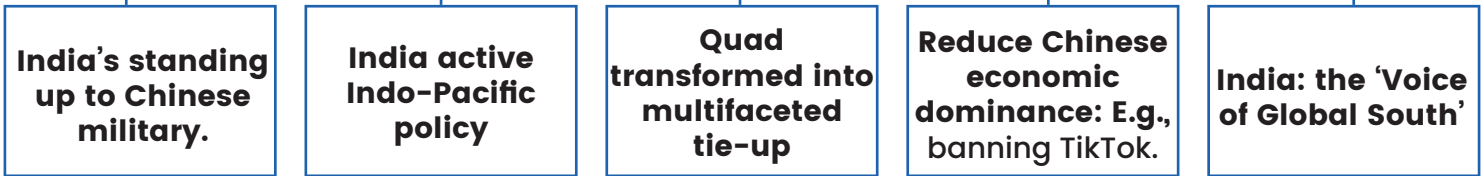
Chinese intrusion in Ladakh

China's defence budget of \$222 billion Vs. India's \$75 billion.

The trade deficit was a little over \$99 billion (2023).

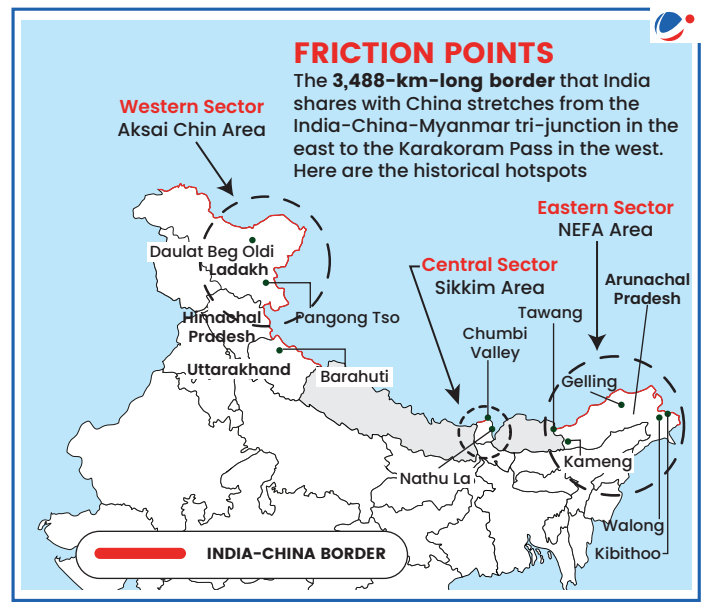
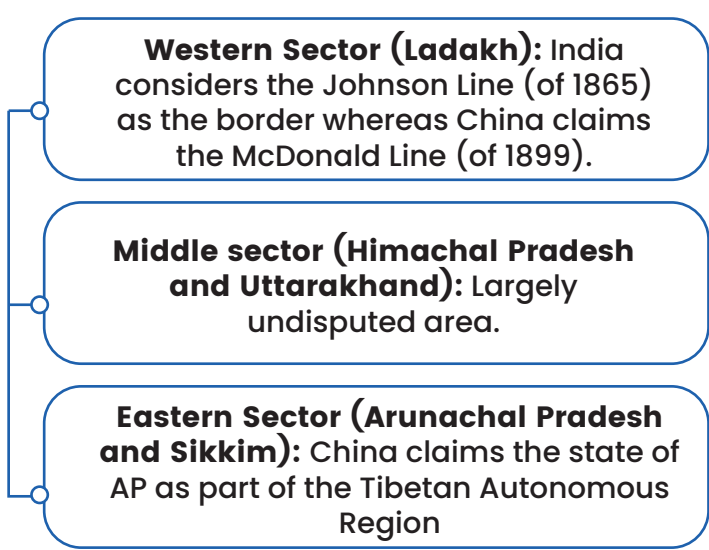
China using its economic dominance for favourable geopolitical results (called "geoeconomics")

**India's efforts to mitigate these threats**

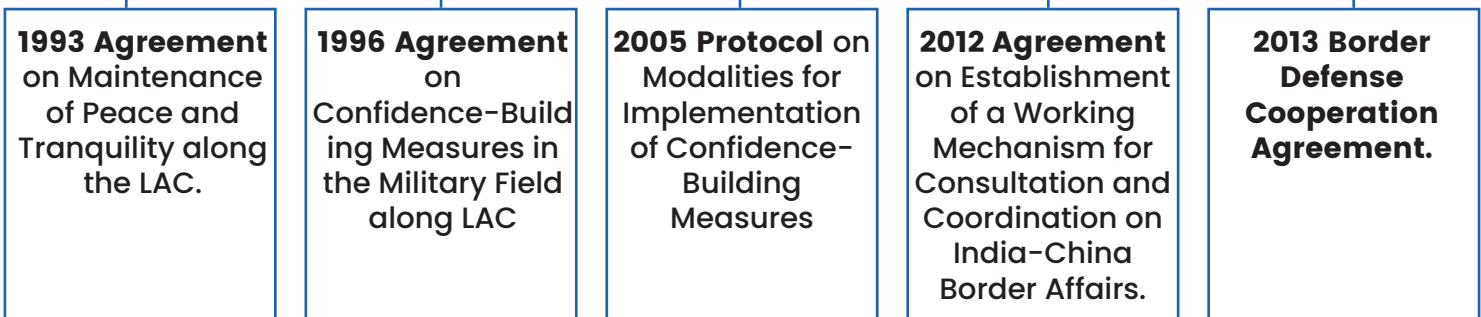


**3.3 INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE**

Line of Actual Control (LAC) is the dividing line between the two nations. However, border between India and China is not formally demarcated and there is no mutually agreed LAC.

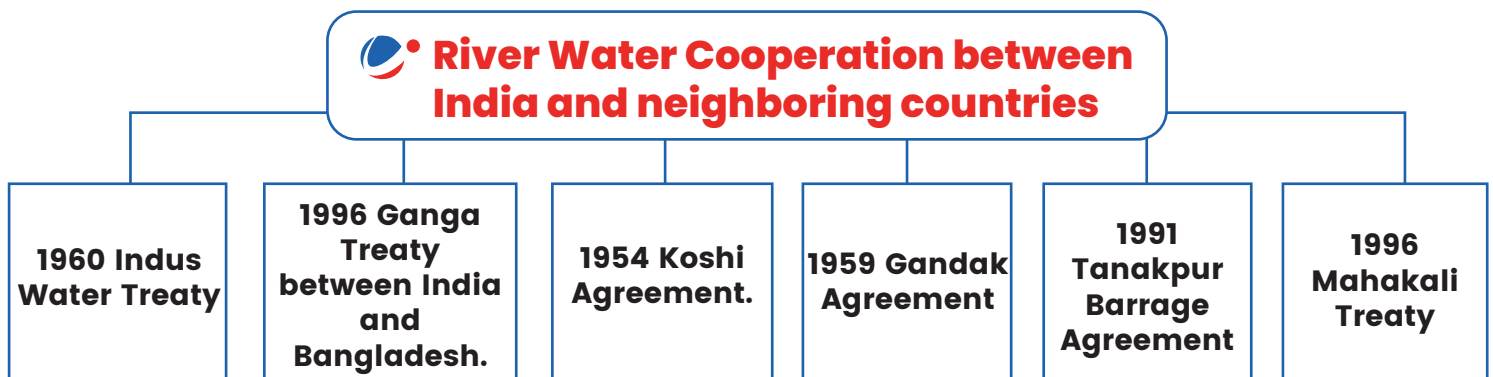


**Key dispute resolution Initiatives include**



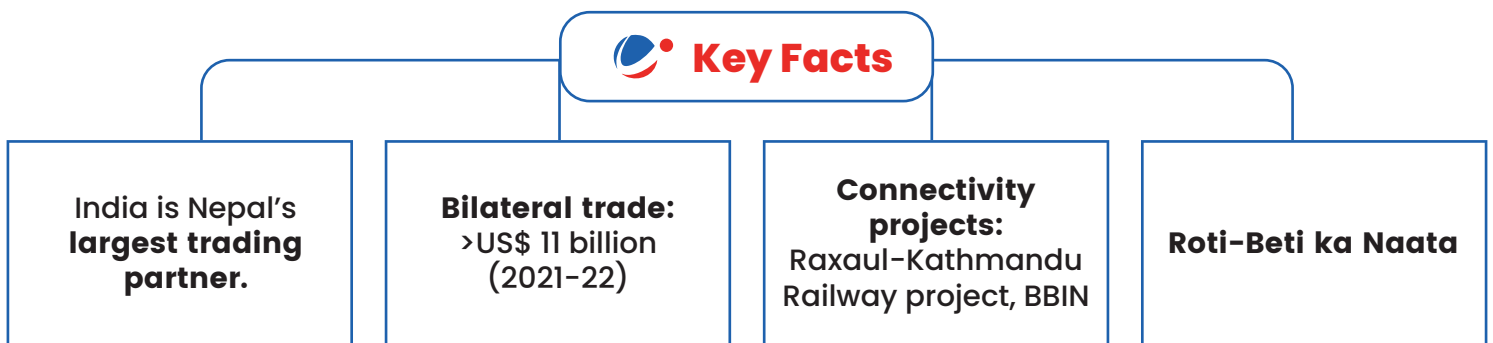
### 3.4 TRANS-BOUNDARY RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT

**Definition:** It is defined as the capability to make decisions independent from external pressure, especially from great powers, in the main policy areas.



### 3.5 INDIA-NEPAL RELATIONS

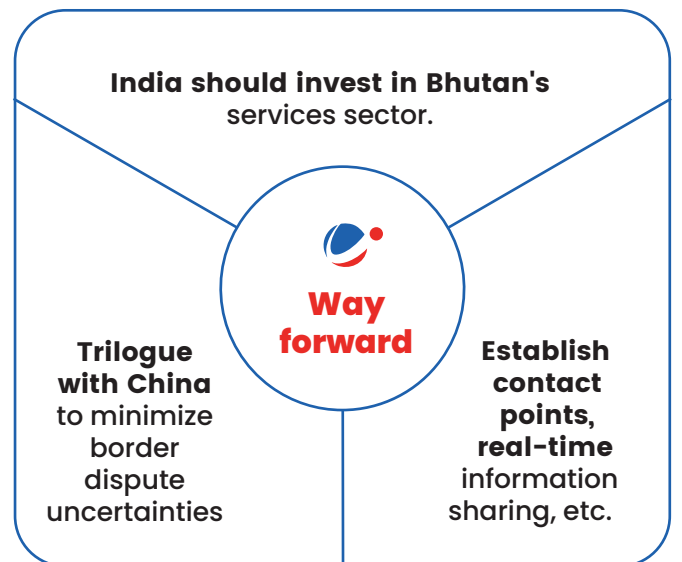
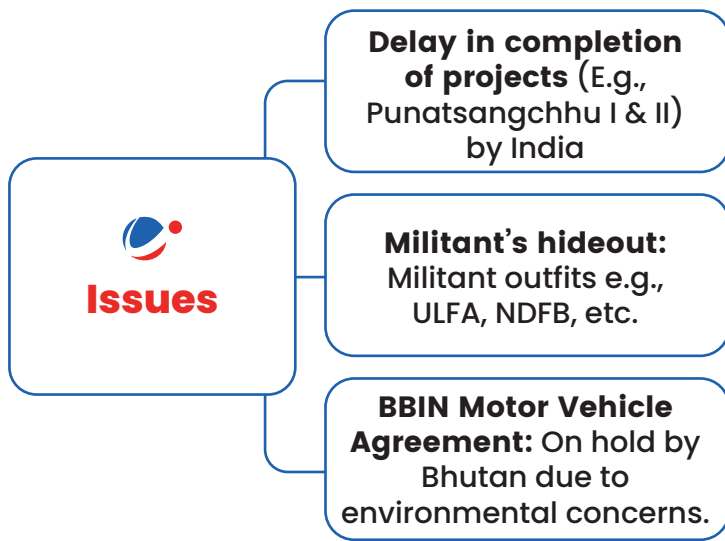
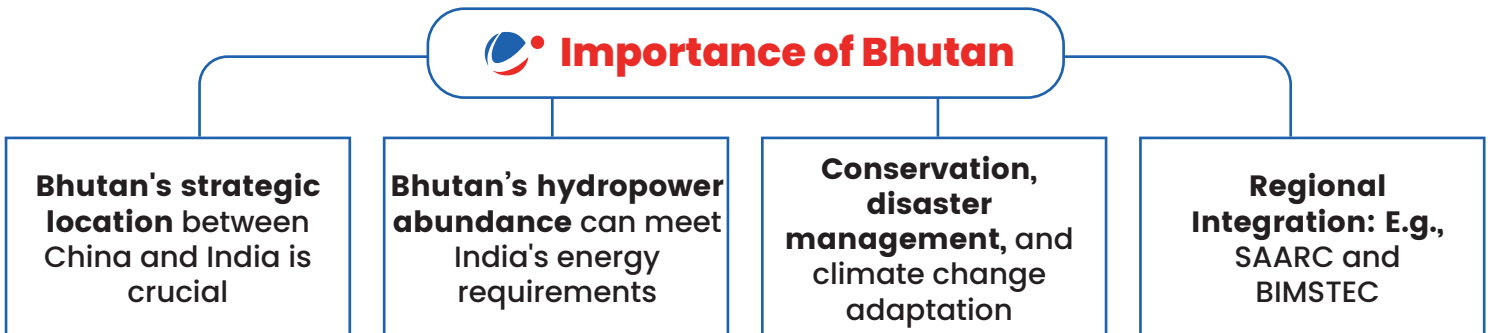
The religious and cultural ties between India and Nepal are very old and very strong and both should work to accord the relationship the height of the Himalayas-India's PM.



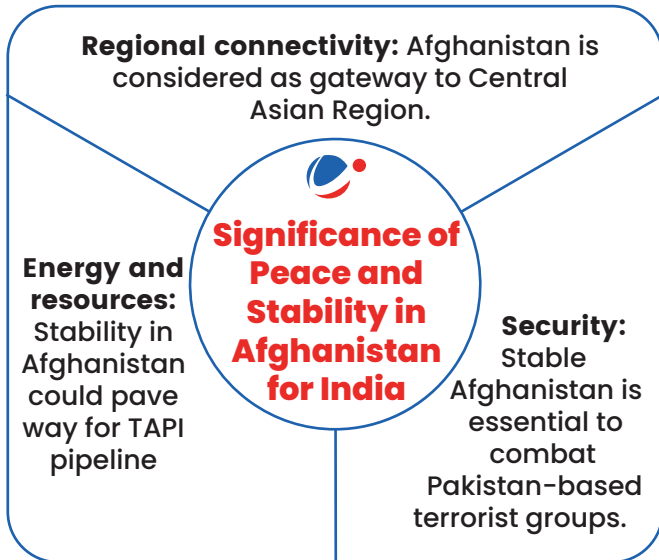


### 3.6 INDIA-BHUTAN RELATIONS

Prime Minister of India was conferred the "Order of the Druk Gyalpo", the highest civilian honor in Bhutan.



### 3.7 INDIA-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS UNDER TALIBAN REGIME



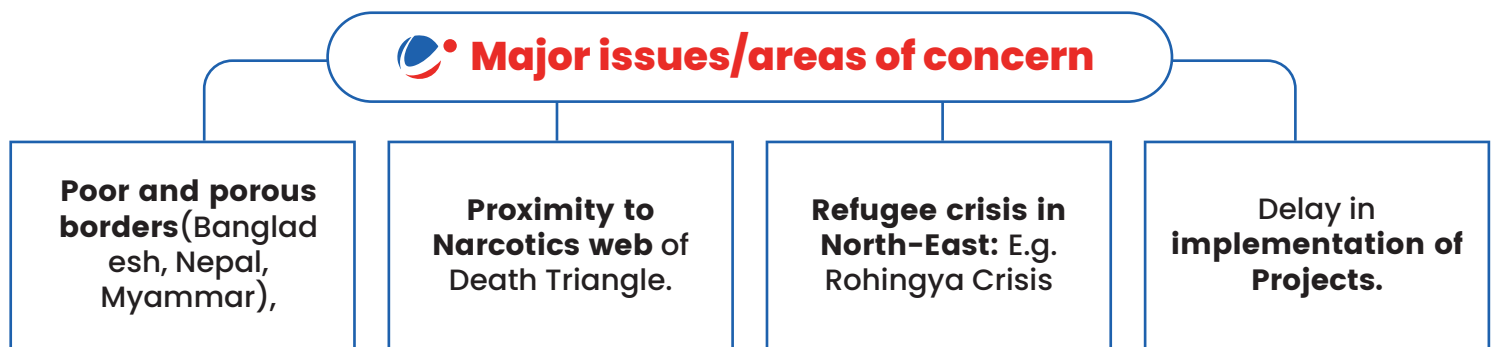
#### India – Afghan relations post-Taliban takeover (Aug 2021)

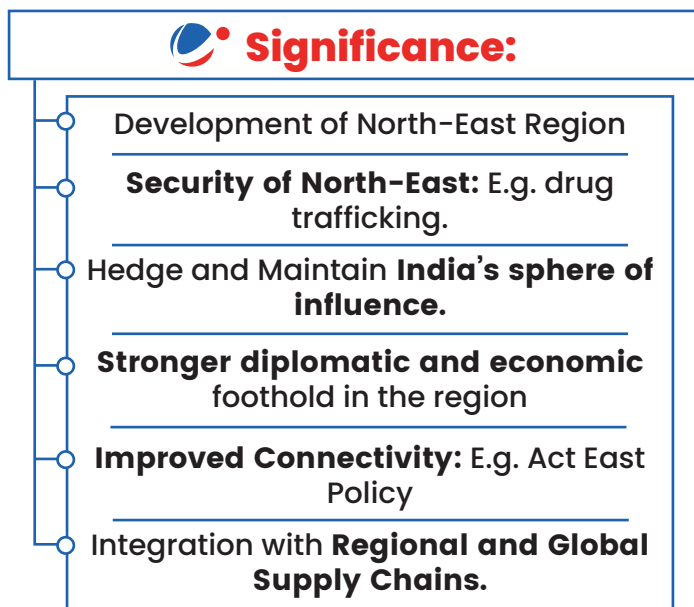
- Technical Mission in Kabul: Opened in June 2022.
- India has continued **Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)** scholarship scheme
- India, like the US and most of the other nations, **has not yet recognised the government**
- India stresses on importance of '**Afghan-led, Afghan-owned and Afghan-controlled**' peace process

#### Way Forward

- Engage Taliban** both bilaterally and as part of regional grouping like SAARC.
- India should **continue to host Afghan students** and capitalize on its strong goodwill among Afghan people

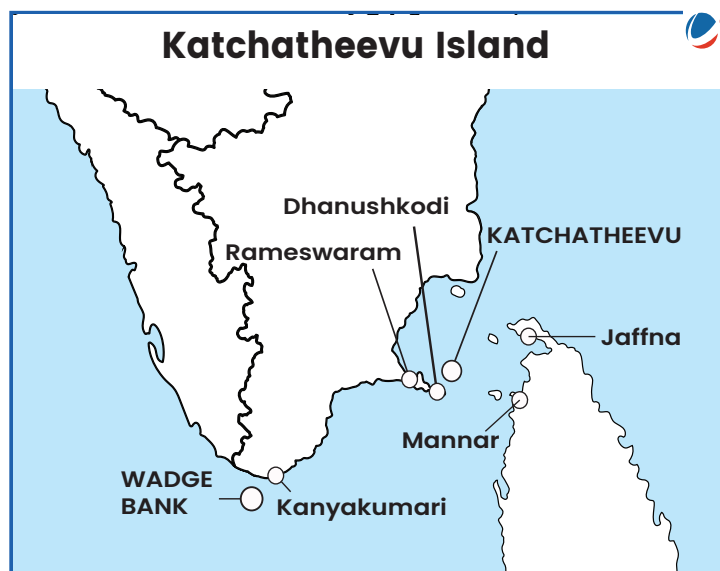
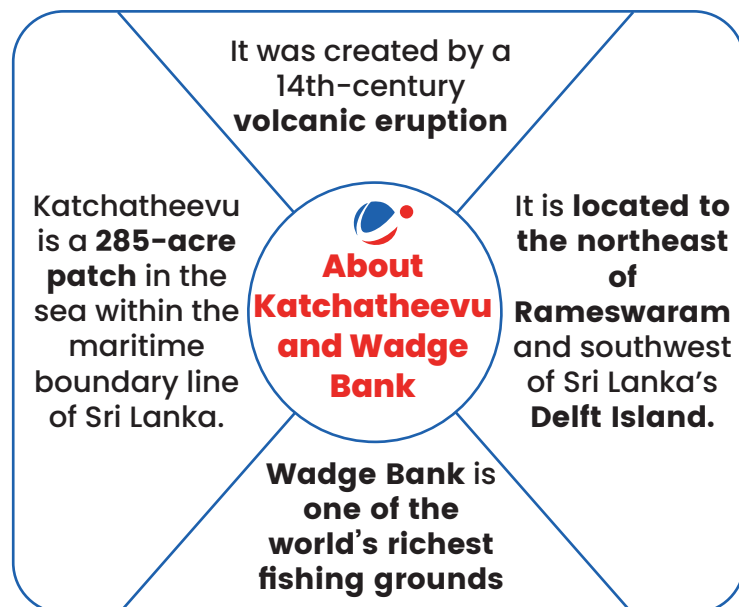
### 3.8 India's North-Eastern Neighbours





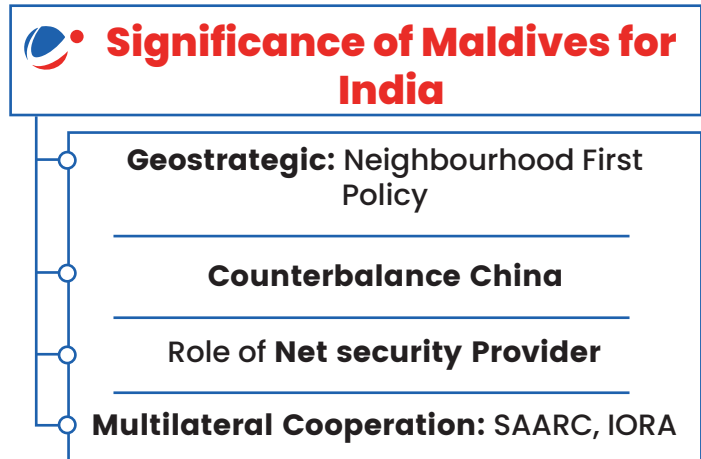
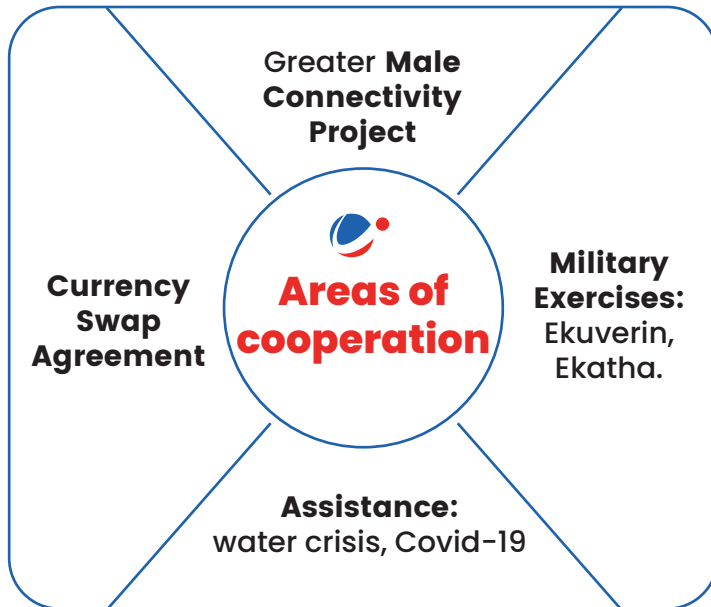
### 3.9 INDIA-SRILANKA MARITIME BORDER

**The problem has three interrelated facets:** Disagreements over Kachchatheevu island; poaching by Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters; and Use of trawlers causing environmental damage.



### 3.10 India-Maldives Relations

Maldives opted out of **Colombo Security Conclave annual meeting (2023)**, Maldives signed military pact with China



### 3.11 South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC)

#### Significance of SASEC for India

- Link between **South Asia and Southeast Asia**
- Strengthens India's **global position.**
- Alternative to **China's OBOR.**

#### Challenges of SASEC

- Lack of effective **cross-border transport infrastructure**
- Out-dated **border procedure**
- Underutilized intra-regional trade** in South Asia

## 4 pillars of SASEC

SASEC Transport Sector Strategy

SASEC Trade Facilitation

SASEC Energy Sector Strategy

SASEC Economic Corridor  
Development Strategy

## Way Forward

Prioritize border infrastructure

Regional energy cooperation

Strengthen regional value chains

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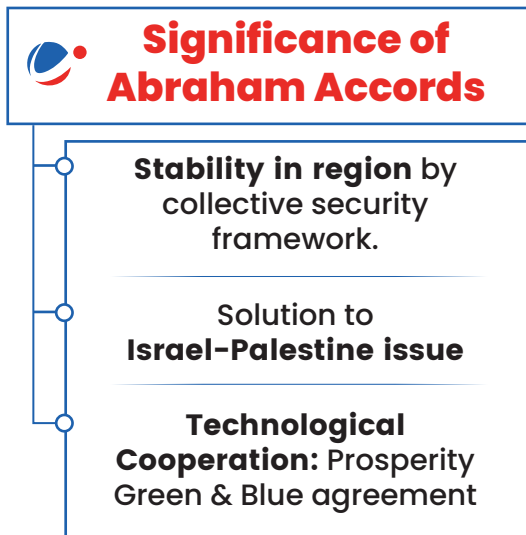
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# 4. Bilateral Grouping and Agreements involving India and affecting India

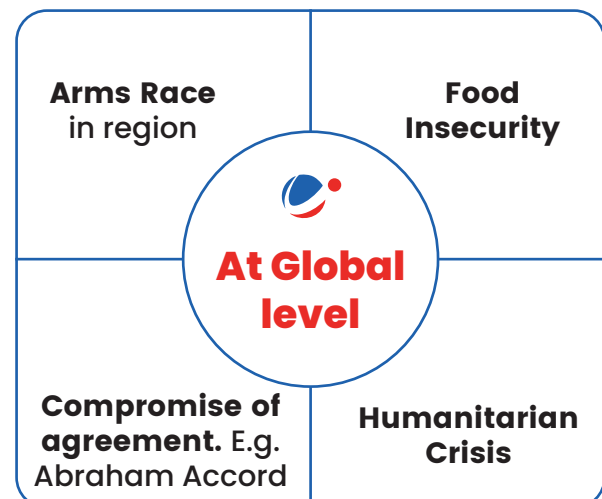
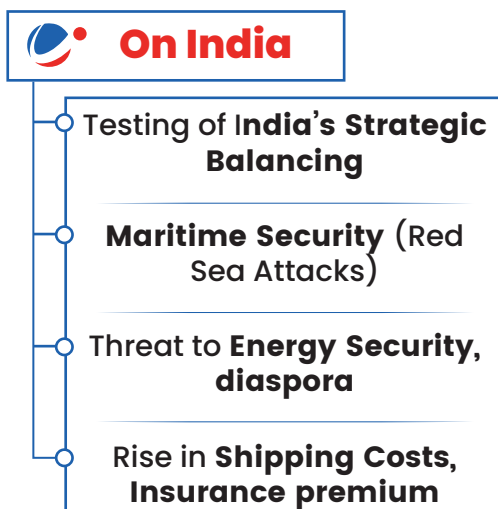
## 4.1 Abraham Accords

3 years of signing of the Abraham Accords {Collective agreement between the United States (US), the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel}



## 4.2 Israel-Palestine War

### Impacts of instability in West Asia



**Way forward**

**Immediate:** immediate cease-fire, unconditional **release of all hostages**

**Long term:** Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone", Two Nation Theory

**4.3 India-Israel Relations**

India-Israel ties are a marriage made in heaven, practised on earth"- Israeli PM

**Growing Convergence**

- Bilateral:** E.g., Strategic partners
- Defence:** BARAK-8, Phalcon airborne warning and control systems (AWACS)
- Agriculture:** Israel's drip irrigation technology
- Multilateral:** I2U2.

**Challenges**

- Palestine Question**
- Arab world Relationship** may be affected
- Human Rights violation**

**Conclusion**

Synergistic convergence of geopolitical interests, democratic normative alignment, and collaborative counter-terrorism efforts fortify India-Israel relations as a robust, dynamic, and resilient strategic partnership

**4.4 India-UAE Relations**

Bilateral Investment Treaty signed during Indian PM visit to UAE, CEPA signed in 2022 to boost trade to \$100 billion.

**Areas of Convergence**

**Fintech:** Interlinking of UPI (India) and AANI (UAE)

**Multilateral Cooperation:** BRICS, I2U2

**Diaspora:** Indian diaspora is ~35% of population.

**Space Cooperation:** ISRO and UAE Space Agency

**Challenges**

**Deteriorating regional peace**

**Rights of emigrant labourers** due to Kafala system.

**Trade and Market access barriers**

**Conclusion**

The relations with UAE are important for India just not in bilateral spheres but also in India's Extended Neighbourhood and Look West Policy of India

**4.5 India –Saudi Arabia Relations**

1<sup>st</sup> summit-level meeting of the **India-Saudi Arabia Strategic Partnership Council (SPC) was held**, >18% of India's crude oil imports are sourced from Saudi Arabia

**Significance for India**

**Geostrategic:** Look West' policy and IMEC Corridor.

Help in expediting **India-GCC FTA**.

**Indian Diaspora:** >2.4m million Indian expatriates in Saudi Arabia.

**Challenges**

**Regional conflicts** in the Middle East

**Exploitative Kafala System**

**Close ties** with Pakistan

**Way forward**

Bilateral engagements beyond trade and commerce, Labor Welfare, Counterterrorism measures

**4.6 India-GCC Relations**

GCC is India's **largest block trading partner**, with **bilateral trade** close to **US\$ 184 Bn** in FY 2022-23.

**Significance**

**GCC is a potential investment source:** E.g. Saudi Arabia (\$100bn) and UAE (\$75bn) plan huge investments in India's economy

Essential for India's role as a '**Net Security Provider**'

India's regional **geo-economic focus**

**Energy Security**

**Challenges**

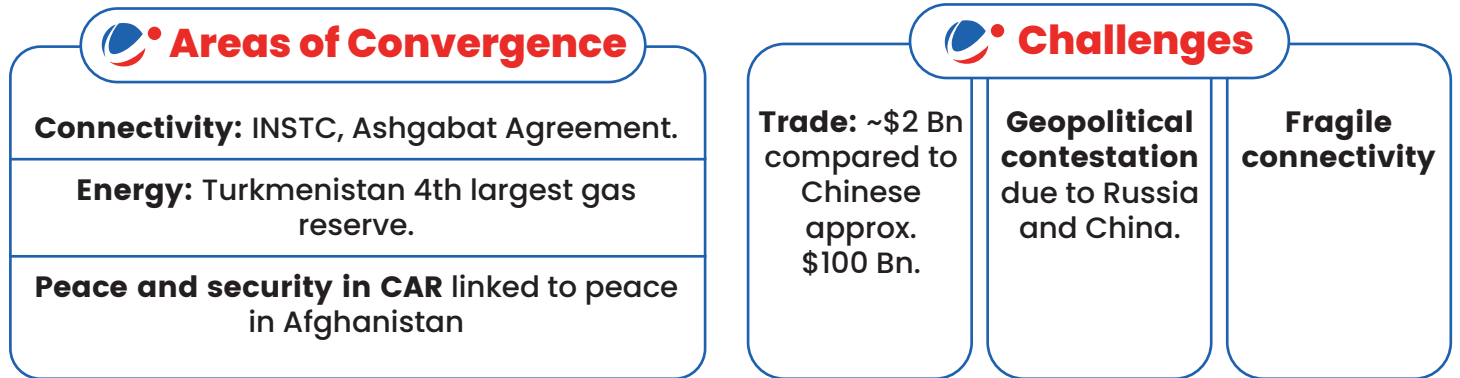
**Economic slowdown** in Arab Gulf economies.

**Pakistan's military ties** favor its position in West Asia.

**China's Saudi-Iran** rapprochement



## 4.7 India And Five Central Asian Republics (CARs) Relations



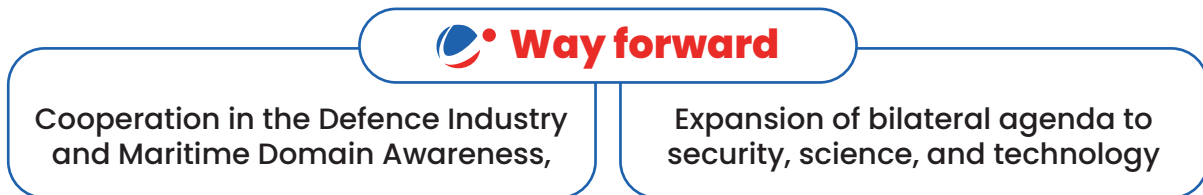
### Conclusion

In recent years, relationships have been witnessing metamorphosis, wherein, growing convergence can bring a paradigm shift in the geostrategic dynamics of the extended neighbourhood.

## 4.8 India-South Korea Relations

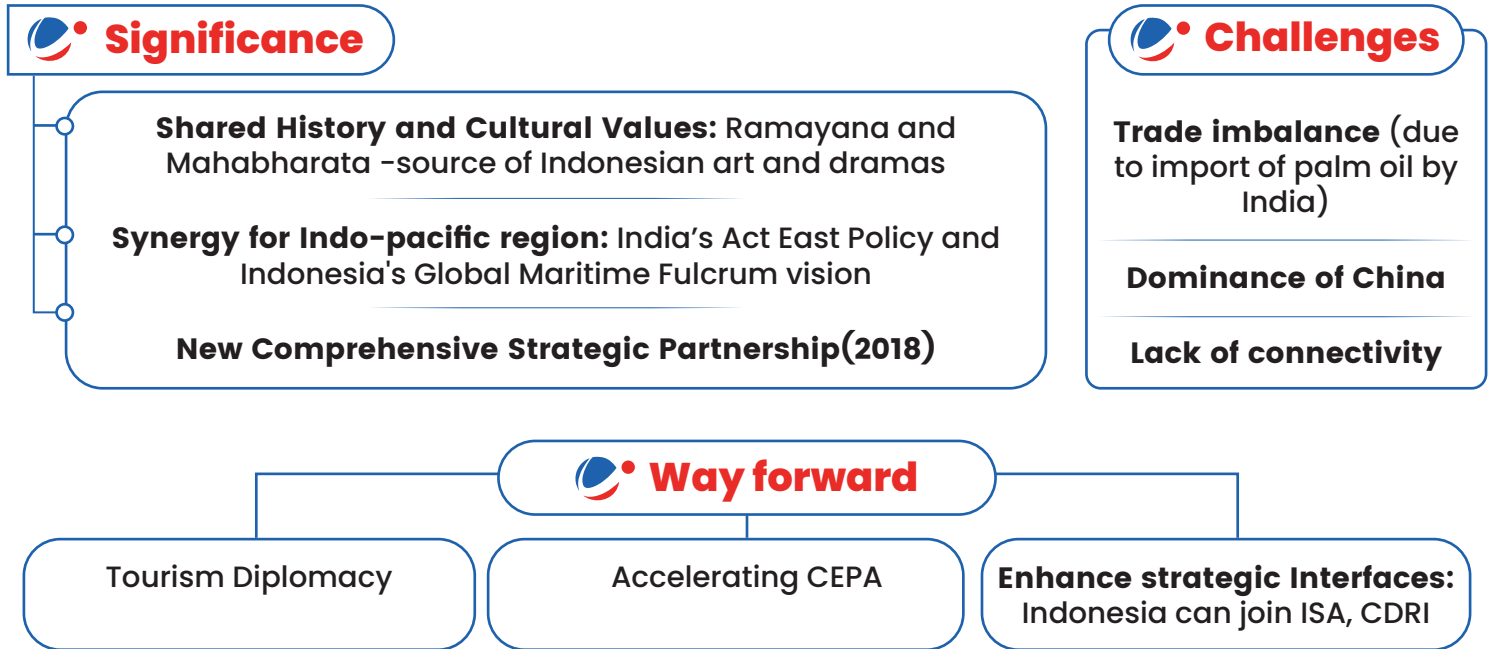
**In the golden age of Asia, Korea was one of its lamp-bearers-** Rabindranath Tagore in The Lamp of the East

- Bilateral trade \$ 24.4 billion(2023), 'Special Strategic Partnership' in 2015

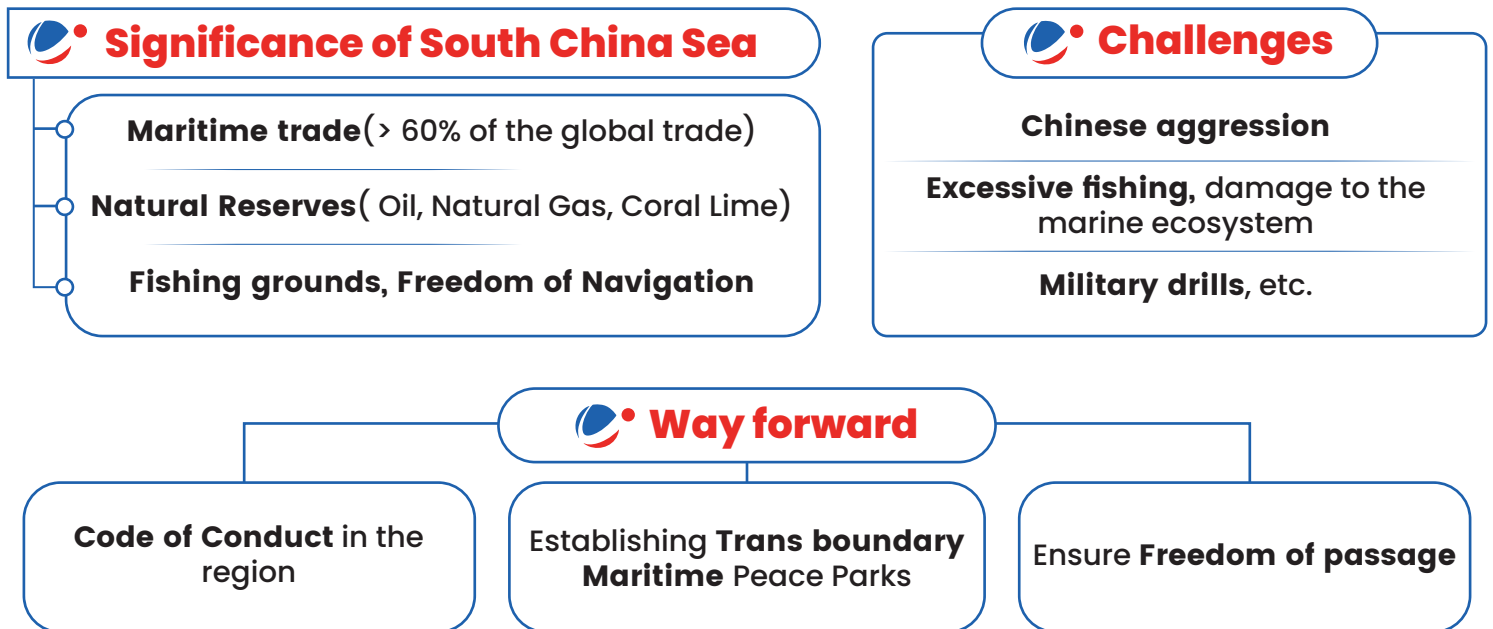


## 4.9 India-Indonesia Relations

In 2024, India and Indonesia commemorated 75 years of diplomatic relations.

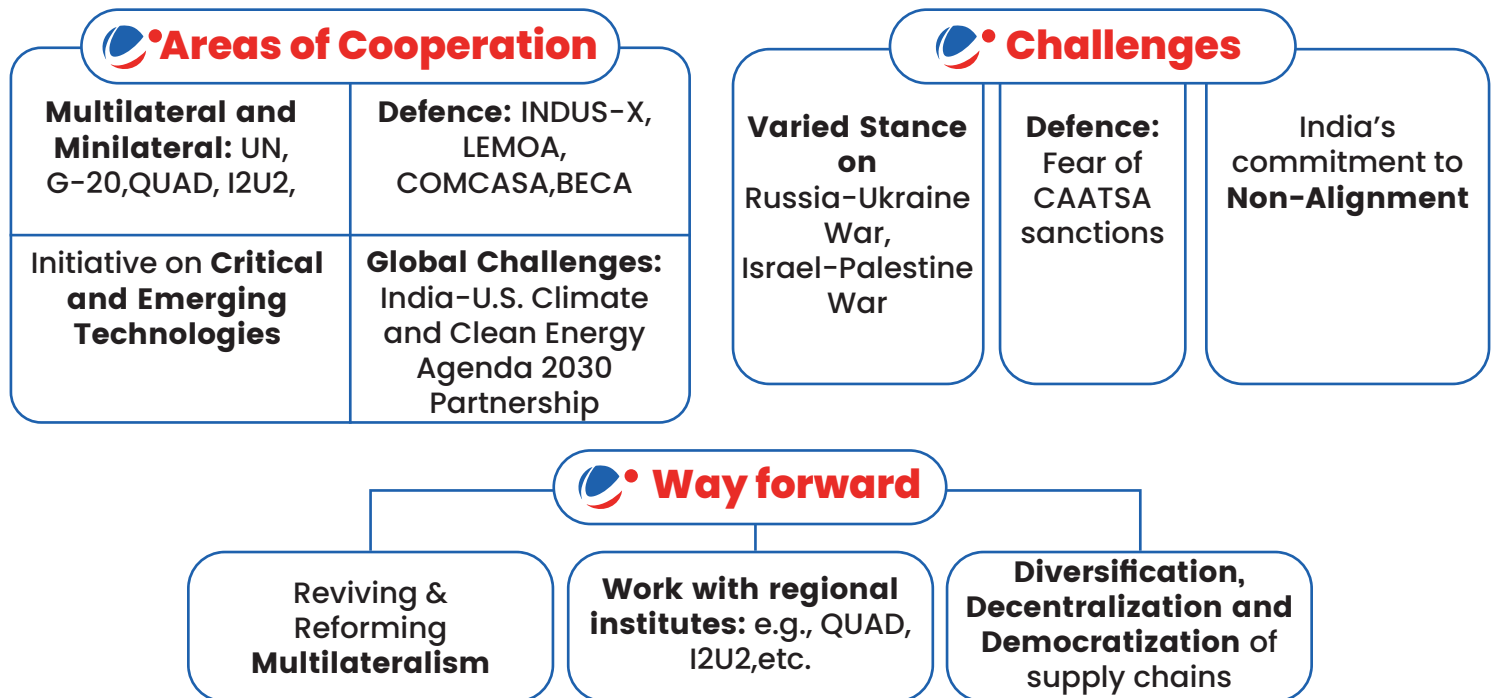


## 4.10 South China Sea



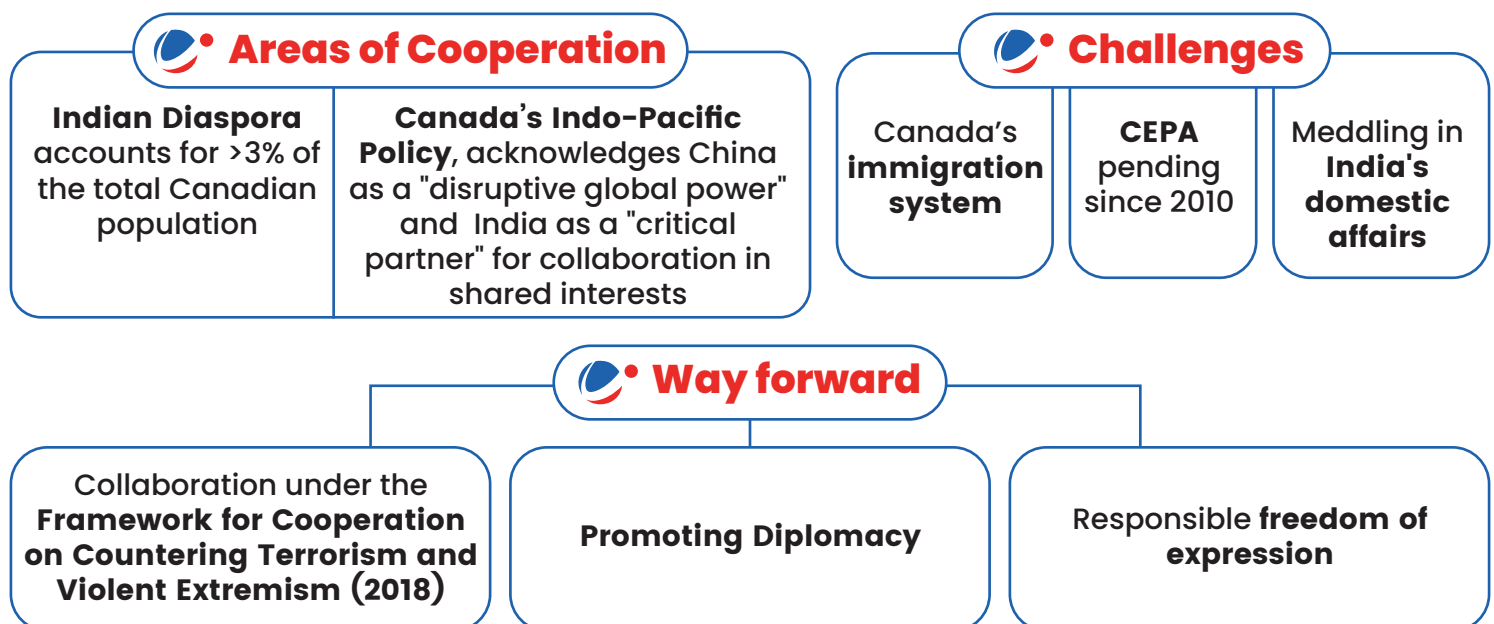
## 4.11 India-US Relations

India-USA stands at a new dawn in relationship that will not only shape the destiny of our two nations, but also that of the world. Our trusted partnership is like the Sun in this new dawn that will spread light all around. (PM,India)



## 4.12 India-Canada Relations

Canada's assertion of Indian agents involvement in the murder of a pro-Khalistan activist.



### 4.13 India-Latin America Relations

LAC (Latin America and Caribbean) accounts for ~3% of India's imports and ranks 8th among India's import sources, Bilateral Trade: US\$ 49 billion (2022)

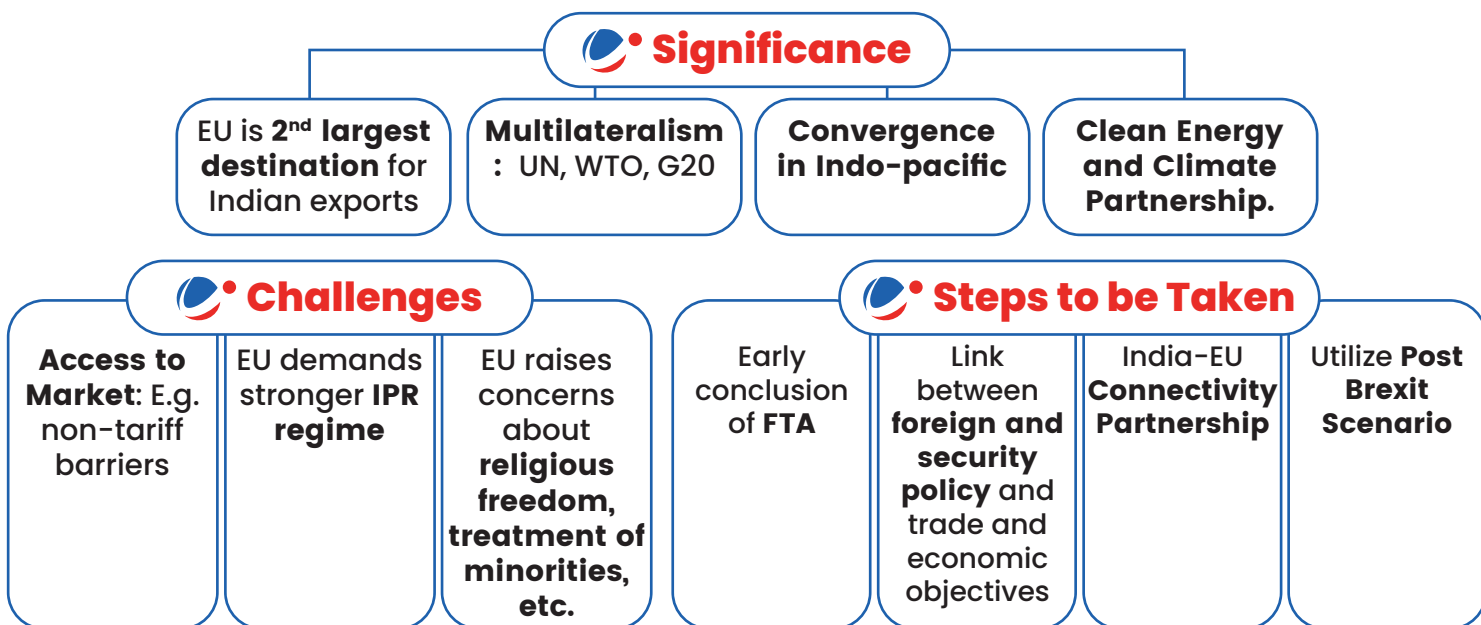


#### Conclusion

Latin America will continue to have a role in India's ambition to become a global power, and **also part of the goldilocks zone'** ( i.e., a sweet spot between highly regulated and competitive market of USA & Europe and less competitive market of Africa with low purchasing power) for business.

### 4.14 India-EU Relations

Bilateral trade: \$135 billion (2022-23)

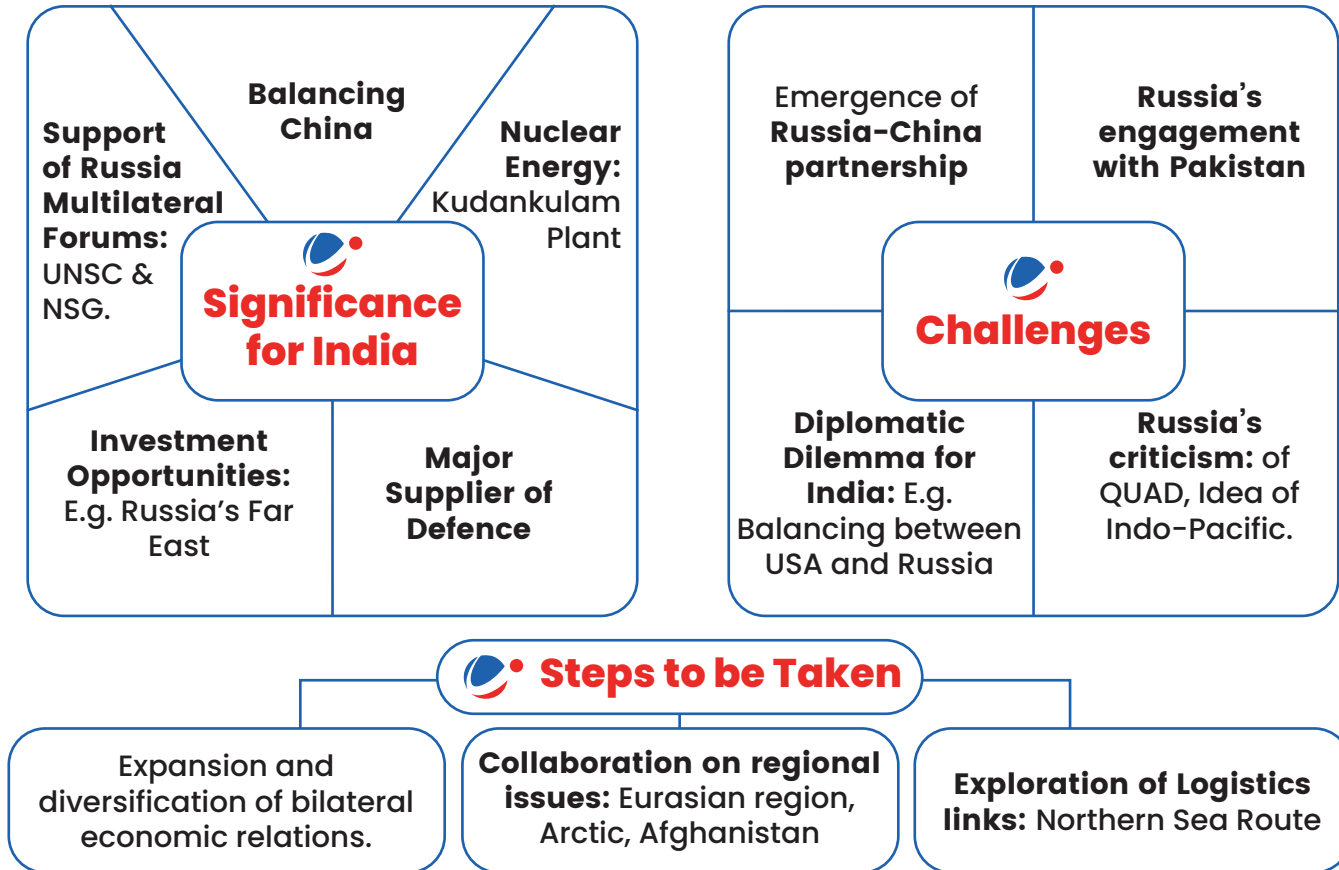


#### Conclusion

India-EU should take their relations beyond "trade lens", recognizing their important geopolitical, strategic convergences

## 4.15 India–Russia Relations

India–Russia partnership is “subject of attention not because it has changed but because it has not”(MEA)



## 4.16 India–France Relations

India–France partnership is "universal" as it goes from the "sea to the space" and beyond.



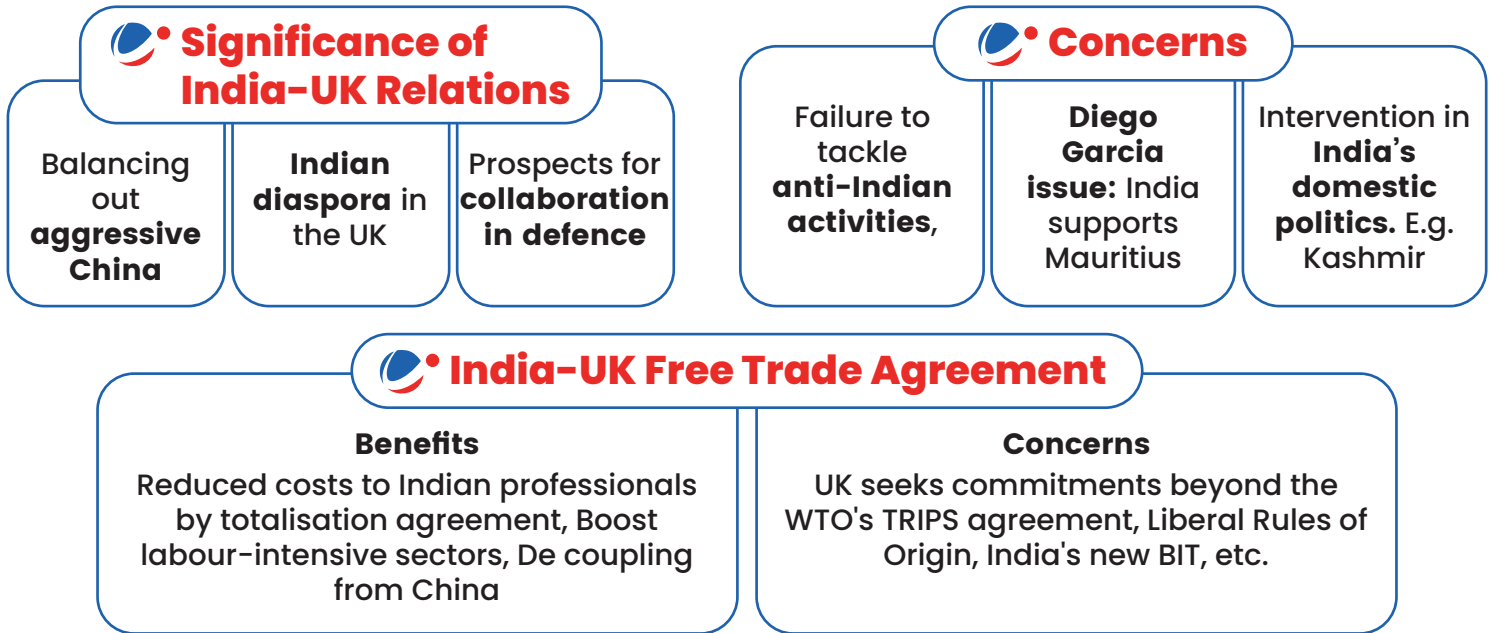
## Conclusion

As pivotal middle powers, France and India can leverage their strategic partnership to enhance multilateral engagement, fostering a more balanced multipolar order and advancing India's normative integration with the European Union.



## 4.17 India-UK Relations

Recently, India and UK launched the **Technology Security Initiative' (TSI)** to elevate the strategic partnership

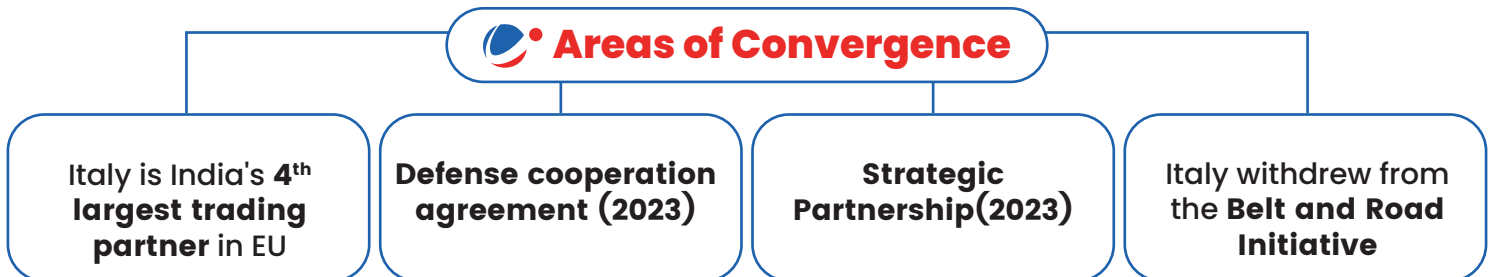


### Conclusion

As India seeks to carve out a new role for itself in the evolving global order as a 'leading power' and the U.K. recalibrates its strategic outlook post-Brexit, **this is a unique moment in India-U.K. ties for "quantum leap" in the relations.**

## 4.18 India-Italy Relations

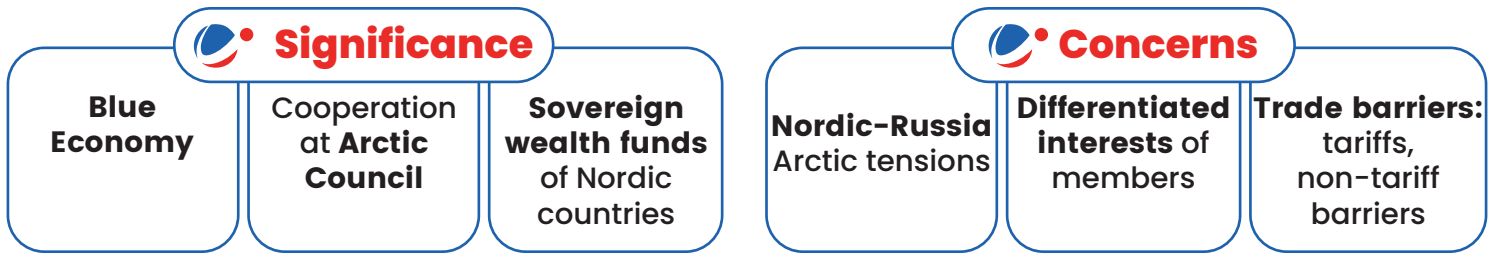
Recently, the Union Cabinet approved the **Migration and Mobility Agreement** between India and Italy.



### Conclusion

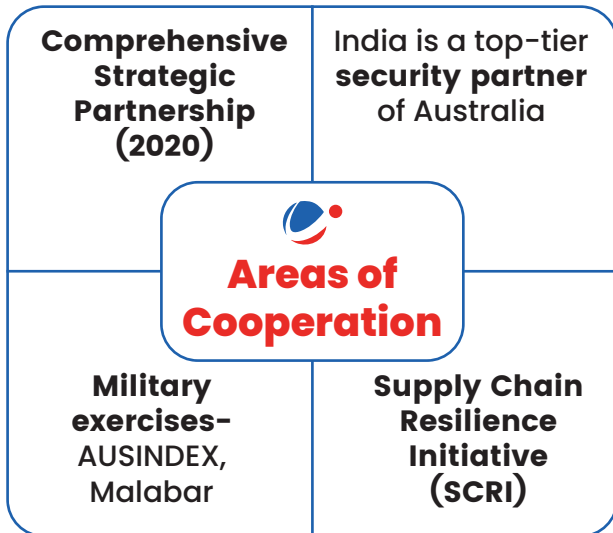
A connection was identified between the Indo-Pacific (wherein India plays a leading role), and the enlarged Mediterranean Sea (where Italy sits at the center of the Sea and acts as a natural bridge towards the Indo-Pacific)

## 4.19 India-Nordic Relations



## 4.20 India-Australia Relations

In this complicated world, it is the trust between like-minded partners such as India and Australia that is helping to secure a free, open, peaceful and prosperous Indo-Pacific region along with a rules-based international order. (MEA)



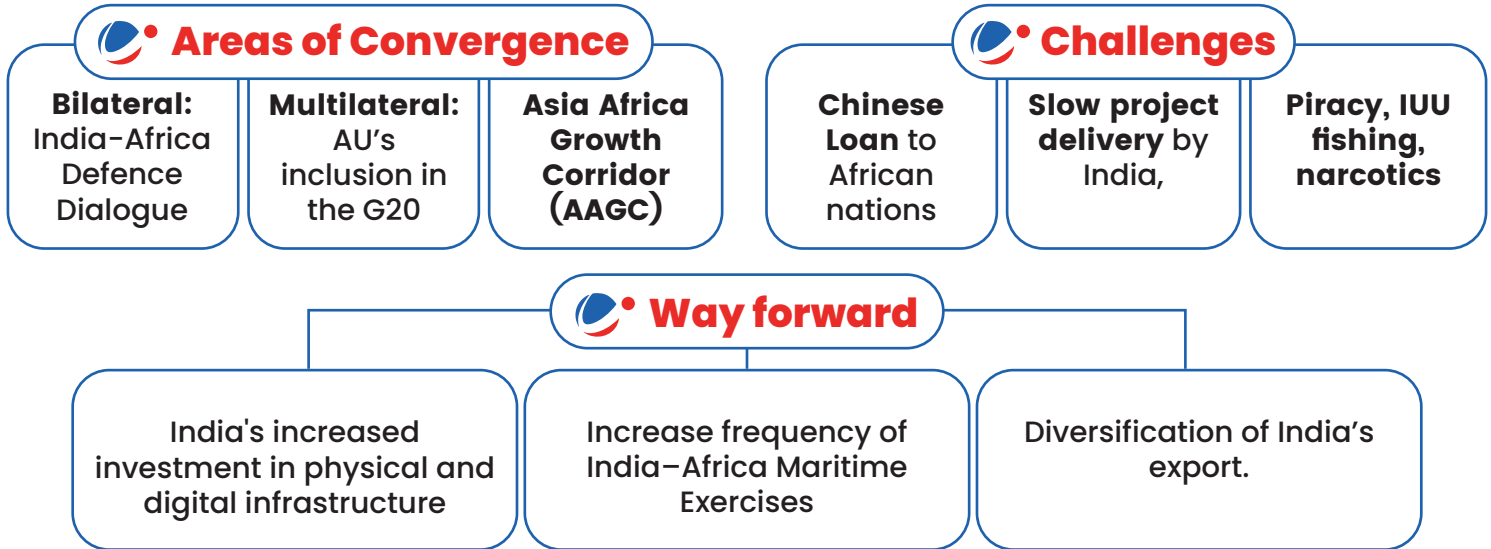
## Conclusion

India and Australia being prominent players in the Indo-Pacific region are suitably placed to anchor a 'Coalition of Middle Powers' in the Indo-Pacific

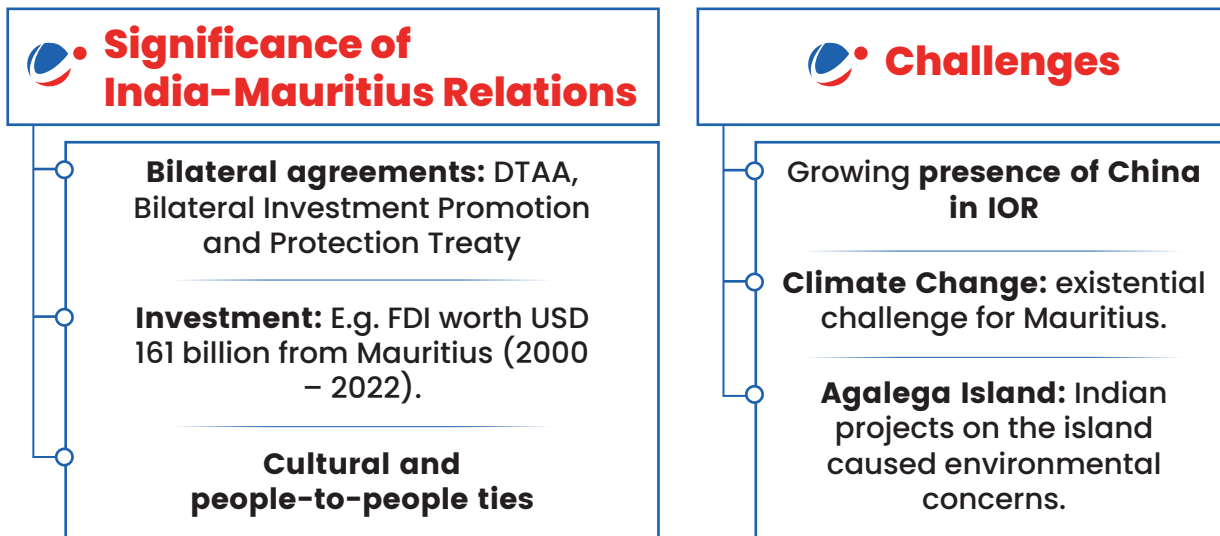


## 4.21 India and Africa Relations

"India's priority is not just Africa; India's priority is Africans – every man, woman and child in Africa" (MEA)



## 4.22 India-Mauritius Relations

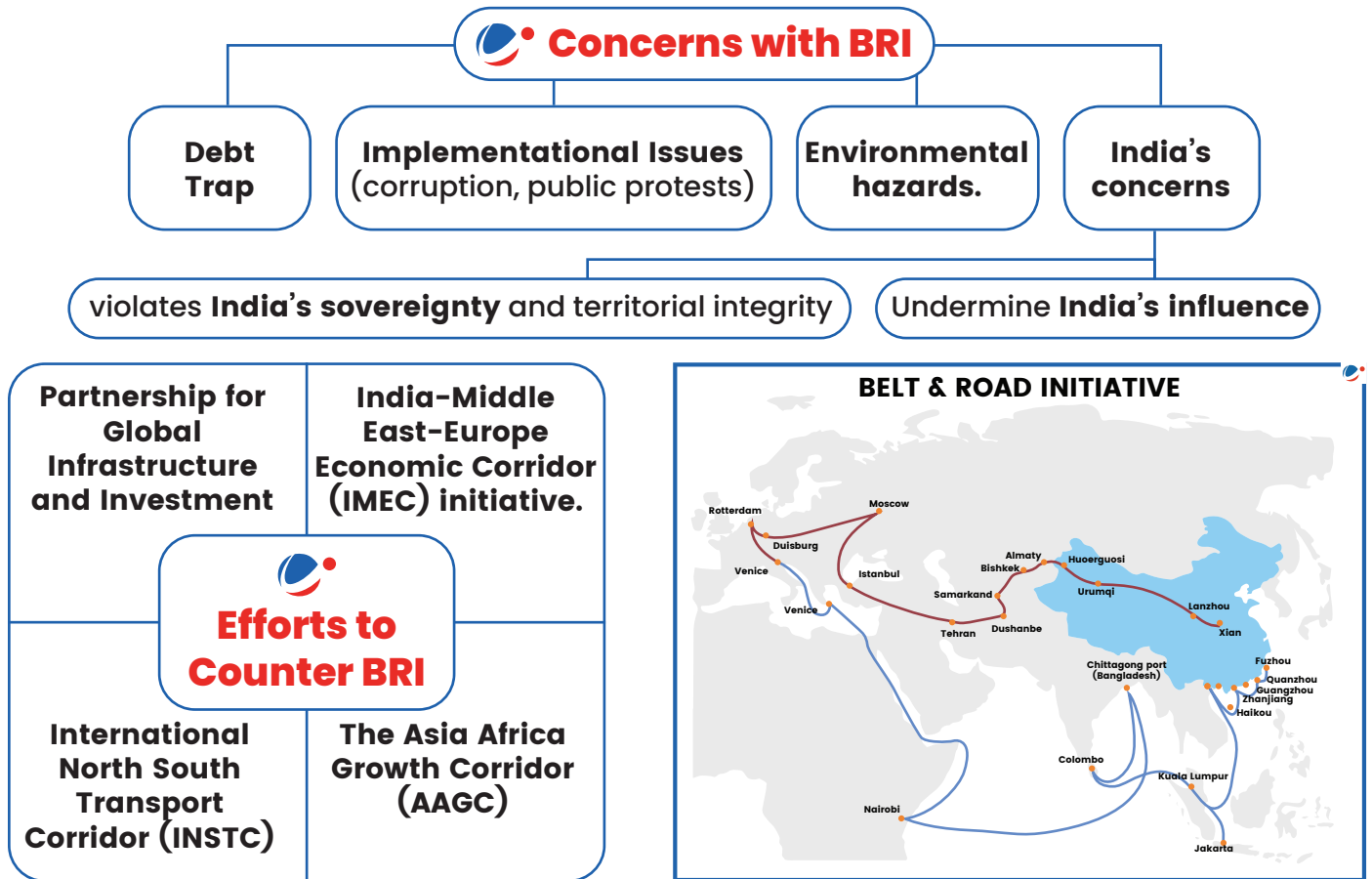


### Conclusion

As Mauritius weighs its future policy options, both foreign policy and economic, amidst changing regional geopolitics, it is useful for India to pay attention to these crucial aspects of the nation's concerns and its identity as a SIDS.

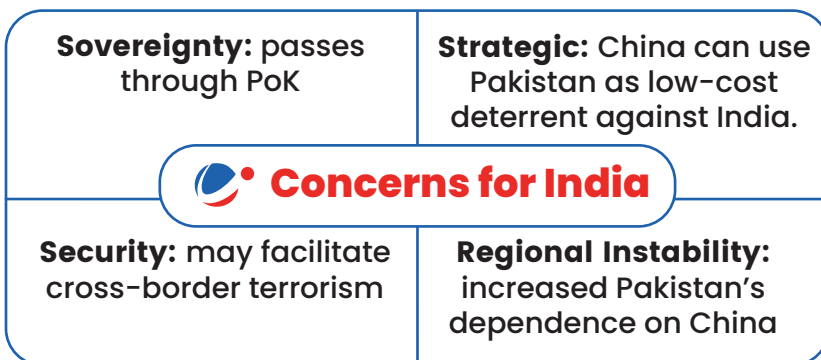
# 5. Effect Of Policies And Politics Of Developed And Developing Countries On India's Interests

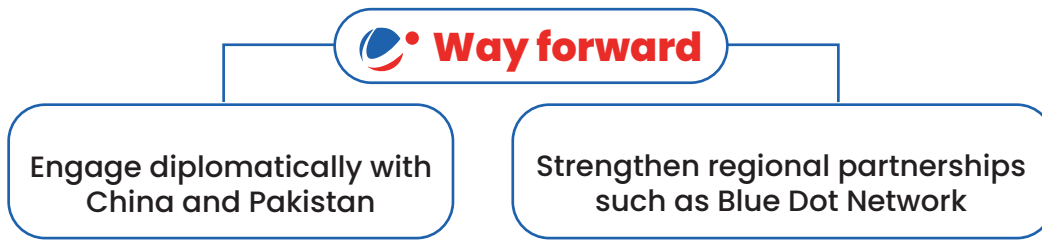
## 5.1 Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) celebrated 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary.



## 5.2 China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

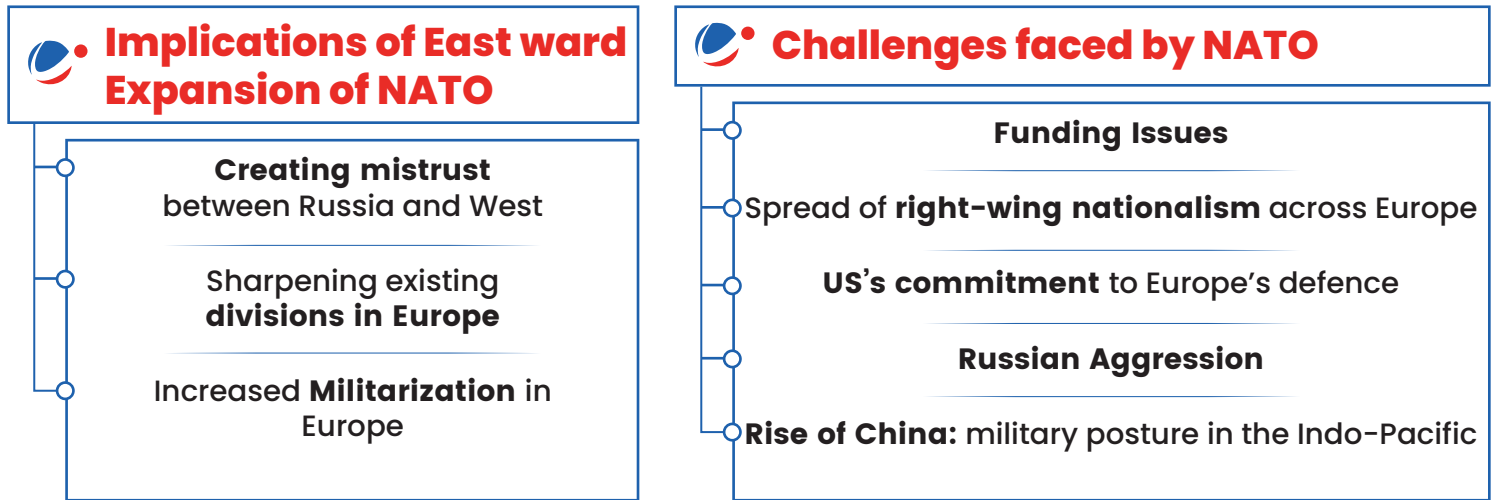
China and Pakistan entered into **six agreements to expedite cooperation under CPEC.**





### 5.3 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO marked 75 years of its formation and **Sweden has joined NATO as its 32<sup>nd</sup> member.**

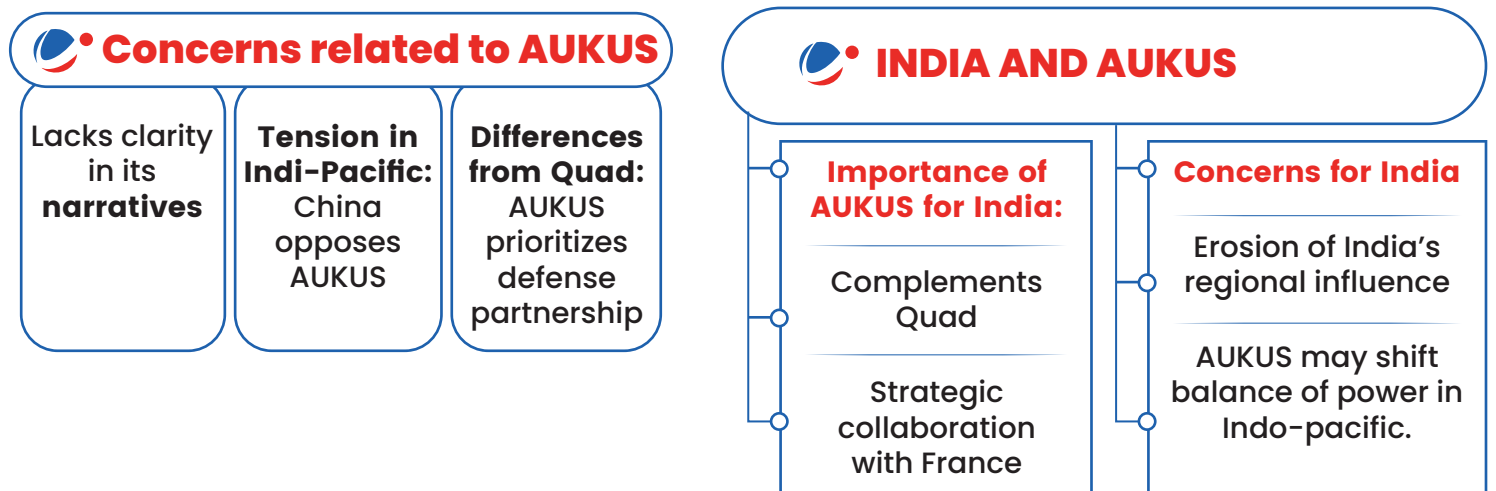


### Conclusion

Embracing a comprehensive strategy of innovation, resilience-building, and strategic foresight will help NATO navigate complex geopolitical realities

### 5.4 AUKUS

AUKUS members are considering **cooperation with Japan on advanced capabilities projects.**



# 6. Important International Institutions, Agencies, And Fora, Their Structure, Mandate

## 6.1 Global Institutions in the Changing Times

Major global institutions such as the UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank have been **under scrutiny** for not being able to fulfil their desired objectives.



### RELEVANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CURRENT GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS



### Way Forward



## 6.2 UNSC at a Glance

### Need for reform in UNSC

**Outdated:** no permanent representation from Africa, Latin America, Caribbean.

**Imposition of sanctions:** encroaches sovereignty.

**Veto power:** blocks key decisions

### India's Contribution in UNSC

**Chaired the Taliban and Libya sanctions committees**

Formulated **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

First country to **raise apartheid issue at UN**

Largest **UN Peace Keeping troops provider**

### Challenges in front of India:

Lack of consensus on the definition of terrorism

Post COVID Global Order

Lack of resources for multilateral diplomacy

## 6.3 India and UN Peacekeeping at a Glance

Indian Army commemorated the 76th International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers (2024)

### India's contribution to UN Peacekeeping

~2, 87,000 troops to peacekeeping missions

**Trust Fund** on sexual exploitation and abuse

1<sup>st</sup> country to deploy **all women contingent**

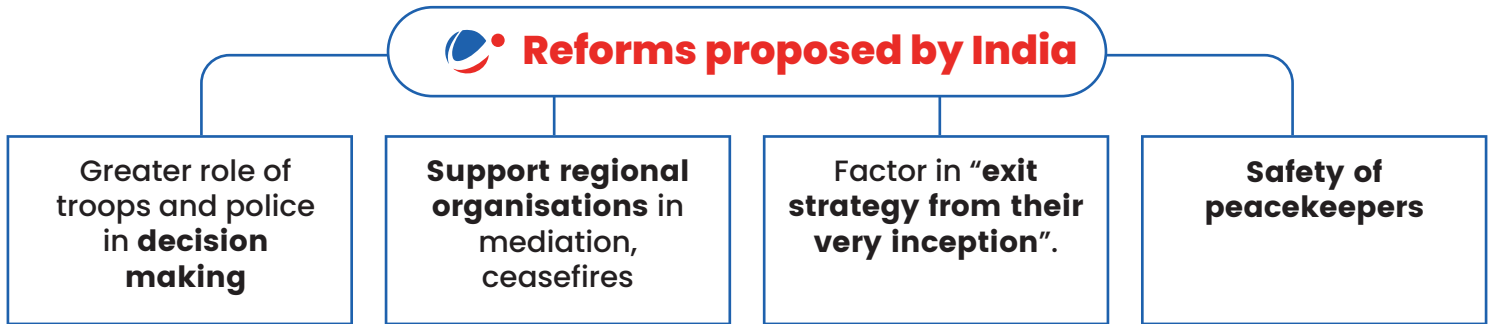
**Centre for UN Peacekeeping (CUNPK)** to train troops

### Organisational challenges

- **Non-inclusive**
- **Inadequate power** with UN secretariat
- **Redundant missions**

### Operational challenges

- **Waning international support**
- **Role of Regional Organisation** in brokering Peace



## Conclusion

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist countries to navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace.

## 6.4 UNHRC at a Glance

India was re-elected **to the UNHRC (2022-24)** for a **6<sup>th</sup> term** with overwhelming majority.

### Significance of UNHRC

Platform for Dialogue among states, **Promote human rights education and learning, Reviewing Human rights record of member states, Encourage Civil Society Participation in human rights.**

### Challenges

Council seats held by countries with **human rights concerns.**

Tendency to **vote in blocs**

**Non-binding recommendations**

**Procedural reforms** (open ballots in Council elections)

**Reduce politicization** and build consensus

### Steps to be Taken

**Ensuring National implementation** of international human rights obligations

**Protecting Human Rights Defenders from Reprisals**

## Conclusion

With ongoing reforms, increased member accountability, and collaborative efforts, UNHRC can more effectively promote and protect human rights worldwide, fostering a more just international order.



## 6.5 United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

20 years of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

### Successes of UNCAC

Providing a **comprehensive framework to combat corruption.**

**Near-universal ratification**

Its Review Mechanism is triggering concrete **anti-corruption measures.**

Contributed to establishing **new institutions and anti-corruption policies**

### Challenges

UNCAC **does not define corruption**

Review process does not require **civil society engagement**

## 6.6 International Criminal Court (ICC)

ICC prosecutor sought arrest warrants for Israel's PM and Hamas leaders for committing crimes against humanity and war crimes.

### 4 categories of Crime under ICC

**Genocide**

**Crimes against  
Humanity**

**War Crimes**

**Crimes of  
Aggression**


### Limitations of the ICC in Criminal Justice

**Lack of Enforcement Mechanism**

**Lack of Retrospective Jurisdiction.**




**Allegations of Bias** with ICC (tool of Western imperialism)

<p><b>Subordination of the ICC to the UN Security Council, may potentially lead to political interference.</b></p>	<p><b>Violates principles of sovereignty (UNSC's power to bind non-States Parties to the ICC)</b></p>
<p><b>Why did India not join the Rome Statute?</b></p>	
<p><b>Chances of misuse for political purposes</b></p>	<p><b>Exclusion of nuclear weapons and terrorism from ICC jurisdiction</b></p>



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AHMEDABAD: 20 AUG

BENGALURU: 21 AUG

BHOPAL: 5 SEPT

CHANDIGARH: 9 SEPT

HYDERABAD: 29 AUG

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LUCKNOW: 5 SEPT

PUNE: 5 JULY

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#### Comprehensive Wellness Cell:

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### Common Issues and Our Approach

Our counseling services have addressed a variety of issues, including:



**Anxiety and Hopelessness:** Using Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) to promote positive thinking.



**Lack of Motivation and Focus:** Introducing time management strategies and SMART goal-setting.



**Emotional Struggles:** Providing a safe space for expression and techniques such as journaling and progressive muscle relaxation.



**Social Isolation and Loneliness:** Encouraging healthy social interactions and setting personal boundaries.



**Family and Personal Issues:** Offering advice on coping with family dynamics, personal loss, and significant life stressors.



To support the larger student community, **VisionIAS** is now extending our counseling and wellness support to all students preparing for UPSC CSE, regardless of their coaching institute affiliation. Schedule a session by visiting our office at Apsara Arcade near Karol Bagh Metro Station or emailing [student.wellness@visionias.in](mailto:student.wellness@visionias.in).

*Remember, seeking help is a sign of strength, not weakness.*

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to all Successful Candidates



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16

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**Animesh  
Pradhan**



5  
AIR

**Ruhani**



6  
AIR

**Srishti  
Dabas**



7  
AIR

**Anmol**



9  
AIR

**Nausheen**



10  
AIR

**Aishwaryam  
Prajapati**

39  
Selections

in TOP 50

in CSE 20 22



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**Ishita  
Kishore**



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AIR

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Harathi N**

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