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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	637446.
Center	KB	Date	08-08-19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

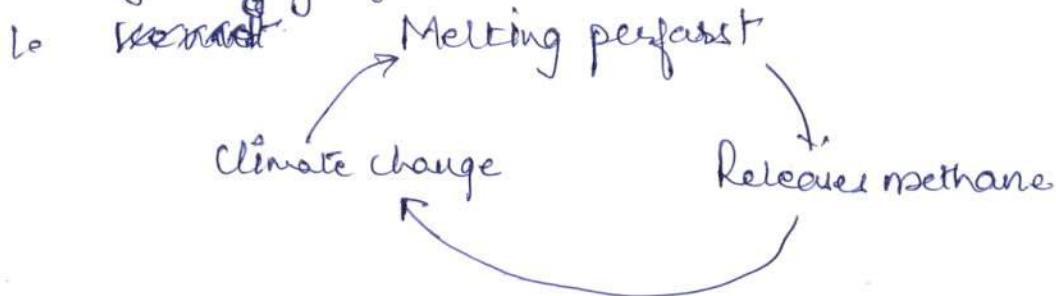
1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. (150 words) 10

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is associate member of Arctic Council.
With the changing ecological and geopolitical scenario Arctic region is important for India's long term interests.



Biological significance.



2. The melting of ice sheets in Arctic circle
→ weakening of [polar vortex] →
direct and indirect effects on INDIAN
MONSOON SYSTEM.

2. The exploitation of accumulated hydrocarbon
→ addition of further greenhouse gases.

GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

1. India is not permanent member of Arctic council though it has research bases there.
2. Russian huge ~~status~~ continental shelves gives India opportunity to exploit resources.
3. China has published white paper on Arctic policy — given there is no treaty regarding Arctic code (like one in Antarctica) such claims needs to be contested.

Way forward:-

India should oppose any appropriation of Arctic as sovereign space of any country and pitch the demand to treat it as global common. with cautious steps to both safeguard and judiciously exploit the natural resources.

2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? (150 words) 10

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US has announced the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. It has created a potentially changing geopolitical situation in ~~western~~ western neighbourhood of India.



Challenges faced by India:

1. Prospects of Taliban coming back to power in Afghanistan → Pakistan's influence will increase.
2. The volatile neighbourhood is security threat to India — directly → terrorist attacks
Indirectly → drug peddling,
trafficking etc.
3. Snapping of India's plan to reach → Central Asia through Leung - Delaram roads.

Options available with India:-

1. Accept the inevitable and engage in talks with Taliban eg. through participation in Moscow peace talks
2. Continue its humanitarian and diplomatic work in Afghanistan.
3. Make power like USA, Russia and China towards India's sensitivity in the region.

Steps taken & way forward:-

India continues to support the democracy in Afghanistan → participated in Moscow peace talks only when Afghan govt sent its special envoy to it. It should press upon exclusive forums like Quadrilateral dialogue forum to be sensitive of India's interests.

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is a group of developing economies spread over 4 continents, contributing to substantial share of world economy.

BRICS seems to have internal contradictions on following aspects, which affect its effectiveness as dynamic multilateral forum.

1. Different political setups:-

India, South Africa being democratic nations and China being communist → differing political outlook.

2. Different Economic growth stage.

Russia is a developed economy, China is ultraprotectionist and uses trade as weapon diplomatic weapon.

3. Difference in sizes of countries:- asymmetric contribution to BRICS ~~to~~ co-operative structures like BRICS bank → hegemony

of china.

4. Differences in opinion about reforms in international institutes.

they share views about WTO reforms, but china ~~was~~ opposes UNSC reforms.

In spite of this BRICS has emerged as an alternative to existing world order.²

1. World's fastest growing economies — effective say in WTO.

2. Alternative institutes like BRICS bank, are proving effective in driving development

3. RATS like institutes are effective in ensuring convergence around security issues

4. BRICS + format to reach out to other countries, eg. African nations.

Way forward:-

Though seems slow owing to inherent differences. BRICS provide alternative to protectionist and recreating western institutes.

4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पावर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India, historically has concentrated upon balancing its foreign policy between soft and hard power. With changing time soft power alone seems to be insufficient to realise countries' interests.

Immense soft power of India :-

1. Supplies the trained workforce of doctors, engineers world over.
2. They immigrants to various nations are supporting their economies.
3. The economical aid and technological assistance through ITEL and other programmes to poor countries.
4. Space diplomacy of India e.g., South Asian Satellite.
5. Adherence to Gyana Doctrine in neighbourhood & panchsheel in wider relation.

But soft power do not suffice in cases of

1. terrorism being used as state policy by neighbours (Pakistan)
2. Infiltration, drug trafficking and trafficking in human beings
3. border incursion like one on Doklam
4. Attack on Indian security forces like in Kashmir.

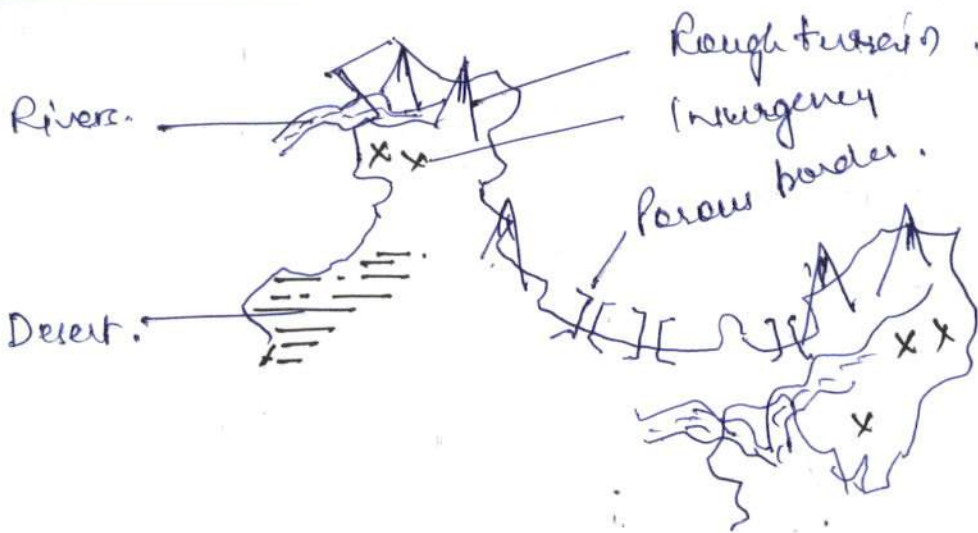
Hence fine balance is needed between soft and hard power. It is shown by hard stance taken in Doklam, anti-insurgency programmes like Indradhanush (India - Myanmar) and cross border air strikes in Pakistan. The country adheres to Ahimsa but has power to defend itself with force.

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. (150 words) 10

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India has emerged as power in space technology. It is appropriate that it is applied to secure Indian borders.

Role of space technology in border management Indian border



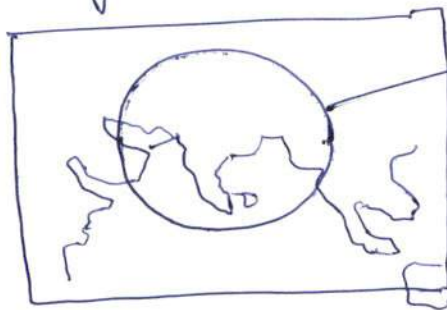
Applications.

- Rough terrain can be better managed given human limitations in guard areas.
- Space can keep an eye on both
(legitimate) (trade, communication) &
(illegitimate) (trafficking, infiltration)
 activities on border.

- It can aid to capacity of border forces
e.g. Unmanned Aircraft to guard Intoxipable terrain
Laser fencing across rivers.
- Ease deployment of forces and due information about adverse weather to safeguard them.

Steps taken

- force exclusive satellites - GSAT 7 - Navy
GSAT 7A - Airforce
- Mapping satellites - CARTOSAT 1, 2 series.
RESAT 1, 2 series.
- NAVIC navigation (indigenous)



Way forward:-

Better training of forces to increase their utilization capacity and better infrastructure is way forward.

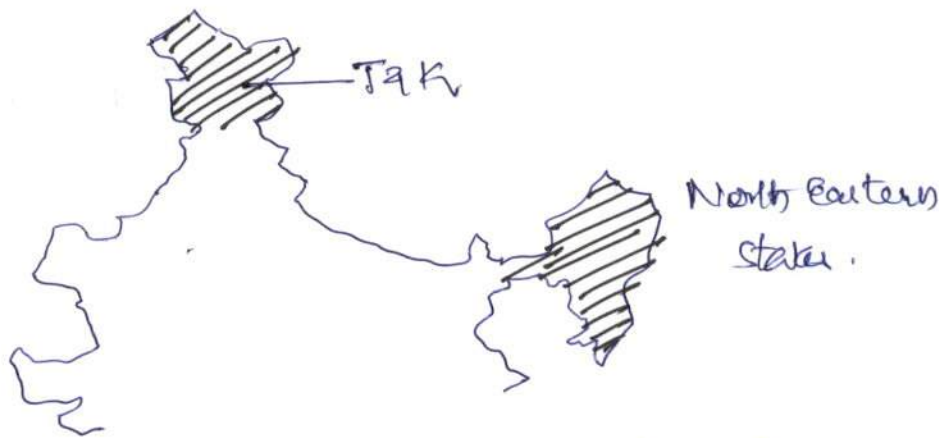
6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA is a legislation to provide extraordinary powers to armed forces in disturbed areas.

Areas under AFSPA at one / other point of time.



Allegations of human rights violation :-

1. AFSPA suspends human rights in affected area.
2. Force are given extraordinary powers to search any premises and even of shoot at sight.
3. North Eastern States allege - rapes and other atrocities under the garb of the act.
4. Expert committee like Justice Verma committee suggested stringent punishment for

rape convicts.

Justice Reddy committee → repeal the law and add its provisions to other legislation

Need for AFSPA :-

1. The personnel are in danger especially in insurgency affected area.
2. Repealing AFSPA will decrease their MORALE
3. The insurgent groups are averted due to fear of the law.

Way forward :-

[SC] has said that AFSPA do not provide blanket protection, this should be coupled with increased power to HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION to investigate cases of alleged violation, and proportional punishment. The Human rights and ~~Army~~ Security is not (antagonistic) and need to be balanced.

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. (150 words) 10

आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet has reduced the whole world into a small village. It has created both opportunities and challenges especially so in dealing with terrorism.

Opportunities

1. True news can be availed by anyone to make informed opinion.
2. The message of peace can reach to wide audience in short span of time.
3. The online surveillance can be used to target potential terrorists.

Challenges

1. Fake news and prejudiced opinions can create stereotypes otherwise non-existent.
2. The radicalisation process is equally fast on internet.
3. Advent of end-to-end encryption and underground channels can be security nightmare.

4. The huge data availability help step up and simulate evacuation in case of terrorist attacks.

4. Data itself pose risk to security and threats of cyber attacks especially the critical security installations.

~~There~~ Internet has both positive and negative sides when it comes to Terrorism.

Way forward:-

Proper legislation to secure the ~~whole~~ cyber sector of nation; the draft data privacy bill is a good step; it should be followed by proper sensitisation about CYBER HYGIENE.

8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrasekhar limit is the concept given famous Indian origin physicist, and is named after his name.

Chandrasekhar Limit ÷ (CL)

It is the minimum limit beyond which which a star loses its energy and subsequently converts to black hole.

Significance of CL in Astronomy

1. Idea about the formation of stars and origin of universe.
2. Knowledge about predicting the age of star and when it will die down.
3. It gives lot of information about our own star - the sun.

4. Gives information about the black holes and various properties associated with them.
5. Knowledge about the gravitational properties of black holes, and
6. Helps to improve design of space infrastructure via proper knowledge and predictions of activities of stars.

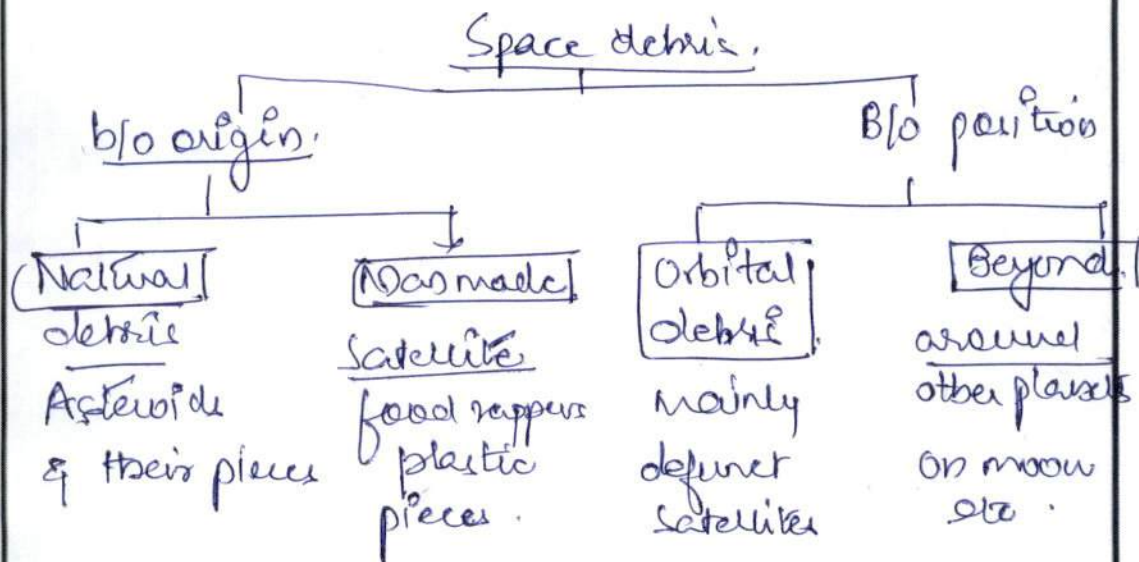
Way forward

Chandrasekhar limit proves to be a very good starting point to understand Einstein's theory of relativity.

9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. (150 words) 10

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space debris includes all sort of natural & manmade material which is rotating around in space.



Risks posed by space debris.

1. Threat to astronaut's life as these material rotate at very high speed - hit by them can be fatal.

2. to satellites :- can severely damage the whole satellite / part of it.

2. To international security :- space debris of one nation hitting satellite of other.

Measures for mitigation & removal.

Mitigation :-

1. Rationalising the size of satellites :- eg.
~~the~~ minisatellites for purpose for otherwise needed big satellites
2. Taking back defunct satellites by respective nation.
3. Bringing international legislation in lines of UNOOSA to regulate space debris.

Removal :-

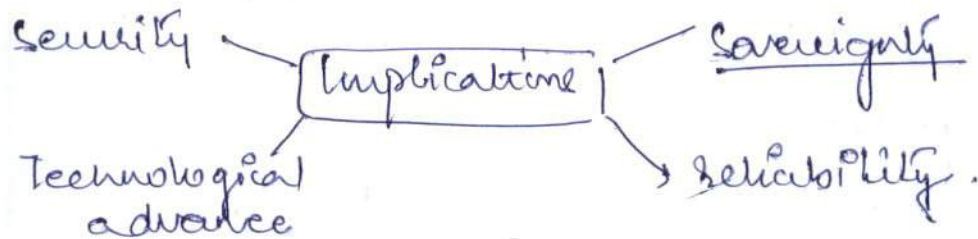
1. Individual nations have taken steps like Europe's Harpoon Japan Counter to remove debris.
2. International collaboration around these efforts is needed.

Space has potential to ease work of human dredging and ensure progress, but like any other resource if mismanaged can cause international issues.

10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? (150 words) 10

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is dependent on foreign suppliers for almost 80% of its defence requirements,



Challenges in Self reliance

Indigenous problems:-

1. Spending on Research & Development, is just 6% of defence budget (20% in China)
2. The infrastructure capacity of public research is pathetic → DRDO is overburdened
3. Trust gap between Defence ministry & private sector.

International challenges,

1. ^{Supplier} Countries aren't ready to pass on technology
2. International sanctions like CASAT straining India's relations with Russia (60% of Indian weapons are of Russian origin),
3. It is further restraining joint ~~proj~~ Indo-Russian projects like BRAHMOS.
4. Non diversified supplier base.

Steps that can be taken

1. Promoting partnerships between public & private sector eg. Make II & III initiative
2. Partnership between International & Indian private companies eg. Strategic Defence Partnership & Offset fund
3. Enhancing capabilities of indigenous industry (Make in India, Startup India) and international collaboration eg. CONCASA agreement, BRAHMOS project.

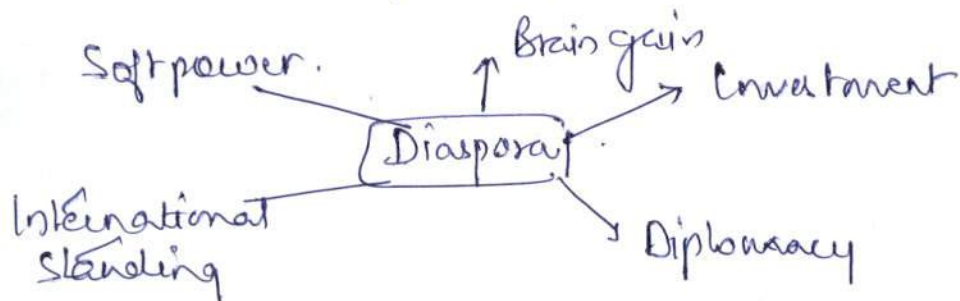
Defence is vital sector and indigenous capabilities are crucial in changing international scenario and adverse neighbourhood.

11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits.

(250 words) 15

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

India has one of the world's largest diaspora ecosystems, which has contributed immensely to India's development process.



Role played,

1. Indian Diaspora is the carrier of Indian softpower and culture to different parts of countries eg, popularity of Bollywood in Russia.
2. It enhances people to people contact and brings 2 nations together.
3. It has augmented weight to India's international standing and sensitivity towards Indian interests eg at UN, WTO, etc.

4. It has added to diplomatic might of India by waiver from CRATSA to India.
5. They directly contribute through
 - Investment
 - Transfer of technology
 - Brain gain through academic collaborations.

Challenges in Engaging with them.

1. Size number and the range of their distribution across countries, makes it difficult to make comprehensive search out.
2. Engagements depends upon the interest of central governments only, the states have no measures in place to take affirmative steps.
3. No comprehensive policy measure or legislation to build comprehensive

engagement infrastructure like,
specialised forum with designated
powers.

ways to take affirmative steps

1. Make effective policy outline with goals to be achieved across different sectors like, → Science Technology, Human Resource development, infrastructure etc.
2. Special incentives like tax relaxations etc to attract them towards India.
2. Review and engagements at top levels are required,

Way forward :-

(PRARASI BHARTIYA) divas is an affirmative action of Indian govt. But more comprehensive policy aims with affirmative steps is the need of the hour.

12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? (250 words) 15

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

WTO's trade and commerce philosophy is based on the equal access and democratic trade relations with special incentives and protection to least developed and developing countries.

MFN is one such policy instrument and along with National treatment provides equal access to ^{international} goods to domestic market. ~~however the~~

Reasons for growth of multilateral preferential trade agreements:

1. The scepticism about the functioning of WTO. ÷ viewed as under undue influence of western powers. (EU & USA)
2. The slow pace of agreement in WTO

owing to various issues and number of participants.

2. Changing economic structure - emergence of developing economies eg. BRICS, demands change in Trade equations.
4. WTO's resistance towards reforms.

~~Case~~ Case

5. The potential offered by ~~multilateral~~ multilateral agreements - eg RCEP - 25% of world economy.

→ But they do not violate MFN, as it says that - the goods of all WTO members should be treated as same UNLESS there is any PREFERENTIAL AGREEMENT applies.

→ However the close nature of these agreements would effectively decease to large markets to non participant nations.

No, these Trade groupings do not present existential threat to WTO because:-

1. WTO is a democratic trade institute
2. It gives voice to otherwise economically insignificant nations, eg, through differential treatment
3. The pace of multilateral agreements outside WTO set up is not so encouraging eg, RCEP.
4. The terms of negotiation in such agreements are very harsh & demanding eg, IPR issues in RCEP.

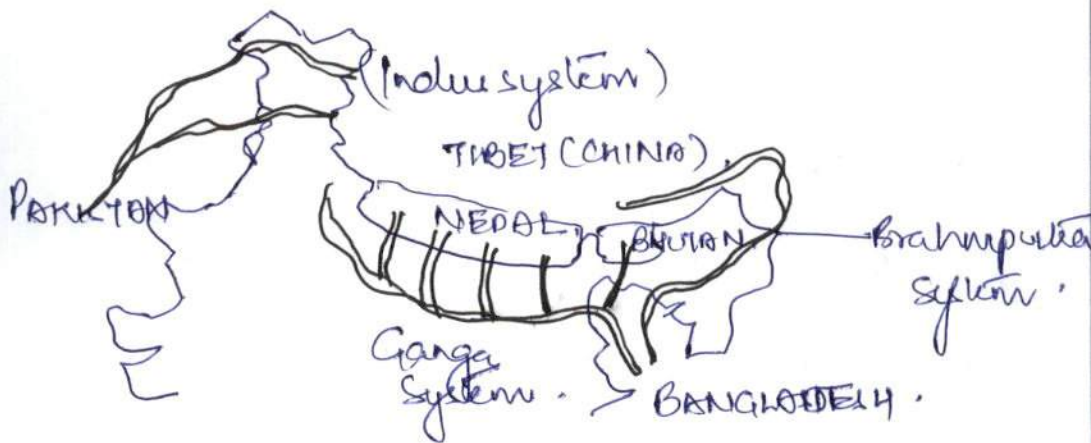
WTO's relevance is not threatened by multilateral agreements; however they represent changing world economic scenario;

It indeed present an opportunity for WTO to seriously consider reforms.

13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. (250 words) 15

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारिय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has considerable number of transboundary rivers; besides monsoon source of water in rivers is an international phenomenon; this demands effective hydro-diplomacy for water needs & security concerns.



Challenges faced in transboundary rivers.

Lack of proper data sharing mechanisms.
eg. India has Brahmaputra and Indus data sharing NOU with China.

but co-operation is limited to Monsoon season.

2. Riparian relations -

India is lower riparian state with respect to China for Indus & Brahmaputra.

→ For Ganga system - upper riparian. with Bangladesh.

→ lower riparian with - tributaries of Ganga
with - Nepal.

3. Law of prior appropriation - has created race for building dams / storage structures (It says the right to exploitation goes to one who develops structures early).

4. unsettled borders; regional tensions -
thwart effective engagements - eg,
Terek river with Bangladesh.

5. Climate change. especially in Himalayas area is shrinking glaciers and weakening monsoon. → threat to

Himalayan River.

Existant mechanism:-

1. Indus water treaty determines sharing of water along Indus water system.
2. MOU for sharing water data across - Indus and Brahmaputra with CHINA.
3. Better water sharing agreement is under talks.

Way forward:-

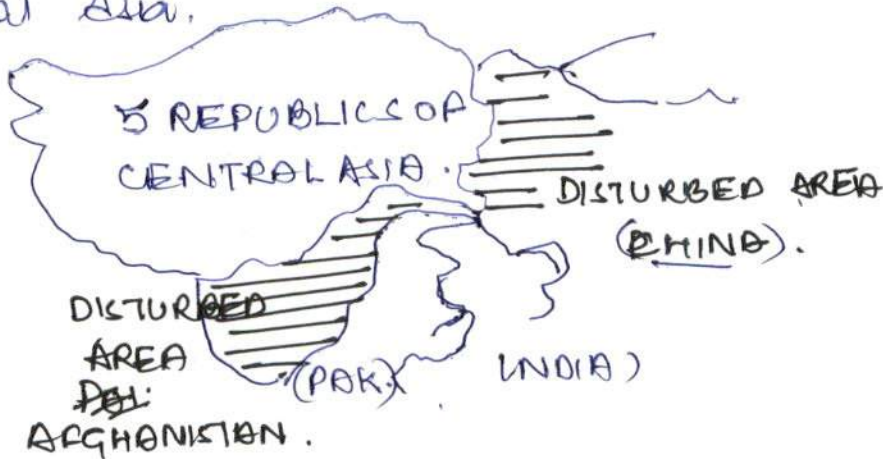
- The states along Himalayan River should come together to discuss the issues amicably.
- The security and humanitarian considerations regarding water sharing should be discussed.

14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. (250 words) 15

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

Central India

India - Central Asia dialogues first installment was completed recently. It shows India's renewed focus on Central Asia.



Importance of Central Asia :-

A) Importance in their own right :-

1. Rich in ~~area~~ Resources → Energy (oil & gas)
 - gold.
 - Uranium.
 - other resources.

2. Expanding economies — huge potential for investment.
2. Geostrategic position — reach to Russia & Europe.
4. Cultural ties with India.
3. Security relations — India has only foreign Air base in Kyrgyzstan.
- 8) Mutual interests.
6. Can work towards stability in Afghanistan
2. Realisation of SDG, and arresting Climate Change.
2. Security & stability in Central Asia itself.

Progress made in the relationships?

1. India considers CA as its extended neighbourhood.
2. Central Asia Policy 2012. focusing all aspects of engagement.
2. Participation in North South Transit Corridor, Ashgabat agreement of SCO.

4. Humanitarian and technological assistance under ITEC.

Issues that remain:-

1. The different natures of regimes across Central Asia.
2. Growing population → youth bulge → corruption and lack of employment → explosive situations.
3. Under direct influence of China, due to proximity to Vigheer region & under BRI.
4. Lack of direct reach, to CA.

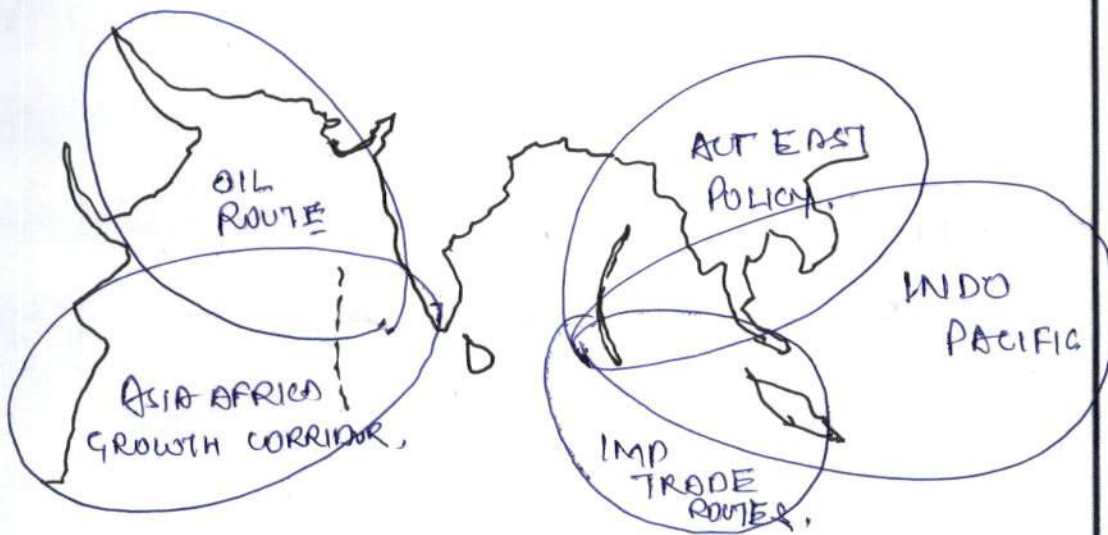
Way forward:-

Enhanced economic engagement of Ukraine agreements, is a good step forward. Air connectivity should be considered to overcome connectivity issue, along with Chabahar port.

15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Islands are its important asset in Indian Ocean having important role to play as Net security provider.



Significance of Islands:

Lakshadweep

1. Extends India's Exclusive Economic zone and thus reach to wide resources.
2. Direct role to boost India's BLUE ECONOMY sector.
3. Post Mumbai attacks Lakshadweep has

importance in security equation of India & Indian Ocean.

4. Lakshadweep directly looks over international oil route through Gulf region & red sea.
5. The 9° channel is near to international trade routes.
6. The A&N Islands has reach to Bay of Bengal & South East Asia. These important component of India's Act East Policy.
7. The Islands have special significance especially in changing - INDO PACIFIC scenario.
8. They have crucial strategic position to safeguard freedom of Navigation in UNCLOS.

Steps taken by India:

1. Re-command joint infrastructure in AAN.
2. Island Development Task for Agency under Home ministry.
3. Special task force under NTI Agency to improve connectivity.
4. Special training exercises individually & along with other nations like - Malabar Exercise, Sampriti etc.

Issues

1. Delay in projects eg. Internet cable linkages to AAN.
2. Ecological & cultural sensitivity (tribal groups)
3. connectivity problems.
4. Natural disasters eg. Tsunami 2004.

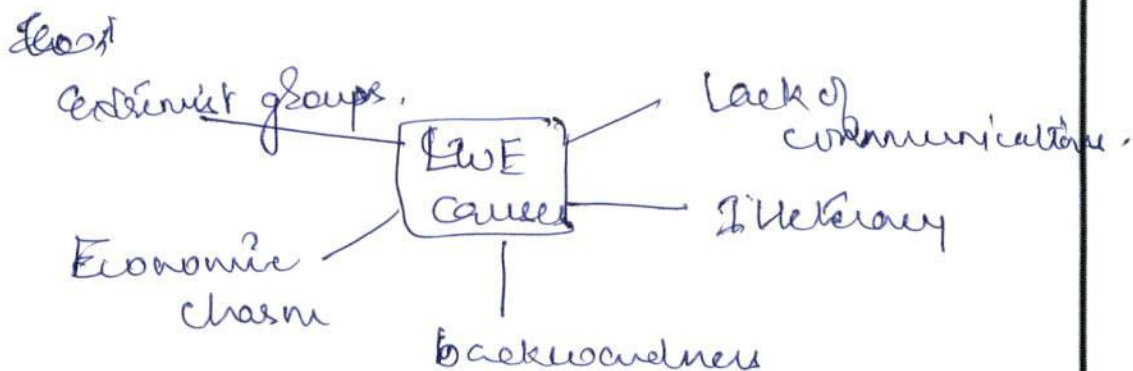
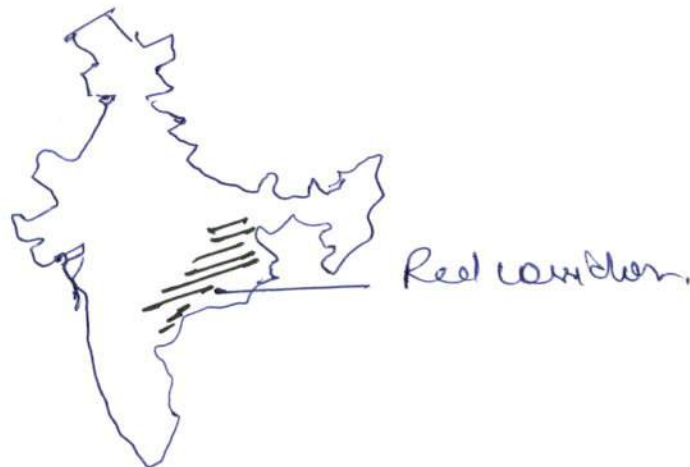
Way forward:

Comprehensive policy with major thrust on infrastructure is required.

16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. (250 words) 15

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The number of LWE are coming down according to recent reports from Home ministry; but the Red corridor still spreads through substantial part of India.



→ Citing causes, balanced approach is required to tackle the problem.

1. Tackling Extremist groups :-

a) Special police forces :- like black panthers (B.P) greyhounds etc.

b) Augmenting capacity - through training capacity enhancement, infrastructure,

Recommendation P. Chidambaram panel regarding overhauling of central police force should be implemented.

2. Generating Socio-economic revival in LWE areas.

a) Connectivity :- under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharat net etc.

b) Education :-

through student exchange programmes, Schools eg :- Eklavya Model Residential School

c) Economic opportunity :- under MGNREGS, Start up India, Stand up India - skilling

of surrendering cadre.

d) Proper counselling for potential youths.
on lines of Dekho Apna Desh (in T & K).

e) strengthening local governance to
→ spread awareness about govt programmes
→ Rights and legislations eg,
Forest Rights Act, SC ST Act, etc.

Way forward:-

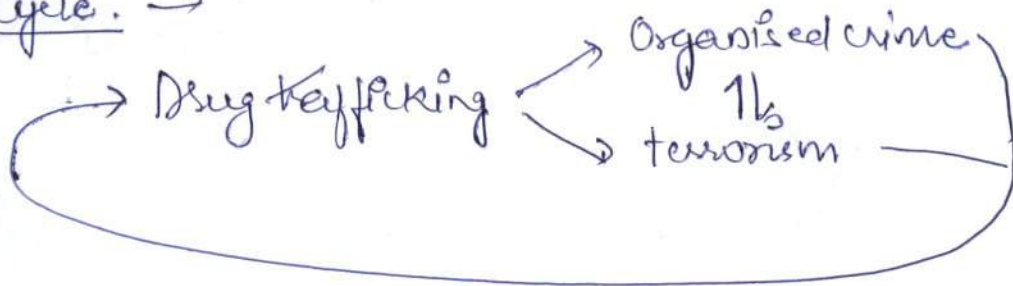
The potential conditions generated by
real & perceived inequality & backwardn-
-ess are exploited by LWE. Hence
along with direct action against LWE
the basic reasons should also be
tackled.

17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. (250 words) 15

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking, Organised crime and terrorism
go hand in hand. Hence tackling one
would inevitably include target other.

1. Cycle. →



2. Geographical

Drug trafficking affects — morality,
Equality,
Health,
Security.

These four lines lead to Organised
crime — robbery, drugs, and
trafficking also.

trafficking — provides monetary & human
resource support to Organised crime &

terrorism.

3. Geographical linkage :-

GOLDEN CRESCENT.



The sources of trafficking, organised crime and terrorism are superimposed, especially in western neighbourhoods.

Steps taken by India :

1. India is active participant of UN office on drugs and crime programme
2. It has brought specific legislations to check the trafficking - menace.
 - a) The Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act to check drug abuse.

- 6) The Trafficking in person (Prohibition and Rehabilitation) bill is proposed to give more teeth to existing legislation.
- 7) The unlawful activities prevention act, the ~~the~~ foreign exchange Management act, etc to check unlawful movement of money etc.

Policy.

- 6) Integrated Border Management especially along Pakistan & Bangladesh to check illegal movements.

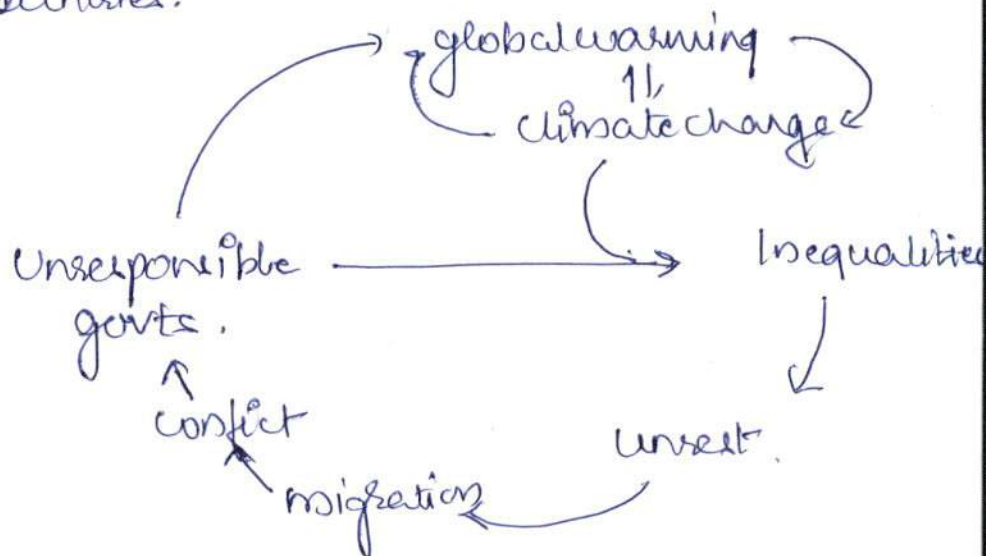
Way forward

India is both target, source & transit of the drugs, trafficking and a victim of terrorism. Hence comprehensive policy by clubbing the individual approaches is needed.

18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. (250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The proposal to give UN power to declare Climate Change as international security under Article 49 of UN charter, to grant UNSC the powers to impose military & economic sanctions, on countries.



UNEP recognises 7 threats to National security :-

1. Strains the already limited resources.
2. Endangers livelihood → migration

3 Threatens agricultural systems → food security

4 Disasters and displacement.

5 Rising sea level, erosion.

6 Large scale displacements.

7 conflict & war.

However India did not support the UN's decision; Based on following rationale.

1 Irresponsible and unexplained enhancement of Jurisdiction.

2 Political motivation cannot be ruled out.

3 Victimisation of already poor countries.

4 Developed states can misuse the process.

5 UNSC is non-representative of present world order & sensitivities.

6 Peaceful approach.

8. Climate change is a complex phenomenon and this
9. Forcing the countries at different levels of development with different obligations towards people isn't a good idea.

Way forward :-

India doesn't support coercive steps but open to creative initiatives like International solar Alliance and so on. Coercion is not a way to arrest climate change.

19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Data exclusivity is the concept under IPR which suggests that data generated by one company while approving a technology cannot be used without its permission by other researchers.

Arguments.
For

1. The company data is its own property because of resources it spend on them.
2. Exclusivity generates Incentives to work and generate good products.

Against,

1. It ~~can~~ halts the overall progress of Science leads to Science without humanity.
2. Exclusivity halts the progress and leads to repetition of efforts.

3. Necessary to
promote
private investment
in otherwise
costly enterprises.

4. Wider competition
leads to cheaper
products hence
welfare of poor.

5. Necessary when
the public
infrastructure is
not in good
shape to carry
out research on
its own.

2. The public
opinion goes
against the
data Exclusivity.

4. Exclusivity hinders
development of
cheaper versions
eg. generic
drugs hence
goes against
welfare.

5. Exclusivity
further deteriorates
the research
capacity of
welfare
institutes.

Thus there is need to balance between
Pros & Cons while maintaining the
welfare nature of Indian state. Keeping in
view the developmental level of the
country.

20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? (250 words) 15

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

5G wireless technology is the advancement over 4G.

5G

1. Support radio communications and includes all other features & is advancement over 4G.
2. Its data speed, latency period, speed of communication at speed are improved.
3. No standards

4G.

1. Advancement over prior technologies and gives LTE, Voice over all facilities.
2. Comparatively less.
3. Standards are well developed by - International Telecommunication Union

Challenges in 5G layout:

1. No set standards.
2. No specific policy guidelines.
3. Infrastructure unavailability of slow pace of BROADBAND NET.
4. Digital illiteracy (60% in urban areas, 20% in rural areas - NISSO.)
5. Penetration of digital devices.
6. Nascent stage of Cyber Security infrastructure - we
7. Illiteracy about Cyber HYGIENE & Cyber security.
8. No privacy legislation.

Steps taken:-

1. Special 5G taskforce to consider all aspects of technology & implement in its role out.
2. Digital literacy → PMGDISHA, Vidhiya Saksharata Abhiyan, Digi Shala,

It should be complemented with
early finalisation & passing of Privacy
legislation and speedy completion of
BHARAT programme.