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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

Name of Candidate	Avadh Singhal	Registration Number	139489
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	21/08/2019
Center	Online		

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 भाना आवश्यक हैं (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, टेस्ट कोड आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग को 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 की उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उपयोग आपकी प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (समूचीत) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। अनिर्धारित माध्यम की उपयोगिता अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट 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 कटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

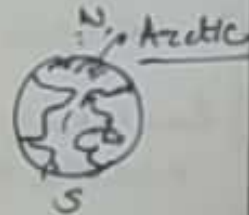
6.

All the Best

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

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

Recently India was re-elected as observer member of Arctic council - a body of arctic bordering nations working for inter-governmental coordination in arctic region due to its growing significance.



Opportunities for India

- ① As per US and Russian estimates arctic has 30% of undiscovered natural gas reserves and 13% oil reserves
- ② Melting of global polar ice due to warming opens up new sea routes for trade
- ③ Pristine home to understand ice mass balance in view of himalayan ecosystem

④ UN recently demarcated 70E as global piracy hotspot this new route remains of great concern for India

⑤ Important for India-Russia deepening ties (eg) Sakhalin field exploration

while it presents immense opportunities few concerns remain to be tackled-

- a) Increase in private investments needed in Arctic
- b) Better position India in Arctic Council to safeguard its trade interests
- c) Global warming related ice-melting needs to be still curbed
- d) Technology for polar ice transport

Arctic in recent times has gained prominence in view of changing geo-climatic conditions. India must ensure its relevance in new geo political setup around it.

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

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

US president in recent past has shown his keenness of troops withdrawal from Afghanistan. Taliban terror threat due to increasing public pressure on the conclusion of 18 years drawn war.

Challenges for India

- ① Impact on peace process and its effect on already volatile Kashmir situations.
- ② Indian investments in region
(eg) Zaranj Delaram highway.
- ③ Fall of democratic regime and loss of Indian say in process.
- ④ Resurgence of Taliban and its fall-out with Indian government.

⑤ Indian energy security might be affected as situations become volatile in western Asia due to spillover.

⑥ Refugee-crisis similar to Syria and India on receiving end due to its proximity.

Options for India

① SCO to hold high-level discussions with US to avoid creation of political vacuum in Afghanistan

② Informal-talks using special envoys with Taliban to have a say in post withdrawal process

③ Working with like minded countries eg. China, Russia to develop/protect democratic process

④ Continuing soft support - education, ITEC etc. Afghanistan is key for India's security and connectivity concerns and India must ensure it joins the bandwagon of global talks before it's too late.

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

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो वैश्वीय बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने की कठिनाई बनाता है। समानोचनात्मक वर्षों कीजिए।

BRICS is an inter-governmental grouping comprising of Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.

Internal contradictions

- ① Differences in member countries.
India-China on Asian leadership of global south
- ② Limited funding in comparison to IMF and World Bank. (~84 Bn total fund)
- ③ Overburgeoning Chinese power and its other initiatives like BRI, SCO in priority over it
- ④ Lack of any key initiative for developing it an institutional framework.

- ⑤ Difference in global affiliations
eg. Brazil with US while China Russia
against US

Why is it still relevant

- ① It has 5 key economies spanning 4 continents
- ② It has potential to become voice of global south
- ③ Industrial Revolution 4.0 needs recalibration of economic strategy as observed in recent summit.

Member countries must try to harness full potential of BRICS with international collaboration

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

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मुदु शक्ति (सांस्कृतिक शक्ति) सम्पत्ति होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Soft power refers to use of cultural and unilateral ~~econ~~ socio economic initiatives for conducting international relations.

India's soft power potential

- ① Increased humanitarian funding has been recognized by Aid Data rising India's rank to 24
- ② Stance in Afghanistan against soldiers on land and contributing to 2bn development Aid.
- ③ ITEC - 70+ years of development experience worth learning
- ④ Rich cultural diversity and Shared history
 - ↳ Relevant for both look west and act east policy

- ⑤ Indian universities are provide
valuable and cheap education
opportunities eg. Maldives, Afghanistan.

[Not sufficient]

- ① Increasing Chinese dominances
and its reliance of major
financial support through BR
- ② Hostile neighbourhood (eg) Pakistan
with nuclear capability
- ③ Increasing protectionism and
need to take aggressive political
stance.
- ④ Rise of non-state actors eg Taliban,
Al Qaeda, ISIS etc.

Thus India needs to continue
its balancing act of soft power
and hard power to conduct
its foreign policy

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

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

Space technology refers to use of space for enhancing capabilities on ground. Recently, India has taken multiple measures to increase its role.

① GISAT - 7A

↳ Used by Air force and army to monitor borders and infiltration

② NAVIC

→ Regional navigation system facilitating information ^{reach to} ~~about~~ border areas

③ EMISAT

→ Helping decipher any hostile monitoring activity on borders.

④ Comprehensive Integral Border Management

→ Use of sensor which use both optical fibres and satellite communication for sending info on borders.

⑤ Space warfare (Shakti)

→ In case of hostile attack through airspace, missiles can be used for ~~over~~ protecting the borders in space (vertically).

Thus, space technology has immense potential in improving India's capability in border management.

6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Armed forces special protection Act was enacted in 1958 to give special powers to armed forces to bring normalcy in disturbed areas.

Key features

- 1) Shoot anyone after warning
- 2) Stop and search vehicles
- 3) Arrest without warrant
- 4) Legal immunity for actions of armed forces

Allegations of human rights violation

- ① Sexual harassment - Justice Verma Committee
eg) Kunan rape case.
- ② Misuse of violence against innocent civilians.
- ③ Abrogation of people's fundamental rights - Supreme Court.

Functional requirement

- ① Key for ensuring fearless and effective action against disturbance.
- ② unequal wars where insurgents don't follow morals
- ③ Many locals give shelter to anti-national groups (eg. NCSN in Nagaland)
- ④ Important for morale of armed forces

Way forward

- ① SC guidelines on LoP that ensure balance of action and rights
- ② Transparency (eg. Online display of court martial results of alleged personnel)
- ③ Ensuring state police support is available.

Armed Forces Special Protection Act makes an important factor for force effectiveness, thus dilution is not advisable but SC guidelines must be followed in letter and spirit.

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

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

As Martin Luther has said we have
guided missiles and misguided men.
highlighting the ~~been~~ and bane that
any technology is. Internet also
shows similar characteristics.

Security

- 1) Terror propagandizing
(eg) ISIS recruitment
- 2) Live telecast of christ
church crime shows
potential of hate crime

Social

- 2) Muzaffargarh riots
shows the potential
to create social
disharmony
which can snowball
into internal terrorism

Internet
as challenge

a. Difficult to track

- 1) eg. ShamWitness Twitter handle
due to intelligence shortfalls
- 2) Technological gaps
eg. VOIP used during 26/11
not tracked by police

Opportunities

- ① Using the same medium to de radicalize
- ② If intelligence is strong clue of terrorists can be tracked.
- ③ Spreading to awareness and education videos.
- ④ Swift coordination among teams
- ⑤ Big data analytics to detect the anti-national elements

Thus internet is both bane and boon India must ensure ~~its~~ that we harness its full potential.

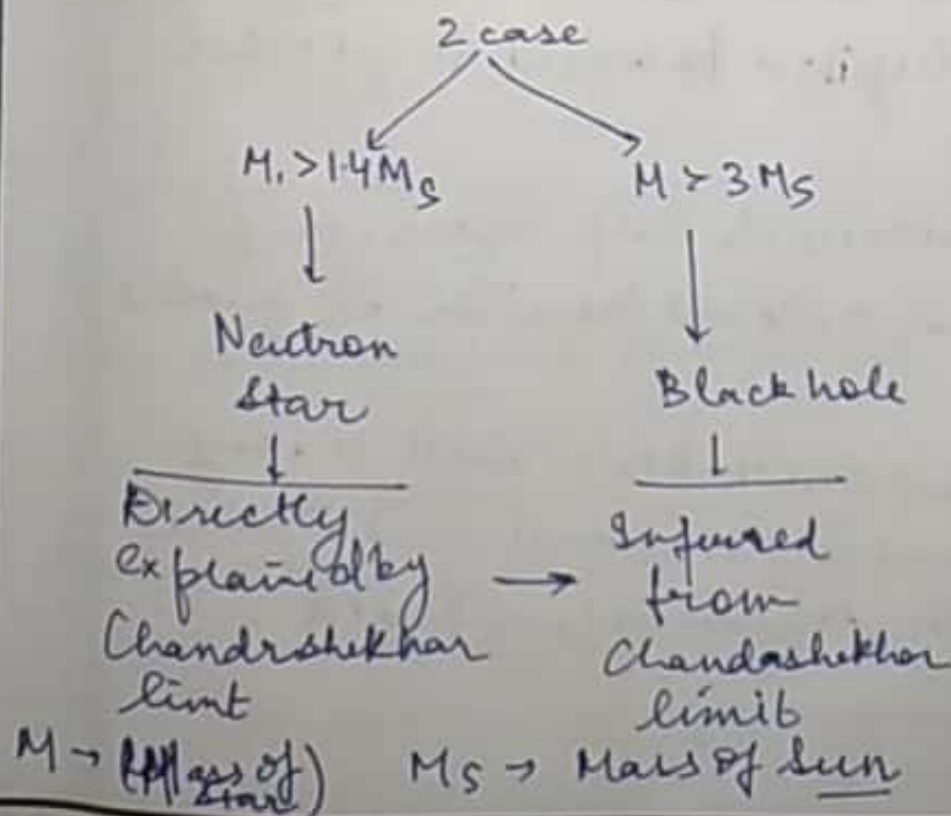
8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy (150 words) 10

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

Chandrasekhar limit was discovered by Indian Scientist Subramaniam Chandrasekhar and he won Nobel Prize in physics for same.

Concept

It basically demarcates the mass boundary of a star to convert into other bodies like neutron star etc.



Significance in field of astronomy

- ① Helps in understanding evolution of various stars in galaxies.
- ② Helps estimate the life process of sun and its lifetime.
- ③ It also seconded the concept of Einstein's black hole.
- ④ Significant as only the second Indian born scientist and first astrophysicist in world to get Nobel prize.
- ⑤ Continues to help understand spectra received from far-off galaxies.

Chandrasekhar limit is a key astrophysics discovery and a proud worthy discovery for India.

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

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

Space debris refer to unwanted material orbiting the earth that is either natural (eg. meteorites) or remain of discarded artificial satellites.

Risks posed by space debris

- ① As per NASA, space currently has 5 lakh debris > 1 inch size that can harm 780 critical satellites.
- ② Increase the cost of satellite and space projects as maneuvering becomes difficult in crowded space orbits.
- ③ As per some ^{global} estimates, Cube sats (small, inexpensive) satellites are going to increase by 50% in next years. further blocking communication avenues.

- ④ Debris collision can hamper the critical information infrastructure bringing economy to halt.

Measures that can be taken

- ① Increase in global debris removal projects
 (eg) C. deorbit, Remove debris which are
 → Space harpoon → Capture large satellite
 → Cube sat net capture
 → Atmospheric reentry destruction
- ② Kessler syndrome → self-sustaining collision for destruction
- ③ Tracking and information data on debris
- ④ Control on increase space weaponization by concluding UN - PAROS

Space is becoming a key geo-political arena due to increased ICT and space weaponization. Global collaboration is key step forward.

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

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

India imports ~ 70% of its defense requirement thus highlighting its huge dependence of external players.

Challenges

① Technological

- R&D spending at 0.7%.
- Technology transfer is not used properly.

Governance

- DRDO's poor performance.
- High PSU thrust
- Trust deficit with private sector.

Contractual failacies

- ↳ Lack of transparency may grow
- ↳ Long gestation period increases cost and hence budget for innovation

Steps to be taken

① Promoting innovation in defense.

- ↳ Boost to Raksha gyaan shakti
- ↳ More thrust on private sector production through PPP & strategic partnership mode
- ↳ Focus on including technology transfer clauses

② Improving governance

- ↳ DRDO's accountability by PMO focus

③ ~~21~~ Transparency measures; to enforce execution of contracts

③ Overhaul Defence procurement procedure in line with Shriender Singh Committee.

India assuming role of not security provider in IOE mandates itself efficiency in defense technology. India must ensure technological and governance reforms to ensure swift action.

11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits. (250 words) 15

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

Diaspora refers to countries national/related persons living abroad. India has - 11 Mn diaspora living in foreign countries.

Role played in development

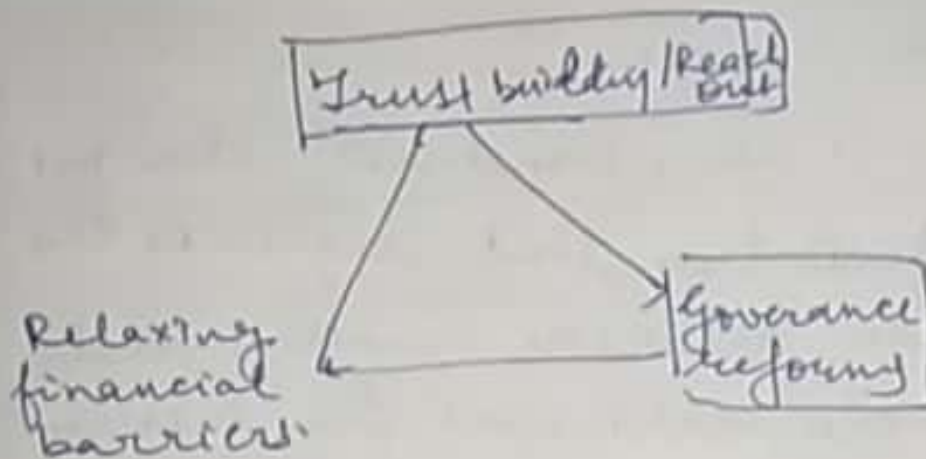
- ① Bringing investments in countries (FDI) (PFI)
- ② Remittances (India received \$100 Bn (Eighty) in 2014)
- ③ They bring best practices in development sector.
(eg. Microsoft AP govt. enrollment project - Satya Nadella.)
- ④ help in political lobbying to ensure funding to India.
(eg. US senators.)

③ Cause of Indians in foreign countries eg. US Visa regime

Challenges in engaging Diaspora

- ① Poor visa regimes eg. PIO cards are difficult to get
- ② Establishing ^{channels} ~~ways~~ of ~~net~~ communication
- ③ Data on diaspora is missing with MHA
- ④ India's funding to external ~~networks~~ ^{networks} remain limited
- ⑤ Ease of doing business also hampers their engagement in economy

Thus a multi pronged approach is needed



Diaspora in this globalized world becomes key for India to put forward its global footprint, concerted efforts are needed

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

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

WTO is the international inter-part, organization that regulates the trade between countries and provide mechanisms for ensuring fair and open trade.

Increase in multi-lateral PTAs

- ① Increase in protectionism
 - eg. US - tariff policy
 - EU - Brexit and charging order.
- ② Failure of WTO to conclude Doha development agenda.
- ③ Rise in regionalism trade (eg. Africa union FTA, RCEP etc) highlighting declining trust

④ Dispute resolution mechanism in WTO is seen as favouring developed countries not taking into

consideration the needs of developing countries (eg) Solar domestic content requirement case - India-US

⑤ Consensus based decision making hampers (WTO-US) approach if needed.

Does it violate WTO's MFN principle

MFN / Most favored principle refers to preferential treatment is not allowed for a particular country and if barriers are relaxed, it needs to be done for all trade partners.

It is not in violation but are allowed exception and regional integration boost avenue for global trade and promote integration of markets reducing inefficiencies

Existential threat to WTOIn favor

- Against rule-based order
- Legitimacy and ability of WTO declines
- Harms the one vote equality principle.

Against

- Not if these grouping are used as stepping stone for global integration
- Grouping like ASEAN have resulted in enhanced global trade

→

Thus it becomes an existential threat if the multi-lateral trade becomes the only norm of trade.

There is an urgent need for like minded country (India, Japan, Australia) to collaborate with G-77 and other players to ensure rule-based WTO regime is re-established.

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

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

India is a water stressed country (1100 ppm) water as per CWC data. With increasing extreme climatic conditions, Hindu Kush Assessment Report predicts that 2/3rd of Himalaya ice will melt by 2050 making water crisis a key challenge for India.



Challenges with trans boundary rivers

① India - Pakistan - Indus

The water sharing is guided by Indus water treaty of 1960 which provides 80% water to Pakistan.

Many argue the deal is too balanced in Pakistan's favor and requires renegotiation.

Pakistan's unfounded objections on run-off river projects also harm India's capacity to store and harness water (eg. Varshenganga) thus also highlighting key challenge.

Thus in wake of water stress in India, Indus water treaty requires renegotiation.

② India - Bangladesh

Tista - water sharing agreement pending due to West Bengal's objections. This hampers conclusion.

of Indo-Bangladesh connectivity project which is a key security concern as India is over dependent on Chicken neck.

Thus India needs to actively conclude both of above agreements

② China - Brahmaputra

Reports of large scale river inter linking project on Tibet river making water availability to North-East region a concern

Also, there are reports of geo-engineering experiments that can inflict artificial floods

India thus needs to work with other lower riparian like Bhutan & Bangladesh to negotiate water-sharing treaty with China.

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

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

India included into its central Asia (CAR) policy in 2012 to strengthen economic, security and cultural ties with region.

Importance of region

Economic :

① Energy resources

↳ Uzbekistan - Uranium

↳ Turkmenistan - 4th largest gas reserves.

② Metals - Tajikistan - Paryzstan - Lashya gold reserves

③ Also provide Key market for Indian products (eg. pharma, automobile)

security convergence

④ Convergence on west Asian + Afghanistan terror situation (eg. ISIS, Al Qaeda)

- ⑤ Similar concerns on drug trade in golden crescent.

Strategic Importance

- ⑥ Gateway to Europe from Asia.
⑦ Key in countering China's increasing prowess. through BRI, OR OB.

Steps taken in recent past

- ① Ministerial level meets to strengthen strategic partnership.

- ② Connectivity measures

① INSTC connecting west coast to Bandar Abbas to E.A.R

Barani delam if extended give access to Uzbekistan

- ③ Talks on FTA with Eurasian Economic Council underway.

- ④ Soft power → TIEC training, interaction scholarship for students

- ⑤ Military exercises ① Nomadic elephant

- ⑥ becoming member of SCO

Issues that remain

- ① Need to enhance and complete connectivity in wake of US-Tran Sanction.
- ② Trade at ~ 2Bn $\sqrt{15}$ ~ 50Bn
CAK trade with China.
- ③ Need to curb radicalization of youth in region to increase its market relevance.
- ④ India's private sector investment to be boosted.
- ⑤ Increased engagement at high-level beyond SCO.
- ⑥ Boost to tourism

India adopted a late Central Asia policy due to its pre-occupation with West Asia and East Asia. The new geo-political order and India's dream of \$5 Tr economy necessitates its involvement in region.

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

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

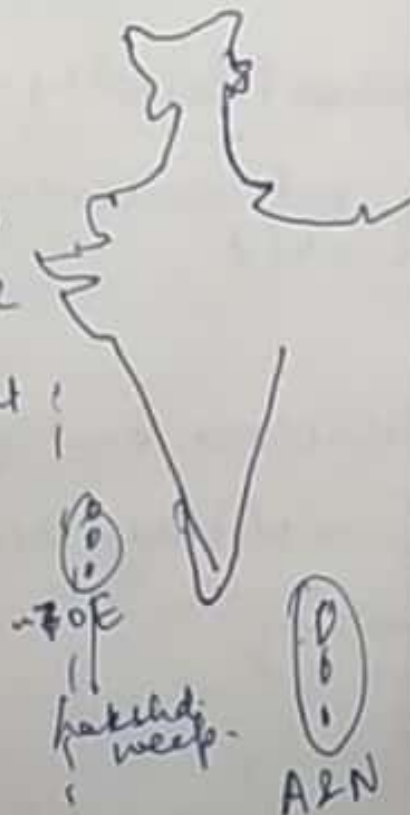
As it is said, that with increasing ~~response~~ power, responsibility increase. In this light of India's economic prowess India has assumed the role of ~~net~~ security provider in Indian ocean region through initiatives like SAC, AR, IDRA etc.

Defining Net security provider

4 components

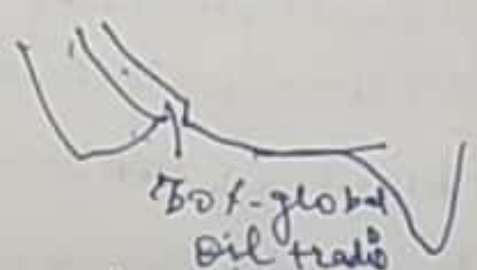
- Capacity building
- Military diplomacy
- Military assistance
- Military deployment

The figure shows
India's 2 Key
Island UTs.



Significance of both islands

A Lakshadweep

- ① Countering Piracy as Lakshadweep is located around FOE which is global piracy hotline.
- ② Terrorism : ISIS presence in Maldives and region in general requires collaboration ~~and~~
- ③ Proximity to Hormuz Strait
Key oil artery of world. 
Bot. global oil trade
- ④ African India collaboration of military exercises, intelligence sharing.

3 Andaman & Nicobar island

⑤ Countering Chinese assertiveness by presence of tri-service command ~~on~~ an effective deterrence.

⑥ Proximity to ~~Mal~~ Strait of Malacca - key global trade route

⑦ 9 degree channel as effective route to provide alternative to Malacca using Malay peninsula as transit

⑧ Proximity to QUAD countries Indo-Pacific.

⑨ Counter to Golden Triangle Thus both islands nations

help India provide security against terrorism & piracy, global assertiveness while ~~pro~~ securing sea lanes.

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

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

Left wing extremism (LWE) refers to an revolutionary attempt to overthrow political setup for perceived social equity objectives.

India - LWE

The figure shows red corridor which is big LWE affected area. (90 districts)



Bihar,
Jh, AP,
Telangana,
Orissa,
Chhattisgarh

To understand the fine balance of need of security and development we need to understand reasons behind its spread.

Land distribution

- ① 86% farmers are small & marginal (< 2 ha) & many landless
- ② Sch 5, 6 provisions not met well
- ③ recent 50% evictions under PRA

Livelihood

- ③ PDS most ineff. Taint in tribal area - Shanta Kumar
- ④ Educational literacy 53% vs 74% national in case of tribals
- ⑤ PRA remove their fibre collecting rights

Reasons.Revolutionary path to Justice

- ⑥ Instead of political process, some Marxist philosophy people instigate gullible locals
- ⑦ Lack of police capacity makes it further easy for propaganda to spread
- ⑧ Nexus of illegal miners

Thus, it shows that both root causes (~~factor~~ development) and its effects (Naxalism) needs to be tackled)

Steps to be taken

- ① State police upgradation
 (a) Greyhounds of Andhra
- ② Police infra / capacity
 ↳ Dantewada incident showed
 lack of basic infra.
- ③ Supply of technology (eg ISRO)
 enabled vision to give security
 personnel an edge.
- ④ Addressing root cause
 - A-1 Schools (Eklaunga)
 - A-2 Vocational (Dantewada school)
 - A-3. Skilling.
 - A-4. Decadicalization
 - A-5 Ensuring benefits of public
 schemes reach the poor.

As, it is said "poverty anywhere, it threat
 to prosperity everywhere" Thus India
 must ensure the security and
 developmental measures are taken
 to address LWE menace in India.

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

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

Drug trafficking refers to illicit sale of ~~trade~~ prohibited drugs e.g. Cocaine, Marijuana etc.

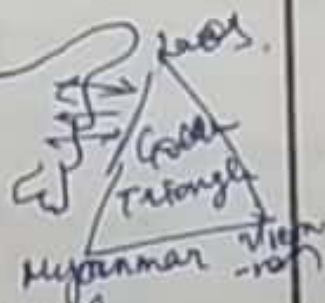
Organized crime refers to corporate type structure that aims to make money out of illegal activities (TNT & RPA)

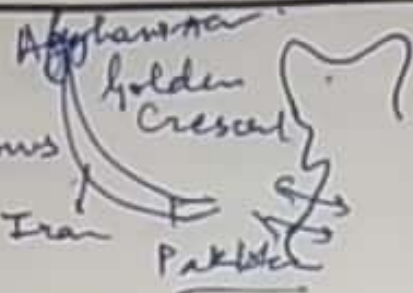
Terrorism is attempt to overthrow political setup by violence.

There exists linkage between the 3

① North-East India

The insurgent groups like NCSN, ULFA act as courier for drug trafficking for financial gain.



- ② Punjab Border 
- MHA report shows
that the drug Iran
trafficking route
became key reason for
Pothohar Airbase attack

- ③ J&K :

here organized crime is in form
of arms trade and fuel
secessionist movement

- ④ Mumbai

Dawood Ibrahim Illegal
smuggling gave way for
Bombay attacks (1993) & were
also involved in 26/11 attack

Steps by India

- ① Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 2016
 - 10 years punishment
 - life sentence/death sentence for repeat crimes
 - provide for rehabilitation in case of addicts
- ② National Plan for Drug Control by Ministry of Social Justice
- ③ Vienna convention & Protocol convention of UNODC have been ratified by India
- ④ Coordination with Myanmar & Iran etc.
- ⑤ SCO membership

Drug trafficking & terrorism nexus needs international collaboration and effective law implementation for redressal.

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

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

Climate change refers to long term variation in climatic conditions like rainfall, temperature over a region

Key threats to National security

- ① Water crisis - Floods and droughts report 2/3 water glaciers to be melted by 2050
- ② Food security (eg) Recent Maharashtra drought
- ③ Movement of people and related unrest (eg) WB report show around 60 Cr people living in hotspots
↳ Migration related challenge
- ④ Loss of livelihood (eg) Arab Spring show livelihood loss can trigger civil war

③ Food price volatility → Inflation and Economy collapse.

India's stance on UNSC

UNSC under Art 39 of UN charter decided to make climate change an international security threat but India has opposed the move.

Rationale

- 1) UNSC is dominated by P5 and thus not inclusive
- 2) Early / hasty announcement without thorough consultation
- 3) UNFCCC's were inclusive and respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibility

- ④ UNSC failure to address the existing issue
- ⑤ Against the right of self determination of countries

India's stance is justified but climate does have potential to become a security threat and thus global efforts need to be expedited to curb it.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Data exclusivity refers to policy of access of data to only the patent/IP holder

Argument For

- ① Improves case of domestic
- ② Address concern of developed
country
- ③ use as leverage for other
demands at WTO
- ④ IPR regime will progress,
current WIPO index ranking
at ~ 50 only
- ⑤ Boost to R&D External funding
currently at 0.7% V/S 2-3% of GDP
in China

Argument against

- ① Hinders domestic research
(eg) Trial data being not available
for generic drugs.
- ② Health concerns of
India, increase in cost
of drug development
- ③ India is already WTO-TRIPS
compliant.
- ④ Data of a country is right
of its citizens
- ⑤ Data is new oil in
digital and IR 4.0 age.

Thus any reforms need proper
public debate before implementation

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

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

5G is fifth generation IOT technology which uses radio frequency to enable transfer of terabytes of data in few seconds.

Comparison of 5G/4G

	5G	4G
Spectrum band	30GHz	3GHz
Latency (time lag)	< 1ms	~ 10ms
Peak speeds	20Gb/s	1-2Gb/s
Traffic density without speed hampering	10000	100 people

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology recently rolled out bids for 5G spectrum sale but the response remained lukewarm highlighting following challenges

Economic Challenges

- ① Trio of three major telecom players (Voda-Idea, Jio) have highlighted that reserve prices are 20-30% higher
- ② As per ICRA, the telecom industry has a ₹ 2.3 Lakh Cr debt due to JIO competition
- ③ Around ₹ 5 Lakh Cr investments are needed to upgrade infrastr wire backhaul (currently only 20% optical fibres available)
- ④ Industry concerns of customer readiness

Governance issues

- ⑤ US-China trade war make it difficult for India to choose players like Huawei.
- ⑥ Huge Rural-urban digital divide (Eco survey highlight 1.5 tele density in urban while 0.5 in rural) gives rise to inclusivity concerns
- ⑦ ITU's cyber security index has ~~graded~~ India to 47 highlighting the security challenges.
- ⑧ Concerns on fair bidding process have also been raised to avoid 2G spectrum scam kind of scenario.

5G is a key technological advancement that can help India cut-down inefficiencies of 3G/4G but process must be streamlined before rolling out to ensure success