

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION-A

1. TO BE FREE IS TO LIVE IN A WAY
THAT RESPECTS AND ENHANCES THE
FREEDOM OF OTHERS

"Your right to swing your hand ends,
where someone else's nose begins"

- John Stuart Mill in his
book On Liberty

The virtue of freedom has been
the most prominent aspect of
our lives. It is the one virtue
for which human beings have
even sacrificed their lives. The
wish or desire to stay free has
been the moving force behind
many movements and revolutions.
e.g. American revolution (1776), French

Revolution (1789), Russian Revolution
(1917), Indian national movement
Over more than 100 years and
recently anti-apartheid movement
in South Africa.

Hence, question
arises what it means to be
free? Is it the mere absence
of restrictions, to do whatsoever
one wishes; or to develop oneself
fully along with mutual
respect and enhancement of
freedom of others?

After reading
work of various political philosophers
like Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill,
John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, T.H.
Green and various others;
Certainly one can say that

freedom DOES NOT MEAN MERE ABSENCE OF RESTRICTIONS, rather it is a condition of human existence with active opportunity to develop oneself - physically, mentally, psychologically, socially as well as economy.

On further broader interpretation, we can say that freedom also entails with it the component of - RESPECTING AND ENHANCING - freedom of others.

- Sources of freedom : English Philosopher John Locke, considers FREEDOM to be natural right, i.e., nature itself guarantees the right to stay and live freely.

In his work, 'Two treaties on Civil Government', he recognises three natural rights i.e Right to life, liberty (on further interpretation freedom) and property.

Nature itself being the source of freedom, implies that it is for all and everyone has inherent natural right to live freely.

In present times, globally, UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR-1948) is recognised as the fountain of freedom in post 2nd world war world.

Domestically, our Constitution provides and guarantees freedom under its various

provisions. Beginning with PREAMBLE which provides for liberty of thoughts, expression, belief, faith and worship upto legally-enforceable FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS under Part III (Article 19-22) provides various freedom to its citizen.

The right to freedom also brings with it responsibilities to respect and enhances freedom of others and thus comes with various reasonable restrictions, to secure rights and freedom of all.
e.g Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) restricted under Article 19(2) on ground of integrity, sovereignty of India, Internal security, law and order etc.

- To be free is to live in a way that respects freedom of others:

This reflects the basic tenet on which virtue of freedom sustain and survive.

In absence of mutual respect of freedom of each other, we run the danger of going into the state of anarchy. Imagine a situation, where every individual is concerned about their own freedom and doesn't bother to respect the freedom of others.

This will be a situation of conflict, mutual hostility and disorder in the society. In such state of

disorder, each and every individual loses their freedom as no one can aspire to develop oneself, in state of chaos. For example, the theory of STATE OF NATURE.

In state of nature, each individual despite being free remains troubled as there run the constant trust deficit & fear of violation of one's freedom by others. Thus, situation of conflict between all.

Now, let's imagine a situation where people live in a way ^{where} ~~that~~ respect of other's freedom is established norm. Here, the condition will be totally different. All will enjoy and prosper as they are secure

of their freedom. In addition, the mutual respect of each other's freedom will bring and promote mutual reciprocal help and support. This will further bring prosperity in the society and promote growth of all.

Further, mutual respect of each other's freedom also entails with it, defence of freedom in case it is curtailed or violated by government or any other institutions, in illegal, wrongful way.

When people respect the freedom of others, they can stand for its defence together. This will further enhance and

protect their collective freedom.

- To be free is to live in a way that ENHANCES the freedom of others:

Essentially, freedom is a fluid concept, that means, it is not limited in quantity. It can be enjoyed by all, without curtailing the freedom of others.

For example, to guarantee freedom of speech and expression or to live with dignity doesn't mean it should be at the cost of curtailment of other's right to speech or right to live with dignity.

It can be enjoyed by all, provided they do not infringe on right of others.

Further, freedom also entails that we should live in a

way that promotes the freedom
of others as well. One can
not said to be free, if he/she
is free at the cost of others or
after curtailing/denying freedom
of others.

In absence of enhance-
ment of freedom of others, we
run the danger of losing our
own freedom. As seen by
CIVIL WAR in America (1861-65),
the denial of freedom to slaves,
USA witnessed the deadly civil
war, which jeopardized freedom
of all, as there were widespread
violence, death, hostilities etc.

Hence, enhance-
ment of freedom of others while

being free ourselves, is a quinte-
essential condition. It ensures
harmony, goodwill and necessary
bonhomie for growth of all in
the society. Hence as said by
French philosopher VOLTAIRE, "I
may not agree with what you
have to say, but I will defend
it to my death your right/(or
per se) freedom to say it.

Hence, mutual
respect and enhancement of
freedom of others is as essential
as enjoying of our own freedom.

- Relevance of being free along
with respecting and enhancing
freedom of others, in RECENT TIMES:
World over, there is a rise of
right-wing politics in recent times.

Along with it comes the pheno-
menon of protectionism, de-
globalization, climate-reverse,
xenophobia, Islamophobia etc.

In these situations,
there is a decline of general
respect of freedom of others.

We are rapidly moving towards
unbridled homogenization, where
diversity and composite culture
seems to be in danger. e.g
France banning Hijab in public,
USA restricting entry of refugees;
entry of people from selected
Islamic countries etc.

Domestically, as
well, we see the instances of
lynching; caste-based violence;
gender-violence etc. Hence, in
these difficult times, it is

very essential to realise the
tone of meaning of freedom, which
comes with mutual acceptance,
respect and enhancement of
freedom of all of us.

The words of
TAGORE can be a way ahead for
all of us :

"Where the minds are without fear,
and the head is held high;
Where the knowledge is free,
Where the world has not been
broken into fragments, by
narrow domestic walls

...
Into that 'heaven of FREEDOM'

My Father, LET MY COUNTRY AWAKE"

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SECTION - B

8. INDIGENISATION IN DEFENCE SECTOR : STATUS, CHALLENGES AND OPPOURTUNITIES

India was the 'LARGEST IMPORTER' of arms in the world in years 2016 and 2017, as per report released by Stockholm International Peace Research Institution (SIPRI), a global NGO working on disarmament and reducing arms race.

Even now, in 2018-19, India continues to be 2nd largest arms importer and on average 70% of defence's need is met by IMPORTS.

According to report of Parliamentary standing Committee on Defence, India is only 30-35% self-reliant in defence manufacturing. Hence, there is immediate need for indigenisation in defence sector.

- What does Indigenisation in defence sector refers to?

Generally, indigenisation means the production of goods or service in domestic market, under control of a country's nationals. It also refers to shift to self-reliance from import dependence via rapid domestic manufacturing to fulfill the need of domestic consumption.

In same line, indigenisation in defence sector broadly refers to reducing foreign import by enhancing domestic production, thus promoting self-reliance and ~~at~~ parallelly saving huge Foreign Exchange reserve (Forex).

e.g Production of light combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

- STATUS of indigenisation in defence sector: both FoI need met by import, India's indigenisation is not promising. As stated by different committees like Dhirender Singh, Lt. Gen (retd) D B Shekatwar as well as Kargil Review Committee

under K. Subramaniam, India lacks in indigenisation by multiple yardstick. As recently noted by, parliamentary standing committee, India is reliant only upto 30-35%.

India continues to remain highly dependent on imports from countries like Russia (e.g. S-400 triumph missile defence); France (Rafale Aircraft); Japan (US-2 amphibian aircraft); USA (Chinook, Sea Guardian drone etc.) and Israel (Howitzer gun).

However, recently India has witnessed the emphasis on indigenisation. The production of world's lightest and agile LCA Tejas by HAL; along with indigenons

production of INS Arhan (nuclear submarine), Indian Navy's project P75I etc. reflects the growing culture of indigenisation in recent times.

- CAUSES / REASON for lack of indigenisation in defence sector:

Traditionally, in India, the production of defence equipments; arms; ammunition etc. has been dominated by Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs).

The poor performance of PSUs, along with lack of research and development (R&D), along with deficit of innovation; forced India to go for foreign import.

The issue of red-tapism, bureaucratic interference, cost & time overrun along with perennial scams; resulted into foreign reliance for emerging state-of-the art technologies.

- CHALLENGES in indigenisation in defence sector :
 - Economic challenges: The lack of expenditure on R&D to develop state-of-the art technologies, equipments.
- In addition, the distrust towards the private sector historically, impedes their integration in defence manufacturing.

Further, the stringent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms for a long time had been perennial

Challenge.

- POLITICAL CHALLENGE: The lack of transparency and accountability in defence deal auctioning along with absence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in finalization of defence contract emerges as major challenge in defence indigenisation.

- TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGE: In absence of heavy spending on R&D, India lacks technological proficiency needed. The distrust towards private sector, has resulted into lack of modern innovation in India.

The reluctance on part of foreign major defence partner to share technological

Know-how has limited India's indigenisation effort unlike space sector where countries like Russia (USSR) extensively cooperated during cold-war period.

- SECURITY CHALLENGES: India being surrounded by two-nuclear-armed neighbours (Pakistan, China) along with various internal security challenges like terrorism by non-state actors (LeT, Jem, Indian Mujahideen); Naxalism, North-East insurgency etc. need upgradation of defence equipment on continuous basis.

In contrast, indigenisation is a long-term process. Hence, India has to go for foreign imports.

However, despite all these challenges there exists HUGE

OPPOURTUNITY for indigenisation
in defence sector in India.

- OPPOURTUNITIES in indigenisation
in defence sector : India being
dependent for 70% of its arms' need
holds huge untapped oppourtunity
to meet its need by indigenisation.

The initiatives like
make in India, Skill India, start-up
India along with huge demographic
dividend, can make India self-
reliant in defence consumption.

The proficiency and innovation of
private sector like Reliance, Adani
group, Larsen & Toubro (L&T) along
with foreign collaboration can
provide a great oppourtunity for

indigenisation.

Further, India can increase expenditure on R&D in defence sector, along with impetus on innovation and IPRs can help India emerge as major manufacturer of arms and ammunition.

There exists huge opportunity in indigenisation, with the viewpoint of increasing exports as well. India being regional player in South Asia and emerging power globally can utilise its manufacturing potential to export arms to countries like Maldives, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Mozambique etc. This will help India earn huge forex and clout in regional and global defence architecture.

- RECENT STEPS taken for promoting indigenisation in defence sector:

Various steps under present Government has been taken to promote self-reliance in defence manufacturing.

The steps like launching of MISSION RAKSHA GYAN SHAKTI by Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) has given impetus to innovation promotion and IPRs regime in defence sector.

The launching of STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP MODEL based on recommendation of Dhirendra Singh Committee is a welcome step. Under this, a domestic private company will

collaborate with foreign company
to share defence manufacturing
know-how along with transfer
of equipments, knowledge etc. e.g

Collaboration between reliance industries
and French's Dassault company.

Further, steps
taken include easing FDI norms
in defence sector (upto 49% in
most sector and 100% in selected).

Further, increasing participation
and assimilation of private sector,
like opening of L&T's K9-Vajra gun
manufacturing unit, reflects the
encouraging trend of Public-
Public Partnership (PPP) in defence
indigenisation.

- WAY FORWARD of defence indigenis-
ation: India being a leading

nation in armed forces - with
3rd largest army, along with
6th largest in space and nuclear
technology - holds huge potential
in defence sector indigenisation.

With ambition to emerge
as USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25
along with increasing ~~left~~ in
global affairs, India must go
for rapid indigenisation. The steps
like promoting PPP, increasing R&D
based expenditure, easing FDI norms
is welcome steps.

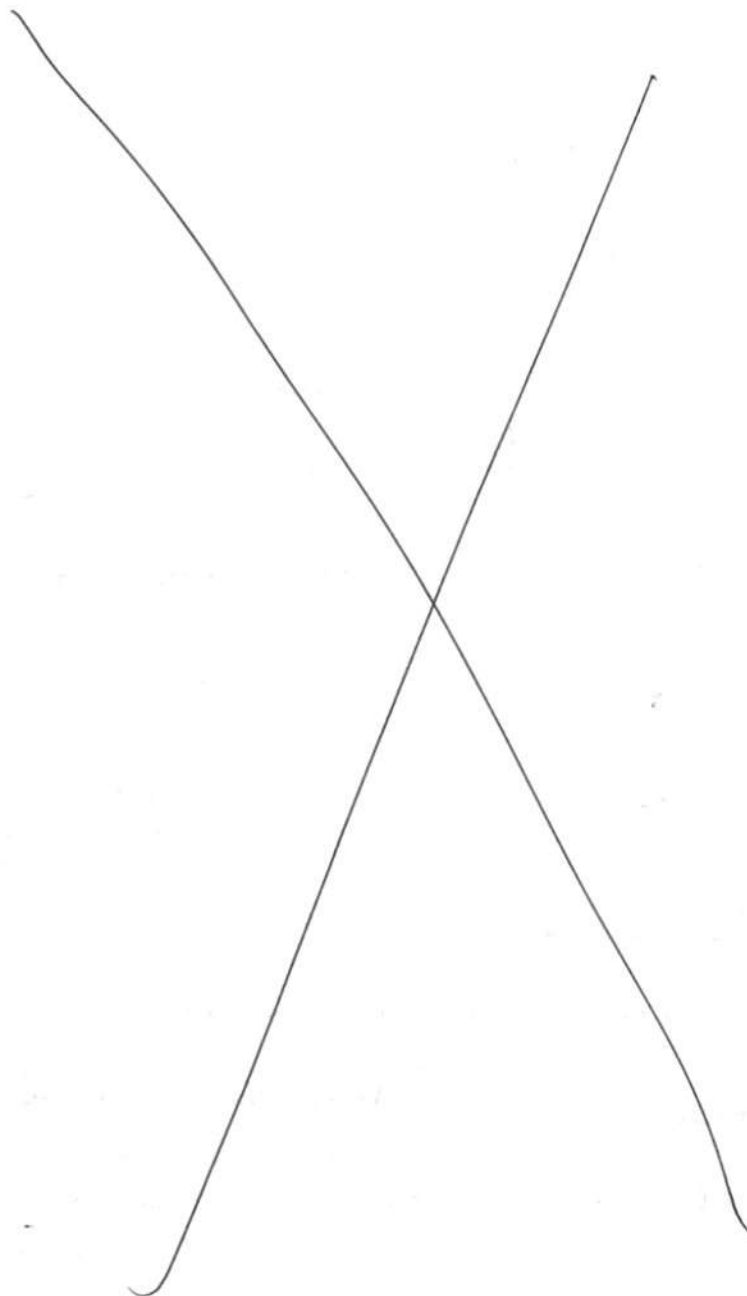
Further, indige-
nisation will help India reduce
dependence on foreign country and
will increase its defence
capability.

Indigenisation is need

of honour in face of rising
aggression of China in Indian
ocean along with malicious
Sino-Pakistan nexus.

Thus, we should
promote indigenisation at war-
footing mode to emerge as
a major defence force globally.
As recognised by Kautilya in
Arthashastra, the self-reliance
in defence is primordial to
counter any internal or external
challenges, hence indigenisation
need of hour.

* * *



ROUGH Section-0

* Indigenisation in defence sector :

Status, Challenges and opportunities

* Intro - SIPRI - world's largest arms
imporner upto 100% in 2017

- Only around 35% self-reliance
(standing Committee on defence in
parliament)

* Meaning of indigenisation

Self reliance, domestic manufacture

* Status of indigenisation - only 30-35%

* Reason of lack of indigenisation?

* Challenges in indigenisation -

- Economic - lack of R&D, distrust towards
- Political - political inertia, ^{Private} dominance of play
- Security - lack of efficiency, ^{corruption, misappropriation of funds} ^{PSUs}

* Opportunities

→ huge oppa.
→ reap priv. sector
→ make in india
→ mitro indra

* Recent steps taken

- Technological Profici.
- export to ^{Mission} ^{countries}
- Raksha Gyan
shakti,
- Strategic partnership
model
- easing FDI
norms
- Promoting PPP
(L&T's Vajra-Ka
manufacturing)
- Reliance +
France

* Way forward -

Promote PPP
reduce trust deficit
↑ R&D on defence

ROUGH

ESSAY 01

To be free is to live in a way that
respects and enhances the freedom
of others.

Intro. - J.S. Mill - your right - to swing
The Freedom / meaning ?

Freedom Vs. Liberty ?

Use examples

Recent events

UDHR - 1948 and global emphasis on freedom
after wwII

Mill on Liberty

harm
principle

offense
principle

Intⁿ Ancient Social
national medieval political
local modern cultural
economical

Short
sentence

Freedom implies respect of freedom
of others

+ve -

-ve -

Freedom implies enhancing the freedom
of others

+ve -

-ve -

Gandhi's
Sarva Dharma
Samabhav

Conclusion : Freedom is the quintessential
condition Tagore, where ..