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MANISH BHARDWAJ

AIR 215 CSE
2023

CONTEMPORARY ISSUE

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CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, GS PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		• There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name MANISH BHARDWAS

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2. Invigilator Signature _____

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Section - A

Q1. The "Doctrine of Essentiality" applied by the Supreme Court on the Religious rights of Indian Citizens is ambiguous and has scope for overriding the "Doctrine of Principle Distance" of Indian Secularism. Do you agree? Justify your answer, highlighting the Supreme Courts' recent judgements. (10 Marks)

→ Doctrine of principle distance ⇒ Preamble of India clearly defines the word Secularism, meaning "India has no religion" it gave no preference of any religion on other, but have equal respect, protect of all the religion. "All religions are equal and at some distance from Constitution"

→ doctrine of Essentiality ⇒ means that to look into the internal matter of any religion, interfere in its religious proceedings and hamper the essential core value of that religion.

Good explanation

How
→ SC overriding doctrine of principle distance ⇒

Recent judgements of SC verdicts like ⇒

↓
Babri masjid
Verdicts

↓
Sabrimala
issue

↓
triple talaq
verdict.

Remarks

Focus on specific observations of SC
in light of Doctrine of Essentiality
in these cases

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- these judgements hampers the core feeling of religion, but SC clarify that these verdicts given for the broader public rights like →
- 1) Sabrimala judgement for right to equality of women
- 2) triple talaq also uplift the condition of children/women in muslim religion
- 3) Babri Masjid for equality b/w Hindu & Muslim sentimentally

→ Drawbacks of these judgements

→ Doctrine of Essentiality is the test of such religious practices

SC as a judicial bench, cannot know the religious aspect of that religion. ∴ cannot interfere in core value of any religion → Waggy board is there for muslim religion.

3

Conclusion → Codification of religious matter like in "Uniform civil code" must be there

Remarks

Precisely bring out the conflict between Doctrine of essentiality and Doctrine of Principle distance
→ light of it suggest

Q2. Pakistan is one of India's main worries both on external and internal security fronts. Due to its long-standing strategic partnership with China, it can stretch India's armed forces capabilities in the Eastern sector also. Comment. (10 Marks)

→ Pakistan of an threat

• Internal ⇒ Internal disturbances like 2000, Parl. attack

• 2008 Mumbai attack, terrorism in J&K

• External ⇒ Border disputes like in Pok

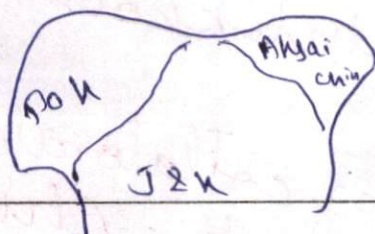
• War of 1965 / 1972 / 1999

→ growing alliance b/w Pakistan & China ⇒

→ CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) is a part

of OBOR initiative of China, due to which Pakistan alliance is on China side and grew

India force on the border on western side



Remarks

Need to precisely discuss strategic partnership between both (Development of Pak-China axis and specific challenges due to this axis for India).

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→ Now due to growing alliance + China increased its fire capabilities in the area of Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh India.

→ China claims northern part of Arunachal, and of its territory, due to which we faced war in 1962.

→ India's worries about this →

inc. spending on army in eastern region, ∴ lack of forces on western side

• Revenue loss, Human loss, territory loss.

→ How this can be resolved →

→ Bilateral high level talk between

4 foreign ministers

→ Balance of trade, can take the boundary dispute b/w both countries.

Proper explanation and contextual justification of mentioned losses required

Emphasis on indigenous defense production

Focus on collaboration which can counter China's aggressiveness

Remarks

Q3. India's hold in Nepal is no more the same as it was in the past as the Maoists have been continually upping the ante against India, accusing India of poking its nose in internal Nepali affairs. Discuss the underlying reasons and suggest measures to improve the situation. (10 Marks)

India - Nepal reln

due to open border b/w two countries, Human-Human relation grows from past decades.

India acts as big brother of Nepal, help it in maintaining roads on border area, work permit for Nepalis, Hydro power plant etc.

Changing Scenario ⇒

But due to recent several incidents like (liphulake, kalipani), growing worries b/w 2 states.

Both states, claimed on this region, according to (Shayuli treaty of 1813)

China influence ⇒ growing footprint of China in Nepal economically, also gives it to anti India..

Remarks

Highlight the ideological difference between Maoists and India

Examine the validity of allegations levelled by Nepal on India

- first
- Sending its map to U.N, which includes Nepal & Kalipani. also ~~giving~~ extension blw them.
 - Hurting religious sentiments like "Calling Ramji of Nepali" is a big reason for this contentment.
 - How Improve the situation →
 - India not interfere in internal matter of Nepal, besides this provides a helping hand like economically & geographically.
 - Border dispute can be resolved by bilateral talk blw foreign ministers.
 - Both states understand the changing scenario & a balanced relation helped them both.

Q4. China has been shrewdly following a policy of strategic containment of India by regional alliances and arming India's neighbours like Myanmar Bangladesh. Examine its implications on external threat perception to India's security architecture.

(10 Marks)

- growing influence of China →
- China's One belt one road initiative, with its ports passes through CPEC, hampers the integrity of India.
- China became the export hub of world, and changes the geopolitics from western to eastern nations.
- It captured many countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka in their debt-trap.
- External threat perception to India →
- Economical help to Bangladesh and soft power used by China in the Rohingya issue change the regional alliance.

Cover in brief

Remarks

Examine whether these steps of China are under the guise of strategic containment of India

→ Helped Bangladesh in hydro power project, strategic port (Hambantota) in Sri Lanka, ~~regards threat perception to India's security architecture~~ in the backdrop of India's position to its neighbour.

→ What should be done →

→ India act of big brother attitude helping Bangladesh, implementation of (BBIN), and set up port in Myanmar

It is a concern raised by India's neighbouring countries

Resolve the tamilian ghorman - issue in SL

→ India must need to act strategically and helped them economically.

Q5. India's relationship with Vietnam over the last half a century or more was built on an ideological foundation that has transformed into Economic and Strategic orientation in recent times. Examine the statement. Also, elaborate on Vietnam's emergence as a pivotal state in India's 'Act East' Policy. (10 Marks)

India. Vietnam relation →

Examine the nature of relationship in Cold-war and post-Cold war era

India's relation with Vietnam grew after the Vietnam war with USA. Due to direct connectivity of the Malacca Strait, both countries tie themselves with economically & strategically.

Economic orientation → Growing ^{im}ports like palm oil
↓
mobile equipments

India export to Vietnam grew several times like gems, maize.

India export defence equipments to Vietnam

Strategic orientation → Counter the China influence in East-china sea & Indian ocean

helping maintain India's diaspora

Need to discuss China

Remarks

As common challenge for both countries factor in detail

You have discussed eco. aspect but neglected strategic orientation related aspect

→ India's "Act East Policy" → India grew its helping hand to ASEAN nation to benefit on the both side economically.

Vietnam emerges as a manufacturing hub for technical equipments especially mobile phones.

Many USA, Companies, invest in Vietnam, emerged as a growing nation, which helped India in maintaining reln with ASEAN nations.

India export more products to ASEAN, & counter the China influence in the South China Sea.

3. India helped Spratly Island issue / Scarborough issue to come closer to Vietnam / Philippines nation.

Q6. To what extent does the Military assertiveness and String of Pearls strategy of China have the capacity to alter India's external stability framework? Substantiate your answer. (10 Marks)

→ growing influence of China. → China became the export hub of world, with huge manufacturing resources and money power, it changes the geopolitics of the world.

String of Pearl Strategy

↳ growing relation & dominance of countries in the Indian ocean like in Myanmar, Hambantota port in Sri Lanka, Gwadar port in Pakistan and alliance with Maldives, degrades the image of India in Indian ocean.

Military assertiveness

* China - alliance with Pakistan : affected India on both eastern and western front.

this gave facilitation to CPEC of one belt one road initiative of China.

Remarks

Highlight the military assertiveness related orientation of SoP strategy of China

Examine how SoP of China can impact India and its external stability framework precisely

Alter India strategy framework =

India slowly losing relation with their neighbouring countries and hampers its connectivity with the middle-east also. gone backward by

to both economically & geopolitically
Need to discuss aspects in light of geo-strategic (defense) aspect
What should be done →

Play with the soft-powers India must invest in the neighbouring countries

Helps them in settling their internal conflicts like Rohingya in Myanmar

Strategic partnership like BBIN helps India in steel frame structure in the Indian ocean

Need to analyse the necessity of deepening defence ties

Q7. Recently, the US passed Countering Americas Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) which will complicate the defence ties between Vietnam and Russia. In this context, what are its implications on India's Arms Procurement from Russia? Why does India need to deepen its defence ties with Vietnam to boost the Act East Policy?

Comment.

(10 Marks)

→ CAATSA ⇒ CAATSA act passed by US, to *Precisely mention the objective of CAATSA Act*

that nations which counter the America adversaries

- USA ^{put} Sanctions on nation which does not follow CAATSA & put pressure on other nation to do same for that nation.

→ India's Complication ⇒

USA force India to process defence equipment

to it, this will create / hampers India's

decision to import S-400 from Russia

& export equipment to Vietnam

Elaborate upon the implications

Remarks

- What should be done ⇒
- ⇒ India as a sovereign nation, must act
their own decision & make a balance
b/w Russia & USA.
- ⇒ Defence hubs established in Lucknow / T.N. is
a step to make self-reliant in term of
defence equipment.
- Promote "Make in India" initiative.
- 2 1/2
→ India have built reln with Russia & new
emerging reln with USA $\therefore$ act as in both
manner.

Second part of the
question not covered
in the ans.

Q8. Article 44 in the Constitution says the "State shall endeavour to provide for its citizens a uniform civil code (UCC) throughout the territory of India". However, it has been given communal overtones, overshadowing its innate merits making the whole scenario unapproachable to any sensible policy maker. Do you think that policy makers should be ready to look at it as a case of reform and codification of existing laws in to a more coherent, non-discriminatory and secular one? (10 Marks)

→ Secularism is the essence of Indian Constitution with follow of "Doctrine of principle distance"

→ Mean non-interference in the internal matter of any religion.

→ But in the last decade, the wrong-use of religious matters hampers the citizen rights of women & children.

Better to explain UCC and discuss the objective of Art 44 as intro (in brief)

→ To provide equality of representation in the society UCC shall endeavour to provide for its citizen

→ UCC → are codification of laws (religious) that are common to every one in matter of marriage, divorce, adoption, marriage

Remarks

→ But there are some flaws in UCC like
 • It gave rise to Communal overtone, the minority people understood it to be Hindu biased & curbed their religious sentiments

• It they also realise that the judiciary will not understand the innate nature of religion, ∴ judiciary must not implement UCC.

→ But to give respect on every provision of UCC? *Is it domain of judiciary? Can judiciary legislate regarding UCC?*
 Constitution like secularism, right to equality of women, and right to representation in the society UCC must be codified.

2. Content lacking clarity

→ Role of leadership helped them to understand the communal overtone.

Need to examine the state of personal laws in India

Remarks

Suggest way forward

Provide arguments in favour and against UCC.
 Analyse challenges in implementation

Q9. In the 21st century, Indo-Pacific region is considered to be the hub of geopolitics. In this context, analyse the strategic angle of the Act East Policy in India's Foreign Policy? (10 Marks)

→ India 85% of its export in term of volume is done by malacca strait. With the change in world-geopolitics, Power economy shifts from western countries to Asian nation. Now the Asian nations growth gdp is around (8%) and increase in FDI is the ~~next~~ result of this growth.

→ Indo-Pacific region → later world's water freyport dominates by Atlantic ocean but now, convergence of Indian and Pacific ocean became the hub of geopolitics.

→ RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) also influences the connecting of this region.

Remarks

* Inc. in the interests of USA & dominance of China in trade make this route economically beneficial for everyone.

→ India's role on "Act East Policy"

• India first became manufacturing hub of its own and then starts bilateral trade relation with every nation.

Content lacking clarity

India also exports defence equipments to Vietnam.

3 USA - India r/n grow further and this will also help in tackle the dominance role of China.

India used its Soft diplomacy with increase in India diaspora helped to shift the geopolitics to its side.

Proper analysis of strategic angle's of Act East Policy required in context of following aspects

- Indo-Pacific region
- China factor
- Maritime objectives
- Trade opportunities

Remarks

Q10. What is fuelling the on-going discontent in Venezuela? It had better healthcare, education and infrastructure facilities than many other Latin American nations. Is there a lesson for India to learn from this situation? (10 Marks)

→ Present Scenario in Venezuela →

→ Some decades ago, Venezuela was known as one of the richest states of Latin America. It stood par with Brazil in context of Healthcare and education.

Economy of Venezuela, was mainly depend on oil market. They export 85% of their total oil to USA & Europe.

But in recent situation, Hyperinflation occurs in Venezuela. due to the crash of oil market and oil prices.

Change in the political scenario seen also there.

Remarks

Need to discuss related facts and response of major powers of the world

- they recently launched their online currency named "Petro"
- India learn from Venezuela -
 - Not depend on external market for a long-time
 - Self independency must be there.
 - "Skill India" & "Make in India" also works on same.
- 3. India also faces financial crises in (1991) and learn from them.
- Best way is to diversify its budget and connect to different states in the world

Also briefly discuss India
 Venezuela relations and
 India's response to Venezuela
 crisis

Section - B

Q11. What is the controversy behind the Citizenship Amendment Act? Can the policy gain a wider ground of reconciliation with NPR/NRC project? (15 Marks)

→ Citizenship Amendment Act →

→ this act will allow the citizen from three nations | Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan (Focus on spellings) *Write clearly*

belonging to 6 different religions (Buddhism, Jains, Jain, Hindu, Christian) the citizenship of India. *Paradox*

→ this will help in & curbing the illegal refugee in the Indian territory & secure the integrity of nation *How? Properly explain*

→ this act amend citizenship Act (1955), which also allows muslim religion people facilitate to Indian citizen.

Remarks

Precisely discuss the controversy Criticism related to CAA

→ NPR / NRC project →

→ National register of citizen is basically a register / data set containing the name of citizenship of India with full fill certain condition. Like NRC in Assam is

Precisely mention Clause 6 of the Assam Accord 1987 when clearly that day the residents of Assam, before that, the people must show their some

documents which prove to be the citizen of India. *Need to examine whether CAA is in conflict with NRC and Assam Accord Clause 6 provision*

→ growing riots / communalism in various parts of country. Minority Community sentiments hampered by political leaders

Remarks

→ this will grow the separatist tendencies, inter-regional disparity, feeling of regionalism and communalism in the mind of minority people.

→ What should be done?

→ Govt. must clarify that no genuine citizen will harm with this.

→ this will enhance unity & curb the terrorism.

→ Resource allocation can be done in a better way.

→ Role modelling is done to slow down the sentiments of minority community and talks with the leaders of community to help in the process of NRC.

4/1

Need to properly analyse and contextualize ans. content

Q12. Transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority and the citizens' right to secure the access to information is being crippled by the latest, RTI (Amendment) Act 2019". Evaluate. (15 Marks)

- Corruption perception in India → Article (21) of Indian Constitution guarantees "Right to info" to every citizen, to access the relevant information about the working of any government office. But due to lack of transparency, political will & human resources, this right cannot achieve its reality.
- ∴ India's rank on "Corruption perception Index" released by Transparency International is (81), this shows the trend of working of govt. officials and how it secures the citizen's right.
- In past, an effort was made in 2005, by enacting (RTI act, 2005) to access information to citizen.

Remarks

- It helps in maintaining trust of public
 - transparency in public office working
 - Social audit also help in same
 - Many govt. department came under this act, which was earlier work behind the wall

But the recent amendment in RTI act, 2019, is aligned towards govt. departments to curb the information like →

Not put judiciary and many political parties under the ambit of RTI

Adding various departments under the purview of National security on these departments.

No penalty on misuse of data regarding RTI

Lacking knowledge regarding amended provisions

Question demands to discuss in context of recent amendment which is related to CIC, ICs, SIC

⇒ How govt. can resolve this ⇒

- Put all the important government departments under RTI with securing the critical information carefully

- A Council must set up to oversee the proper working of RTI

- Inc. in the technical staff & new equipments

- Penalty on false request that hampers national security / interest of India.

3 Read out recent amendments

By these changes in the working of govt. offices

India also improve its rank in "Happiness Index"

because then now taxpayers know, where their tax money will be used.

Q13. The Supreme Court, in the past, has highlighted the fact that Articles 15(4) and 16(4) do not provide a fundamental right per se. Substantiate the view in the light of various Supreme Court judgements. (15 Marks)

Remarks

†

Remarks

Remarks

Q14. Hunger and Poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India. Evaluate the performance of major poverty alleviation programs undertaken by the government since independence. Suggest measures to be taken to alleviate poverty. (15 Marks)

→ As per UNDP definition, of good governance includes transparency, accountability, social inclusion,

→ As per the ~~1993~~ Tendulkar Committee report, an estimate of (21.1) of population is below (BPL)

→ According to Amartya Sen, Hunger & poverty are not two other things, they are mutually inclusive and effects one another.

→ Since Independence, different efforts made to correctly know the poverty estimation like →

→ Y.K. Alagh Committee.

→ Tendulkar Committee

→ Rayarejan Committee.

Remarks

Need to precisely discuss the major policy initiatives to eradicate poverty and hunger

Then analyse the reasons
for their limited
success

Use formal
abbreviations
only

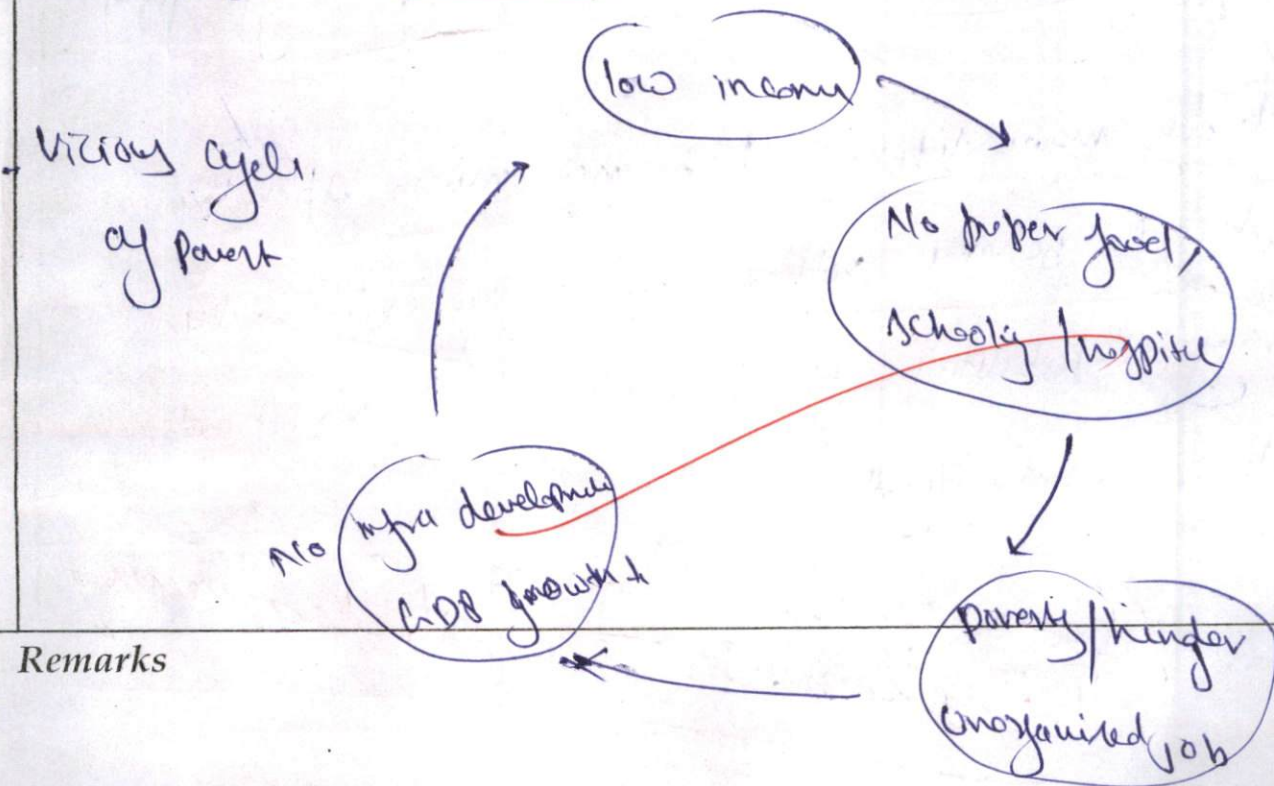
→ Poverty alleviation pygm →

→ At the time of Independence, nearly 80% of population is below poverty line.

→ to tackle hunger ⇒ land-ceiling act launched.
land reforming, then to decrease the dependency
on USA, green revolution in 1960's was launched.

→ then NFSA (not food security Act), garbi karta

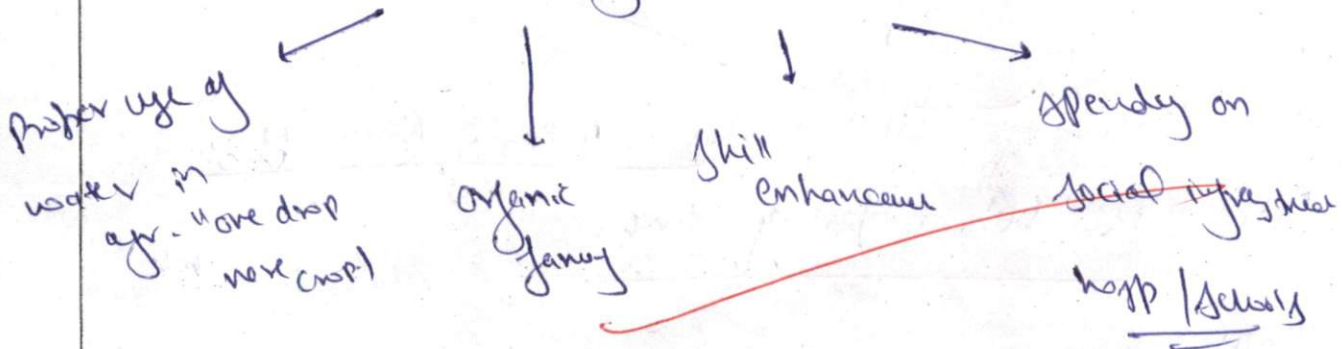
→ India spend 12% of GDP in social sector scheme
but it, is not the answer. Skill enhancement may
be there.



Remarks

Analyse how economic growth can fasten the alleviation of poverty

* In recent time, hunger can be eliminated by



→ Measures to alleviate poverty.

1) first of all, know the exact population under poverty.

2) guarantee schemes like (MGNREGS) launched with support of every state.

3) Demographic dividend can be very beneficial, to do this helped skill enhancement (PM-Kaushal vijay yojana)

4) Mid-day meal scheme, govt. not much spending on social scheme rather it may enhance the earning capabilities of poor, - they can stand up their own food.

Remarks

Also discuss the need of Social Protection System strengthening

Q15. Most of the water planning and development in India is done as per administrative boundaries rather than by using river basins as the hydrological unit. What governance challenges does it present. Is there a way out? (15 Marks)

→ Need of water planning & due to growing popln the need of storage water & demand also rapidly increasing. NITI aayog reports that India faces water scarcity in 4 big cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata) by 2020. fluorine contamination in underground water is increasing make ground water unsuitable for drinking and use.

→ Inter-State water dispute →

River basin of various rivers flows in many states but in India water planning is done as per the states boundaries not the river capacity.

→ Cauvery water dispute is b/w Kerala, T.N. & Puducherry.

Remarks

→ Similarity Godavari & Krishna water dispute faces the same challenge, that state does not want to share its water of per demand of other need due to political motivation.

need coverage

→ Inter. State water Council ⇒

- Art (263) of Constitution, facilitates the forming of water council, that helps the state govt. to resolve the issue. & equitable sharing of water

→ but there are some drawbacks ⇒

- 1) long pendency disputes like Cauvery dispute is pendency for long (25) yrs.
- 2) No technical expert that know the criticality of water issue like hydrological professor.
- 3) State reluctant to accept the order of tribunal.

Remarks

Also briefly cover the recomm. of NWP 2012

Need to precisely explain
the mechanism and benefits

of using River basins as a
hydrological unit
for water planning and
development

→ What should be done

• Making the recommendation of Inter-State Water Council binding & State must reflect this order.

• Inclusion of geographical / hydrological professionals in the Council.

• Time limit set for water Council, for rapid. Case clearance.

• General public also understand the issue and not aligned to the politician motivation.

• Water flows in its natural stream, understand and vital use of water can be the only way that service us in future.

5/5

Q16. Unless the concerns of States and intra-regional disparity are addressed, the fault lines in the Indian federation could deepen which could lead to multiple demands for new states. Discuss. (15 Marks)

→ Indian federation → India is a union of states but known for its "quasi-federal features" like:

- Written Constitution
- Independent judiciary
- Bicameralism
- Seventh schedule

• by federalism, this gave states, also enough facility / power to act independently as per their need

→ Concern of States → Art (352) → governor's rule hampers the state-autonomy.

• Central sector scheme → override over state scheme

• No proper devolution of fund from centre.

• All India Services hampers states executive dep.

Remarks

Focus more on reasons for demand of new states

Highlight existing as well as growing regional inequality and discuss how it is leading to demand of new states

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→ Intra-regional disparity →

• In the name of administrative convenience

& to satisfy the need of locals, growing demand of new states grew.

• Political benefits their own agenda. Tussle in power. New states gave them resources / power both.

• Tussle b/w different grps, increasing regionalism, Communalism

→ Govt Steps →

• Demand of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa is based on resource allocation. Division based on resource and administrative convenience can be done but on the name of intra-regional disparity it must be curtailed.

Remarks

Is division of state the only option and will it lead to strengthening of federal democratic politics of India

- In last decades, several demands like separate dravidian state, khazaxstan issue must be curtailed.
- It hampers the unity & integrity of the nation.
- A Committee must be established, to look into the genuine demand of new state.
- Parliament must understand & cop up the sentiments & demand of various regionalism groups & bilateral talk b/w them helped both.

→ "Unification of India" was done by Patel with a great efforts, we must not hamper the integrity of India.

Suggest way forward in
light of multiple demands
for new states

Q17. "Custodial violence and torture continue to be rampant in the country. It represents the worst form of excesses by public servants entrusted with the duty of law enforcement". In this context, critically examine the need for anti-torture legislation in India.

(15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q18. RCEP will push India to the margins of Asia but India needs to be very cautious on its approach towards RCEP as RCEP provides many advantages. What are the challenges that India needs to overcome to gain advantages of RCEP (15 Marks)

- RCEP → RCEP is a group of ASEAN + 8 its extended neighbourhood.
- RCEP constitutes almost half of world export and dominates the world powerful economies like China & USA.
- India issue with RCEP →
- India reluctant to signed open-trade (free) trade agreement with RCEP.
- India claiming that it will hamper the domestic manufactures & China used India as a dumping ground of its manufactured products.

Remarks

First cover advantages and related concerns

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→ This will created/ pushed India into a condition of fiscal deficit & hampers its GDP growth

Cover more concerns of India

→ RCEP is a advantage to India → and then suggest ways to overcome the concerns

Change in world geopolitics from western to Eastern countries. ASEAN act as import hub for India's goods.

Conclude by highlighting India's decision to move out of RCEP negotiations

With growing population and demand for Asian market, India must activate its efforts towards "Act East" policy

With the growing influence of USA in RCEP it will helped India, in reducing the role of China in India-Pacific.

→ What should be done →

→ India maintain a list of commodities from which it signed free trade agreement with RCEP.

Precisely mention specific benefits to India if it joins RCEP (Ref. hints)

→ India powers its manufacturing base first, then it will absorb the export profit to ASEAN nation.

→ India helps Vietnam / Philippines nation regarding Shanty & Scarborough island to maintain its diplomacy

→ Samale group with different countries of RCEP helped India in making their choice at RCEP platform.

Q19. When China lifted its 'technical hold' on the designation of Jaish-e-Mohammad Chief Masood Azhar, did it send a message that the national interests are taking precedence over international issues such as terrorism or was it a high point in India's diplomatic endeavors? Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q20. Among the key elements, there are three pillars that undergird India-Africa partnership, namely - gender, development finance, and connectivity. Analyze India's position w.r.t China on delivery-convergence of these. (15 Marks)

→ India-Africa reln → Africa is India's extended west policy, with water boundaries with Madagascar, Somalia. India's relation with Africa is deepened since Independence. Both countries faces curse of colonisation & Nelson Mandela also known as "father of Africa".

→ gender → Human-Human relation with Africa.

Avoid vague content

→ gifting of 200 cows to Somalia

→ 1st visit of our President to any African country

*Empowerment of women
Need for gender equality*

→ development finance → TRAI opened up *Discuss with help of proper and meaningful sentences*

India invest in infrastructure development, investment.

Reliance & many industry (Airtel) open their centre in Africa

Remarks

→ Connectivity → export through the water route.

→ Air-way started in various states of Africa.

→ PM regular visit & invitation of South Africa President on republic day enhance connectivity.

Relevant initiatives to improve connectivity required

China growing influence in Africa.

China uses its monetary power to influence the government politics of Africa.

China gave loan at very low interest to Nairobi and other African countries to capture them in "debt-trap".

China make its influence in Indian ocean & also in horn of Africa, so that it can extend its god at a greater ext.

Need to analyse India's position w.r.t. China on delivery convergence

