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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1103)

Name of Candidate	Parikshit Khatana		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	319972
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	25 th Aug.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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.

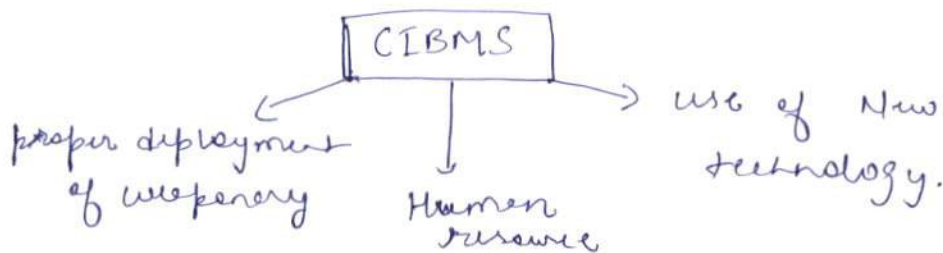
6.

All the Best

1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. (150 words) 10

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संबर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

→ Border security remains a major concern for India. Country shares its international boundaries with 7 countries.



→ CIBMS will be used for mainly 24x7 surveillance on the Indo-Pak border

→ It involves use of cameras, sensors, Unmanned Automated vehicles etc.

→ It will also have Network of fibres to transfer real time information.

→ It will also involve monitoring centre to ~~now~~ process information.

It's Importance

- It will plug in the gaps and support military personnel
- It will ^{immensely} augment Border management capability in the cases of tunnels seas etc.
- It will result in real time information of personnel's movement on Border.
- In areas of Harsh terrain it will immensely helpful.

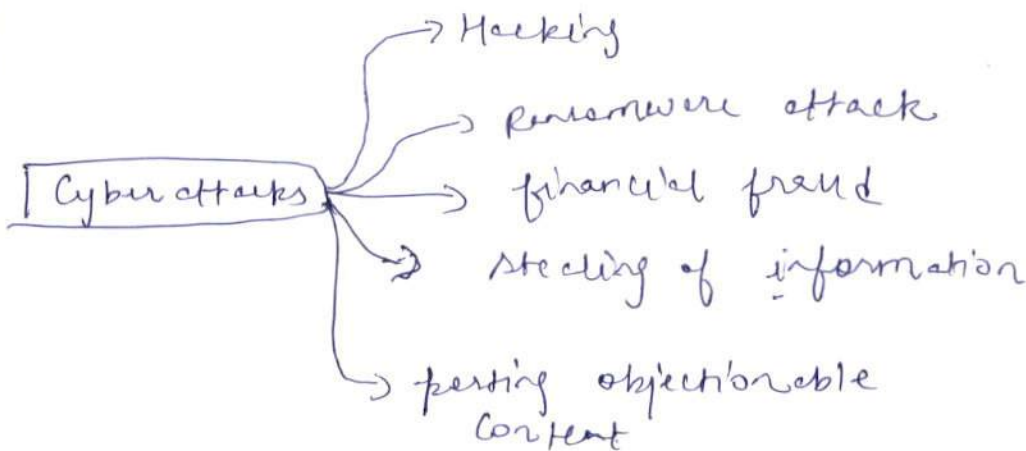
Therefore, it's important that CIBMS is put in place and be used optimally to support task of Border management

2. In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. ✓ (150 words) 10

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

→

→ Last year alone ^{government} ~~Indian~~ suffered as many as 780 ~~cyber~~ cyber attacks. prominent of all these were attacks on 10 government sites such as ministry of defence and Home Affairs.



Differences from conventional warfare

→

It can be carried out from anywhere.

→

Its impact is immense
e.g. - Wannacry Affected European and Asian countries.

- It's being considered as fifth dimension of warfare because of its rapidness.
- It's hard to control.

In its preparation

- National Cyber policy, 2013
 - Appex cyber body established.
 - National critical information protection centre under PMO.
- Cyber Surakshit Bharat → to create awareness.
- Cyber Swachh Kendra → to tackle Botnet Attacks.
- National Technical research organisation under NSA.
- Information act, 2008.

Way forward

- Signing Budapest Convention
- Indigenous Safe devices
- more awareness among people.

3. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? (150 words) 10

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

→ South Asia is the unique region among all the regions of the world. It's one of the most volatile region of the world.

Peculiar features

- huge population of the region
- Cultural diversity
- Agrarian economy
- ethnic conflicts

Impact of instability on India

- India has to align its policy as per regional instability.
e.g- Since 1980s Tamil issue has been bone of contention b/w India - Sri Lanka
- India has to suffer from migration problem
e.g- Rohingya crisis, 1971 Bangla-
-des Independence.
- Extremism usually remains a problem

e.g. - Government fearing ethnic clashes
in North East due to Rohingya
crisis.

- External intelligence agencies
may be involved in funding
trouble. e.g. Role of ISI in
North East and Terrace &
Kachin region.

Steps to be taken

- Playing role of peacemaker
e.g. - India could use its influence
in Myanmar
- Help refugees (persecuted ones)
e.g. → Operation Insaniyat
- Can take as many migrants as
possible after security check.
- Augmenting Border security.
- Raising the issue at International
fore.

4. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role. (150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India International Solar Alliance
was formed in 2015 during
Paris Agreement, France and
India are its founding
Members.

Mandate of ISA

- Generation of 1000 GW solar energy ~~+++~~ by 2030.
- providing assistance to countries falling between tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn.
- providing New technologies to peer countries.
- creating carbon free economy.

Significance for India

→ It comes at a time when Global powers like USA are retreating on their commitment.

- eg- USA pulled out of Paris agreement
- India has pledged \$10 dollar to the ISA.
e.g- most of it goes to African Nations thus creating favourable opinion about India.
- It's in line with India National determined contributor under Paris agreement
- It's first International organisation set up in India. It's headquartered in Gurgaon.

Thus, clearly it's right step taken to release India's global leadership role in non-renewable energy generation.

5. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ India and European Union started
Negotiating Broad-based Trade
and Investment Agreement
since early 2010s. ~~to~~
Negotiations have been stuck
for multiple factors.

Reasons for unsuccessful Negotiations

→ Most important is provisions
of investment protection.

India focusses
on domestic
resolution

EU focusses
on Inter-
national
resolution.

→ Problem of Trade deficit. It's
feared that it may grow
more.

→ Problem of provisions like
Sanitary and Phytosanitary
clauses

e.g. - Indian mangoes were banned
in EU until recently.

- other important factor problem is India's domestic laws.
eg - land acquisition problem for investors. eg close to 5000 projects pending since 2000.
- Government's role e.g. Government is the largest whigant in tax related classes.
- Past experiences related to trans-
fer pricing
eg - Vodafone case

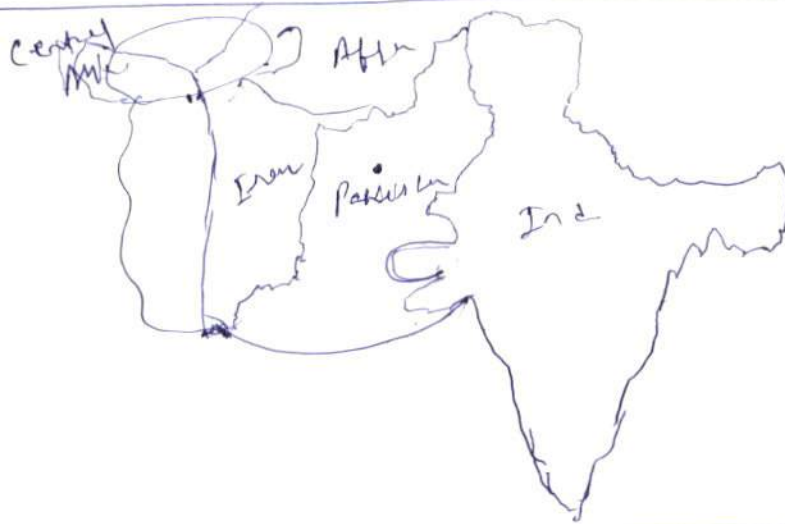
Way forward

- Fast tracking Negotiations
- Reboot of USA provides opportunity for both India and EU.
- using India's advantage of good relationship with France Germany etc.
- providing benefit of demographic dividend to European lost countries which suffer work-force shortage.

6. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. ✓ (150 words) 10

अशगाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अशगाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

→ Ashgabat Agreement is an ~~ago~~ international agreement signed b/w Central Asian and West Asian Countries. It's majorly concerned with developing infrastructure for movement of goods and services.



Significance

→ It's in line with India's North-South Corridor plan.

→ It provides chance for India to develop its credible counter to Belt and road initiative of

China

- It has spillover benefits like Trade relationship with Pakistan, since Pakistan is also part of it.
- It boost India's connectivity with Central Asian region.
- enhances India's credibility of benefit Infra-generator and facilitator of Trade
- extremely important for Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India (TAPI) pipeline.

Thus, Ashgabat agreement boosts India's connectivity with region and provides us golden opportunity to create North South connectivity..

7. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.

(150 words) 10

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Bay of Bengal Initiative for multi-sectoral Technical and Economic cooperation was established in 1997 in Bangkok (Thailand)

Importance in India's foreign policy

→ most important for India's Connectivity Initiatives
e.g. - Recently signed STOPPING agreement with BIMSTEC Countries.

→ It's an extension of Bangla-desh, Bhutan, India, Nepal initiative

→ It's important for India's Act East policy
e.g. - 10. Trilateral Highway Development India, Myanmar, Thailand.

- Since, It focuses of Economic Cooperation, Connectivity, Technology sharing. It keats our effort of having prosperous Neighbourhood and South Asia.
- It's a perfect counter to Chinese presence in Indian ocean region.

Issues for Eastern slowdown

- focus of SAARC alone.
- exclusive focus of Western Neighbourhood
- it's evolved with time
e.g. Nepal joined it in 2004.

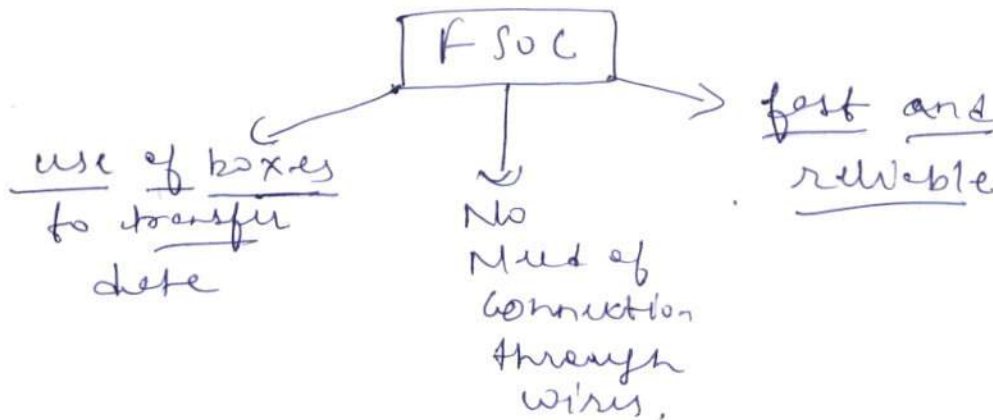
Recent invogated efforts

- China's presence in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, maldives.
- SAARC's failure
- Look East to Act East policy slow.

8. What do you understand by Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology? Critically explain its potential in connecting rural and remote areas in India. (150 words) 10

फ्री स्पेस ऑप्टिकल कम्युनिकेशन (FSOC) प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने में इसकी क्षमताओं की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

→ Free space optical communication is the fast mode of communication technology which doesn't require fibre connectivity.



Importance in rural and remote areas

→ It's transformatory technology. In areas where lacking fibre network is impossible it can work.
eg - Recently, Andhra Pradesh government has signed agreement with microsoft.

- it involves installation of boxes ~~emulators~~ reels etc. Thus, it doesn't involved installation of poles etc. Thus, cost saving.
- It's fast and reliable e.g. use in Tele-education in rural areas.

Problems

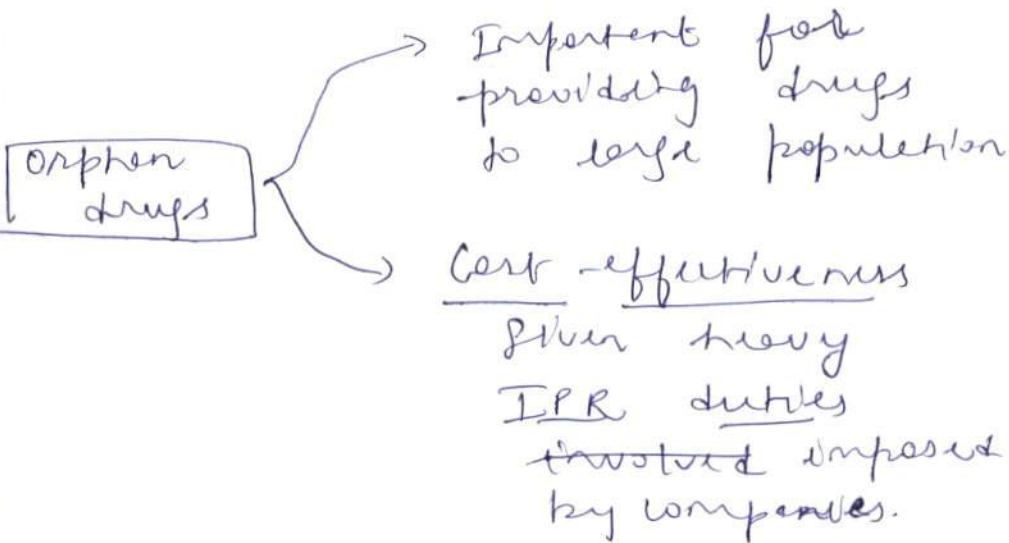
- whether problems lightning etc. can cause damage.
 - Box installation should be in correct alignment problem of lower houses in remote areas
 - Technology utilization is an issue since, it requires manpower
- Thus, it requires adaptability and experimentation before full adoption

9. What are Orphan Drugs? Examine the significance of putting in place a policy framework for such drugs in a developing country such as India.

(150 words) 10

ऑर्फन ड्रग्स क्या हैं? भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में ऐसी दवाओं हेतु एक नीतिगत ढांचा स्थापित करने के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Orphan drugs are those drugs which can be manufactured by companies without any issue of Intellectual property rights



Significance of putting a policy in place

→ It will create an ecosystem for production of such drugs.

- It will lead to less cost against such companies
- It will prevent misuse of orphan drugs
- India can supply drugs to poor countries in Africa.

Thus, it's ~~important~~ important to have a policy on orphan drugs.

10. Discuss the obstacles in women's access to science education in India and also suggest remedial measures to overcome these obstacles.

(150 words) 10

भारत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा तक महिलाओं की पहुंच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

→ India has one of ^{the} lowest number of scientists in the world. It's less than 1% of world average of women scientists.

Obstacles

→ women-centric courses are not designed in India

→ Problem of associating degrees with women's capability
e.g. - Engineering not considered suitable for women.

→ problem of married women being not given opportunity in science courses

→ less number of quality colleges.

→ Divide between cities and

rural areas

Solution

- providing equal opportunities
e.g. - Udaan scheme of
Government to provide IIT
training to Kashmiri girls.
- creating favourable environment
e.g. - work from home.
- providing research opportunities
in women-centric issues
- financial incentives like
monthly stipend to women
researchers.
- scholarships like ^{that of} Kalpna Chawla
etc at young age
- Gender Budgeting ^{for}
specifically focusing on
women scientists.

11. Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach? (250 words) 15

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

→ ^{Olden} Indian is one of the important region in the world which catches the attention of every major country of the world.

Indian Ocean region's importance

- pressure of all major power
e.g. Russian Island of France
- Major trade route
- sets the balance of Asia-Pacific
- Pressure of Island nation countries

India's policy of net security provider

→ India carries military exercise with countries like Malaysia

USA, France in Indian Ocean.

- India convenes Navy Symposium
of Navy of littoral countries
- India have three strategic
Command in Andaman &
Nicobar.
e.g. - Theatre Command in
A & N.
- India is involved in Sri Lanka
to counter Chinese aggression
- Agreement signed with
Singapore to use their
Naval Base.
- India can use French
Naval Base in Reunion
Island.
- Recently, USA security team
- met changed the Name
of the region from Asia
Indo-pac peace to Indo-
peace.

Challenges

- Chinese string of pearls policy of circumventing India
- problems of defense procurement for Navy
- problem regarding USA retro-
-acting Role.
- Tenisons with Maldives which has asked India to remove its Helicopters and submarine.
- Seychelles refused to sign security agreement

Opportunities

- growing understanding regar-
-ding Chinese design
- Convergence among Navy,
Airforce, Army in Indian
ocean affairs.
- maritime policy strategy
of India.

12. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. (250 words) 15

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रान्सनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

→ Transnational organised crimes are those crimes which don't take place in one Nation. They have great impact on national security, autonomy etc.

Trans-
organised
crimes

- smuggling
- Drug trafficking
- kidnapping
- financial fraud
- Human trafficking

[Need for integrated approach]

— They are transnational in nature

Nature.

eg - laundring money are
generally transferred to some
other countries.

→ Impact is usually more than
one country.

eg - Terrorist funds by
drug trafficking.

→ Such crimes detract development
in many countries
eg - Human trafficking
from Nepal to
India.

How will integrated approach
help

→ It will help us more
fast and effectively.

→ It will generate benefits
to both the countries
affected by such
crimes.

→ It will provide chance
of aligning policies attuned
to the action.

Hence, integrated policy is
required to tear such
crimes.

- ✓ 13. Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. (250 words) 15

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

→ SMART policing is a strategy to help police align its role to changing scenario.

Need

→ Constabulary is overworked. around 73% of them don't get a single off.

→ policing suffer from depre-
-ssed personnel and frustra-
-tion leads to inefficiency
e.g. growing suicide bomb.

→ As per ~~Kamath Mission~~ Police
reform Commission report
and Law Commission survey
report is 42%. Cases convicts
are not held to be
convicts.

- ⇒ Administrative measures needed
- allowing police men to rest
and recuprate
- filling vacancies e.g. Bihar
as shortage of 73%. unfilled
- Better ^{work} facilities to police
-men like homes for
families.
- Training programmes to be more
reality oriented
- Legislative measures
- fixed tenures for senior
officers as suggested
by Supreme Court.
- creating a Committee to
appoint senior level officers
- providing police men some
status as Army men.

Technological reforms

- Smart Themes for real time monitoring
- Online registration of FIR by - Digital police
online Draft FIR.
- on field support system
through New technologies
- Forensic labs to be
established and modernised

As suggested by Nellikatti
Committee there is a need
to modernise police
force in India to
tackle growing challenges.

14. Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

→ India is the largest arm importer of the world. It imports close to 12% of the total arms of the world.

Reason for peripheral role of private sector

→ Excessive government control
IS-DRDO is the monopolist - the manufacturer.

→ Absence of defence procurement policy clearly defining private sector role.

→ Technological inability of private sector

→ Draft defence procurement policy

- It provides for capability mapping of private sector.
- It provides 10 year advanced procurement plan of government
- It amends make-II provision of defence procurement policy of 2016
- It provides for 94% FDI and aims to take it to 100%.
- It provides for intellectual property right cell in defence ministry
- It rescinds ^{orders of} more than 3 crore for small non-
facturing enterprises.

Way forward

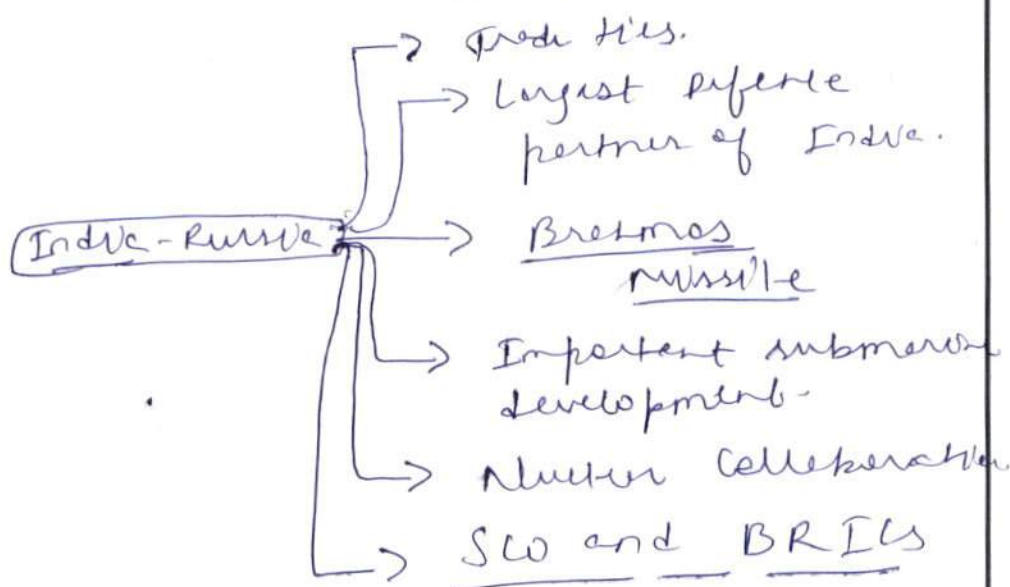
- best tracking procurement
for debt
- Technology transfer from
foreign companies
- Handholding of MGBs
and SMBs.
- future procurement plans
to be shared in advance.

15. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ India and Russia shared one of the strongest ties in the world. In 1971, Both signed Treaty of Friendship to tackle 1971 war.



Recent Changes

→ India have tilted towards USA post 1990s..

→ Trade cooperation has taken

a Kit post USA Sanction on.
Russia.

→ Russia has moved closer to
China

→ Pakistan also has military
exercise with Russia
for the very first time.

→ Russia supported China in
Brics - 2016 - Goa Declaration.

Importance of relationship

→ stood the test to time in
1979

→ Important for India's outer
relation permanent seat

→ Russia has been an impor-
-tant factor to counter USA's
pressure

→ Important for Defence and
energy cooperation

Way forward

→ watching dialogue through
informal forums

eg - like done with
China in WUHAN
Summit.

→ Support Russian economy by
creating more trade.

→ energy cooperation and
defence cooperation
eg - Buying S-400
defence system.

→ Counter China's agenda and
Use SCO and BRICS
↳ improve its relation -
ship with Russia

16. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? (250 words) 15

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई है? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

→

India has largest diaspora in the world. The uniqueness of Indian diaspora is reflected in :-

- their culture
- connect with families back home
- remittance contribution
- spreading Indian values abroad.

Evolution of diaspora and engagement with government.

→

In 1960s - 1970s diaspora's presence was not much felt in Indian policy. We had Indian government not supporting chettis in regiment.

→ Post 1970s, diplomats become
important in India's policy
however, its importance
was relatively less than
as it was in other
countries

→ Post-1991 - economic integration
has created interdependence
upon diplomats.

Role that can be played by
diplomats

→ They can play important role
in creating goodwill for
India.
e.g. - USA since diplomats
support Presidential elections
directly.

→ They can act as Mediator
b/w India and other
Country. e.g. Recently, Sulekh

Kumar, an Indian-American
arranged phone call between
PM Modi and President
Trump.

→ They can spread strong
cultural base for India
in foreign country
eg- Indian Institutes are more
than popular in
states like California

→ They can create job opp-
ortunities for follow
Indians
eg- Silicon valley lobby

→ They can help outreach
programmes for of Indian
government in some
developing countries as fund for specific
purpose
eg- Bhopal / NRE Urban
Orange fund.

17. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. (250 words) 15

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ World Trade Organisation was established in 1995 after the end of Uruguay round of multilateral trading system GATT, 1947.

Objectives

- establishment of FREE and FAIR trade regime
- Reducing Barriers both Custom Barriers and other barriers
- protecting interests of countries on

WTO - ineffective body

- failure of WTO to establish rule based trade regime

- Since Doha round (2001), developed countries have compromised proves in some way or other
eg - USA not appointing judges on Dispute resolution body.
- Developed Countries have successfully misused platform by ~~creating~~ pretexting Box shifting.
- Developed Countries have undermined the Dialogue by bullying issues like e-commerce etc.
- Developing Countries led to sign agreement on 2013 to not exceed agricultural subsidies.
- Accumulation of agriculture subsidy is on the basis of

1997 subsidy note.

Relevance

- highly relevant in checking
downfall of global trade
order
- provides benefit like
speed differential measures
to developing countries.
- provided 'price-clause' to
check abuse of power by
developed countries.
- most of trading partners
are its members.

Way forward

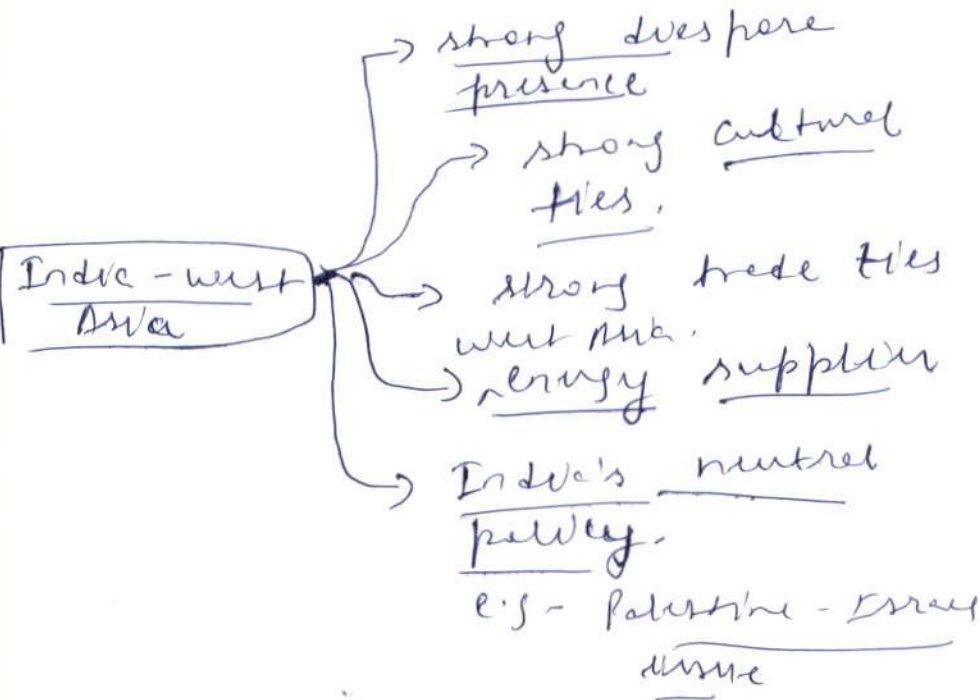
- Attempt should be to make
it more democratic
- power of developed countries
should be checked.
- more voting rights to developing
countries and right to
Bargain and protect themselves

18. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's west Asian ties have evolved over the years.

India today enjoyed close association with almost all the countries of the west Asia.



→ However, recently India's position

Problems

→ Ethnic Conflicts
eg Shia Iran, Sunni Saudi
Arabia.

→ political instability
eg - Syrian crisis.

→ Economic turnout
eg - Iran, Aster

→ Religious conflict
eg - Religious Island.

→ Rise of terrorism
eg - ISIS

→ involvement of world powers
like USA, Russia.

India policy should be :

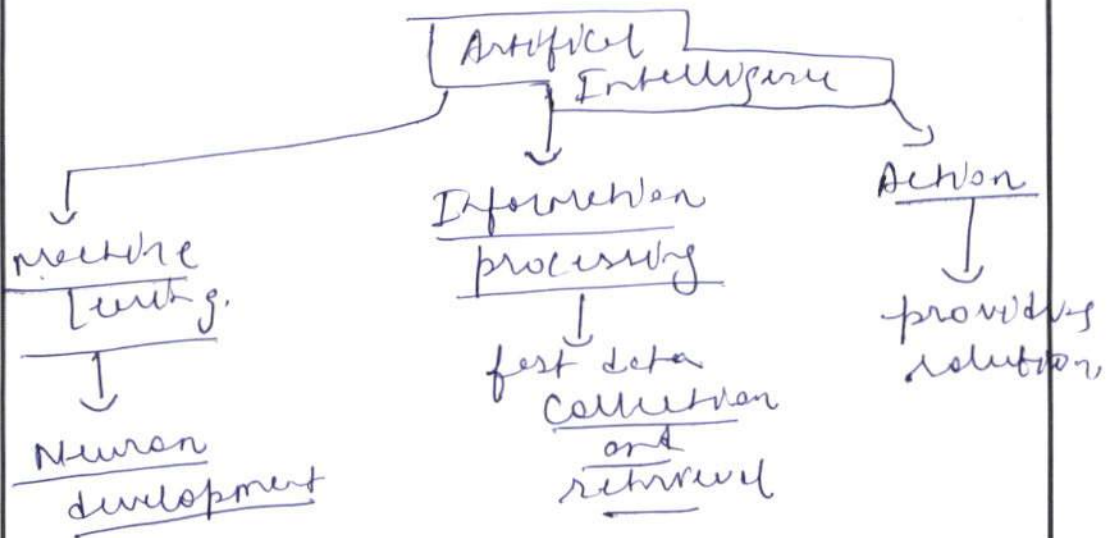
→ to increase cooperation with
west Asia.

- to increase its neutral role
in bringing about peace.
- to increase diasporic presence
to maintain close ties.
- to take matter on the
basis of merit.
e.g. - Palestinian vote in
UN and engaging
with Israel.

19. The rapid diffusion of Artificial Intelligence begets unique opportunities and challenges for India. Discuss. What can be done to address these challenges? (250 words) 15

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) का तीव्र प्रसार, भारत के लिए विशिष्ट अवसर और चुनौतियां उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

→ Artificial Intelligence become one of the most important field of the world since today.



→ Opportunities

- Can provide solution for projects like Smart cities
- India have huge Engineering base
- India can customize ~~data~~

~~Section~~ Education Importing in
India,

- It Can provide effective diagnoses and treatment methods
- It Can transform industrial production.
- It Can lift million out of poverty.
- It Can vitalize Agriculture and benefit farmers.

Challenges

- poor Engineering skills
- slow growth of Research & development
eg - only 1.5% of GDP given to research
- Government's not worried about AI as a technology
- Policy issues.

Solution

→ Effective AI plan as envisioned
by NITI Aayog.

→ more funding.

→ AI as a ~~disipline~~
disipline
in colleges

→ increasing expertise of
private sector.

→ ~~creating~~ creating programme
like 1000 AI PHDs
by 2022.

→ use of AI linking lab
to create university
among students

20. Water shortage in India has been sought to be addressed through various policy and technological interventions. Explain. Also, examine the benefits of desalination technology and the costs associated with it. (250 words) 15

भारत में विभिन्न नीतिगत और तकनीकी उपायों के माध्यम से जल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विलवणीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों एवं इससे संबद्ध लागतों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

water shortage - NITI Aayog
by 2020 Delhi, Mumbai
will suffer acute
shortage

Factors

- ↳ overuse
- ↳ Contamination
- ↳ low recharge of aquifers
- ↳ Deforestation

Desalination → making
salt water (sea water)
usable.

Benefits

- new water unending resource
- use for drinking purposes
e.g. - Is'rael.
- Agric-irrigation
- ground water recharge.

Cost

- high cost, it requires new technology
- It may lead to further overexploitation of water as a resource
- effect on marine life.

