

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1150)

Name of Candidate	Poo Bishnoi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	371410
Center	Online	Date	29/8/18.

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 उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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:			

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 Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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 संवर्द्धन 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।

International

Borders - Maritime (7500km)
and Land (15,000 km) are crucial
for India's Maritime and Internal
Security - to maintain its
Sovereignty.

Problems in existing Methods

- Traditional methods - are
not fool proof - There are gaps
which allow Insurgency,
Infiltration, Smuggling, Illegal
Migration and Terror attacks.

DR Shrikantiah Panel on Military
Modernisation and Border Protection

proposed CBMs

COMPONENTS

- Technical Surveillance and Patrolling tools - eg Thermal Night Cameras. Closed circuit view, electronic mapping.
- use of drones, remote sensing satellite mapping
- Clear Command and Control system

How can it help

- Better demarcation of Border eg in tough terrains or swamps
- Electronic surveillance to Identify Gaps eg 6 mines, tunnels since past 3 years in JK.
- Protect cross border infiltration
- Effectively Guard Borders

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 सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Cyber warfare is regarded as 5th dimension of warfare in the background of doubling the cybercrimes (2013-2017) - India, according to ITU is 5th most cyberwarfare vulnerable country in world.

The challenges are - which limits India's Deterrence.

- 1) High Technology Expertise - not available to India.
- 2) Transnational nature of crime - lack of International coordination.
- 3) Under Reporting of 90% corporate crimes - not

reported due to Reputational Loss.

4) Obsolete Technology - eg 75% credit debit cards - magnetic strips

INDIAN PREPAREDNESS

↓
Legislative Measures → IT Act 2008 (Amended)
→ National Cyber Security Policy 2011.

Institutional → NCLIPS

- National Committee on Critical Infrastructure & Information Protection System.

→ National Cyber Security Coordinator, CERT - for emergency response.

International → eg India negotiating Budapest Convention

There is a need to intensify the efforts.

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 Asian Region or India's Neighbourhood - is Important for Internal Security.

Impact of Instability

- 1) Maritime Security Impacted.
- 2) Illegal Migrations exodus of Refugees eg Rohingya Crisis
- 3) Spillover Effect of Radicalisation eg Insurgency in North East.
- 4) Cross Border Terror Attacks eg J&K region by Pakistan.
- 5) Increasing ~~case~~ tilt towards China - which exploits Instability in its favour eg Better relations with Maldives

Sai danka.

5) Greater Militarisation of Indian Ocean Region which is regarded as India's Backyard.

6) Threat to trade and energy security through disruption in sea lanes of communication

Steps

- India's Neighbourhood first policy - step in right direction
- Better Bilateral Relations
- Revival of Regional forums like SAARC for better connectivity
- Promoting Tourism, Cultural People to People Ties
- Solving the instabilities through aid and mediation.
- Better surveillance and exercises like IONS, etc
- Using Technology of South Asian Satellite

Call us : 8468022022

Visit us : www.visionias.in

Page 6 of 50

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।

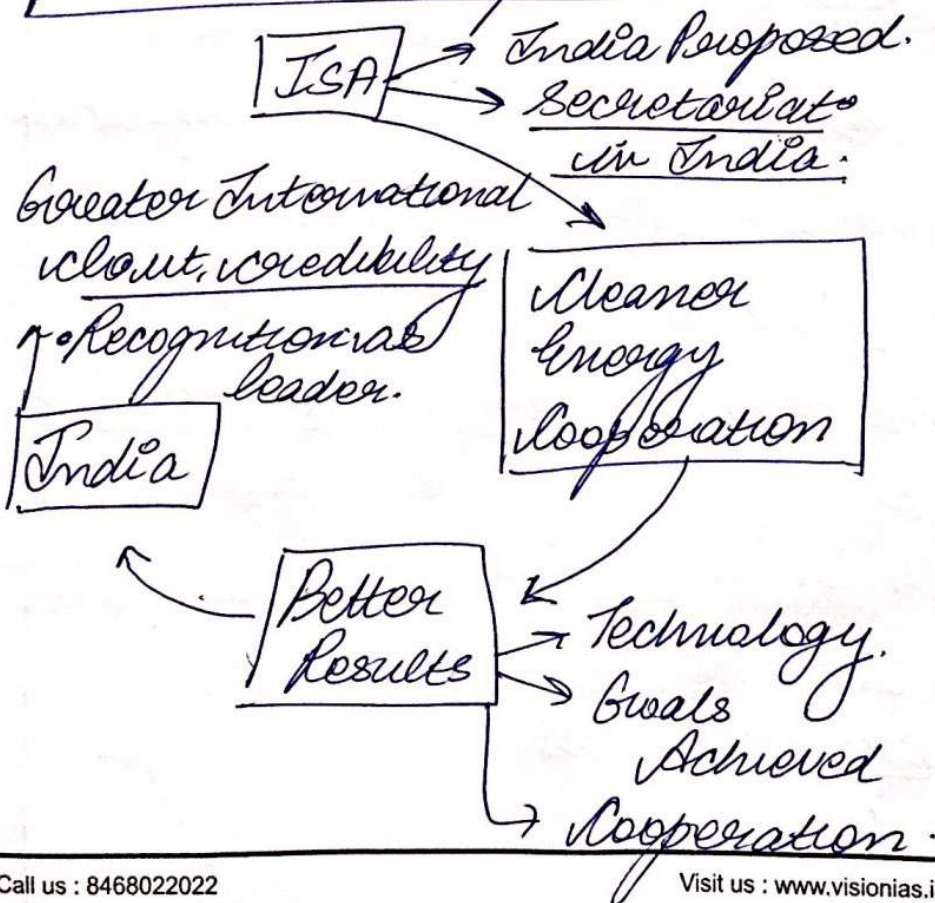
International Solar Alliance was proposed by India on sidelines of Paris Climate Deal to leverage the rich solar energy in tropical countries.

The Mandate of the recently established ISA with France are

- 1) Technology collaboration and sharing between countries.
- 2) Joint Research in solar energy.
- 3) Leveraging greater funding for cleaner technologies from multilateral institutions.
- 4) Take help of developed countries in facilitating adoption of clean energy.

ISA brings together such countries in the background of threat of climate change to help achieve their INDC targets and achieve global aim of reducing limiting temperature increase to 2°C

Global Leadership Role



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।

BTIA Negotiations have been going on for decade between India and EU. EU is the largest trading partner of India.

BTIA - if signed can help improve trade deficit and might have spill over effect on other spheres.

The negotiations have stuck due to multiple factors such as.

1) Lack of consensus - India wants EU to open up its services market, ease visa regulations

for free movement of Indian workers whereas EU wants India to open up its goods market.

2) Conflicting Interests.

3) Rising Tide of Protectionism declining jobs and economic growth in western countries

4) Quality Standards are not been agreed eg rejection of Indian products due to phytosanitary measures.

The BTIA is important for both EU and India and signing it quickly will be mutually beneficial. There is a need for greater negotiations

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

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

Ashgabat agreement is multi modal transport agreement between India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Oman and Pakistan and Uzbekistan -

It aims to create International Transport and Transit corridor facilitating transportation of Goods between Central Asia, South Asia and Persian Gulf.

Significance for India

1) Better Regional Connectivity

- Access to Central Asia which is obstructed by Pakistan
- Greater Trade Opportunity
- Possibility to diversify India's markets, and energy security
- It will promote greater integration and hence more stability in the region.
- eg Afghanistan issue can be resolved.
- Better control and regulation of Illegal Drug Smuggling.
- India's greater connectivity in Global supply chain, access to Eurasia, Russia, less dependence on OPEC.

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।

BIMSTEC is Technical and Economic Cooperation between 7 countries in the rim of Bay of Bengal.

NATURAL CHOICE

→ Because BIMSTEC includes members from India's Immediate and Extended Neighbourhood (Thailand)

→ link between South Asia and South East Asia.

→ In the context of failure of SAARC - It can prove valuable for REGIONAL INTEGRATION

→ The countries of BIMSTEC

were relatively economically sound (2.5 trillion economy)

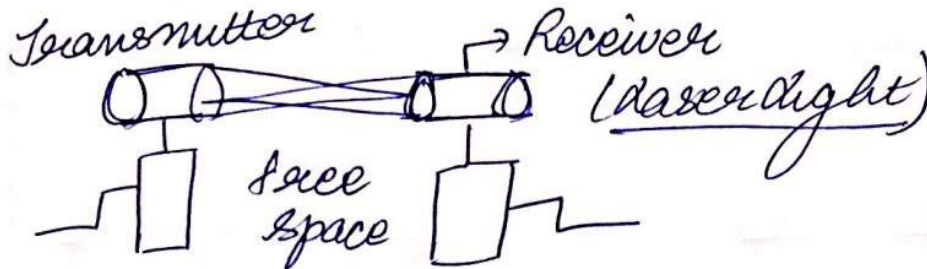
However there is slow progress due to.

- Stalled Connectivity Projects
- Myanmar and Thailand more tilted towards ASEAN.
- Connectivity Problems
- Perception of India as Big Brother
- Lack of Political will and regular meetings
- Follow up of Meetings and Projects is missing

BIMSTEC is important for India's security, trade and connectivity. There is a need to address roadblocks

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।



Bidirectional Possible.

Free space optical communication is opt line of sight optical communication which does not require optical glass fibres.

eg Proposed in Andhra Pradesh by Alphabet Company

Potential in Rural Areas

1) Less cost as it does not require optical fibre cables

2) Very High Speed.

- 3) Multiple connections possible as the laser is very fine
- 4) Not disturbed by electromagnetic waves.

However - It requires line of sight connection and any disturbance in orientation will disturb connectivity

FSOC is important technology with potential to reach remote locations and help in achieving the goal of Digital India 2022

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 which are for very rare diseases and hence not much in demand.

Since rare diseases impact less number of population - It is not economically attractive for pharmaceutical ~~counties~~ companies to research and manufacture them.

Also there is less data, less genetic pool and less possibility of clinical trials for them.

Therefore it is important
to have a policy framework
in India as.

- Otherwise these diseases
will be neglected.
- There is significant popul
ation which gets impacted
- It compromises their fundamental right to health

Therefore a policy would
incentivise pharma companies
and labs to research in these
diseases. Also these diseases
vary across countries and
India needs Indigenous Research
on Orphan Drugs to provide
health to its population.

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 पहुँच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

As highlighted By Economic Survey 2017, Role of women in science education is abysmal - ~~is not~~ gradually declining from college to research to scientist level

Obstacles were -

- 1) Biggest Obstacle is the Patriarchal mindset - which confines STEM as man's field.
- 2) Dual Responsibilities - unable to devote time to research activities
- 3) Low capacity and skill
- 4) No Incentive - Non lucrative

mature of Job.

5) Lack of Penetration of Technical Education in rural remote areas

Remedial Measures -

can be to promote ideas
such as Research from home

More Incentives in form of
Research fellowships, Better
work environment. Policy
Support eg Agri Ministry
target to include at least
1 woman in all Krishi
Vigyan Kendras, Better Role
Modelling, Increasing the
Budget for Research. Better
Infrastructure.

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?

According to Geostrategist - Alfred T Mahan - The country which will control the Indian Ocean will control the world (10R)

Indian Ocean Region is regarded as India's backyard, with 7500km coastline. IOR is important for Maritime Security, Trade and commerce (more than 80% trade through sea) etc.

India has therefore tried to become net security provider in region through steps such as -
a) Bilateral Relations with the neighbouring Island countries

through neighbourhood first
policy of Maldives also has
'India first' foreign policy.

2) Maritime Exercises of Malabar
Exercise with US, Japan. etc.

3) Regional forums under Indian
Leadership of Indian Ocean
Naval Symposium, IORA etc -
for dialogue and negotiations
and jointly solve common
problems eg Piracy

4) Acquisition of Bases and Ports
eg in Sri Lanka, Oman, etc.

5) Raising voice in International
 fora and

6) Becoming Member of Groupings
like Quad - for counter

balancing China.

Challenges and Opportunities

- Biggest challenge is from growing assertiveness of China through policies such as String of Pearls, Silk Maritime Road Initiative - trying to encircle India.
- Another is from growing militarisation of Region - presence of Nuclear submarines
- Neighbours tilting towards China
- Internal challenge - Inability to complete projects on time.

There is an opportunity to utilise the regional forums and become net security provider given India addresses internal and external challenges.

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 (ट्रांसनेशनल 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।

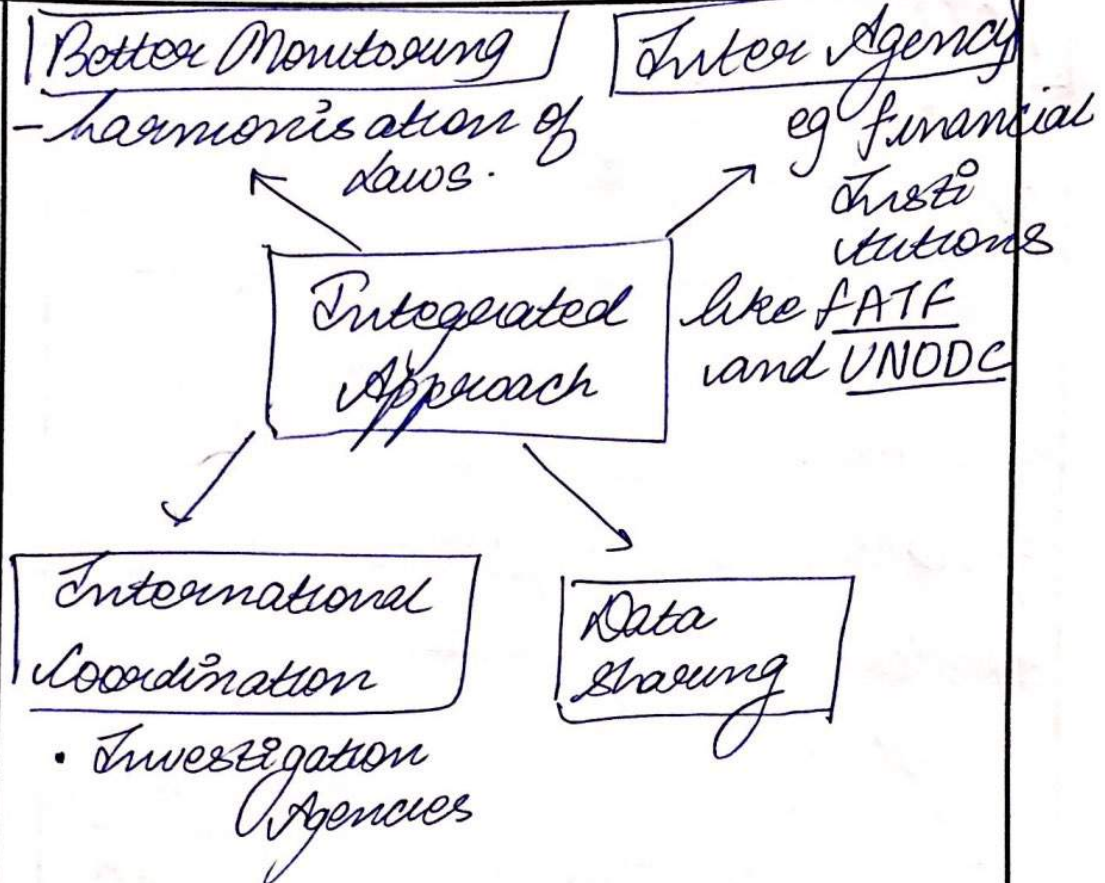
Transnational Organised Crimes involve network of criminals operating from different locations in activities such as

- Smuggling - Drugs, arms.
- Traffic King - Humans, livestock
- Money laundering - Hawala, etc.

In order to deal with complex and multi spread nature of the crimes - International cooperation and Integrated approach is needed.

Difficulties eg

- 1) Origin of crime in other countries. through master minds
- 2) Complex legal frameworks
- 3) Lack of investigation coordination
- 4) Use of virtual currencies
eg Bitcoins
- 5) Use of Internet, satellite communication or eg in ISK
Organised crime networks use Pakistani bin cards - makes
difficult to catch them
- 6) No central database of information
- 7) No interagency coordination
- 8) Presence of Tax Havens
and some states allowing funding



→ In the era of increasing diffused nature of organised crimes - Integrated Approach is a must for a crime free peaceful world (SDG-16)

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।

Police is an Integral Component of Criminal Justice System in India. Its Mandate Includes



In order to fulfil its mandate effectively in the era of more complex nature of crimes, reforms are needed to make policing SMART.

According to PM Narendra Modi
SMART Means - Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile

Alert and Accountable (A)
Reliable and Responsive (R)
Techno savvy and Trained (T)

To realise this vision, Reforms-

ADMINISTRATIVE

- As proposed by Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case
- The appointment of DGI of Police should be transparent decided by Departmental committee
- Security of Tenure - to DGIs as well as to field officers
- State level committees - to deal with posting promotion and training
- Internal Complaints Committee - Ombudsman, Grievance Redressal

LEGISLATIVE

- To reform criminal laws.
- facilitate inter state coordination eg Data Sharing.
- Bills such as DNA Profiling to improve investigation.
- Ratifying Anti Torture UN Convention

TECHNOLOGICAL

- To increase Budgetary allocation
- Modernisation of Police force eg latest weaponry, ICT Infra structure.
- Training in cybercrimes, special organised crimes and technologies.

Police needs to be made more sensitive and updated for effective 'Justice' and Peace & Stability

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।

~~By~~ According to a report by SIPRI - India is the largest arms importer of the world accounting for 12% Global arms Import

Therefore in the background of becoming self reliant in defense for STRATEGIC AUTONOMY - Importance of private sector participation assumes significance.

REASONS for peripheral role of private sector in defence manufacturing

→ Government Policies

- do not incentivise private sector. It relies on govt. supplies
- Private sector was not allowed to provide products - Restricted

→ Private sector lacks capacity to produce the modern arms, munitions, and vehicles.

→ Lack of Research and Innovation

Majority of the research in India is government funded and Private sector has no role in defense related research

→ Defense has been a closed sector - till recently - SOI norms were tight

Other Issues - Lack of ease of doing business, Demand supply mismatch.

Draft Defense Production Policy
2016 seeks to rectify the
historical neglect through.

↓	↓
<u>Make I</u>	<u>Make II procedure</u>
Government funded.	Industry funded But government assured procurem ent

→ Setting up of Defense Industrial
Corridor in UP and Kerala
(Budget 2018)

→ Promoting MSMEs and
startups by procuring below
3 crores from them.

→ Opening up FDI norms from
49% to 74% in some sectors.

Private sector can play a
major role in making India
self-reliant in uncertain world.

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 were termed as 'natural allies', best friends all weather friends during the Soviet era - as reflected in Treaty of Peace and Friendship

However in the Geopolitics according to Realpolitik philosophy - There are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies.

Changing Geopolitics and Relations

1) India's closeness to US eg NATO, Quad and US sanctions on Russia

has been an irritant in
the relation

2) China-Russia-Pakistan Axis
eg first military exercise between
Russia and Pakistan, defense
supplies to Pakistan, closeness
to China - is a disturbing
factor.

3) OBOR - OBOR of China passes
through Russia - which is
opposed by India.

4) No direct connectivity between
India and Russia - hampers
full realisation of the potential
trade

5) Diversification of Defense
Procurement by India from

countries like Israel due to improper handling by Russia.

However Russia is an important country for India and there are positives eg Brahmos Missile, Technology Transfer etc.

There is a need to engage more and understand each others' compulsions eg Russia's economy depends on defense exports and India needs to counter China in Indian Ocean region.

India's membership to SCO will provide a good opportunity to re-engage with Russia in a multilateral form.

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?

Diaspora is one of the important component in any country's foreign policy and according to recent UNCTAD report India is largest remittance receiver

Evolution in Relation with Diaspora.

→ Pre Independence - Diaspora in ~~countries~~ ^{cities} like Canada, London San Francisco played a role in Indian Independence and India supported labour in other countries eg South Africa (British Plantations)

→ Post Independence - Nehru -

did not focus much on diaspora and viewed them to play a greater role in the foreign countries

→ The NDA Government since 2014 has started focusing on diaspora through Initiatives like

- Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (9 Jan)
- PM fellowship schemes to Indian scholars abroad.
- Greater Interaction with them eg Times Square London Speech.
- Supporting their cause in Bilateral Relations eg raising concerns on Rafala.
- Rescue Operations in need eg Kerala Nurses from Iraq.
- Brain Gain Policies - allowing them to participate in Academic

~~Research~~

- New Division in MEA

Role They can Play

- 1) Improving Bilateral Relations
 - public to public ties eg north Saudi Arabia
 - eg Civil Nuclear Deal of 2006
- 2) Economy - Greater Remittances.
- 3) Improving India's clout in International Relations.
- 4) Soft Power of India - gets augm.ented due to spread of culture.
- 5) Better Track 3 diplomacy.

Indian Diaspora is dynamic and significant in many countries around world eg Canada - should be leveraged for better deals.

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।

WTO formed in 1995 is the most important multilateral institution ^{at} to promote 'free, fair and open trade' among countries. It is based on Neoliberal Principles of Globalisation.

It has been historically dominated by interests and ideas of western countries of opening markets across developing countries.

Doha Round - Marked a departure - when countries like India China came together

and secure concessions for themselves eg priority of eradication poverty, agriculture protection for food security, etc.

However the progress of Doha Round has been sluggish as it adversely impacts the interest of the western countries

FACTORS

1) Western countries - historically gained from free market - but post 2008 crisis - facing a Backlash - declined jobs due to cheap labour in developing countries.

2) Shift of Manufacturing hubs to India, China

- 3) Slowdown in their growth rate
- 4) More Benefit to developing countries - Better Growth
- 5) Conflicting demands of Nations -
eg India wants countries to open up service sector and China - US - to stop agri subsidies - lack of consensus

RELEVANCE of WTO - is declining due to deadlocks, failure to implement Rules, ongoing Protectionism and Trade Wars which threaten entire Global Value chain. There is vacancy in WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

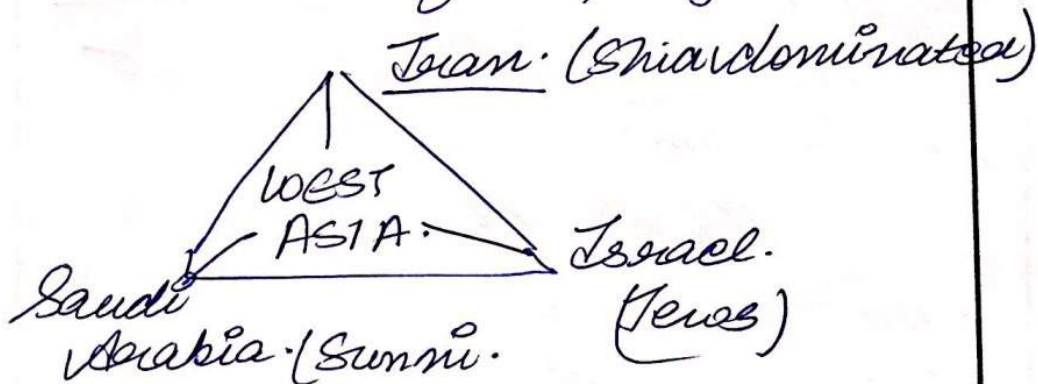
India should take up leadership role as its interest lies in free multilateral world order and open trade.

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।

West Asia is one of the most strategically located regions at the cross-section of East-West, North and South -- which has world's largest oil reserves.

However, there are multiple faultlines in the region such as - Religious - Shia Sunni, Cultural, Arabs Vs Jews, etc. There are 3 major players



India is the only country to have good historical ties with all ~~regions~~ poles eg Iran is second largest oil supplier, Chabahar Port Deal

→ Israel is one of largest defence supplier.

→ Saudi Arabia has one of largest Indian Diaspora.

The relation though initially transactional but now have evolved multifold with all countries eg Agriculture and water harvesting with Israel, connectivity development with Iran, etc.

However there are emerging

faultlines which challenge
India's balancing Act - such
as

→ US cancelling / pulling out
of Iran Nuclear Deal and
imposing secondary sanctions

→ Issue of Palestine - India
supports 2 state solution -
and Israel's one nation state
law (Jerusalem as capital)

→ Saudi Arabia's Kafala system
hunting Indian labour.

In the light of these emerging
issues, India needs to main-
tain a balance in its relations
ensuring energy security, labour
security, coordial relations, National
interest and strategic auton
omy in extended Neighbourhood.

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 - is the latest step in evolution of technology - aimed to perform the tasks ~~that~~ - otherwise to be performed by humans. eg decision making.

It operates on the technique of MACHINE LEARNING, and deep learning where - the computer observes human commands and replicates in similar situations.

Opportunities - In the era of FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

AI is most important technology and has applications in

- 1) Security - Defense operations, monitoring, surveillance eg drones, mine detectors etc.
- 2) Economy - will depend on latest technology - Modern forms of production. - Banks are also increasingly adopting it
- Also - e-commerce, advertising is more AI dependent
- 3) Transport - Smart mobility, automatic vehicles
- 4) Smart cities - Better Governance
- low Human Interface - low corruption
- 5) Agriculture - Precision, Market Intelligence, More productive.

AI is seen as disruptive technology

Challenges

→ Data Colonisation, Micro Management of Indian Politics

Compromise of Privacy.

→ Stephen Hawkins - raised concerns on losing autonomy and decision making

→ More Monopoly of larger firms

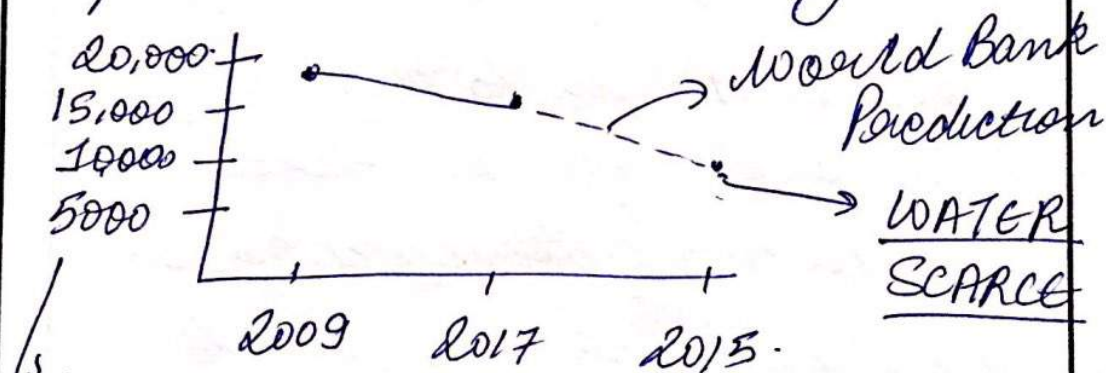
India needs to rise to the opportunity. Increase Expenditure on Innovation to stop reliance on Imported Technology. Better Regulatory Mechanism, Comprehensive Law. Better safeguards to realise the true potential of Knowledge Economy

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।

India - 25% world used,
16% population and only 4%
world's fresh water resources.

India is a WATER STRESSED
country with declining per
capita water availability.



Per Capita Water (per litre)

India's efforts to reduce short
age.

- Policy of promoting
Precision Agri

culture - in Per Drop More Crop (PM Kishu Sanchai Yojana)

→ Tal Sanchay Yojana - rural water availability.

Various Technological Measures like Solar Water Pumps, Sewage Treatment Plants - to recycle waste water.

→ Various schemes like River Linkages, SAUNI in Gujarat, Traditional water harvesting eg in Ralegaon Siddhi

However the problem of water shortage still persists as highlighted in recent Shimla crisis. In this context Desalination Technology assumes importance. - which means converting saline water to

Fresh water is followed in
Israel (Recent India-Israel
MOU)

Benefits

- addresses water shortage
- The water obtained is safe
and pure for all purposes
free of pollutants.
- can help meet Growing
Industrial Demand

Costs

- ↳ It is useful in coastal areas
as otherwise there would
be high transport cost and
evaporative losses
- Very high cost
- No Indigenous Technology to
replicate it at large scale.

India should also explore
other options like Singapore -
100% waste water recycle.