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**GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)**

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Center	ORN	Date	30/8/2019

**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 भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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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Delhi- 110009

## 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, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, India has re-elected to Arctic council as an Observer state. Arctic council is a group of countries having borders with Arctic Region.

### Ecological Significance of Arctic Region

- It sequesters huge Carbon Stock under the ice
- It is source of water for organisms living under ice sheet.
- It reflect a large amount of solar radiation, hence prevent global warming

### Geopolitical significance

- Huge reserves of minerals has possibility of Scramble for it
- The melting ice is ~~or~~ vacating new trade routes (Polar Silk Road)

## Opportunities for serving India's interests

- ↳ India's emerging needs of energy could be fulfilled
- ↳ India's climate is said to be affected by Arctic ice sheet.
- ↳ New polar route can reduce distances travelled
- ↳ The preservation of seeds of extinct variety of seeds could be done.

India has established Research Centre Himadri at Arctic Region. This centre will enable us to exploit opportunities presented by Arctic Region.

Moreover, there is needed an international treaty like Antarctica, which can declare Arctic as common resource of world

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?

Recently President of the USA has announced for early withdrawal of its troops, despite the recent security strategy of USA had envisaged continued presence of its troops.

### Challenges for India in case of withdrawal

- ↳ The Islamic State and Taliban could make inroads into India and can challenge our security.
- ↳ The Jammu and Kashmir region could get lightened separatist tendencies given the emboldened by its apparent win in Afghanistan.
- ↳ Projects undertaken by India in Afghanistan like Salma Dam and newer upcoming projects could be affected.

- ↳ Terrorism could increase
- ↳ Pakistan could get emboldened.

### Options India has

- To take part in Afghan peace process considering all stakeholders including Taliban.
- Continue its good will work at ground level to ensure the people's support.
- Taking Russia and Iran on board while discussing, because after US' withdrawal they will be driving force there
- Preventing Pakistan from capitalizing in Afghanistan.

Recent announcement of Indian Stand that it seeks involvement of all sections of Afghan society is welcome and will help establish a legitimate govt.

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 multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is a group of 5 developing countries - India, Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa. It is envisaged as a symbol of answer to western institutions, controlled by western countries.

### Internal contradictions in BRICS

- ↳ Apparent tensions between India and China affect its effectiveness.
- ↳ The alternative of IMF and world Bank, i.e. NDB is having very less resources.
- ↳ The Brazil and India and South Africa, are relatively less developed, compared to China and Russia.
- ↳ The projects envisaged under it are not getting implemented timely.

↳ India's tilt towards USA,  
has created issues in coordination  
in BRICS.

### Prospects

- BRICS could provide an alternative mechanism of financing large projects.
- Leaving bilateral tensions aside could solve the problem, as done on climate change issue.
- Increasing its membership, would provide it legitimacy and acceptance.

BRICS grouping can be a driver of economic growth, when overall world is going through a slowdown, given its vast markets.

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 मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पावर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Soft power is the influence of foreign countries policies with respect to one country, without using any military and economic might.

India's immense soft power potential

- ↳ Indian diaspora is spread in almost all countries. It can influence politics. Eg. Sikhs in Canada.
- ↳ The development assistance like ITEC etc. provides goodwill
- ↳ Space Diplomacy: South Asian Satellite establishes good relations
- ↳ People-to-people connect: The free transit area with Myanmar and Border Haats at Bangladesh Border establishes good confidence.

↳ Providing lines of credit, which has been doubled in last 5 years.

↳ Track-II diplomacy (Pakistan)

### Limitations of Soft Power

- It cannot compel the stronger countries to toe India's line.
- Soft power ~~cannot~~ has a limit as India does not possess enough resources.
- It takes longer time to resolve issues.

### Way Forward

- Along with soft power, India must focus on its hard power strengthening, through military modernization, modern weapons etc.
- The COMCASA agreement can be leveraged to build better intelligence.

A good mix of soft power and hard power can ensure better dividends for India in multipolar world.

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

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

Border management refers to providing a safe and secure border, devoid of any border illegal activity, and management of border disputes in a peaceful way.

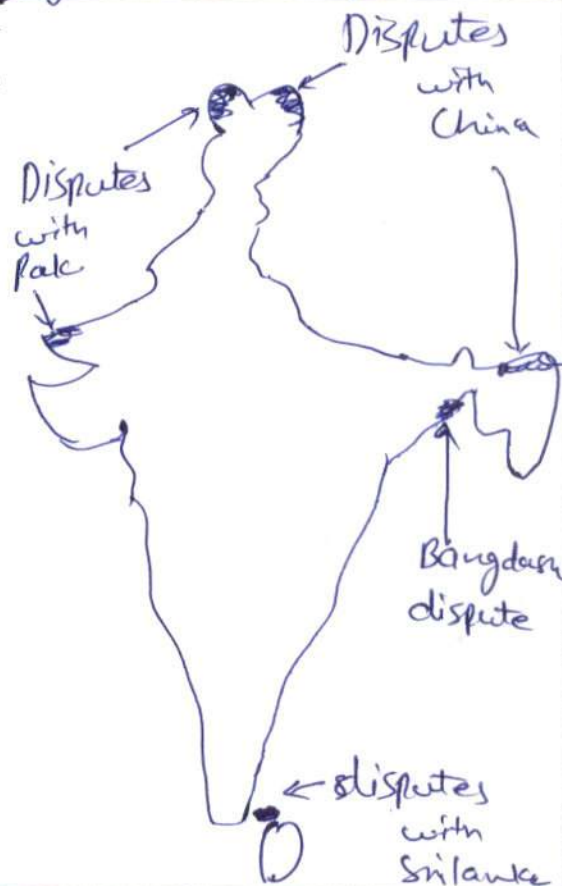
### Role of Space Technology in Border Mgmt.

→ Space technology could help monitoring border activities through remote sensing

→ The communication satellites could help ensure better secured communication.

→ Infiltration could be checked through heat maps

Fig. Border Disputes



### Steps Taken so far

- ↳ Border Area Management Program
- ↳ EMISAT Satellite to provide electronic surveillance
- ↳ GSAT-7 and GSAT-7A to provide better services to Navy and airforce respectively.
- ↳ South Asian satellite to share data with bordering countries

### Way Forward

- Strengthening intelligence sharing with neighbours
- Formal arrangements of dispute resolution
- Checking infiltration through laser technology

Difficult terrain and underwater activities carried by hostile actors, could be very well tackled by space technology.

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 Powers Act 1958, was enacted to bring more powers to security forces to bring law & order and peace in disturbed areas. It is operational in J&K, Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur etc.

### Allegations of Human Rights Violation

- ↳ Sexual exploitation of women in the guise of security
- ↳ Fake encounters to get awards and promotions.
- ↳ Exploitation of ~~women~~ as well children
- ↳ Medical facility are denied many of times.

### Need of AFSPA

→ In disturbed areas, the so

extremist tendencies are still  
alive.

- Militant activities in  
Jammu and Kashmir
- Special forces morale is to  
be kept high to handle these  
situations
- Immunity for security forces  
is required for actions in  
the line of duty.

### Way Forward

- Jeevan Reddy committee  
has asked for curtailling  
absolute immunity.
- Supreme Court has also  
also ~~asked~~ said no complete  
immunity is there.

AFSPA needs to be more  
humanized, to make it more  
effective and legitimate.

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 सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet is a network of computers and servers, which can interact among themselves. It has affected tackling of terrorism.

### Challenges posed by it in fighting terrorism

- ↳ Anonymity provided by it makes terrorists motivated.
- ↳ Radicalization of youth for recruitment can be done from far away
- ↳ operation of terrorist act can be done from far without being physically present.
- ↳ Lone wolf attacks.
- ↳ Easy financial transactions through internet

## Opportunities by Internet in Fighting terror

- Can be used to create mass awareness among people
- Intelligence sharing can be made faster
- Community Policing
- Response time is reduced
- Better direction and control of anti-terror operation

## Way Forward

- Internet monitoring should be improved.
- Provide training to law enforcement personnel in using these technology.

Internet is a resource that can mobilize huge action against terrorism.

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 is a parameter through which the future of a star is estimated.

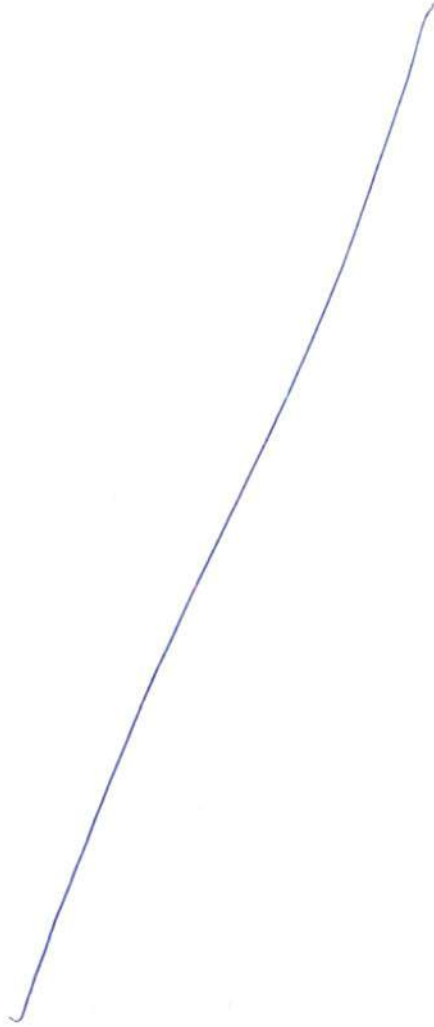
If star's mass is less than Chandrasekhar limit, it becomes a neutron star in future.

If star's mass is more than Chandrasekhar limit, it becomes a black hole in future.

Significance in astronomy

→ It helps establishing age of stars

→ It makes us understand the source of black holes present.



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 शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently European Space Agency has launched a space harpoon to capture the space debris.

### Risks posed by space Debris

↳ It can harm and damage important satellites and International space station.

↳ The sharp nails produced by it at 30000 km/hour of speed, can kill the astronauts.

↳ They can fall on earth, where huge population lives.

↳ Impacts working of communication satellites due to disturbances

↳ Increase cost of launching satellite because of ~~no~~ less empty space for

orbit deployment

measures

- Net Capture
- Harpoon Capture
- De-orbiting
- Vision-based navigation
- falling on earth under controlled conditions.

way forward

- we need to prevent excessive launch of satellites.
- ISRO's work on this is going on
- Kounotori - 2 Satellite of Japan

Space debris can impact lives of common man. Hence need to be tackled before it gets too late.

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 संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is the second largest arms importer in world.

### Challenges in indigenization of defence

- ↳ Lack of technology
- ↳ lax working of DRDO
- ↳ Industry is highly regulated, so very less involvement of private player
- ↳ R and D expenditure is ~~not~~ too less, in comparison to need.

### Steps needed are:

- Bringing MSME into the industry
- DRDO's structure to be

overhauled, as recommended by a recent parliamentary committee.

- o Transfer of technology deals with foreign governments

### Way Forward

- Focus on Make-II procedure
- Reserving < 3 crore cost equipment for MSMEs is welcome.

Self-reliance is the key to become a superpower in terms of providing a net security provider in the region. It enables to have an independent foreign policy.

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 आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

A vast 3 crore Indian diaspora lives abroad in around 150 countries. This large diaspora has played crucial role in manoeuvring Indian foreign policy and development.

Role played by Indian diaspora in deve-  
-lopment

- ↳ Large remittances are send back India is largest remittance receiver.
- ↳ Foreign Direct Investment by Indian citizens working abroad
- ↳ Philanthropic activities have supplemented state's welfare measures
- ↳ Bringing the foreign exchange reserves to India
- ↳ Goodwill by other countries seeing diaspora's contribution in other

Countries.

### Challenges in Engaging Indian Diaspora

- Lack of Connectivity with the diaspora outreach
- Absence of grievance redressal arrangements
- Cultural ties are not leveraged adequately, as ICCR has very few centres abroad.
- Smaller populations in many countries
- Few of them are engaged in illegal activities.

### Way Forward to translate these partnerships into Benefits

- o Continuous engagement with the diaspora through emails and messages on national days like Independence Day.
- o Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas could be made an annual event

(It is biannual at present)

- Rather than seeing them as only contributor, we should focus on reciprocal cooperation as partnership.
- Proxy voting can help them take part in country's democratic process

Diaspora has huge potential to help country achieve its SDGs as diaspora can provide much needed technologies to resolve imminent national issues like defence and skill development; climate change.

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 समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

There has emerged many multilateral preferential trade agreements in recent times like ~~RE~~ CPTPP, European Union, Mercosur etc.

~~They~~

Reasons behind their proliferation

- ↳ Increasing regional cooperation
- ↳ Leveraging complementarity
- ↳ WTO rules allow it
- ↳ Lesser connectivity with other countries
- ↳ Providing better trade conditions to their all time friends
- ↳ Bringing more people to people connect through trade.
- ↳ Resolving long pending problems through trade.
- ↳ Restrictive rules of WTO

### MFN Principle of WTO

Most favoured nation principle refers to a condition under WTO, that is put on all its members to ~~allow all to~~ not discriminate against any other member in granting trade/tariff relaxations, unless there is an agreement between them.

Therefore, it is not a violation of MFN principle

### PTAs as threat to WTO's existence

- PTAs bypass the WTO's rules for few nations.
- They undermine the dispute settlement mechanism of WTO.
- There are only few countries, which do not have PTAs and they too are smaller economies.
- Smaller economies suffer; main agenda of WTO is to protect

PTAs not as threat to WTO

- Principle objective of WTO is to increase trade between countries. PTAs are doing the same.
- PTAs supplement WTO's work
- PTAs ensures regional cooperation and development, world over, WTO's larger objective is this only.

Way Forward

- o WTO needs to be reformed inline with new realities.  
Agriculture subsidies (1986 level)
- o WTO's tilt towards western economies need to be corrected to bring its legitimacy back.
- o Consensus based decision making need to be ~~also~~ changed

WTO is representative of world's trade, that has lifted millions out of poverty.

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 पारीय 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's population is about to become largest by 2027, as per UN Population Fund. To fulfil its water needs, the water availability per capita is declining.

Besides this, India's security concerns with its neighbours also revolved around water like Indus water Treaty with Pakistan, Teesta water Agreement Issue with west Bangladesh, Brahmaputra issue with China.

Therefore, we need to balance ~~and~~ these challenges through effective hydro-diplomacy.

Challenges faced

↳ China's hostile attitude in constructing large dams over

## Brahmaputra

- ↳ Discriminatory data sharing by China with Bangladesh, not with India
- ↳ State of west Bengal's concern over the Teesta river dispute
- ↳ Farakka Barage is opposed by Bangladesh.
- ↳ In the north east, the Barak river's water storage is opposed by Bangladesh.
- ↳ Continuous referring to international panels of disputes by Pakistan.

## India's reparian relations with neighbours

## Bangladesh

- Around 50 small and large rivers go from India to it
- Teesta water dispute about water sharing is there.

China

- The river <sup>data</sup> sharing over Brahmaputra is prevalent
- Further pollution of rivers is also there
- Strategic dam construction

Pakistan

- Dispute over Kishanganga Dam in Kashmir
- Indus water treaty:
- Sincere issue

Way Forward

- Need is to recognize human rights of both sides, in resolving water disputes.
- Equitable sharing of water principle need to be adhered
- work on confidence building measures.

Indus water Treaty is considered most successful treaty, its provisions could be emulated in other disputes.

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 टिप्पणी 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 was among the first countries to recognize independent Central Asian states after collapse of Soviet Union. Recently first India-Central Asia dialogue was held to further strengthen the relations.

### Progress Made in recent past

- ↳ Joining Shanghai cooperation organization has strengthened relations
- ↳ Civil Nuclear deals with Kazakhstan
- ↳ Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India pipeline (TAPI)
- ↳ ITEC cooperation with Central Asian republics

Providing trainings to them

↳ International North-South Transport Corridor increases connectivity

↳ Joining of Ashgabad agreement in improve connectivity

### Issues remaining

→ The trade is still very low, stagnant at 2 billion dollars (with China - 50 billion dollars)

→ Engagement with China by them in other aspects as well.

→ The terrorism problem is not viewed from same lens, by two entities.

→ India's US tilt, restricts it from engaging ~~it~~ with Central Asian nation, as it is considered Russian backyard.

→ The lack of direct connectivity prevents cementing

- Pakistan's interference ~~as the~~
- Turmoil in Afghanistan

### Way [Importance of Central Asia for India]

- Huge reserves of oil,  
natural gas, nuclear material
- Connectivity with Europe can  
be made
- Vast markets for Indian  
investment
- Employment opportunities for  
Indian construction labourers
- Can help reduce terrorism

### [Way Forward]

- Strengthen trade relations  
through special tariff relaxation.
- Improving connectivity through  
early operation of INSTC.

Central Asia offers vast opportunities for solving India's issues. It needs to be materialized through improved regional cooperation.

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 चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian island territories include Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands, and other minor islands in Bay of Bengal. They can be helpful in making India a net security provider.

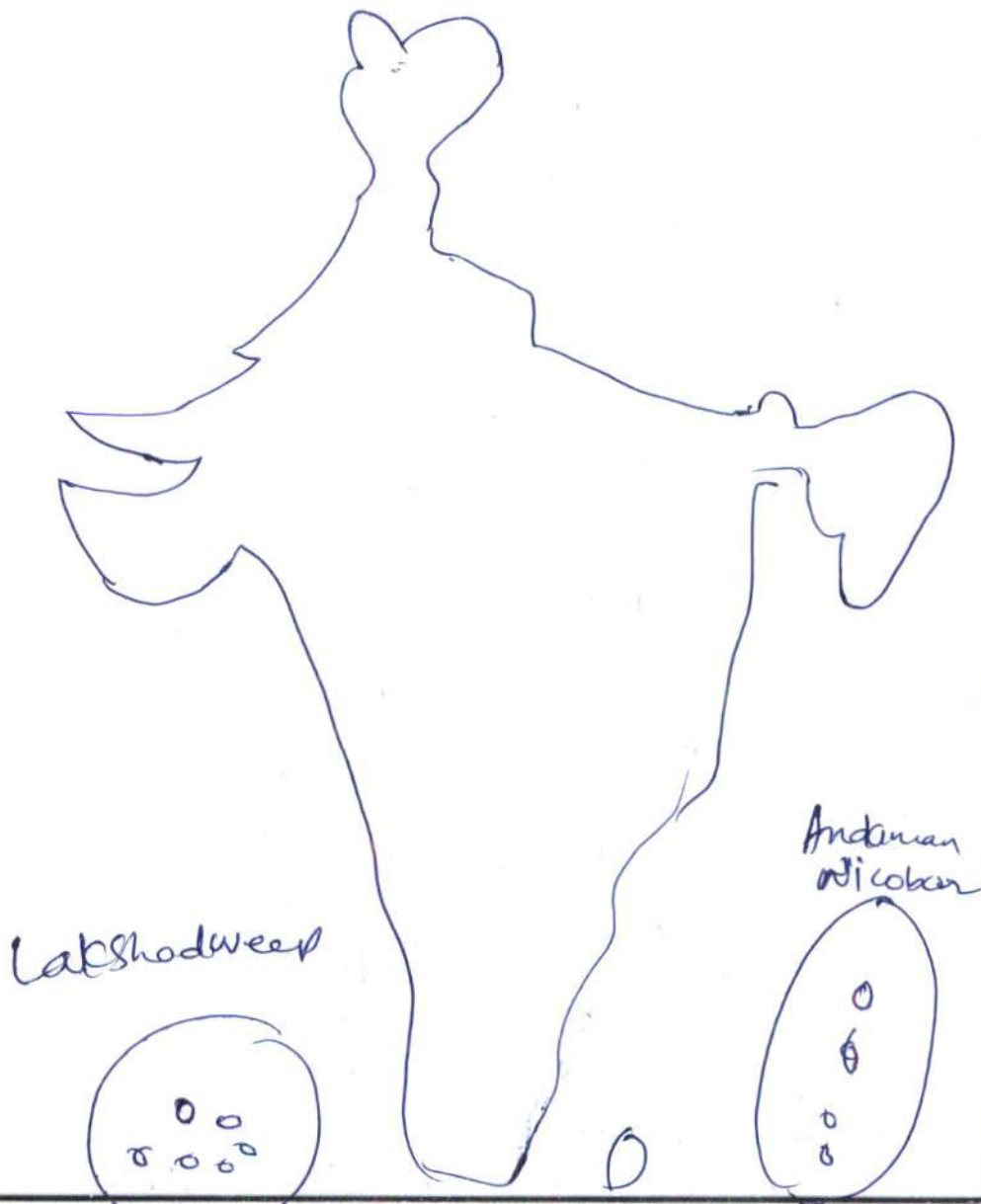
Significance of India's Island territories in its quest to become a net security provider

- ↳ They provide Indian presence in the Indian Ocean region, hence
- ↳ increases Exclusive Economic zone. The military bases in IOR enables to mobilized the resources
- ↳ Nearness to island countries like Maldives, improves cooperati-on in anti-piracy operations.
- ↳ Under-sea trials could be done in 'Indian waters'

↳ enabled to counter China's String of Pearls.

↳ Brings cooperation with other big countries like USA, UK and

France, as they hold territories here.



## Challenges

- o Lack of resources to establish infrastructure
- o Newer emerging technologies used by hostile actors.
- o Lack of integration between three services. and especially between marine police, coast guard and navy

## Way Forward

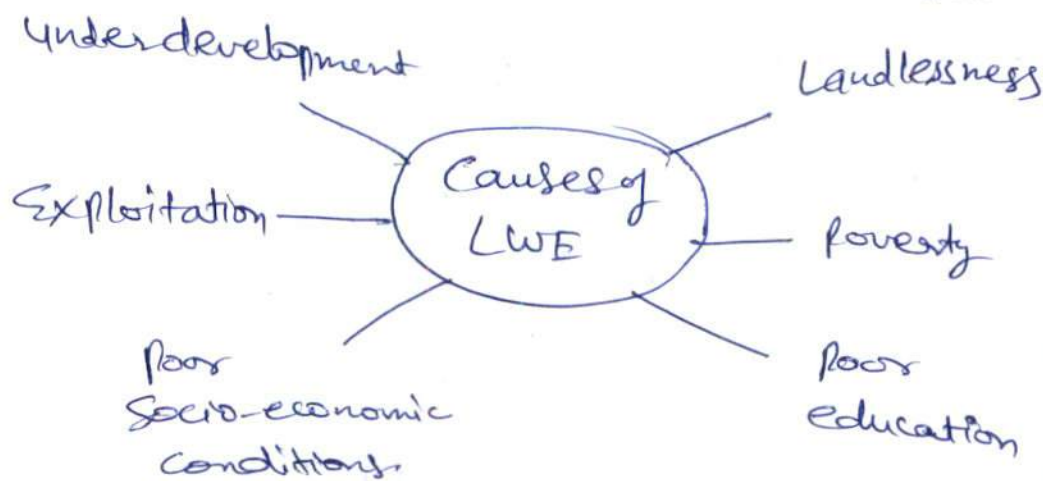
- Build infrastructure in IOR under SAGAR, to ~~help~~
- Collaborate with other countries in the region (IORA, IONS)

Indian ocean region is vulnerable to pirates and it carries more than 50% of oil trade. India being largest country in region should take responsibility to ensure free and open sea land of communication

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 विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Left wing Extremism refers to ~~an~~ an ideology where the holders of this ideology aims to remove the legitimately established government. In India its spread in States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra etc.



Need of balance between security and development measures

→ The root cause of LWE is the underdevelopment, hence only security measures can't work

- Security measures further alienate masses, if not accompanied by development.
- Security measure led to human rights violation. like Soni Soni Rape Case in Chhattis-garh
- The belief in established state about ~~sec~~ being welfare state is eroded.
- The victims are generally from poor families
- Security measures can bring peace only for a short-term
- Development measures established trust in the system and ensures better response of locals.
  - Development measures also attacks at the root cause of LWE issue i.e. Poverty

→ Recent decline in violence.

### Way Forward

- Training of Security Personnel in welfare measures is a good step, along with providing them with funds.
- Reducing LWE states also instills confidence in the State.
- Renewing the culprit security personnel timely should be the norm.
- Establishing education infrastructure like one in Dantewara can help.

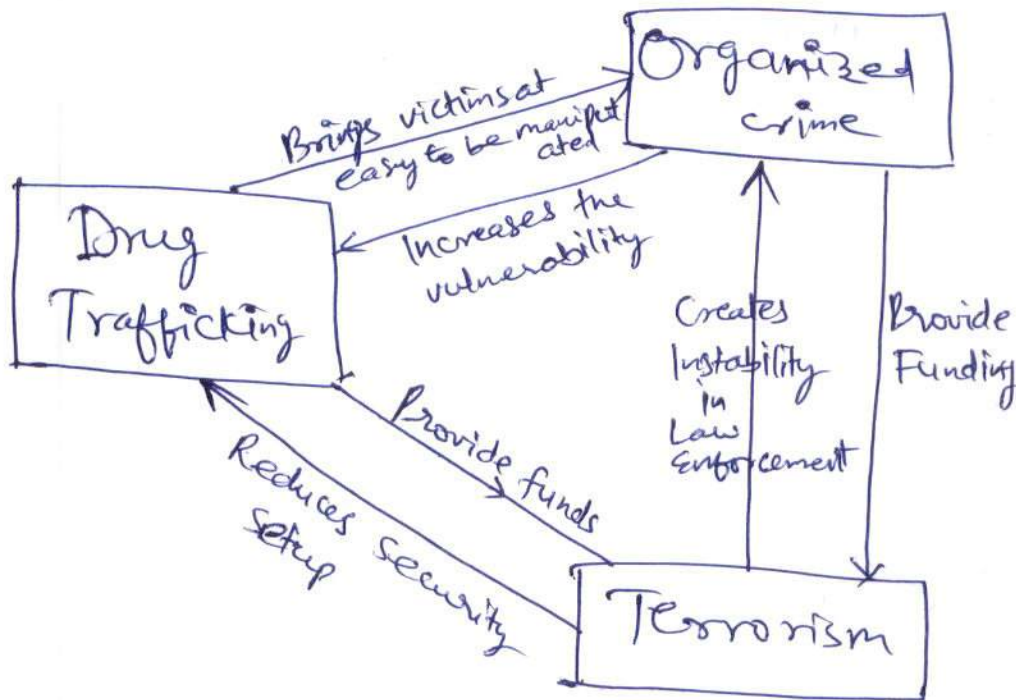
Recent decline in designated LWE districts is a result of security and development measure combine.

It's further strengthening can bring more peace in the red corridor

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 समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has been suffering from multiple security concerns like drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime. Recent attacks at Pulwama and Uri are examples of it.



## Steps Taken to arrest availability of drugs

- ↳ Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 (NDPS Act)
- ↳ Establishment of Narcotics Control Bureau (NDPS Act) to prevent supplies of drugs and transactions.
- ↳ Improving Border fencing and patrol along the Punjab Border and Nepal Border.
- ↳ Establishing linkages with Nepal and Border Guards Bangladesh, to reduce it.
- ↳ Controlled cultivation of drugs for medical purposes.
- ↳ Improving intelligence agencies' capacity like DRI, IB etc.

## Challenges

- India's location between 'Golden triangle & Golden'

Crescent

- Porous borders along Bangladesh and Nepal
- Collusion between drug peddlers and consumers.
- Lack of manpower and infrastructure with security agencies.
- Multiplicity of agencies dealing with it

### Way Forward

- o Raising awareness through information, education and communication over harms of drugs
- o Stringent punishments under the law.
- o Intelligence sharing to be increased with and from foreign countries.

Drugs are a major  
bottleneck to the realization of India's demographic dividend. They must be ~~not~~ controlled to give youth opportunities.

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 along with economic and ecological hazards, also presents security concerns for the countries, especially for developing countries like India.

These <sup>security</sup> concerns are:

- ↳ Refugee crisis from neighbour-hood countries
- ↳ Internal migration leading to issues of separatism
- ↳ Increasing conflicts among communities to get hold over resources
- ↳ Food insecurity due to reduced agriculture production
- ↳ water scarcity
- ↳ Border-water disputes

↳ Inter-state river water disputes

Recently UN has proposed to declare climate change as an International Security Issue. However, India has not agreed with the proposal.

Rationale for not agreeing

- It gives immense power in the hands of UN security council.
- The UN Charter does not allow it.
- The underdeveloped countries will bear the cost of emissions caused by developed countries
- Non-discriminatory, as the underdeveloped countries will not get chance to get develop through industrialization.
- The sovereignty of countries is violated

### Advantages of declaring it so

- Can bring Unified world action against climate change
- Can providing funding support to resourceless countries
- Acceptance will make us to think in the direction of solutions

Declaring ~~UNSC~~ climate change as security concern is too much from UNSC's intermention point of view. However, the UNFCCC and UNEP must act on the defaulting countries on Paris Climate Targets.

Climate change is the most significant threat of times and it must be a global emergency to ~~also~~ mitigate and reduce 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 not sharing data of a patent filer with anyone, by the patent authority.

Need of data exclusivity

- ↳ Motivates investors to invest
- ↳ Increase R & D ecosystem
- ↳ Brings more FDI
- ↳ Indigenous technology is developed
- ↳ Less CAD

Against

→ It creates loss of public welfare

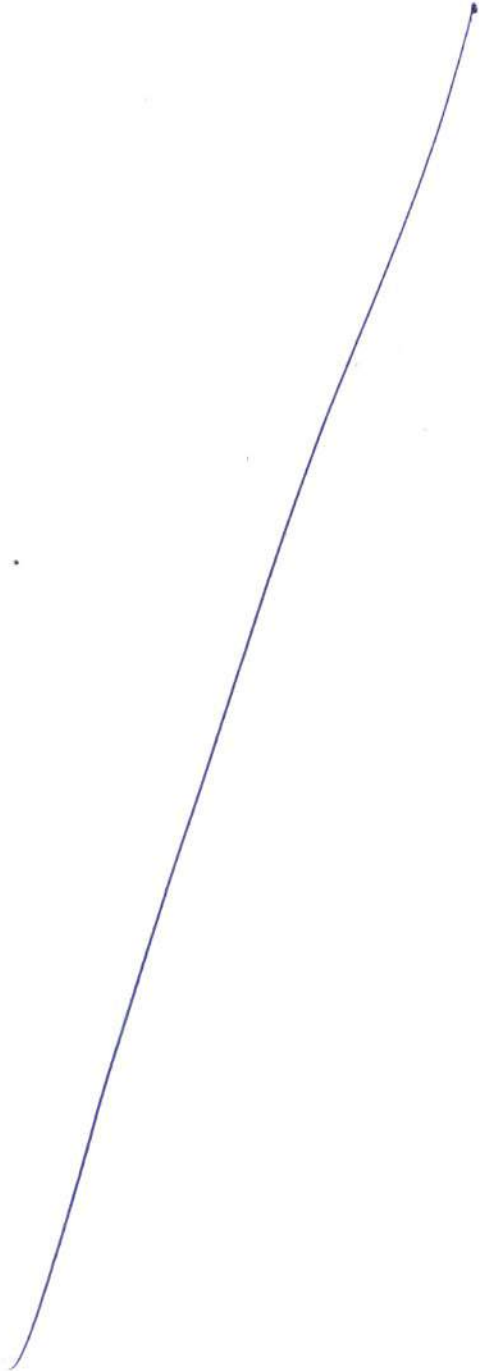
→ Profit over morality

→ Increases inequalities

### Way Forward

• A balanced approach need to be established.

• Public welfare should prevail over profitability, as humanity is to used as means and not as end.



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

Fifth Generation wireless telecom technology is latest in the field and set to launch by 2024 on wide scale.

### Comparison of 5G and 4G

4G	5G
Data Latency - 10 milli second	< 1 milli second
Speed 1 Gbps	10 Gbps
Connections Limit 1 lakh Per km <sup>2</sup>	10 lakh/km <sup>2</sup>
Errorless ness 99.9%	99.999%

### Challenges to rollout 5G in India

↳ Lack of Infrastructure (The Backhaul)  
- is not still ready

- ↳ Lack of skilled-manpower to repair and establish equipments.
- ↳ The cost of technology is too high
- ↳ Compatibility of devices in India is not adequate
- ↳ Cyber security issues due to lack of awareness and education
- ↳ Devices are not secured enough, free apps collecting huge personal data, threatening Privacy.

### Way Forward

- Early completion of BharatNet Project (Optical Fibre Based overhaul)
- Skilling of manpower to align with global standards.
- Security of devices needs to be improved through

providing free ware apps for  
security.

5G offers huge opportunit-  
ies to make our smart cities  
mission a success and bringing  
intelligent Transport system. India  
should establish more test beds  
to simulate it with Indian conditions.