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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 707)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14100
Center	RN	Date	25/10/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP), 2013 presented an opportunity to understand existing legal limitations before devising a future framework. In this context, enumerate the objectives and strategies of NCSP. Also, discuss the shortcomings and limitations that it has been suffering from.

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति (एन.सी.एस.पी.), 2013 ने भावी रूपरेखा की रचना करने से पूर्व विद्यमान विधिक सीमाओं को समझने का अवसर प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संदर्भ में, एन.सी.एस.पी. के उद्देश्यों और रणनीतियों को गिनाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन कमियों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें जिससे इस नीति के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा आती रही है।

The National Cyber security Policy (NCSP) 2013 was devised to counter the emerging threats to cyber security and increasing cases of cybercrime and cyber vandalism. Its objectives were →

1. Protection of critical information infrastructure of the country
2. Ensuring cyber security
3. Backup in case of a cyber emergency.

Strategies →

1. Identifying and ensuring 24x7 access to critical information infrastructure by National Critical

Information Infrastructure
Protection Agency.

2. Designation of Computer Emergency Response Team as the nodal agency for cyber threats.
3. Development of S & C cyber security personnel
4. Using Public Key Infrastructure for security
5. Providing fiscal support and mandating each organisation to designate a Cyber security Information security officer.
6. Enacting a legal framework for security.

Shortcomings ->

It suffers from the following limitations ->

- > It does not take into account emerging technologies like cloud computing, social networking etc.

- It does not talk about cyber warfare which is an emerging form of warfare.
- It does not talk of the linkages with Cyber Command being developed by Indian Army.
- It does not talk of privacy of the users and leaves it vulnerable.

However, this is an emerging area of security which needs to be further beefed up by evolving a comprehensive legal framework covering cyberwarfare and establishing synergy with the Army.

2. Any counter-terrorism strategy can succeed only if sources of terrorist funding are blocked by efficient financial regulation. In light of the statement discuss the need for an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India and steps taken by the government in this regard.

कोई भी आतंकवाद विरोधी रणनीति केवल तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब आतंकवादियों के वित्त पोषण के स्रोतों को कुशल वित्तीय विनियमन द्वारा अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाए। इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में आतंक के वित्तपोषण का प्रतिकार करने हेतु कुशल विधिक ढांचे की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें।

India is hard struck by the problem of terrorism which needs robust financing for perpetuation. The menace of terrorism can be curbed significantly by throttling the supply of illicit finances to terror network which in Indian case happens by the following ways →

→ India lies at the connecting ends of the 'Golden Triangle' and the 'Golden Crescent', the funds of which are brought into terror.

→ A huge flow of fake currency with porous borders is another channel of financing which is also supported

by the neighbouring states.

→ A huge structure of black money and money laundering, the proceeds of which find their way in terror financing.

Thus a comprehensive policy to check all these modes of financing is inevitable to check terrorism.

Government Steps →

→ The Black Money law imposing strict penalties and making money laundering a predicate offence.

→ The government is trying to disassemble the cash economy by promoting banking transactions.

→ Indigenous currency (paper rupees) to check counterfeiting including new security features.

→ A banking cash transaction tax to encourage bank transactions.

→ Various multilateral treaties for tax compliance including FATCA to unearth black money.

However despite these, a cash to GDP ratio of 13% prevails and cross border flow of drugs and currency continues, so the government should -

- Promote more border security
- Seek cooperation of neighbouring countries in currency and drug matters
- Ensure stricter checks on black money including suggestions by the Shome Panel and Shoh Committee.

3. What is Bio-Terrorism? Why is it more perilous than acts of conventional terrorism? Is India prepared to deal with bio-terrorism? Examine.

जैव-आतंकवाद क्या है? पारंपरिक आतंकवाद के कृत्यों की तुलना में यह अधिक खतरनाक क्यों है? क्या भारत जैव-आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए तैयार है? जांच करें।

Bio terrorism is the release of toxic biological wastes into the environment or even bio agents like anthrax with a view to spread terror.

In the light of proliferation of biological weapons and resistant strains of virus, it poses a great threat to national security.

It is more perilous ~~to~~

→ It spreads quickly and without warning to the local population.

→ It can horifying and lasting effects than conventional terrorism as it may not lead to death immediately.

→ Most of the countries including

India are not very prepared to meet its challenges.

→ The material of terror is not difficult to obtain and can be easily transported. Eg → Hospital bio-waste.

India's Preparation →

- India does cover bio terrorism as a form of terrorism under the UAPA.
- The hospitals have been instructed to ensure strict compliance with bio-waste disposal standards.
- The bio weapons stock are secured.

However, we still do not have a policy to check the same and hospitals are not actually implementing the bio-waste disposal

SOPs seriously and in many cases the wastes are being discharged without treatment in the environment also there is a risk of proliferation from the neighbouring countries.

Realising the importance of this, a suitable policy and strict compliance with biowaste disposal standards needs to be ensured.

4. The formation of the United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia (UNLFW) poses a serious threat to the North-East region. In this context, discuss the implications of coming together of various insurgent groups on the security of North-East region. What strategies should be adopted to counter this threat?

पश्चिमी दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया संयुक्त मुक्ति मोर्चा (यू.एन.एल.एफ.डब्लू) का गठन उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। इस संदर्भ में उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा पर, विभिन्न उग्रवादी गुटों के साथ आने के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें। इस खतरे का सामना करने हेतु क्या रणनीति अपनायी जानी चाहिए?

The Western South East Asia covers the North East India and extends till the Kokang region of Myanmar and the emergence of a UNLFW poses a serious threat to the stability of this region, as it is an aggregation of the previous insurgent groups. The implications are →

1. Better finances with the emerged group as they have access to the drug trade of Kokang Valley.
2. Better human resources with greater amount of territory under their influence.

→ Cross border access with a porous border along India-Myanmar provides them protection from action of security forces.

→ Some support from the locals on ideological and social grounds advocating for 'Nagalin'.

Strategies to curb →

→ Regional cooperation must be sought especially between India and Myanmar to jointly tackle the ground.

→ Cross border joint operations should be conducted.

→ Engaging the civil society of the region by exposing the practices of these groups like extortion, kidnapping and use of child combatants.

→ ~~More~~ Powers must be devolved
by Schedule VI to take the people
into confidence.

→ These ~~disarmed groups~~ should be
peace treaties like the one signed
with NSCN (IM) post which
disarmament ^{of these} should take place.

→ Use of VN Cooperation to check
the drug trade in the region.

Using the above measures and
reducing ethnic tensions in the
North East, a suitable response
can be made.

5. In the context of increasing need for integration of defence forces, there is a growing demand for appointment of a single chief for the three arms of defence services. In light of the above statement examine the desirability of such an appointment as recommended by various committees.

सुरक्षा बलों के समेकन की बढ़ती आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, रक्षा सेवाओं की तीनों अंगों के लिए एकल प्रमुख की नियुक्ति की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में विभिन्न समितियों की अनुशंसाओं के अनुसार इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति की वांछनीयता की जांच करें।

The Kargil Defence Review Committee set up to review the operational issues encountered during Kargil War recommended setting up a single Chief for the 3 arms of defense services.

The need for a Joint Staff →

- To ensure coordination between the 3 arms during war as currently the wars emerge as integrated operational fields needing an integrated response.
- To ensure joint training of the 3 wings and ensure interoperability

in the times of need.

→ To ensure synergy in the usage of equipment and common platforms used by the different ~~as~~ arms.

→ To ~~an~~ streamline the process of procurement keeping in mind requirements of the 3 arms.

The Problems ->

→ Already a joint command is set up, but the results are not very satisfactory.

→ Autonomy of the 3 wings of the army may be clipped.

→ Operational issues of different wings might not be known to the joint ~~staff~~ chief.

→ Finding a '5star' officer to head the Chiefs of Staff may be problematic.

→ Which wing's Chief should be the joint chief is also a prominent issue.

However considering the benefits offered by a single Chief it seems, that the above should be done after sorting out the operational difficulties by way of support of the Chiefs of Staff to the Joint Chief.

6. With the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in India's neighbourhood, drug trafficking poses a great threat to India's security. Analyse. Examine the role of non-state actors in drug trafficking in India.

गोल्डन क्रीसेंट और गोल्डन ट्रायंगल के भारत के पड़ोस में स्थित होने से नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी में राज्येतर कर्ताओं की भूमिका की जांच करें।

The golden triangle touches the Indian border on the North East, while the golden crescent touches the Indian border ~~as~~ at Junjoh, Jammu and Kashmir.

These 2 are the international hot rings of drug trafficking of which Delhi becomes the centre. It poses a threat to the Indian security in following ways ->

- It poses a challenge to the health of the youth, as Heroin and opiates flow in from West and Marijuana and Hashish flow in from East.
- It creates instability in the regions where it flows from

- Delhi became a hub for international drug peddling thereby creating international pressure to check the same.
- As per the NC B, 70% of the rural unemployed youth of Punjab has become addicted to opium and its derivatives.
- It increases crime rate in the country due to addiction.

Role of Non State Actors →

- Al Qaeda and affiliates → They control the heroin trade of Afghanistan and peddle the same into India through borders along Kashmir, Nepal and Punjab.
- Indian Mafia → After crossing the borders, these drugs are then moved in India by local mafia and

moved abroad by the same

→ Nepal peddlers → These are Nepal locals moving into India who carry drugs with them and are supported by ISI and Al Qaeda and LeT.

→ NSCN → They operate along Myanmar borders and various factions including NSCN (KK), NSCN (K) and NSCN (IM) indulge in this to finance their operations.

To curb this a suitable policy taking a holistic view of the problem and targeting all the non-state actors and involving all the drug control authorities should be evolved.

7. A multi-pronged conflict management and resolution strategy is necessary to deal with left wing extremism in India. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the surrender cum rehabilitation scheme for left wing extremists.

भारत में वामपंथी अतिवाद से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी संघर्ष प्रबंधन और संकल्प रणनीति आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, वामपंथी अतिवादियों हेतु आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास योजना की प्रभावशीलता की जांच करें।

Left Wing Extremism is a problem associated with development issues and has been labelled as the 'most serious threat faced by India'. This evokes due to the following →

- Alienation of tribals from land and resources. eg - Jharkhand
 - Unbalanced development in the region. eg - AP
 - Unequal treatment to the so called lower castes eg - Bihar
- Thus a multi pronged approach to counter this is required covering →
- Fixing livelihood and alienation issues in the region.

- Providing infrastructure and connectivity ~~issues~~ in the region.
- A surrender cum rehabilitation policy for the extremists
- Strong action against extremists.

Surrender Cum Rehabilitation Policy

The government has launched a surrender cum rehabilitation policy under which →

- The extremists are allowed to surrender with less punishment
- They are given a rehabilitation allowance.
- They are given a stipend to engage in a vocational course.

The incidents of LWE violence have declined in the past few years and the number of deaths in

the recent years has also come down.

However this has not helped the issue completely as ->

1. Snubush attacks continue to take place like the recent attacks on CRPF
2. The infrastructure built is destroyed by them including schools and roads
3. The alienation of tribals continues and ~~so~~ so does recruitment.

To counter these, a counter narrative among the civil society must be built to expose the malevolence of these groups and livelihood and connectivity issues must be ^{addressed} ~~built~~ on a priority.

8. What are the reasons for under-representation of women in science in India? How does it affect the prospect of holistic development of the nation? Suggest some measures which should be taken to tackle the above problem.

भारत में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व के क्या कारण हैं? यह कैसे राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास की संभावना को प्रभावित करता है? उपरोक्त समस्या से निपटने के लिए किये जाने वाले कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिये।

Causes for Underrepresentation →

- A deeply patriarchal society that does not encourage women's education
- Women are encouraged by families to take up traditional education like humanities and home sciences rather than sciences
- The ratio of women in higher education courses is really low
- Women are loaded with responsibilities of the kitchen, so they do not get time to spend in the laboratory.
- Research demands a lot of time which they can not afford given their responsibilities

It affects our holistic development

- We haven't used about 50% of our ~~work~~ labour force effectively for the purpose of science.
- Women educated in science would feel more confident and would be able to counter superstitions in a better way.
- It would promote family health and family structure.
- Certain areas like gynaecology would benefit more by their participation.

Steps to tackle it →

- The communities must be made aware of the benefits of the same and encouraged to promote science education for women.
- special scholarship schemes for

women to take up science should be promoted.

→ Women's participation in higher education by creating a submission in RUSA should be promoted.

→ Promoting girl child to do away patriarchal notions.

9. How do Regenerative Medicines work? Discuss the initiatives taken by the Government of India to develop this field. What are the ethical issues that arise in the use of regenerative medicines?

पुनर्योजी दवाएँ कैसे काम करती हैं? इस क्षेत्र को विकसित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें। पुनर्योजी दवाओं के प्रयोग में उठने वाले नैतिक मुद्दे कौन से हैं?

10. With growing concerns w.r.t. global climate change and energy security, biofuels have been gaining popularity. What are the advantages of using biofuels? Discuss the implications of biofuel expansion on food security, social welfare and environment in the context of India.

वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के सन्दर्भ में बढ़ती चिंताओं के साथ, जैव ईंधन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है। जैव ईंधन के उपयोग के क्या लाभ हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में खाद्य सुरक्षा, सामाजिक कल्याण और पर्यावरण पर जैव ईंधन के विस्तार के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा करें।

Biofuels are any fuel derived from plants or animal sources like corn, sugarcane, grass, Jatropha etc.

Benefits →

- It is a carbon neutral source of energy fixing as much carbon before burning as on burning.
- It can help utilise wastelands effectively
- It supplies cheaper source of energy which is also renewable in nature.
- It will reduce our import dependence and improve our energy security.
- Can be blended with regular fuel.

Food Security →

Biodiesel derived from first generation ~~of~~ sources like corn, sugarcane raises the debate of food versus fuel as the same can be used to feed the population.

Social Welfare →

→ It can be used to economically use wastelands by planting crops like *Jatropha*, *Pongamia* to generate biofuels.

→ Barrenlands can benefit from growing second generation biofuel sources.

This will benefit the local population as cultivation does not need much resources.

Environment →

→ It is a carbon neutral source of energy fixing an equivalent amount of carbon as it generates.

- It counts as a mitigation strategy.
- It can help reduce pollution in cities by reducing & conventional oil consumption.

Considering the above, the National Biofuel Policy aims to promote 20% fuel blending by 2017.

11. With reference to telecommunication, what are White Spaces? How can they be utilised to improve internet coverage? Also differentiate between White-Fi and Wi-Fi.

दूरसंचार के संदर्भ में, 'व्हाइट स्पेस' क्या हैं? कैसे उन्हें इंटरनेट कवरेज में सुधार करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है? इसके अलावा व्हाइट-फाई और वाई-फाई के बीच अंतर बताइए।

White spaces refer to the large unused spectrums used for television signals. TV spectrums have large unused spaces that can be effectively used for transmission.

It can help improve the internet connectivity as →

- They have large geographical reach
- They do not need any separate infrastructure
- They have large unused spaces so offer higher data transmission capacities

Thus they can be effectively used to provide last mile internet connectivity especially in areas

where conventional ~~on~~ internet infrastructure is not available.

Difference ->

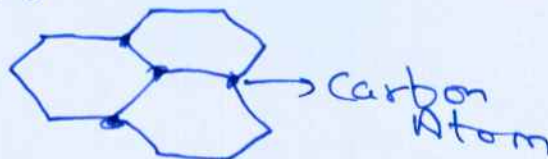
	Wifi	White Fi
Meaning	Conventional wireless broadband internet	Unused TV spectrum to relay broadband
Frequency used	2.4 GHz to 50 GHz	shorter TV frequency with large wavelength
Geographic Reach	100 metres only	Large geographic range
Data Capacity	upto 50 mbps only	Large data capacity due to wider spectrum space
Infrastructure	It needs separate infrastructure	It does not need separate infrastructure

The idea for the same was proposed by IIT Bombay and is being taken up by Microsoft to provide connectivity

12. Graphene has been touted as the "miracle material" of the 21st century. Describe the structure and properties of graphene. Also list its potential applications. Discuss the challenges that are arising in the commercial use of graphene.

ग्राफीन को 21वीं सदी की 'चमत्कार सामग्री' के रूप में पेश किया गया है। ग्राफीन की संरचना और गुणों का वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अलावा इसके संभावित अनुप्रयोग बताइए। ग्राफीन के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग में आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Graphene is a ^{2D} nanoscale single atom hexagonal carbon structure ~~comp~~ element with the following structure →



Properties →

- Almost transparent allowing 98% of light to pass through
- 100 times more tensile strength than steel and much lighter.
- It has shock absorbent properties
- Conducts heat and electricity better than copper
- 7 million sheets of graphene placed on each other will measure 1 mm ~~thick~~

Potential Applications →

- Medicine in form of targeter and bio-identifiers and curing heart blockage.
- Electronics both as shock absorbent in mobile phones and as a touch screen medium.
- Electrical applications like light bulbs as it lasts much longer.
- Information technology by breaching the red brick wall to reduce the size of transistors.
- Physical structures to make them strong and light weight.

~~Probs~~ Challenges →

- The product is still in development stage and all its properties are not completely understood.

- It is still very costly to be used at commercial scale.
- It may poses health challenges ~~to~~ due to nanotoxicology.
- It may contaminate environment and prove harmful as it is highly reactive.

13. What do you understand by Big Data Analytics? Discuss the benefits and dangers posed by it with examples.

बिग डेटा (Big Data) विश्लेषिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण के साथ, इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न लाभ और खतरों पर चर्चा करें।

Big data analytics refers to the study of ~~the~~ data generated by ~~internet~~^{IT} users to arrive at decisions. Unconsciously users generate a lot of data online and on social platforms which can be used by governments and corporations to arrive at decisions.

Advantages :-

- Helps in ^{making} evidence based policy rather than ~~the~~ estimation or conjecture.
- Ensures that the policy decisions actually benefit the intended beneficiaries.
- Helps the businesses reach

customers and serve them better knowing their preferences.

Dangers →

- Excessive reliance on it poses the challenge of ignoring human element in decision making.
- The cause and effect relationships in decision making are ignored.
- It may promote unnecessary consumerism in the society due to better marketing.
- It poses the challenge of data security and privacy at the data aggregators' ends.
- It raises ethical challenges for aggregators like Facebook and Google who can exercise massive social influence by the virtue of data held by them.

It is estimated that a total of \$18 trillion worth of information assets are afloat which can be leveraged constructively but data security and the ethical challenges must be addressed.

14. What are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)? Discuss the opportunities and challenges that have arisen with the private use of UAVs on the rise.

मानवरहित यान (UAV) क्या हैं? UAV के निजी उपयोग से उत्पन्न हुए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are drones that are remotely operated and are aerial in their propagation. These can be used for the purpose of surveillance, transport and even have military applications. DRDO Akash, Neta and Panchhi are some Indian examples of ~~drones~~ UAVs.

Opportunities of private use-

- It can be used for precision farming thereby helping to improve productivity of farms.
- It can be used for the managing transport of small commodities like pizzas and thus reduce road traffic.

- They can be effectively leveraged for neighbourhood security
- It can be used to provide internet connectivity in wide areas, an idea being explored by Facebook.

Challenges →

- They ~~pose~~ pose a security risk by the way of being used for unauthorised surveillance
- They may be used by non state actors to spy and even carry out attacks in future
- They pose a risk to the privacy of ordinary citizens
- They may create traffic problems if mishandled by crashing on roads jeopardising road safety.

However this being an emerging technology, we do not have a policy for this yet ~~and~~ and it has been disallowed for private use as of date. But a suitable policy to leverage its benefits should be adopted in future.

15. "China's rising influence on India's periphery underlines the requirement for India to craft an independent and robust regional role in South Asia." Discuss the statement in the context of China's Maritime Silk Route initiative. Do you think India should participate in this initiative?

"भारत की सीमा पर चीन का बढ़ता प्रभाव भारत के लिए दक्षिण एशिया में एक स्वतंत्र तथा सशक्त क्षेत्रीय भूमिका के निर्माण की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।" चीन की "समुद्री रेशम मार्ग" संबंधी पहल के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। आपकी राय में क्या भारत को इस पहल का भागीदार बनना चाहिए?

Maritime silk Route is an ambitious Chinese Project extending maritime transport route from Kunming to Kyauk phi to Colombo to Male to Nairobi and then to Venice.

The Challenge →

With this, the Chinese will engage more actively with the states in the Indian Ocean

→ Ports will be developed for these states and will bring them closer to China

→ This will bring more Chinese Navy's presence in the region to secure them

sea lanes.

This makes it obligatory for India to engage with the states in South Asia to prevent them from drifting towards China and avoiding incidents like Chinese

~~ships dock~~ submarine docking at Colombo. In this regard, India has taken the following steps →

- It has increased the cooperation with Colombo including for port development.
- Myanmar is being engaged with BIMSTEC and Kaladan multimodal transport corridor.
- India has turned down its stand on Maldives' dissent issue.
- India has launched ~~Mission~~ Project 'Mausam' to engage culturally with Indian ocean states.

Should we join →

Benefits → It will give us economic benefits by participating in the trade.

→ We can leverage Chinese expertise to renew our ports and build new ones.

→ It will create a better security and cooperation infrastructure in the region.

However such initiatives can be built only on basis of trust and long term engagement to ensure that the Indian interests in the region are not harmed by Chinese presence. Jumping in too soon might hurt our security and cooperation in the region.

Thus it seems profitable to engage but after regional trust and engagement have been established and security issues like LAC resolved.

16. The delimitation of Indo-Bangladesh maritime boundary by Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) has wide economic and strategic implications, not only for India and Bangladesh but for the entire Bay of Bengal region. Discuss.

हेग स्थित स्थायी मध्यस्थता न्यायालय (पी.सी.ए.) द्वारा भारत-बांग्लादेश समुद्री सीमा के परिसीमन के व्यापक आर्थिक तथा रणनीतिक निहितार्थ हैं, न केवल भारत तथा बांग्लादेश के लिए बल्कि सम्पूर्ण बंगाल की खाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए। चर्चा करें।

The Permanent Court of Arbitration recently rejected 90% of India's claim on the maritime economic zone in Bay of Bengal and awarding it to Bangladesh.

It has the following implications→

Economic →

→ The area is suspected to be rich in hydrocarbons and Indian companies would not be able to explore the same.

→ The exclusive economic zone associated with it was also lost to Bangladesh, so no benefits can be derived from it by India.

Strategic →

- The international law of seas was followed and respect for the same maintained.
- The area is marked by maritime piracy on which Indian Navy would have no control.
- The area has important shipments from India to Bangladesh and even to the Straight of Malacca which ~~might~~ ^{now} comes under ~~threat~~ Bangladesh.
- The Territorial Water of India is now ~~so~~ indented inwards towards India thereby restricting Indian Coast Guards reach.

Thus the award can be said to have wide reaching economic and strategic implications for the

entire Bay of Bengal area.
Considering this, a cooperation
mechanism under the auspices
of BIMSTEC or a like body
must be established.

17. Initiatives such as NDB and AIIB represent not only an assertion of rising powers vis. a vis. the existing institutions dominated by the West, but also underline the requirement of diversifying investment sources for the developing world in arenas such as infrastructure. Discuss.

एन.डी.बी. तथा ए.आई.आई.बी. जैसी पहल न केवल पश्चिम के प्रभाव वाली वर्तमान संस्थाओं की तुलना में उभरती हुई शक्तियों के प्रभाव को प्रस्तुत करती हैं बल्कि विकासशील जगत हेतु अवसंरचना जैसे कार्यक्षेत्र में विविधतापूर्ण निवेश स्रोतों की आवश्यकता को भी रेखांकित करती हैं। चर्चा करें।

The NDB was established by the Fortaleza Declaration with an initial operating capital of \$50 billion while the AIIB was announced by China with an initial capital of \$50 billion again. These 2 institutions have economic and strategic rationale as →

Diversifying Investment Sources →

- Asia and developing countries are in dire need of infrastructure and thus funds for the same.
- The existing financing institutions viz. World Bank, ADB are unable

to finance as much.

→ The IMF is caught up in resolving developed countries' finance issues

In this light ADB, AIIB will bring respite by adding to finances and giving loans on softer terms for development, leveraging the reserves of emerging powers.

Asserting Rising Power →

→ The World Bank and the IMF are led by the West with USA holding a veto over their decisions

→ The BRICS countries which make up about 40% of the world's population have a meagre share in their membership.

→ The emerging economies led the 2008 post 2008 financial recovery but still do not have a say in

the existing institutions

- It will give them a soft power viz a viz the borrowers.
- It will help the emerging countries promote their own currency as in the NDB where trade in their respective countries would be promoted.

It can be said that these banks serve the dual economic and strategic purpose and should not just be seen as a way to supplant the existing institutions but to supplement them in meeting demands of developing world.

18. India has decided to go ahead with the proposed Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal transport corridor. Discuss its implications for the South Asian region.

भारत ने प्रस्तावित बांग्लादेश-भूटान-भारत-नेपाल परिवहन गलियारे पर आगे बढ़ने का निश्चय किया है। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें।

The transport agreement proposed in SAARC but the same was blocked by Pakistan on technical grounds. So to promote movement between Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN), a transport corridor has been proposed and approved. This will have the following implications →

- It will improve the connectivity in North East India, thereby improving its economy.
- It will improve the trade in the region and between the 4 countries
- It will lead to diversification of trade between countries

and thereby address the balance of trade issues between India and Nepal.

→ It will help in the rapid movement of security forces, improving security cooperation in the region.

→ It shows the resolve of BBIN to improve relations between them even if it required a II track of cooperation apart from SAARC.

However this also poses a challenge that the same corridor may be used by negative elements to destabilize the region by increasing movement of arms, drugs, fake currency along it. Also if the secure relations between the nations remain tense, the corridor may remain unused as

witnessed in the recent Nepal
blockade.

On the whole, it seems to
be a step in the right direction
, however security issues arising
from it must be addressed.

19. Discuss the strategic, political and economic implications of India's membership to the SCO.

भारत की शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) में सदस्यता के रणनीतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा करें।

The SCO is ~~the~~ a ^{strategic} ~~security~~,
economic and political establishment
based on Central Asia and
Eurasia ~~for~~ which India has
agreed to join.

Strategic implications →

- It is a forum for discussion
of Afghanistan security scenario
of which India ^{should} ~~can~~ be a part.
- It has discussion on Central
Asian security and the threats
arising therefrom including
Islamic terrorism.
- It is a forum that can be used
to promote the International
North South Transport Corridor.
(INSTC)

Political →

- It is a prominent part of our policy of multialignment, balancing between the Eastern and Western Block, as India was perceived to be tilting towards West lately.
- It may act as a forum for resolution of our issues with Pakistan where other major powers will play a part.
- It can help us engage with Iran again which is an observed state.

Economic →

- Central Asian region which is rich in hydrocarbons can be used to meet India's energy security needs.
- This provides access to Central

Asian Markets and the INSTC
may provide a booster to it.

→ The Eurasian Economic Union
discussions can be advanced
by it for which India is
lobbying with Russia.

20. West Asia is a key region for India on multiple counts. Has the region being accorded the importance that it deserves in recent times? Have bilateral engagements such as ones with Israel and Iran come at the cost of waning influence of India in the larger West Asian region?

कई प्रकरणों में पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। क्या वर्तमान समय में इस क्षेत्र को वह महत्व प्रदान किया जा रहा है जिसका यह अधिकारी है? क्या इजरायल तथा ईरान के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध बड़े पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के घटते हुए प्रभाव की कीमत पर बनाये गए हैं?

West Asia holds importance for India on the following counts →

- It is the largest supplier of oil for India.
- India has important trading relations with the region.
- It has 40 lakh strong diaspora who contribute to our economy.
- India has a sizable Muslim population who relate to this region.
- India has moral compulsions for engaging with Palestine.

In this light it seems that India has not given the region its due attention as well.

bowed under US pressure ~~to~~
~~to~~ against Iran and have
not expressed an interest in the
security affairs of the region
fearing blowback.

However this is not only
based on power considerations but
also on our policy of non
alignment and the considerations
of a possible blow back.

Engagements with Iran & Israel →

India has started openly acknowledging
its ties with Israel and but at
the same time maintains its
stand on Palestine. This shows
a willingness on the 2 nations'
parts to improve ties despite
differences and not waning
influence.

PTO

Iran has also improved its ties and acknowledges India's support during sanctions era and understands India's position and compulsions being a developing nation. However the Indian stand under American pressure is a sign of waning leverage in West Asia.