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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	12/12/2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. 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)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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 उसका अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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.

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Power distribution companies (discoms) are in huge loss and debt in India creating burden on the government to facilitate their rehabilitation.

Issues associated with power discoms:

- (i) Low profitability.
- (ii) Transmission losses are huge.
- (iii) Subsidisation is not compensated - Eg. agriculture
- (iv) Post paid system of residential electricity leads to huge gaps in credit availability.
- (v) Less autonomy of the sector.

Privatisation has been suggested as one of the steps because:-

- (i) Release governments burden to refinance
- (ii) Increase productivity of the sector.

- (iii) Increase service delivery through innovation.
- (iv) Lowers the transmission losses by re-invention to technology.
- (v) Employment generation.

However, privatisation is not panacea as there are inherent structural problems in the sector which needs to be addressed.

2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक भिन्न हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Smart Agriculture is a larger term to denote inclusion of innovation to increase efficiency in agriculture. These can be developing climate change adaptable seeds, ~~as~~ irrigation efficiency - sprinklers, using machines for harvesting.

How can smart agriculture be a game changer for farm productivity? —

- (i) Increasing crop productivity — through increasing land efficiency → focussed soil requirements to be met through limited fertilizer.
- (ii) Crop yield improve through seeds.
- (iii) Lowers risk of crop failure.
- (iv) Increases income of farmer.

- (V) R&D. help in newer and faster technology for seed sowing and harvesting.
- (VI) Create linkages for processing of produce for added value.
- (VII) Efficient use of water with ecological sustainability.

Smart agriculture should not be assumed to be mechanisation. Labour is India's asset and agriculture is highly labour intensive. Smart agriculture should focus on creating newer avenues in the sector.

3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been one of the only four countries which have sustained a high growth rate in last 30 years. However, poverty, malnutrition and gender and caste issues are still at an all time high added to the high unemployment rates. This makes inclusive growth still a dream for India.

Reasons to focus on Quality for inclusivity:

- (i) Quality improves standard of living.
⇒ increases meaningful employment by reducing useless and careless manpower.
- (ii) It is a permanent solution as it reduces the risk of people falling

back into poverty in distress - Eg
the pandemic has pushed 100 mn people
back to poverty.

(iii) Makes people self sufficient - reduces
govt's burden.

(iv) Makes them economic contributors
and asset for the society.

Inclusive growth should be quantity
driven as India has a large population
but it should not be at the cost
of quality as there is huge inequality
in the society. Structural reform is
needed for the same.

4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atmanirbhar Bharat, as envisaged by the Prime Minister is aimed at India becoming a manufacturing hub through competitive produce and export led development.

The core areas for export promotion are:

- (i) Labour intensive industrial produce
- lead to employment generation
- like textiles, toys etc.
- (ii) MSME led growth in export
- (iii) Agricultural processed produce
to make farmers into entrepreneurs.
- (iv) Assembly of network products like

phones, ~~some~~ electronics etc.

(V) Development of small electronic and electrical equipments -

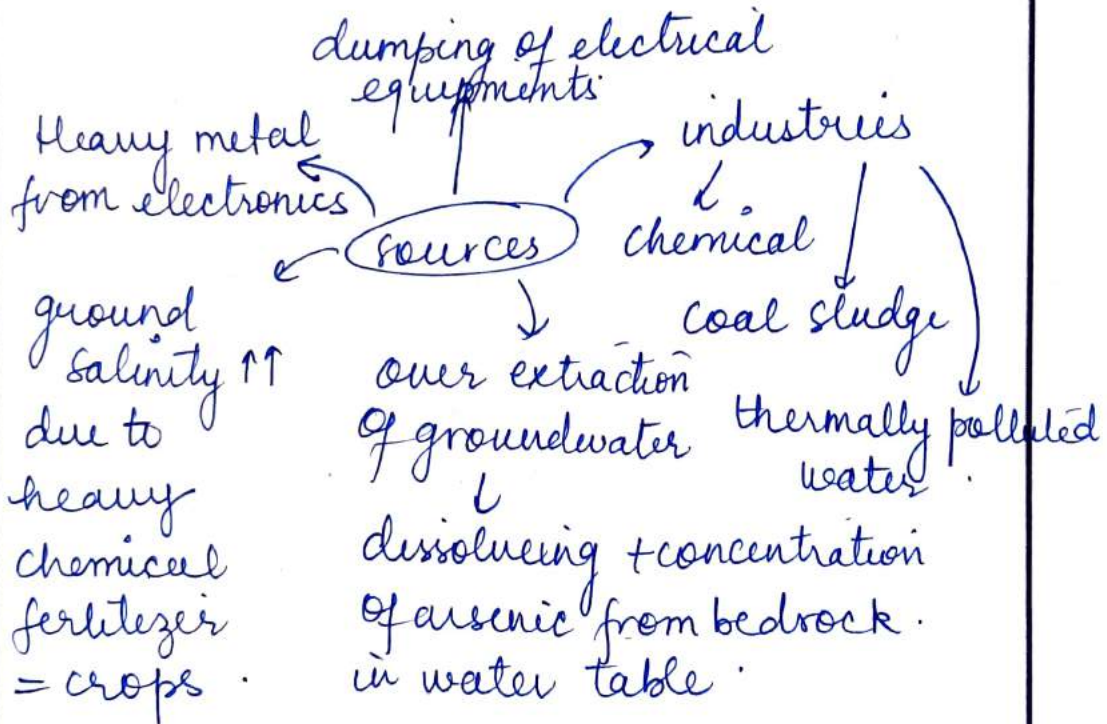
(vi) Automobile components

The focus of India should be increasing competence of manufacturing to attract investment and consume a greater share of global exports to eventually be the preferred destination of manufacturing in the world.

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. (150 words) 10

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Arsenic pollution is creating a deep ecological imprint by entering food chain and making human life vulnerable.



Consequences:

- Heart, lung and liver damage.
- Skin lesions and cancer.

→ Blackfoot disease.

→ Ecological footprint due to entering food web and chain → bioaccumulation.

Measures to tackle :

1) Policy of recycling of electrical and electronic wastes like computer equipment, smartphones etc.

2) Control on industrial pollution of heavy metal.

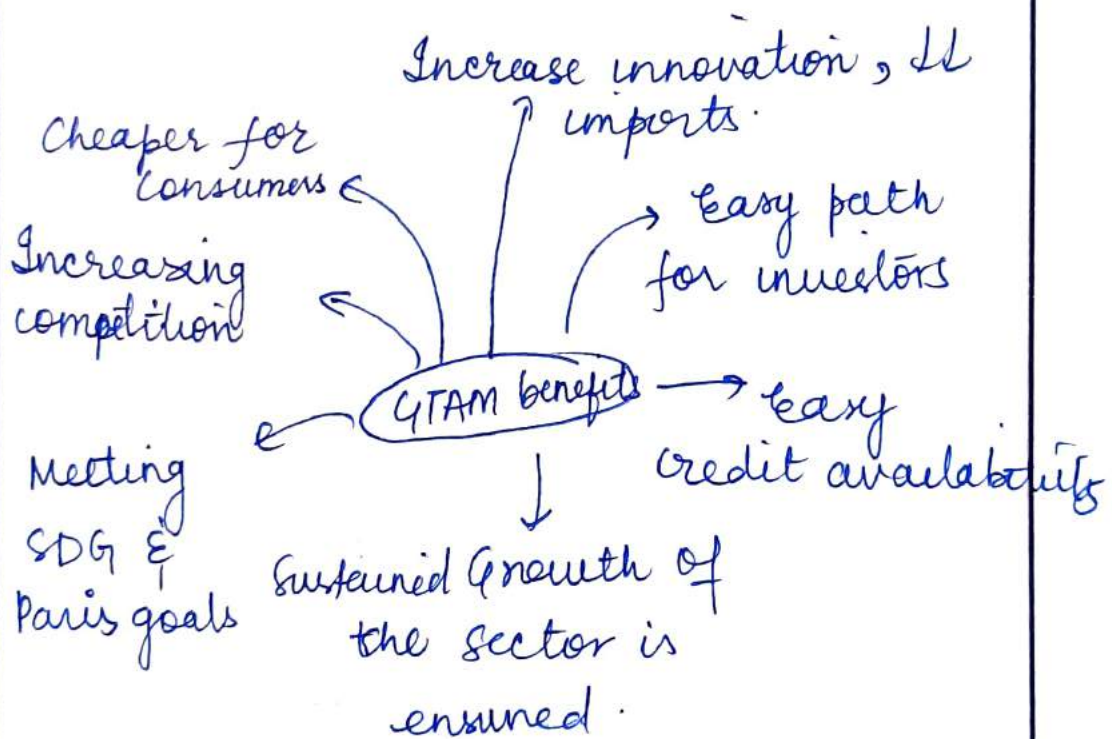
3) Groundwater recharging techniques.

Arsenic pollution can damage human health and fast and concrete steps need to be taken to tackle it.

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) establishes a mechanism for easy funding and regularity of funds for the development of renewable energy sector like solar wind, geothermal energy in India.



The market needs to be developed to make renewable energy replace the conventional sources, as India has huge potential and commitment to the Int. Solar Alliance & the Paris Deal ~~that~~ through its NDCs.

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.

(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत में विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Disaster management has been on the path of becoming more digitised for faster mitigation and rehabilitation and advance prediction by the government. GIS and remote sensing are tools to achieve the same.

Application of GIS + Remote sensing :

- 1) Cyclone prediction and its intensity with precision
- eg cyclone Nisarga, Amphan →
to plan for disaster by clearing regions.
- 2) Radar and GIS to identify vulnerable populations and develop required infrastructure.
- 3) During disaster it can be used

to trace trapped people - Eg landslides,
Kedarnath cloudburst, Tsunami.

4) Information dispatch to locals,
farmers, fishermen - GAGAN enabled
app for farmers fishermen.

5) First response can be quick to save
life and property.

GIS and Remote sensing has been
utilised by the Odisha government
in the recent past to decrease loss
of life and property.

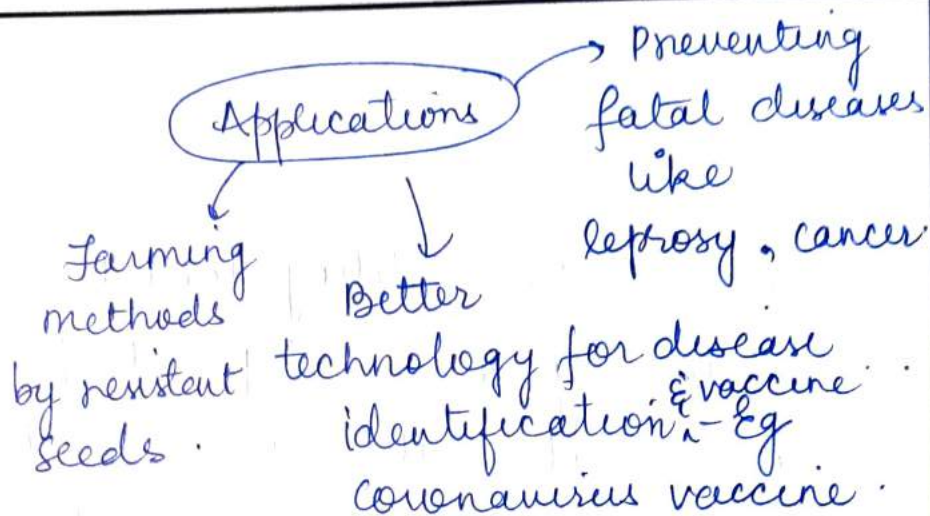
8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing tool has been revolutionary in development of technology to deal with cancers and other life threatening diseases and has made the developers win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2020.

Procedure

- works on gene editing - cutting of the specific area of gene that causes mutation of cells leading to cancer.
- it can be done in reproductive gametes for vertical transmission through generation or can be organ specific.



CRISPR/Cas9 technology is a cheap and specific way to ensure development of newer gene editing tools. However great regulation is required for its misuse capabilities are huge.

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10

धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Financial Action Task Force is an organisation established by the G7 countries in 1989 to regulate money laundering and terror financing in the world.

Its role :

- (i) Categorising countries into various lists like Grey, Black list to signify their involvement in terror financing
Eg Pakistan - Grey list.
- (ii) limits international cooperation and financing to these countries.
- (iii) A kind of international boycott and sanction.

(iv) Institutional ^{+ financial} help to countries to eliminate money laundering and terror financing.

FATF sanctions hold great deterrent value and can hamper a country's growth if placed in Black list.

It ^{is} ~~can be~~ used to eliminate terror outfits and their source of funding for a peaceful global order.

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. (150 words) 10

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The National Security Architecture of India refers to a set of mechanisms that are used to ensure security in the nation.

Recent reforms:

- 1) Amending the UAPA Act to include individuals to be declared as terrorists and not just organisations.
- 2) Strengthening the NIA ~~Act~~ Act to increase the powers of investigation.
- 3) Increased financing of RAW (Research and Analysis Wing).
- 4) Procurement of new technology to trace and get accurate information.

5) Border surveillance and infrastructural development.

7) Surgical strikes for terror outfits.

Security challenges are many in India from insurgency, Naxalism, sleeper cells to terrorism. A robust and vigilant citizenry can help the authorities in fighting the same.

11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

In India, 80% farmers come in the category of small and marginal farmers having less than 2 acres of land. Farmers are a highly heterogeneous community with high inequalities and low social security. This makes land reforms imperative for growth of agriculture in India.

Hurdles faced in accomplishing land reforms:

- 1) Small landholdings
- 2) Lack of land titles and proper records.
- 3) Owner absenteeism - most of agricultural land are owned/property of urban dwellers who lease out to tenants to be cultivated.

- 4) Lack of incentive for large farmers to part with their land for it to be distributed. The value of land is considered to be very high and even unproductive land is not sold away.
- 5) Political and administrative delays - populist policies aimed at pleasing farmers do not consider reforms.
- 6) Region specific types of land, difficult to register and equitable distribution.

Advantages of land reforms if accomplished-

- a) Empowerment and self sufficiency for small farmers.
- b) Good return for absentee owners.
- c) Better use of barren land.
- d) Proper land titles → ease of governance.

- e) Help in digitisation of landholdings, fertilizer needs, soil health.
- f) Help in establishing linkages to the market.

Land reforms have the potential to drive huge growth of the farm sector in India if achieved. Structural reforms and land title need to be achieved before the implementation.

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

India's level of malnutrition is increasing even with poverty reduction. According to UNDP, India has 37% stunted children and 14% wasted children. Infant mortality and maternal mortality rate is still high as compared to SDG goals. Food security has been achieved through green revolution in 1980s but nutritional security is still a dream.

Reasons why nutritional security should be aimed at —

- (i) large ~~dem~~ demographic dividend — youth need to be healthy for them to be asset for India.

(ii) Our food and crop structure is not diverse, focus is only on rice and wheat and not on sources of protein and vitamins. PDS shops do not promote nutrition.

(iii) Focussing on nutritional security will ensure overall development - cognitive + physical.

Framework to be adopted:

- 1) Fortification of food grains - eg Golden Rice - vitamin A.
- 2) Diversification of agriculture - to promote more pulses and millet production in the country.
- 3) Regulation of food habits of urban youth - increasing obesity in urban population.
- 4) Maternal health services and providing them with nutrition through existing

schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana.

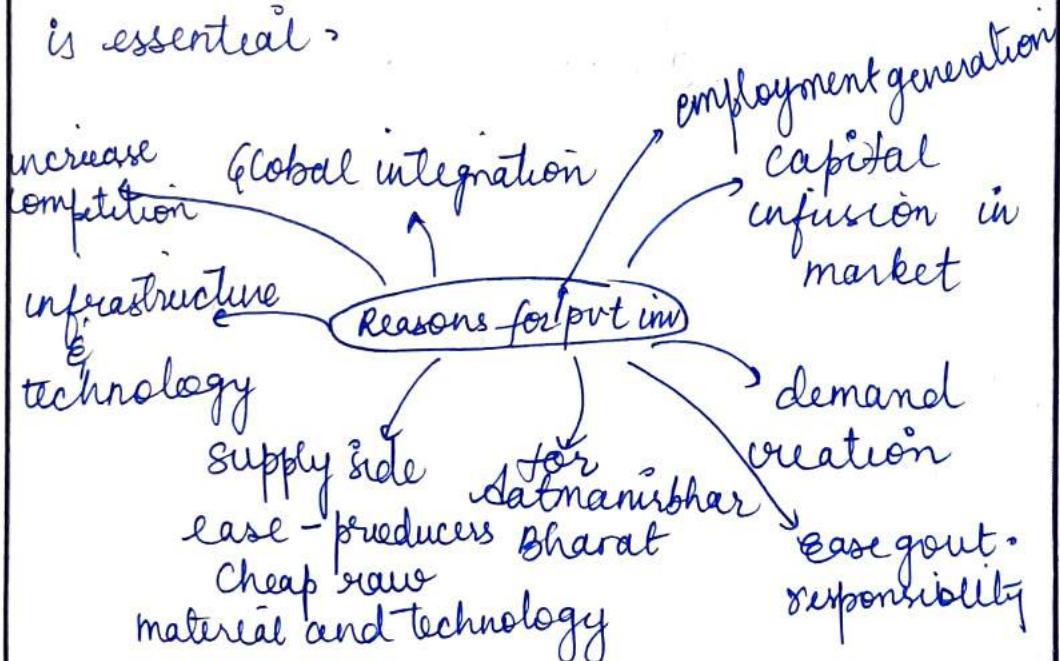
- 5) Control on open procurement of grains through MSP.

Nutritional security is essential for a healthy country. India has become the hub of diseases with highest number of diabetics. A planned approach is needed to elevate India's health.

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. (250 words) 15

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

India has been witnessing a slowdown of economy since 2018 which has turned into technical recession due to the pandemic. To shift India's growth to a virtuous cycle, private investment is essential.



however, along with private investment other structural reforms are needed

to attract investment ₹

- (i) Labour reforms
- (ii) Manufacturing capabilities to be increased.
- (iii) Financial / credit availability.
- (iv) Transport and communication = Infrastructure development.

Steps taken by the government to promote
put investment —

- (i) Decrease in corporate tax from ~~30%~~ ^{25%}
to less than 25% — enable more funds
to be invested to create a virtuous cycle.
- (ii) Open up sectors of automatic route
of FDI (foreign direct investment)
like pharma ~~etc~~ etc.
- (iii) Strategic disinvestment of public
enterprises and companies — like
Air India, DISCOMS etc.

(iv) Special Economic Zones, NIMZ
for easy taxation areas to promote
priv. players.

Private investment will be successful
if government provides freedom to
private players without crowding
out. MSMEs need to take the lead
and easy availability of credit and
infrastructure can guide them.

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India is a land of diversity which is furthered by the high inequality in India. Top 1% people control 40% of India's wealth. We have the most gruesome forms of poverty along with people featuring in the wealthiest people list. This varied development needs targeted plans to equitable prosperity.

Why are targeted region specific action plan is required —

- (i) Pockets of prosper regions and pockets of extreme deprivation → eg Gupnat, Delhi, Bangalore are relatively more prosperous than looming poverty in

Bihar or Chattisgarh which are under resource curse.

- (ii) Different specialisation activity in different regions - Eg entrepreneurship in cities of Bangalore, Mumbai where as agriculture in northern plains, mining in Jharkhand.
- (iii) Different levels of education and awareness in different regions - Eg Kerala has high prosperity as compared to Jharkhand due to high literacy rates.
- (iv) Different political policies and regional cultures → Eg northeast India.

How can a region specific plan be ~~also~~ formulated :

- (i) Engagement with the locals → One size fits all plan by people sitting in offices are not suitable for on ground implementation.

- (ii) Strengthening the panchayati raj institutions .
- (iii) Interstate & zonal councils should guide the process .
- (iv) cooperative federalism .

The pandemic has resulted in huge growth for the rich and has made the poor poorer - migrant crisis .

Region driven growth through autonomy is the key for prosperity for all .

15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. (250 words) 15

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का मशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Agricultural contribution to trade is less than 20% in India. Agriculture in India employs 56% people but contribute only 17% to the GDP. Barrier free trade will help farmers become self-reliant and global traders will increase their income and act as entrepreneurs.

Existing bottlenecks in implementing higher agricultural trade —

- a) Supply chain breakages — lack of transport, storage facilities for small farmers.

- b) Quality enhancement through processing is not promoted due to lack of food processing units and storage limits.
- c) Heavy dependence on government procurement through MSP.
- d) Lack of credit facilities, dependence on money lenders.
- e) Lack of awareness about global facilities to access trade.

There have been recent legislations on farm laws that seek to promote trade of agriculture produce.

- (i) Amending the Essential Commodities act - help farmers store produce for longer which will help in processing and quality enhancement.
- (ii) Contract farming with private players will give farmers choice and accessibility.

to foreign markets on their own terms and conditions.

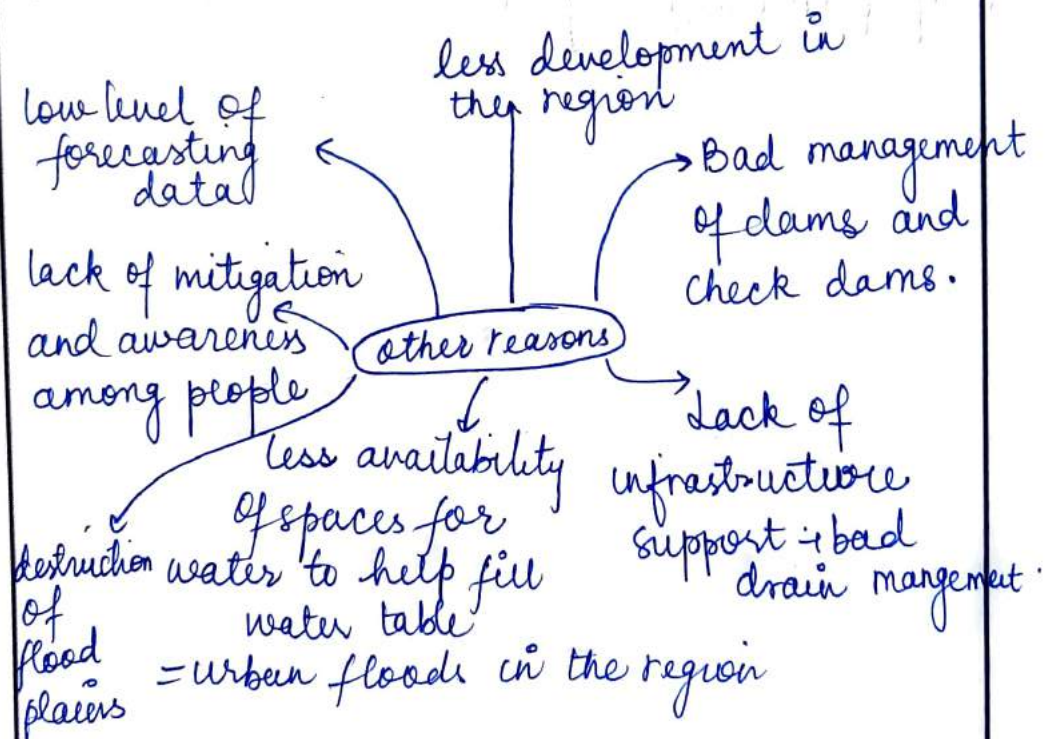
(iii) Eliminating middlemen will help farmers make entrepreneurial choices for her growth.

Capacity building and awareness generation with structural support from the govt. in the form of infrastructure is needed to help farmers be global traders.

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. (250 words) 15

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Floods in Bihar and Assam and other states of Eastern India are a yearly phenomenon where during heavy rains the tributaries of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers are flooded. However the reason for this is not just its topography.



Measures to control the menace:

- (i) Dams need to be managed during monsoons to keep them empty to be stored by rainwater and not add to overflowing rivers.
- (ii) Creation of small check dams by community support.
- (iii) Better forecasting and communication to locals to protect them from the damage.
- (iv) Water harvesting facilities to refill groundwater.
- (v) Proper drain management.
- (vi) Community and local support through civil society groups to manage loss of life and property during floods.
- (vii) Bank floodplain management by afforestation measures.

Floods are a natural phenomenon but human interference to ecology aggravates the process. Community support along with good forecasting and development (sustainable) can enable locals to be empowered to deal with floods.

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

The 5G (5th generation) technology has been planned to roll out in India by 2021-22 through domestic private players. It has the potential to bring about digital revolution in the following ways through faster and cheaper internet.

~~(i) Faster and cheaper internet~~
Ways in which digital revolution can come:

- (i) Help small businesses - increase communication and productivity to help them achieve global presence.
- (ii) Impetus to digital India = increased governance through citizen centric

- service delivery = citizen empowerment.
- (iii) Promote cashless economy → reduce corruption and black money.
 - (iv) Improve Ease of Doing Business — easy registration, acquisition of land and permits.
 - (v) Equitable distribution of growth in every part of India.
 - (vi) Internet of things, Artificial intelligence and machine learning can be strengthened and R&D be promoted.

However there are certain challenges:

- 1) Lack of digital literacy — social and digital divide.
- 2) 5G is faster but coverage is less
⇒ more infrastructure needed.

3) High cost of services and make older smartphones redundant.

4) Upgradation of technology needs awareness.

The ~~decreased~~ penetration of Internet has been huge in the last 5 years with greater than 100% mobile phone users of internet in urban areas. Rural area need to be focussed up and public wifi measures like e-WANI ^{e-Sharada} need to be promoted. SG can help in these.

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? (250 words) 15

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum technology refers to the use of quantum mechanics and qubits to compute in a faster and more efficient way as compared to binary bits. It opens up potential for human growth in technology through faster computing as well as other areas.

Potential application in areas like —

(i) Artificial intelligence

↳ Electric vehicles

↳ Space technology

↳ Internet of Things

↳ Ease of standard of living.

(ii) Machine learning

↳ Easy pattern prediction

↳ Revolution in targeted banking, ~~ad~~ marketing and governance through easy identification of beneficiaries.

(iii) Better Research and development of newer technologies → eg can fight climate change.

(iv) Efficiency in global trade and citizen empowerment.

Challenges in effective utilisation of Quantum technology —

(i) Infrastructure is very expensive — difficult for developing countries like India to afford.

(ii) Heavy competition for patents which are expensive.

(iii) Potention of digital divide.

(iv) Big issues of privacy of data to be misused by corporate giants.

Quantum technology is still in the nascent stage and its development should be focussed for humanity's welfare and not just for corporate gain.

19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent years have seen many north east insurgent groups like the NSCM giving up violence and engaging with the government. The Naga Peace talks was one such event. However their demands are still not accepted and the issue still is very delicate.

Issues that can create hurdles in the future :

- (i) Demand for autonomy and region to be divided based on tribal identities.
- (ii) The demand for separate flags and inclusion of territory of neighbour

states can create regional conflicts that can be utilised by Chinese as an opportunity to create security issues

(iii) Growing Chinese infrastructure and influence in the region = security threat and vulnerability due to Chicken neck (Siliguri) corridor.

(iv) Softer issues like non ~~regio~~ recognition of North East people and culture in main stream Indian reference and they are exploited.

(v) Increasing central dominance and control in ecologically sensitive region.

Solutions :

(i) Community level talks to prevent radicalisation of youth.

- (ii) Support to local government to ensure development in the region.
- (iii) Integration of northeast into popular culture through national talks, films, music etc.

North East is an integral part of India's identity and it is India's responsibility to address the deprivation of the region through support and negotiations.

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. (250 words) 15

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

With increasing penetration of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) in India and internet availability, cyber security has become a big issue. There have been numerous cases of cyber crime like bullying, fraud etc. and these are growing exponentially.

Key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace:

- (i) Lack of a universal regulatory framework.
- (ii) Lack of digital literacy and awareness → giving away of passwords to fraud phone calls.

(iii) Lack of data protection framework which makes personal data vulnerable to be misused by the corporations or even the government.

(iv) High levels of piracy

(v) Lack of framework to detect users in case of bullying or fraud.

(vi) Lack of infrastructure with Indian cyber police and lack of international integration.

The envisaged New Cyber security policy should adopt the following framework —

(i) A strong and independent regulatory body need to be setup with 24x7 surveillance and regional branches with statutory powers.

- (ii) Stringent rules for breaching security
- (iii) Safeguarding ICT services which take personal data
- (iv) A national programme for digital literacy

Cyber security issues leads to unnecessary harassment to the people as well as the Government. It is required that as technology progresses, regulation & government also need to progress. Both private and international collaboration can help India.