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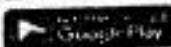
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Instructions to the candidate

- There are 20 Questions.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- The word limit to answers of 10 Marks Questions should not exceed 150 words and those of 20 marks should not exceed 250 words.
- In case you face any difficulties, you can mail us at sleepy.classes@gmail.com

Q No.	Attempted/Not Attempted	Maximum Marks	Marks Awarded
1.	✓	10	3
2.	✓	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	—	10	0
4.	✓	10	4
5.	✓	10	3.5
6.	✓	10	2.5
7.		10	4
8.		10	7
9.		10	4
10.	—	10	0
11.	✓	15	5

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12.	✓	15	6.5
13.	✓	15	7.5
14.	✓	15	6
15.	✓	15	7
16.	✓	15	6.5
17.		15	2
18.		15	4
19.		15	4
20.	✓	15	2
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1. Examine the National Commission for SCs and STs. Have they been successful in aiding the cause of the marginalised in the road to empowerment?

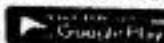
Article 338 and 338 A of Indian constitution mandates for formation of National Commission for SC and STs. They have been formed accordingly with a retired judge of supreme court as its chairman.

Powers and functions :

- ① Powers of civil court
- ② Powers to address any human rights violation for SC and ST categories
- ③ Power to fine, punish for the acts against SC and ST.
- ④ Prepares a report and present it to President annually.
- ⑤ Investigates in cases of against atrocities act.
- ⑥ Suggest govt on various schemes of benefits for SC and ST.

Analysis : 1) The functioning of NCSC/ST has not been up to par as per its mandate due to lack of power to punish, funds etc.

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2) The action taken on grievances is ~~done~~
for only one year old grievances.

3) meetings are ~~not~~ not held regularly

4) Hence, the functioning of NCSC/SY

should be improved by amending and restricting
the mandate along with financial and promotional
powers.

Add eggs against AIIMS faculty
→ Action against AIIMS faculty
→ In case of honour killing
→ Suicides due to discrimination

3

2. An expanding idea of fundamental rights is necessary to fulfill the ambition of welfare state in India. Comment.

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Articles 14-35², in part II of Indian constitution
gives fundamental rights to citizens and ~~also to non-~~
citizens to ^{help} develop their personality and secure
certain freedoms. Recent judgment on right to privacy
also supports this.

Expanding Idea of FR:

Since since the inception of constitution, the
ambit and idea of FR has been expanding.

1) Right to life: It includes more than 30 different



rights that help in securing freedoms of a citizen



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- 2) Right to equality also includes equal protection of laws.
- 3) In Kesavananda Bharti case, Supreme court declared FR as a part of basic structure of constitution and further endorsed its value.
- 4) In Recent right to privacy judgement, it further widened the scope and declared it a right to life.

The ambition of welfare as enshrined in Preamble

talks of Justice, -social, economic and political, equality, Fraternity etc. The DPSP in part IV of

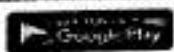
constitution gives the framework of how this welfare will be actioned.

Fundamental Rights along with DPSP are called as soul of constitution, a guide to achieve welfare of citizens of India. Along with reasonable restrictions on ~~freedom of speech~~

~~to maintain integrity sovereignty of the country they work towards a welfare society - eg -~~

~~right to equality, right against untouchability, exploitation and religious freedom.~~

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Irrelevant
topic
but go
how
it adds
to their
explanations

RT E

Need for
expansion?

91
22

Need
better
structure + content

4. Examine the institution of Lokpal in India. Discuss the hurdles the body continues to face even after the passing of Lokpal Law in 2013.

~~Recently first Lokpal has been appointed by government to give an answer to Lokpal Act of 2013.~~

- Lokpal in India → At national level there will be a Lokpal and at state level Lokayuktas.
- The appointment of Lokpal is done ^{to be} on suggestion by a search committee which will then be forwarded to selection committee of PM, LOP, CJI & Speaker of LS
- The Lokpal will consist 8 members, a chairperson and 50% members ^{YouTube.com/SleepyCLASSES} <https://testseries.sleepyclasses.com/> from judicial background.



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It would cover all post employees of A, B, C
D category and also include PM.



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→ However, for allegation on PM related to international level, the Lokayakta will not hear complaints.

→ It provides clear timelines for investigation -

→ Increases the punishment under P.C.T from 7 to 10 years

→ The Lokpal would take complaints from CVC and CSE and their preliminary reports in consideration while trying a case.

Caves

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- 1) Lokpal may only consider allegations of corruption cases and not grievances — ALC recommendations.
- 2) No legal assistance to public sector servants who is framed.
- 3) Limitation of 2 years.
- 4) Penalty for frivolous complaint may deter complaining authorities.

Need better structure

Hence, with few minor issues Lokpal is one huge step towards transparent governance in India.

Please help me improve the way you write
It is extremely difficult to read

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4



5. Discuss the issue of water crisis in the country. Will the amalgamation of ministries help bring about improved water governance in India? Discuss.

As per a recent report of NITI Aayog India's water demand is going to be doubled by 2030 and the availability decreased by 30%.
Issue of water crisis:

Water demand shall be more supply

- 1) low availability of water - only 4% of world's resources.
- 2) increasing population pressure - per capita availability 1500 L/capita 1300 L per person only from 10000 L in past decades
- 3) Agricultural losses - ~~water scarcity~~ farmer suicides.
- 4) Water pollution - nearly 80% of Ganga polluted.
- 5) over 255 districts in grave danger of water shortage - NITI, CWM Index - etc
- 6) 60% agriculture based on monsoon, 80% water used by agriculture.
- 7) Recently Chennai received a 'zero day' - urban water highly polluted and salinated.
- 8) 250 million people die of water-borne infections every year - 1.75 mn died in 2012

Recently new ministry of Jal Shakti Ministry

was formed and few other ministries such as

ministry of O.P.G.O. etc. are in coordination with this

these water ministries will plan to solve this problem by

① convergence of schemes

② integrated water development -

③ less use of resources, data on single platform -

④ Promoting niche activities - i.e. afforestation under

Jal Shakti Scheme, Micro Irrigation

stakeholder approach

min govt -
more govt

32

Hence, the amalgamation of ministries

may have positive impact on water availability of

country if implementation is proper. It will help to

achieve one commitment towards SDGs -

6. 'Women's development to women led development' is a key to gender equitable growth.
Discuss the various schemes catering to the same.

India ranked 96 on gender inequality index
last year. Women's development is an impending
necessity as it consists of around 50% of population
and each other.

→ Women led development: It means development
of woman by woman itself. It is slightly different
from women development.

[Present Scenario]

: 1) most sectors are still dominated
by men and there is large gender based inequality.

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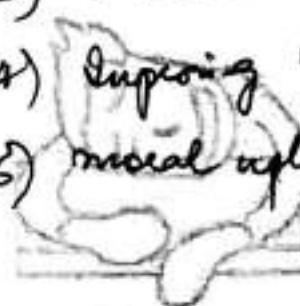
2) The ~~co~~ does developmental schemes
doesn't address few needs of women
from their perspective - eg - Sanitary
napkins not distributed by women creates hesitation in
use



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Measures :

- 1) Reservation of women in parliament upto 33% or more
- presently only 12% MPs are women.
- 2) financial empowerment of SCGs - 90% of SCG come
by women.
- 3) Education of woman
- 4) Improving health status
- 5) social upliftment



How does women add to country?
and dev of growth of welfare?

7. Chinese government has proven itself to be the engine of support for Chinese business to extend its influence globally. In the same vein, discuss the role played by the Indian government in extending international footprint of Indian business abroad.

Chinese govt actively supports the business interest of its industries to extend the global influence. Accordingly, Indian govt has to play a large role to support the Indian industries / business in India and abroad.

Present Scenario :

- 1) Ratifying TRIPS and other IPR laws to support international community.
- 2) FTAs with various govt. → Prefer writing full forms atleast once
- 3) SEZ / NITI Yojana
- 4) GIFT city in Gujarat
- 5) Rationalisation of GST, Corporate Tax, LTCG etc.
- 6) DTAA agreements, and ADR mechanism - vodafone case.
- 7) Subsidies on exports → Textile etc.
- 8) Currency devaluation → for promoting exports.
- 9) Strengthening govt. www.YouTube.com/SleepyClasses <https://testseries.sleepyclasses.com/> EODB ranking increased to 31 - 2019

Can focus on the difference in approach of the two countries
 - line of thought is correct
 - you have covered issues which is good
 - focus on structuring



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- 10) Allowing capital raising from foreign countries -
GDR etc.
- 11) Trade norms - transparency in financial transaction.



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Issues:

- 1) Safety of business abroad - i.e Africa, Middle East
- 2) Issue of permits and Visa - H1B, USA and other European Union Visa.
- 3) Contaminating duties / Dumping duties not sufficient.
- 4) Export quality checks -严厉 export ban measures etc.

4

Hence, we need to address few challenges to support Indian business on international level

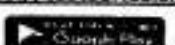
8. Relationship between India and China has been termed as "an uneasy relationship".

Comment.

The relationship between China and India began with friendship in late 1950s have been marred by various border, geopolitical issues.

Uneasy Relationship :

- 1) Indo-Indian war - 1962, changed of perspective from 'Friendship' to cautious approach.
- 2) China's support of Pak in 1971 war and providing it nuclear weapons to contain India.
- 3) Tension over Aksai Chin and Arunachal - recent border cases.
- 4) Trade war - [www.YouTube.com/SleepyClasses](https://testseries.sleepyclasses.com/) <https://testseries.sleepyclasses.com/> Dumping etc in Indian markets.



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- 5) UNSC reforms - China doesn't support India's place in permanent seat of UN.
- 6) China has voted against many Indian resolutions, wet-terrorism etc recently.
- 7) Counter String of Pearls and CPEC corridor to contain India.

However, even after all this there are points of convergence and India needs to do :

- 1) Get Take help from USA, improve military and weapons.
- 2) Take advantage of China's slowing economy to balance trade deficit
- 3) Use China's mistrust on Pakistan in India's favour.
- 4) Try to persuade China with help of Russia for UNSC reforms.
- 5) To counter CPEC, string of pearls, BRIOR → emphasize on INSTC, Project Mausam and Sagarmala.
- 6) Involve ancient cultural ties to develop people-to-people contact.

In this arena of multipolar world India can be a major Asian power along with China with help of cautions and a pragmatic foreign policy.

Question is understood correctly
 Improve on structure
 Approach is correct

Approach is correct
you try to bring out issues etc which is good



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9. 'Nuclear disarmament seems to be a thing of the past. Times have now changed in the favour of using nuclear weapons as a tool to bargain'. Illustrate.

Nuclear dis-armament means letting go of nuclear weapons of mass destruction for a peaceful world. It started in reaction to India's nuclear aeration in 1974 in form of NPT. Then in 1968 came CTBT which bans nuclear test.

Issues

- 1) Global powers like US, China hasn't agreed on full nuclear disarmament.
- 2) One hostile neighbour has nuclear weapons — India's security is endangered if we go for disarmament.
- 3) North Korea and Iran etc increasing their nuclear capabilities.
- 4) US, Russia testing more powerful hydrogen bombs

Nuclear Power as Tool to Bargain :

- 1) North Korea — threatening Korea etc, deal with USA, Russia
- 2) Pakistan — promoting state sponsored terrorism, or confidence of nuclear weapons

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Bring out why world had a strong stance against nuclear weapons earlier and has it turned accommodative of the same in very recent times.

3) India - Developing nuclear arms to counter USA
(needs).

The nuclear disarmament however, is not
possible in short run, however world may agree
on it in coming future.

India's stance:

- 1) No first use policy.
- 2) Peaceful use of Nuclear energy - recognised by USA, China
and other country (pending in NSG).
- 3) Disarmament only after everyone does — CTRBT creates
drones and drone nets.

hence Therefore, it is in India's interest to not
go for nuclear disarmament now.

10. The regulation of medical fraternity is in need of an overhaul. How far can the NMC Bill 2019 help in the reform of this sector? Does the Bill impinge on the rights of medical practitioners? Discuss.

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11. Examine the Triple Talaq bill. How does it help women rights? Is it a step towards Uniform Civil Code?

In recent case of Shayara Bano vs UOJ, Supreme Court nullified the sanctity of instant triple talaq. The government ~~had introduced~~ introduced Triple Talaq Bill in last session of Parliament to decriminalise such a thing. It criminalised and punishes imprisonment for 3 years.

Triple Talaq: It is form of divorce in Islamic practice where a man announces, writes or even texts on phone 'Talaq' twice, the marriage is annulled and can't be taken back instantly, has to be done after Nikah Halala only.

Women Rights:

- 1) Instant triple talaq is disgraceful to women as it's one sided and cruel way of getting rid of women.
- 2) It doesn't address the future of talaq and in most cases women are left on their own.
- 3) It decreases social status of women and binds them on certain moral restrictions.

- 4) curbs of freedom of speech by fear of Triple Talaq. (fundamental right)

- 5) leads to exploitation in general

Step towards VCC and Triple Talaq

VCC is mentioned in article 44 of constitution

& as a duty to state to make similar laws for everyone.

Effect on VCE

Forwards

Against

- Addresses see right of women
- ~~any set religions~~
- ~~or mandatory of any religion~~

- ~~B Ignores Personal Laws of religions~~
- ~~only tackles Islam~~

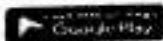
gives down equality approach
approves VCC recommends
for Imses: from other religion

- 1) It doesn't address woman's issues in general because what if no such act towards those who have been left by their husband
- 2) VCC criminalisation (imprisonment for 3 years) doesn't solve marriage
- 3) Not addressing how woman would get justice if her marriage is not annulled.

6

Law commission

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12. The ITMS is seen as one of the ways to aid traffic management in cities in India. Giving the traffic crises faced by major cities in India examine measures required for traffic management and governance. Discuss how the same are crucial to advance the cause of urban governance in the country.

Intelligent transit
ITMS - ~~Integrated Traffic management system~~ is an advanced system to manage urban traffic in integrated, modern manner employing power of computers and technology.

Traffic Crisis:

- What is
the
problem
from
Quarantine
Reports
- 1) Delhi has over 1 crore cars, mumbai - 50 lakh+
 - 2) Over 21 crore people in 5 cities of India -
 - 3) Increased need of transport channels as urban mobility is on highest → 60% population in urban areas move daily. (Ministry of Transport)
 - 4) Increasing air pollution.
 - 5) Congested streets / roads. - every year 50000 people die in road accidents
 - 6) Less space for parking.
 - 7) Overcentralisation of markets in city centres, no planned urban development.

Need and Measures

needs

1. efficient flow of traffic.
2. connectivity of various modes of transportation metro, bus etc.
3. congestion removal.
4. Parking Spots
5. Air pollution control

Up of urban
plummeted,
hydrated
measured

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1. Integrates GPS, GIS to know about traffic density.
2. Automatically suggests best route by process of algorithms → by combining various modes
3. Intelligent traffic signals, does this swiftly.
- 4) Has a database of nearest free parking space and suggestion.
5. coordinate with AGS etc to handle this.

How it affects urban governance?

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Other government related measures

- 1). Reduces load on roads and shifts to other modes.
- 2) Improves balanced development.
- 3) Reduces accidents.
- 4) Increases free spaces utilization in urban areas.

Q. Ans

Hence, it is immensely useful to follow integrated traffic management for upcoming urban mobility challenges in India.

62

13. Caste despite politics of development remains a core issue in Indian politics. Analyse the changing nature of caste movements in independent India.

Caste is a closed, organised, hierarchical system and a ~~society~~ of Indian society. Recently caste system has changed a lot due to politicization of caste.

Caste movements before independence came forward itself after the independence also:

- ① Amdavad: organised Mahars and other untouchable communities for upliftment. Hence, Article 15 and 16 were added for social representation of backward castes and class.
- ② Mandalisation: In after note of Mandal Commission other backward classes organised themselves to gain share in political development via reservation in public jobs etc.
- ③ Recent years has shown movements among dominant castes such as Jats, Patidars, Marathas, Vokadars, Rayputs etc in favour of reservation and political stat.

- (4) These caste movements have evolved into bargaining movements from developmental movements → competition instead of cooperation
- (5) The concept of Dominant caste is very much visible as told by M.N. Sivadas.
- (6) New political movements are in form of economic upliftment → DICCI etc.
- (7) These movements have generated whole new paradigm by literature, acts, eulogisation of caste etc.
- (8) Although the differences in caste-status is on a gradual decline but caste identities are seemingly increasing and getting rigid.
- (9) Politicisation of caste has tremendously increased and gives rise to vote bank politics - e.g. BSP, SP, in UP. Abhiram judgment can be talked about.
- (10) Overall these movements have taken a form of from equality to assertion.

 71
 72

~~It is very important to keep a check on over politicisation of caste movements to abolish caste system in India by promoting cooperation rather competition amongst them.~~

14. Discuss the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme. Examine its relevance in assuring food security in the country.

NFSA act of 2013, declared 69% of population below poverty line to be assured of food security. The food security was to be ensured through Ration Cards.

Recently govt's plan to rationalise ration cards to make them ubiquitous and to be able to use ^{the} in all ~~other~~ country.

Why one nation, one ration card needed?

- 1) Migration from rural to urban areas is on the highest since independence.
- 2) It ensures inter-state and intra-state portability of Ration Cards and its benefits.
- 3) It ensures food security at very low prices, subsidised food.



other place
migration



← Ration card services
can be availed
at this place

Seasonal migration
Some members back
New ration card +
difficult to take

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Issues



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- a) Identification of beneficiaries — as SC and ST are state based criteria. — Domicile requirement?
- b) where to get the extra food stock for migrants and wastage of food grains at migration place.
Need better but distribution of stock have to be done in every place
- c) Transport and storage of food grains.
- d) Duplicity and leakage Data on migration updates PDS in every state
- e) other schemes also connected to ration cards, Digital such as Ujjwala etc, how they will be coordinated.
- f) not all states food habits are similar,
food security ~~every state wise~~ ~~every state wise~~ ~~every state wise~~
- g) PDS issue due to extended linkage and demand.

Now if we tackle and address few issues,
one nation, one ration card scheme envisage to include everyone, even those who were left due to migration in pursuance of food security in India.

6

15. In an era when 'data is the new oil', examine the various initiatives with regard to data management and security in the country. Examine how the same is crucial to safeguard privacy.

19

India has over 60 more mobile and internet users in 2019. The internet penetration is more than 35%. The safety of huge amount of data flowing through these systems become a challenge issues.

- give
relevant
info.*
- 1) Security of Data - Hacking, Phishing, /concerns of privacy
 - 2) Economic losses - by Account hack,
 - 3) use of data by foreign nations for their market purpose
— Data Sovereignty,
 - 4) Cyber Terrorism etc.
 - 5) Slow network speeds.

Initiatives towards Data management:

- 1) Data Regulation by RBI making it compulsory to store financial data locally
- 2) CERT-IN and CERT-FIN to fight cyber attacks and other malware
- 3) National IT policy - addresses challenges towards data security.
- 4) Right to Privacy judgement by Supreme Court.
<https://testseries.sleepyglasses.com/>

Need to add how it also includes information privacy

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strike short?
Scribble out?
Draft data protection law?



5) ~~Aadhar - Supreme court declared against compulsion of Aadhar in services to protect privacy~~

Crucial towards Privacy : why ?

- 1) Electronic data is prone to hacking.
- 2) It may lead to blackmailing etc.
- 3) Data Persistence - once data is over internet it can't be deleted.
- 4) All major schemes like JAM, DBT etc linked to online payments.
- 5) Data driven startups - zones, user etc. need this $1000+$ startups
- 6) Use of data in disaster assessment, population migration etc — may be misused by terrorists.
- 7) Cyber-crimes are on over rise — $12000+$ cases last year.
- 8) Cryptocurrency — pose new challenge of transparency of data, it promotes anonymity.

Hence to address these multi-dimensional challenges related to data-management, security and privacy, robust institutional mechanism along with skilled workforce is needed, to safeguard privacy.

7

16. While secularism was promised in the Indian Constitution, secularisation remains a task fraught with issues and complexities. Examine.

Indian constitution's Preamble declares India a secular country. Secular means that India equally respects to all its religions and state shall not be biased in favour of one religion.

Secularisation - means ~~process~~ implementing process

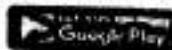
of secularism along with modernization and dissemination of religion from political influence.

why secularisation remains a task: **QUALITY.**

- 1) Ancient politics and not developmental politics. Abstain ^{judgment}
- 2) Radicalisation in society, polarisation among communities - e.g.?

- 3) Lop-sided regional development
- 4) Not implementing uniform civil code
- 5) Religious freedom guaranteed in constitution but modem cases of mob lynching etc - not able to tackle it

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Impacting
deepening
values of
equality,
tolerance,
acceptance
in society

Add some
details
& exs
Make
your
answers
more
relevant
& interesting



- b) Vote bank politics - using religion as a political tool.
c) Not handling such issues with caution - e.g. recent NRC issue, deemed as biased by many political analysts.

measures needed: To implement secularism in its true form :

- a) Religious freedoms must be combined with modern ideas like education etc to .
- b) Skill development and employment of youth to prevent radicalisation .
- c) Development based politics
- d) Rule of Law - complete justice in cases of lynching etc
- e) uniform civil code needed
- f) social development through HDI improvement

Hence a balanced and cautious approach is needed to tackle sensitive issue of secularisation in India to achieve complete integration of society .

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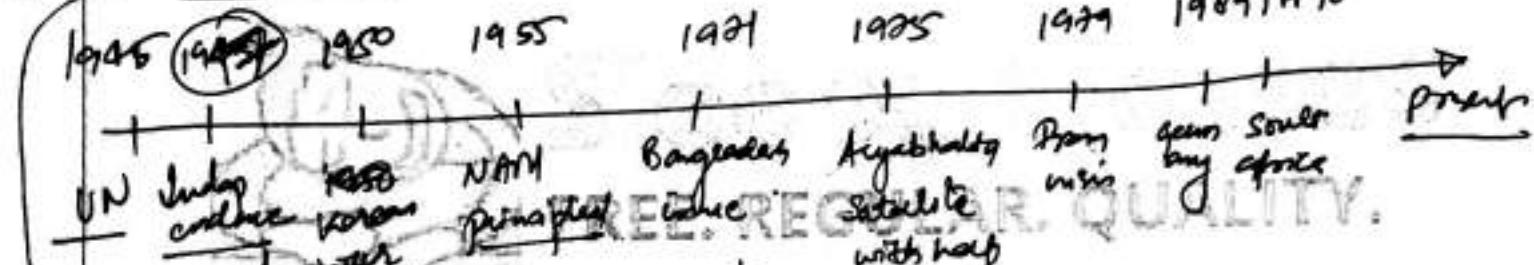


17. Ever since independence, India has continued to underscore its internationalism. India should work with other countries and organisations to fashion mutually advantageous outcomes. Critically comment.

Question is in

the
Negative
Sense

under score
Means has
not taken a positive role in
Timeline: Developed internally.



The should have come in the Second part of the document the Namibia Statute offers India with other countries to form mutually advantageous outcomes can be seen:

a) NAM - non aligned during cold war

b) Member of UN.

c) commitment towards climate - successively shown in Rio, Doha, Copenhagen conferences, UNFCCC meetings and recently Paris EINDC commitments.



- d) IMF, NB, reforms, also supports better reforms for better financial governance.
- e) Humanitarian Assistance - In UNPAC - 2nd place.
yemen, middle east etc. evacuations in disasters in nepal,
- f) Safe use of Nuclear weapons.
- g) Signatory to chemical and biological weapon convention.
- h) New Development Bank - for development with BRICS.
- i) AIBS and ADB - with China and USA.
- j) Signatory of UNHRC - promoting human rights.
- k) In sphere of arts, culture and sports India is a regular contributor.
- m) Peaceful coexistence - prime principle of India's policy towards world.
- n) against Terrorists - UN resolution etc.
Hence, over time, India has proven its influence in every area of international cooperation and afforded its best in development of Humanism around the world justifying 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', or world is our home.

2

The directive is
Critically Comment &
You have fully understood
that, → DD (Dipak)
Sev of director - very Impacted.

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Noo you have to
give some true
style in conclusion
to get full Extra
marks
before so much
time



You should first draw a
map of middle east & draw

18. In what ways would the ongoing tensions in the Middle East region affect the national interest of India? What can be India's options to deal with this situation?

Map of
Middle East
India
Write some
substantiated
facts & give
concerns for India

The ongoing crisis in the middle east
in countries Syria, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine
etc affect national interest of India.

Briefly tell
what are the
ongoing tensions

- 1) India imports 60% oil from middle east,
Saudi arabia, UAE, Iraq etc. → Conflict causes
price rise unnecessarily.
- 2) Indian Diaspora - around 20 lakh people live
in middle eastern countries → affects working places
and their lives in danger → e.g. Kecala nurses
got stuck due to Terrorists.
- 3) Indian trade and ships security in persian
gulf → recent Iranian crisis affected ship movements.
from strait of Hormuz
- 4) India's ENSTC connectivity from Bandar Abbas
and chabahar of Iran
- 5) Affect Indian markets, large demand of Indian
products in www.YouTube.com/SleepyClasses
https://testseries.sleepyclasses.com/ middle east.
— adversely affects ..





- 6) Threat of terrorism - IS's expansion in other parts of world including India.
- 7) Radicalisation is promoted in India.
- 8) Human rights crisis in middle east affects Indian commitment towards democracy.

(4)

What can India do?

- a) maintain strategic reserves of petroleum in case of imminent danger and reduce dependence of oil on middle east → Renewable energy, other countries, gas energy etc.
- b) Safeguard Diaspora → Mentions how can we do that just with the want work.
- c) Maintain strategic ports and ports in Persian gulf - states of Kuwait.
- d) Secure connectivity to sea lines of communication.
- e) International cooperation against terrorism from US, Russia against ISGS.
- f) Raise issue of human rights violation in UN.
- g) Diversify trade interests beyond middle east.
- h) Hence, India will have to stay relevant and follow a pragmatic approach to tackle issues in of national ~~possibly~~ interest due to menace in middle east.

not
way
substant
for

Refer to Model
Answer for more
details.

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Sleepy Classes

Write my talent development
in conclusion

keep my
short points
vivid
Dear Sir

Question wants you to answer that although India didn't play much role for African development post independence. Currently it is doing good work. You need to explain this transition that why it was not able to do much.

19. "Though India was indeed marginal to the developments in Africa during the Cold War years, its political commitment to the NAM and its at least rhetorical emphasis on South-South cooperation left it well positioned to take up its engagements across the continent and forge new ties." Examine the given statement with relevant examples. How is it doing now.

Recent announcement of AfCFTA, Africa's Contractual free Trade agreement provides a window of opportunity towards India to look into India-Africa relations.

Background = India Africa have cultural ties since ancient times, medieval times, Slave battles etc. Casca - Siddhis etc were bequeath to India and now well integrated.

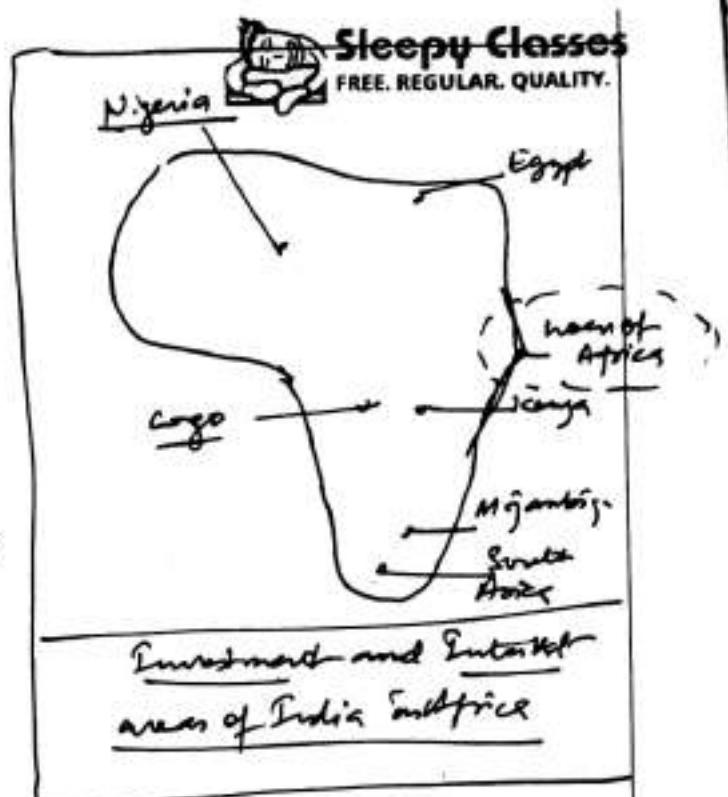
- During one wave of anti-imperialism, India supported freedom of African nations → until South Africa in 1990.
- Raised voice against slavery and apartheid
- Used idea of NAM to keep Africa out of cold war.
- Presently, development activities in many African nations. for eg. ↙

Convergence of Africa and India:

- 1) South South cooperation or cooperation among developing countries.
- 2) Africa needs money for development, India needs market for its industries.

India's Interest :

- ① Economic - AfCFTA, helps deal Africa as one fiscal unit. Thus by efficient trade.
- ② Security - Horn of Africa, piracy control along Somalia and marine security in western Indian ocean.
- ③ Strategic - Djibouti, Madagascar etc for strategic ports.
- ④ Moder energy - South Africa, Nigeria - for oil and UNSC seat.
- ⑤ Food security - Central African coastal countries, Ghana etc.
- ⑥ Investments - Mozambique, Zambia etc for mining raw materials.



Hence, India is very well positioned in the African continent however minor concerns like racial discrimination and persecution of Indians need to be addressed. India can very easily establish itself vis-a-vis China and USA in Africa using its soft power.

4

20. As the global balance of power shifts to East, India is fast emerging as one of main pillars of the new international order. In the light of above statement, discuss how the European Union (EU) is re-evaluating its policies towards India.

The European Union has recently negotiated few trade agreements such as BOMA etc with India in changing global scenario.

Reasons :

- 1) India's demography change - more labour available -
- 2) India's market potential -
- 3) India's technological development -
- 4) Superiority in space and military -
- 5) upcoming medicine industry -
- 6) upcoming renewable and automobile industry -
- 7) Improved connectivity via DRISTI -

Answer to second part missing.