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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

Name of Candidate	Vinayak Karbhari Narwade		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	654693
Center	Delhi	Date	26/8/2019

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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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।

With global warming, Arctic region is opening up for navigation and thus can be seen as a source of future energy needs.

Ecological significance

Arctic & Greenland ice
if melts → increased
sealevels.

Important
for control
of Global
warming

Rich
biodiversity

Geopolitical significance

Not
Global
commons

Ottawa
Declaration
India selected
as observe of
Arctic council

Scramble
for Arctic.
China
announces
new policy

Source
of future
energy
needs.

Opportunities for India

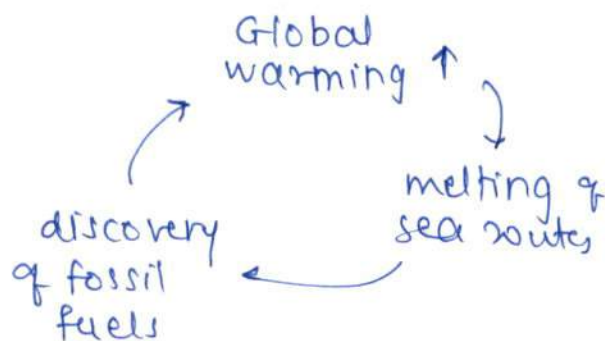
- 1.) Arctic council can be used to increase India's clout in global politics

2) Research stations like Himadri ~~etc~~ can be useful for R&D.

3) Increased collaboration with member nations of Arctic council.

4) Environmental role model - can prevent excessive exploitation. Ex. Arctic paradox.

Arctic Paradox



5) use of new navigational routes for trade purposes.

Arctic council does not prevent exploitation of Arctic. India can play a role of balancer ~~wt~~ and ensure sustainable development.

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 declared withdrawal of troops from Syria in line with 'America First' policy. It hints to a similar withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Challenges India will face

- 1) Investment - ~~To~~ Pashtun, Salma Dam, Road & railways may be affected → reduced returns.
- 2) Trade - Currently India is 2nd largest ~~export~~ ^{trade} partner of Afghanistan. Taliban revival may affect this.
- 3) Access to natural gas & energy resources might be affected.
- 4) India's soft power may take a toll with revival of Taliban.
- 5) Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir &

other parts of country.

Options to safeguard interests

- 1) Include all communities of Afghanistan (including Taliban) in talks.
- 2) Continue working on soft power & helping the masses.
- 3) Nudge USA for a balanced deal with democratic principles and free and fair elections.
- 4) Indulge with Iran for assuring peace and safety in region.
- 5) Isolate Pakistan for providing safe havens to terrorist activities.

Afghanistan is important for peace of South Asia region & its prosperity. There is thus a need to ensure a democracy with pa. Afghan led, Afghan mediated process.

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 गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is an important grouping to dominate the influence of developing nations in world politics. With >40% of population ~~abroad~~, BRICS has a crucial role to play in multipolar world.

However there are some internal contradictions.

- 1) Trust deficit - India China.
- 2) ~~China's~~ India's growing closeness to USA - shunned by Russia, China.
- 3) China's aggressive trading policies with
- 4) Trade is meagre.
- 5) South Africa's strict visa regime.
- 6) Poor working of New Development Bank - currently loans only to Asian countries.

BRICS can play an important role in enhanced North-South and South-South cooperation. B'

The differences between nations need to be sorted out on bilateral basis. There is also a scope for dispute resolution mechanism in BRICS.

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।

India recently became a net foreign aid donor. This speaks of India's soft power and its intention of ~~to~~ neighbourhood first policy.

India's soft power potential

- 1) Diaspora - India's diaspora has a significant role in West Asia, Africa, Australia, North America.
- 2) Programs like ITEC, ^{Vidya} ~~Bharati~~ & Aarogya Bharati play a significant role.
- 3) Deputation of experts.
- 4) Line of Credits.

Soft power helps in

- strengthening ties
- Infra development
- support for UNSC reforms
- Welfare of diaspora.

Need for multiple dimensions

Softpower alone won't be sufficient ~~because~~ to achieve foreign policy objectives →

- 1) China's aggressive investment policy
- BRI, infra development.
- 2) Developing nations look for realistic
increasing growth rather than soft
skills.
- 3) Defence capabilities & deals with
China and other countries.
- 4) India's trade remains minimal
as compared with China in Africa
and other nations. like Central Asian
republics.
- 5) Internal tussle like in Afghanistan
can weaken soft power influence.

India thus needs to develop a
balanced approach of soft power,
economic development & investment to
achieve foreign policy objectives.

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

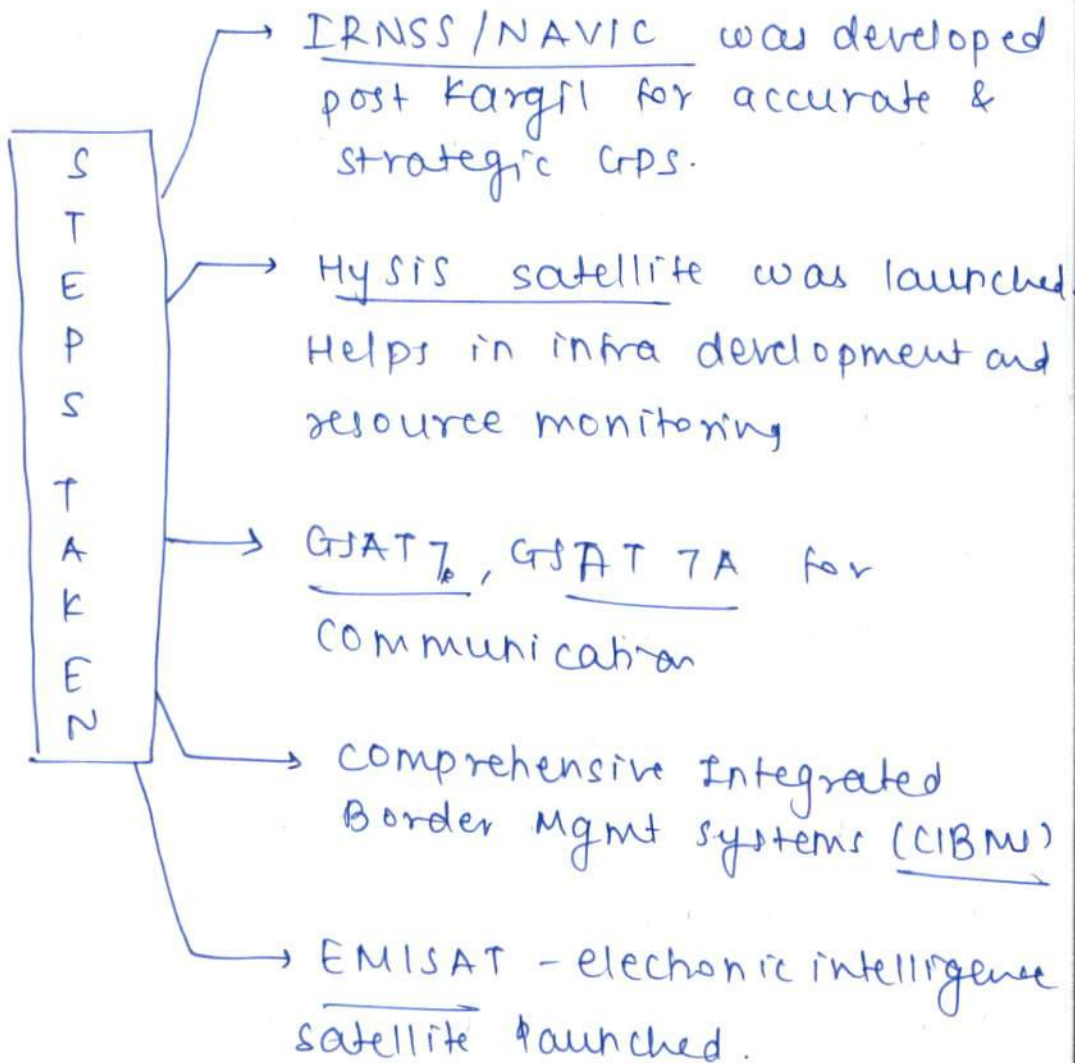
सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Space technology is an important aspect in militarisation & border management.

Role of space technology

- 1) GPS - ~~of~~ Location of enemies and home troops.
- 2) Prevent infiltration / illegal migration by hyper spectral satellite imaging.
- 3) Improved communication with forces on borders
- 4) Smart borders and auxiliary equipment.
- 5) Electronic intelligence gathering.

India's DRDO and ISRO have collaborated effectively on multiple occasions for state of art solutions.



Space technology can help reduce fatalities and improve border management. With ISRO & DRDO, India has a good foundational setup for use of 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 Protection Act was recently in news for being withdrawn from some districts in Arunachal Pradesh.

currently applicable in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam, JK

Despite Human right violations, there ~~is~~ is a need for AFSPA.

Need for AFSPA

1) Special powers to Army -

i) shoot after giving a warning

ii) Search any vehicle / vessel

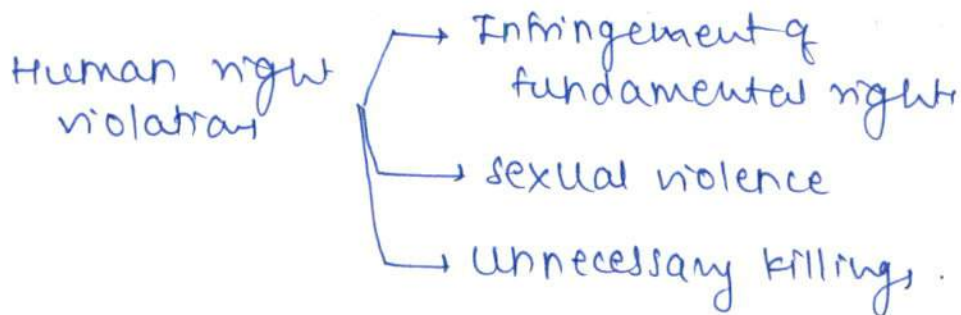
iii) ~~no~~ legal immunity.

2) Asymmetric warfare faced by army in insurgent areas.

3) Necessary for morale of the armed forces.

4) Important for integrity of the nation and internal security management

5) Effective order can be established only with special powers

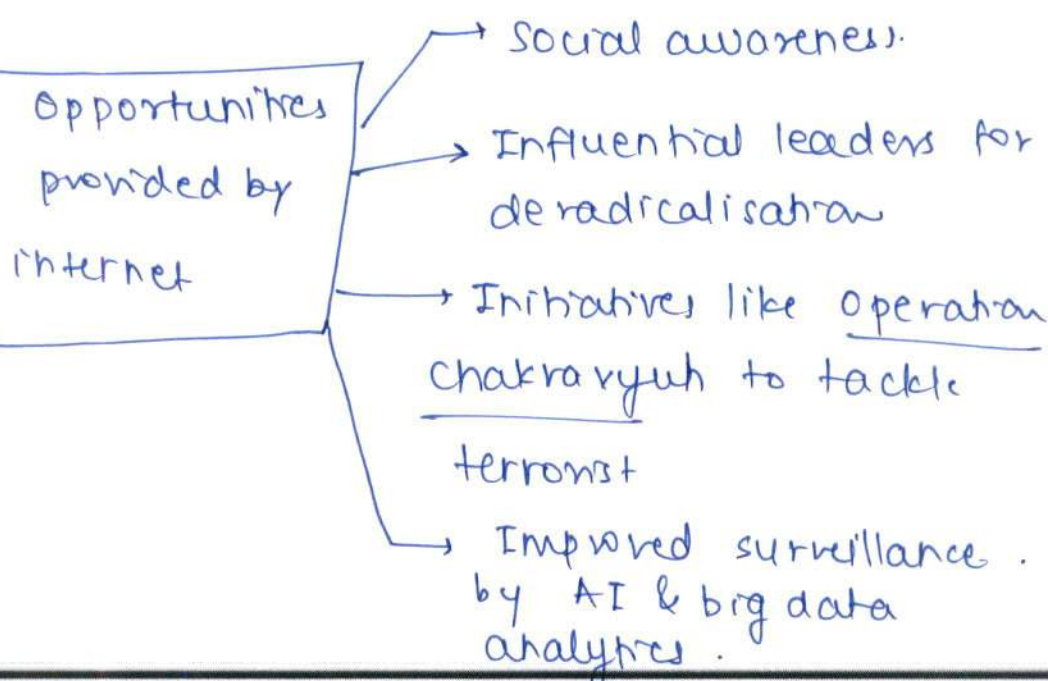
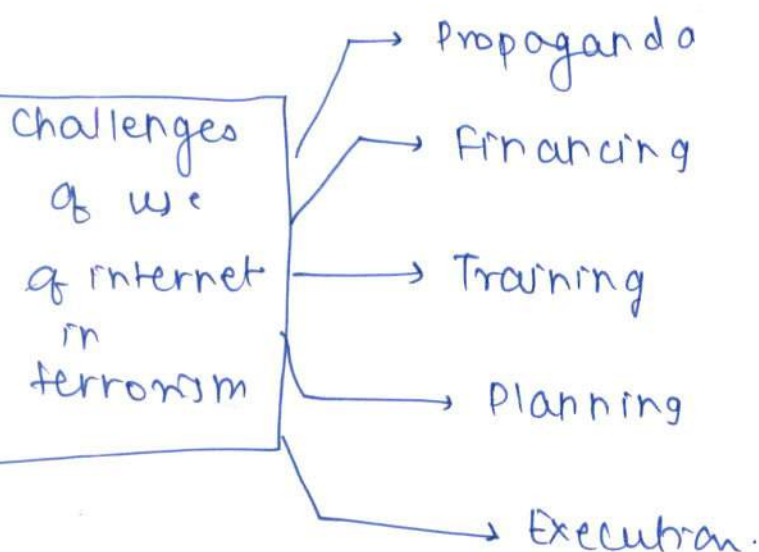


Justice Venkatchandra & santosh Hegde asked for complete removal of AFSPA. However there is a need to avoid extreme and strengthen existing mechanism by tackling loopholes. compulsory review/reports of deaths - both citizen & enemy can be a first step in this direction.

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।

Use of internet & social media
has ensured faster connections &
spread of messages.



Internet being used by a majority of population can play an important role in reporting strange activities.

~~At~~ India also needs to invest further & strengthen its cyber security to prevent cyber 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।

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।

Space debris is ~~too~~ useless mass in space which may be anthropogenic or cosmic in origin and poses a threat to use of satellites.

Risks posed by space debris

- 1) High speed revolution @ earth - If it hits a satellite can damage space assets & investments.
- 2) Humans in space at international space stations can be affected by fatal blows.

Measures for removal & mitigation

- 1) International experimental programs like RemoveDEBRIS play imp. role.
- 2) Removal by capture

3) Removal by getting debris back in atmosphere ~~at~~ causing it to burn by friction.

4) Maneuvering debris out of the satellite tracks.

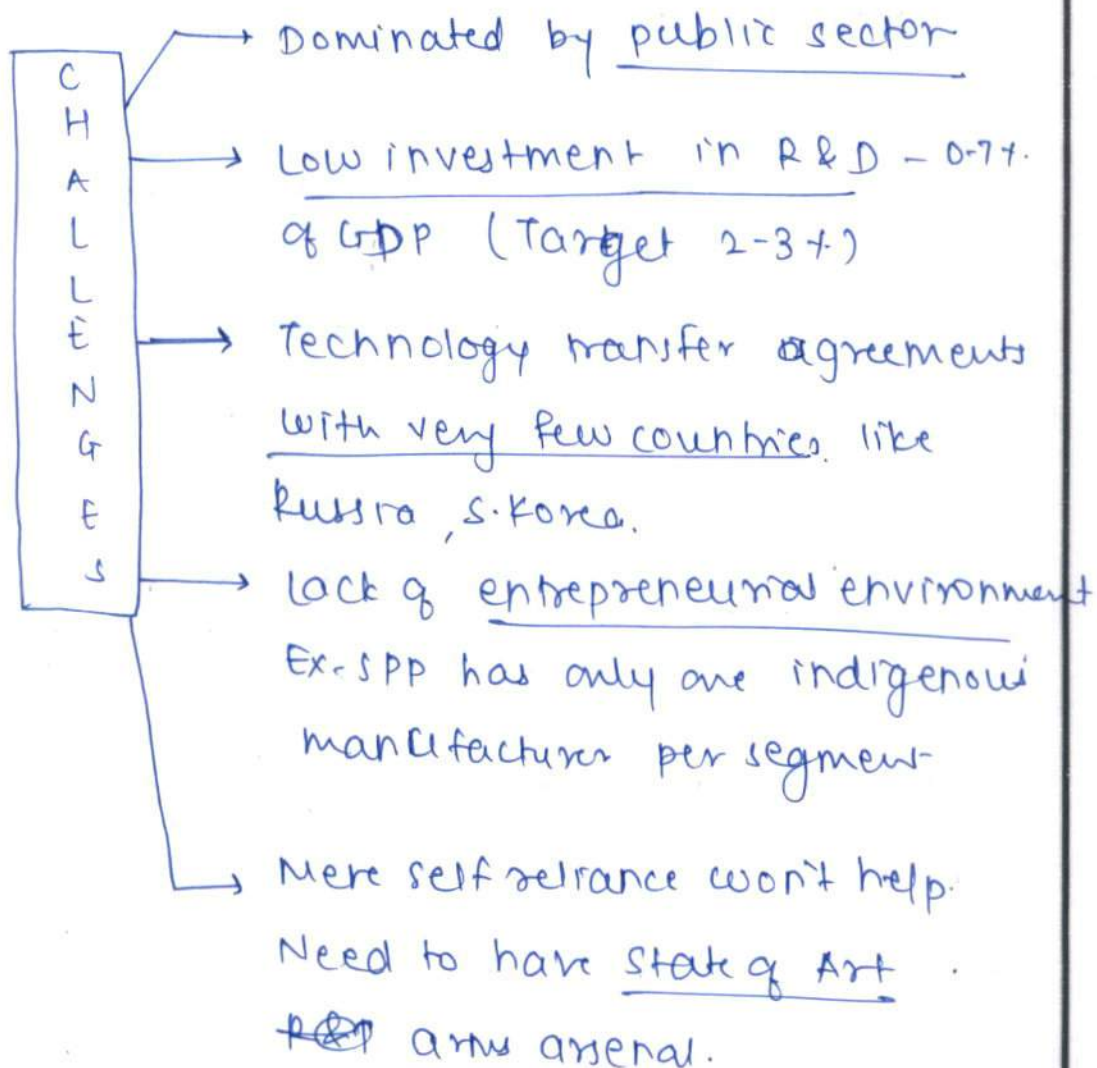
5) Mitigation - Proper conduct of tests like India did with Project Shakti.

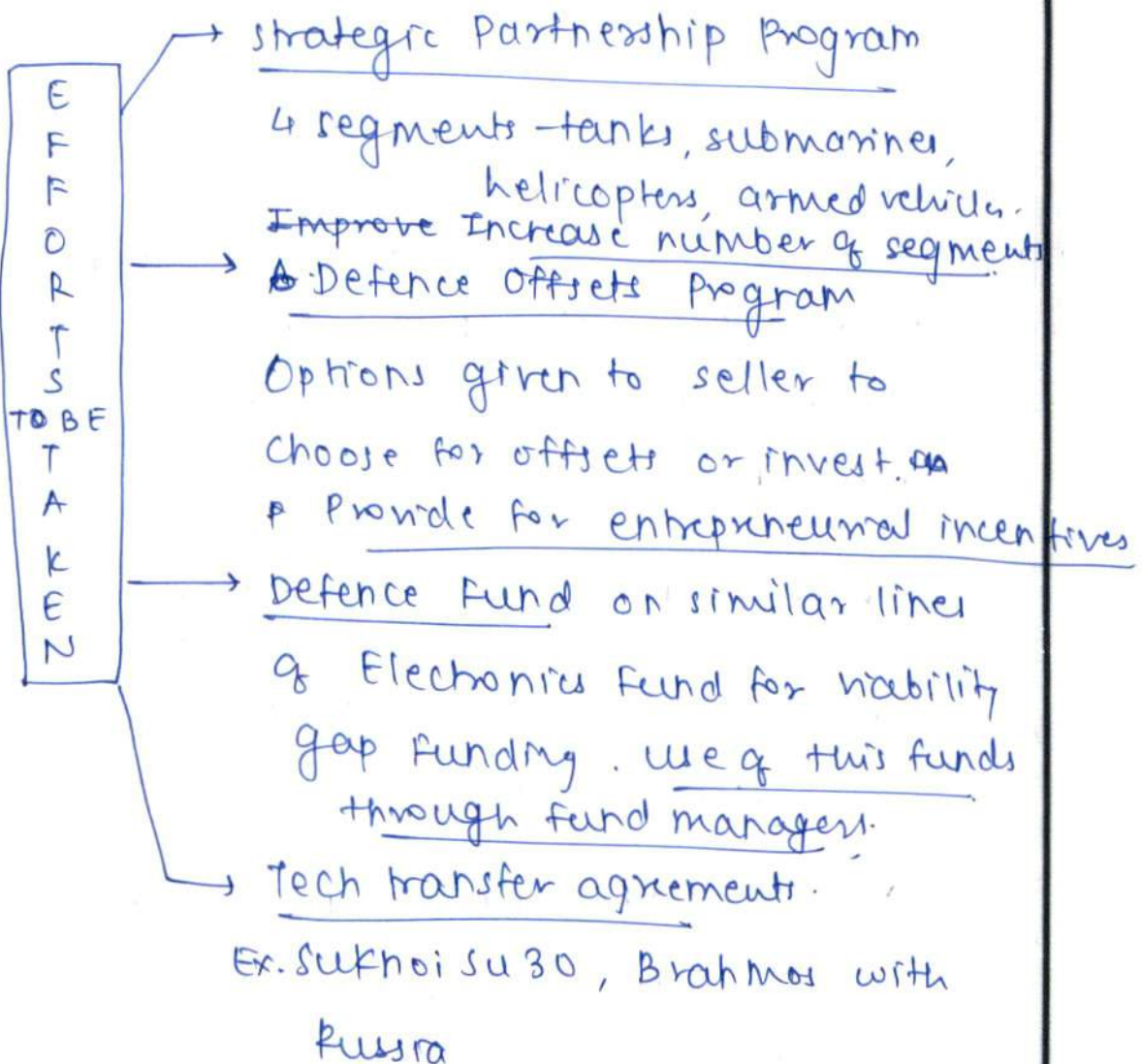
With nanosatellites gaining importance the problem of space debris is bound to increase as they have short lifespans. There is a need for international coordination and collaboration on this matter.

10. Discuss the challenges ^① confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? ^② (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 was the 2nd largest importer of arms & weapons following Saudi Arabia. As such to stop the forex outflow, there is a need for indigenisation.





KA - vajra with South Korea.
- need to provide training for private industries.
Defence indigenisation & self reliance

can play an important role in ^{boosting} Make in
Indra program. India needs to invest
in R&D and develop solutions specific
to terrain & local problems.

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।

Indian diaspora, one of the largest in the world plays an important role for India's development process as follows-

- 1) Influences foreign policy & local policies of host nations.
- 2) Increased remittances - Highest remittances receiving country in world.
- 3) Increasing India's clout in international politics.
- 4) Spread of culture and festivities - Improves tourism.
- 5) Promotes FDI and also brain gain for persons returning back to the country.

Ch:

Despite a strong diaspora there are various challenges in engagement.

1) widely spread vs concentrated -

In cities like New York, it is easy for mobilisation. However in other countries ~~like~~ⁱⁿ Africa, Latin America, → difficulties in mobilisation.

2) lack of empathy ~~and~~ ~~per~~ towards issues at home

3) Derogatory remarks towards Indian culture & full on into western lifestyles

4) Institutional mechanisms lacking for effective engagement

5) ~~simple~~ complex processes for transfer of funds

Way Forward

- 1) Strong institutional mechanisms for engagement.
- 2) Compulsary registration of emigrants as proposed in the new Emigration Bill will help keep a track of them.
- 3) Organisation of festivities and major events at consulates.
- 4) Effective use of social media
- 5) Grievance redressal and positive feedback mechanisms via online portals.

Indian diaspora is an important soft power of India which has helped improved status of India. Effective engagement can not only help improve international relations but also in local development.

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?

Preferential Trade Agreements involve giving special access to goods & services from member countries into the domestic market by means of reduced tariffs and relaxation of other restrictions.

Reasons for PTA.

1.) WTO heading to a failure

i) consensus based decision
instead of plurilateral decisions

ii) politicisation of dispute
resolution mechanisms

iii) lack of addressal of concerns
of Least developed countries.

iv) Green Room meetings

2.) Protectionism policies - ~~here is~~

Ex. ~~The~~ USA - China trade wars

3) Increasing competitiveness of domestic industries - PTAs reduce cost of raw material & improve access to markets

4) ~~Expos~~ Regionalism tendencies -

Ex. USA - Mexico - Canada FTA

EU open border trade.

Preferential trade agreements & MFN

MFN status is granted by WTO member countries to other members to prevent discrimination of goods/services arising from a particular nation. This enables equal market access & equal treatment of goods in domestic markets.

MFN is not violated by FTAs & PTAs between ~~not~~ member nations.

~~Section~~

Threats to WTO

1) ~~Red~~ Decreased relevance - Ex.

with signing of RCEP - 26% of world

trade will be managed by RCEP. This reduces relevance of WTO.

- 2) Increases ~~low~~ costs of market access to LDC who are not members of PTAs/FTAs due to economies of scale.
- 3) Hampers dispute resolution ~~beg~~ by ignoring equality and equity.
- 4) Promotes protectionism.

However, these agreements can also be seen complementing WTO efforts in reducing tariffs and improving interconnectedness. They are an effective solution to consensus based decision making policy of WTO which slows down the process of improved interconnectivity.

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।

Hydro diplomacy is the use of water resources to influence decision making and increasing the footprints of India's needs in domestic policies of host nations.

Recently there were talks @ India using Indus water to counter Pakistan in because of its cross border terrorism.

There is increasing demand of water with growing population & development.

Thus hydrodiplomacy can be an important tool in India's arsenal.

Challenges with transboundary rivers &

India's relations with neighbours

1) India - Pakistan

a) Indus Water Treaty

Ravi
Beas
Sutlej } exclusive
rights

Indus
Chenab
Jhelum } limited
rights

Challenges - lack of storage facilities
to divert water sources if
necessary

- mediation of 3rd parties like
World Bank.

b) Sir Creek Water Dispute

- ~~AD~~
Challenges

- 1) security & smuggling
- 2) lack of transboundary aquifer
management
- 3) Ecological importance & lack of
coordination - Pak declared
Ramwari, India didn't.

2) Indra - Bangladesh

a) concerns over Farakka barrage (Ganga)
made explicit by Bangladesh)

b) sharing of Teesta waters by
agreement opposed by West Bengal

Government.

3.) Indra-China

- 1.) Brahmaputra - Lack of information sharing to prevent floods.
- 2.) Excessive damming by China prevents prediction of water flow.
- 3.) Agreements on water sharing have multiple loopholes.

4.) Indra-Nepal-Bhutan.

- 1.) Relatively better coordination due to good relations.
- 2.) Problems with Kosi river floods.

India thus needs to ensure effective agreements on water sharing, living document to add contemporary issues and avoid excessive technicalities (like in Indus Water Treaty) for effective hydro diplomacy. There is also a need to improve storage infrastructure.

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।

central Asian Republics are a part of extended strategic neighbourhood of India and thus important for its development.

Importance of CAR

1) Energy security

Kazakhstan - largest uranium reserve

Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan - fossil reserves. - TAPI pipeline.

India has uranium agreement with Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan.

2) Foreign assets - India's only foreign military station can be found in Tajikistan.

3) Peace in Afghanistan - CAR & their improved contact with Afghanistan can

ensure stability.

- 4) Tackling terrorism, extremism & separatism.
- 5) Connectivity to ~~was~~ Russia and Eurasia.

Progress made

- 1) Ashgabat agreement
- 2) International North-South corridor
- 3) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation - India now permanent member.
- 4) Agreements for energy security with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.
- 5) Energy exploration in Russia - Sakhalin I.

Issues

- 1) Landlocked nation - The only border India shares is with Tajikistan in Pok.
- 2) Meagre trade - 26\$ as compared with china >500\$
- 3) Support to BRI - All countries in SCO

Support BRI except India.

4) ~~Def~~ Definition of terrorism in SCO is different from that of India.

5) Geopolitical issues for completion of TAPI

6) India has the way forward to use its soft power through ITEC, investment in IT, BPO and more agreements for exploration of fossils to improve connectivity with CAR.

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।

The concept of net security provider is based on the fact that a nation can enhance security of others in its neighbourhood in addition to ~~to~~ ensuring its own security.

Significance of island territories

- 1) Geo strategic Indian Ocean Region
 > 60% of world trade through this route
- 2) Choking points ex. Malacca str., str of Hormuz, Bandar-Al Abbas.
- 3) Increasing non conventional crimes
 Ex piracy.
- 4) Aggressive policy of China in South China sea.
- 5) Increase the extent of EEZ of India thus allowing patrol of

Indran Navy.

6.) Strategic locations for stations like INS Baa2, INS Uttaraksh.

7.) Effective locations for implementation of agreements like Indian Ocean Fusion, information

2) Effective for information sharing on shipping related agreements.

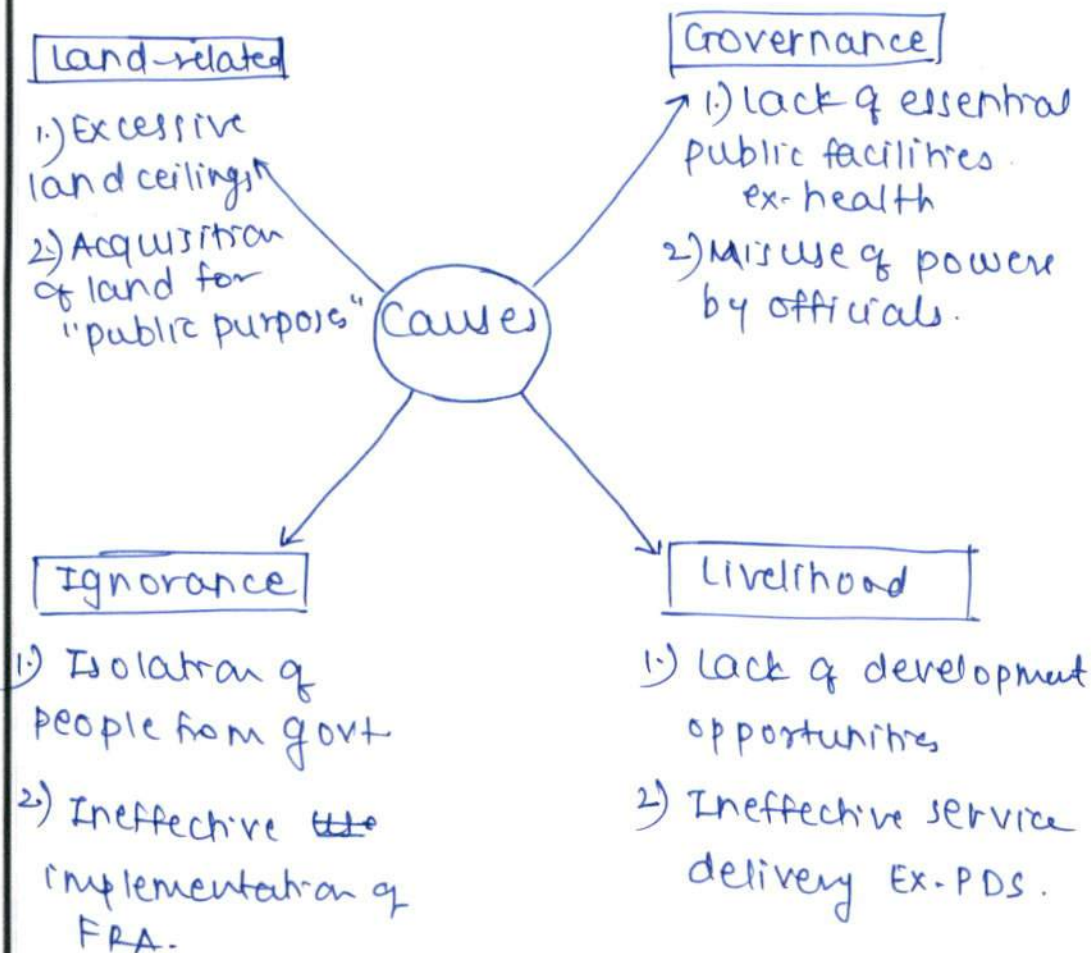
8.) Help in weather forecasting & cyclone detections not only for India but also its neighbourhood.

④ The Indian islands are thus important in increasing India's reach in Indian Ocean Region. India needs to effectively use their strategic location and increase collaboration with small & big partners to ensure a rule based order in IOR.

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 started in India in the Naxal bari area of West Bengal in 1970s. CPI-Marxist was instrumental in starting the LWE movement.



A fine balance to enhance capability of security forces and also developmental opportunities to prevent isolation is a dire need.

SECURITY

- 1) Learnings from Chhattisgarh police in tackling LWE
 - 2) Institutional mechanisms -
Ex. Bastar Battalion
Black Panther Force.
 - 3) Improvement in procurement of needed arms and weapons.
 - 4) Not adopt a one size fits all approach.
 - 5) Police reforms and sensitisation of police towards locals.
 - 6) Mine resistant vehicles and improved gear to prevent fatalities.
 - 7) Choking funding ~~for~~ by tackling drugs & human trafficking
- ### Developmental measures
- 1) ASHNI scheme for skill development
 - 2) Proper implementation of FRA.

3.) development of infrastructure like health services, education etc to improve public confidence.

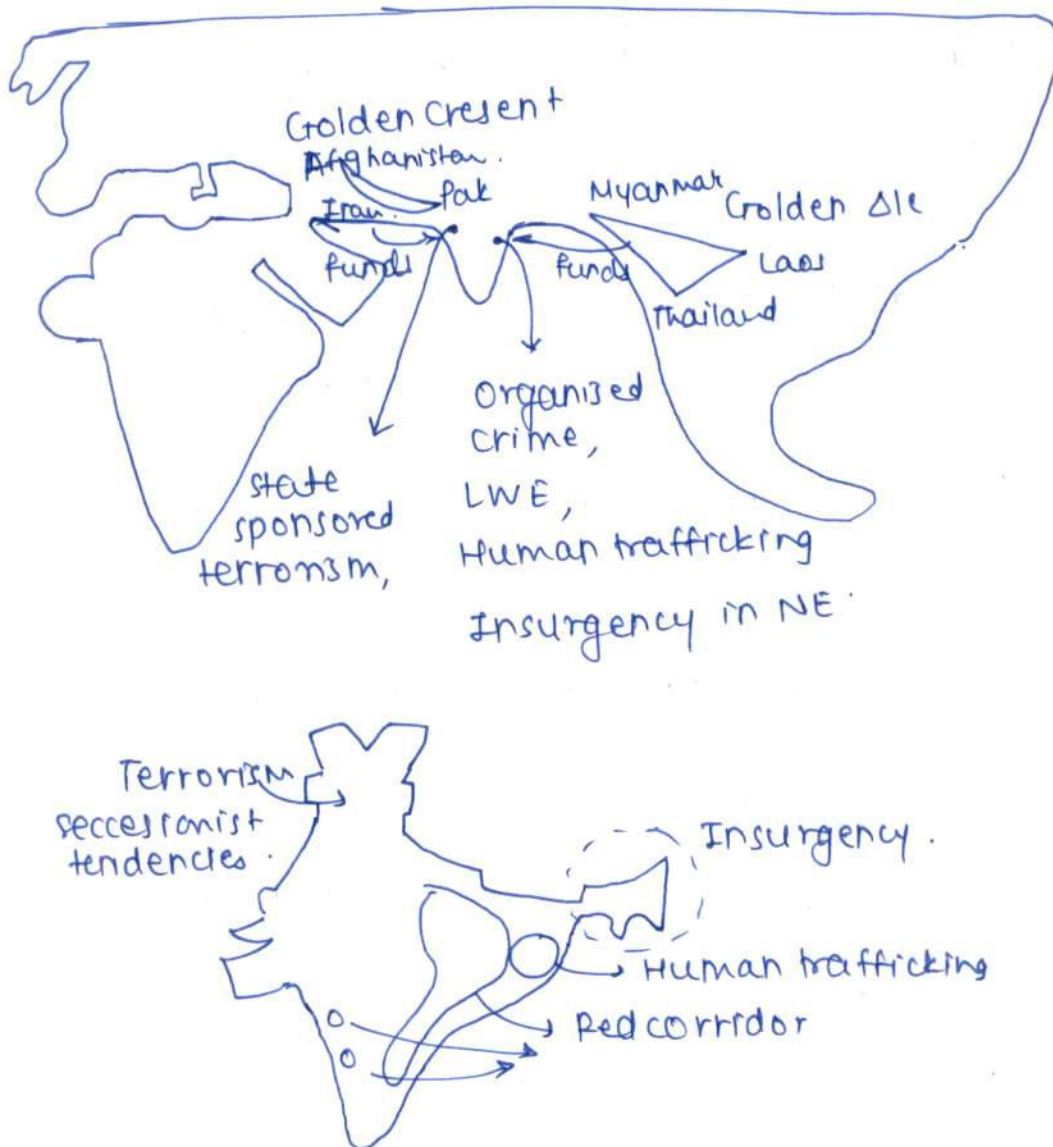
4.) Deradicalisation by catering to public's basic demands.

LWE thrives on instigating public agst lack of development infrastructure. At the same time, drug trafficking, money laundering play important role. The govt thus needs to continue its balance by ensuring increased deployment of security & development activities.

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।

Drug trafficking can be seen as an important source of funding for organised crime & terrorism.



steps taken to arrest drug availability.

1) Narcotics and Psycho tropic substances

Act - Property of the person can be
abrogated

- Stringent penalties both monetary
& Jail time.

2) Punjab - Drugs ~~Act~~ ^{BRI} - Capital punishment
for Drug dealers.

2) Institutional checkups for drugs
content in bloods of govt employees.

4) Rehabilitation centres for drug
addicts

5) Increased cooperation with Bangladesh,
Myanmar for border management

6) Smart Borders - CIBMS - BOLD & IT

at both India-Pak and India-Bangladesh
borders.

choeking funding of ~~drug~~ terrorists and organised criminals can be an important step in addressing the issue at its root cause. Stringent implementation along with social awareness of existing laws is important.

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।

With increasing climate change, vulnerabilities of communities increase due to ecological and anthropogenic disasters.

Threats to national security

- 1) Increased migration
- 2) Resource crunch and increased conflicts
- 3) Change of EEZ because of rising sea levels.
- 4) Problem of refugees and illegal immigrants.
- 5) Isolation of locals and demographic change
- 6) Food security will be impacted.

~~was~~ In the light of increasing climate change UN decided to declare climate change as international security issue.

Advantages

- 1) UNSC intervention in case of failure of complying to environmental norms.
- 2) Humanitarian assistance can be increased.
- 3) Coercive backing to Paris Agreement and other climate change accords.

India expressed its concern over the need to accelerate the declaration of climate change as international issue.

Rationale

- 1) Against common but differentiated responsibility.
- 2) UNSC failed to fulfill its initial mandate
- 3) UNFCCC is more inclusive whereas UNSC is more exclusive.

4) ~~Frequent~~ Interventions may affect sovereignty & natras.

5) UNFCCC & Paris accord had voluntary ~~do~~ objective setting as opposed to coercion measures of UNSC.

Climate change and Global warming are increasing threats to National security.

There however should be a balanced and more inclusive approach in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Existing agreements should be strengthened.

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 ~~the use of~~ allowing access to data to restricted ~~personnel~~ personnel and preventing open access of data.

Data is the new oil and can play an important role in predictive policy making.

Personal data can affect the privacy concerns of individuals..

Arguments for data exclusivity

- 1) Right to privacy - Fundamental right - Puttaswamy judgement.
- 2) Level playing field for local entrepreneurs
- 3) Increased presence of MNCs - Increasing their taxes and govt. revenues.

- 4) Safety and security of nation.
- 5) Easy access to data for govt policies
- 6) Payment related data ~~can affect~~ ~~re-affect~~ leakages can affect public confidence in fintech.
- 7) unethical practices by employers and insurers can be curbed.

Arguments against data exclusivity

- 1) Prevents use of data for public purpose.
- 2) Hampers accountability.
- 3) Prevents multidimensional use of data
- 4) Affects economics of scale of web servers.
- 5) Promote protectionism at global levels
- 6) ~~Will affect~~
- 6) Will affect business of ITEs and DPO

1.) Increased compliance costs and reduces
Ease of Doing business.

~~India~~ ^{Govt} thus needs to ensure the pros and
cons of data exclusivity. While there is a
need to ensure privacy & security, it must
be ensured that data exclusivity does not
affect FDI Inflows. A strategically balanced
policy after deliberations with experts is the
way forward.

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?

India with its increasing smartphone penetration is a hot market for rolling out 5G technology.

There ~~are~~^{will} be estimated 80 million users in the country using 5G by 2020.

4G	5G
1) <u>Peak Data rates</u> 1 Gbps.	10 Gbps.
2) <u>Latency</u> (amount of time to transfer data) 50 ms	< 1 ms.
3) <u>Spectrum</u> Narrower	Wider and more inclusive.
4)	

Challenges

- 1.) Lack of penetration of optical fibre network in the country
- 2.) Digital illiteracy - <10% population digitally literate
- 3.) High import dependence of equipment
- 4.) Spectrum - Excessive costs and underutilised
- 5.) Substandard devices currently being used.

Way Forward

- 1.) Improve centre-state coordination
- 2.) Effective implementation of Bharath Net ~~police~~ programme to improve optical fibre network.
- 3.) Reduce per capita cost of spectrum and enhance its ~~usage~~ capacity factor

4) Promote Make in India in 5G related equipment.

5G will be a game changer for fintech, IT and BPO industry. India can enhance its progress towards the goal of 5 trillion \$ economy by 2025 by effective implementation of 5G technology.