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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

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Center	ORN	Date	31 Aug-19

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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।

Arctic region is of ecological & geopolitical significance due to reasons such as climate change, global warming, presence of minerals etc.

Importance of Arctic region -

- ↳ Has resources like mineral, hydrocarbon etc.
- ↳ Trade route related potential
- ↳ Environmental related potential in research

India's long term interest →

- i) Energy security → As India's population grows, its demand for energy security will also grow. For its energy needs, India needs to have a stake in institutions dealing with Arctic region.

- 2) climate related research → With growing global warming, changing sea level, the region of Arctic becomes important. This is so because it also affects local & global weather. Doing research thus becomes imperative.
- 3) Economic interest → opening of land routes to countries sharing border with Arctic circle.

India in 2008 opened Himadri, a research centre in Arctic region.

The region becomes prominent keeping in mind recent geoeconomic & geopolitical landscape, thereby providing opportunities in furthering India's interest.

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?

USA recently announced withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. This significant move poses both challenges & opportunities for India to frame its future policies towards Afghanistan.

Challenges →

- i) Resurgence of Taliban → It is anticipated that with withdrawal of troops, Taliban might resurge, posing a threat to establishment of democracy.
- ii) Regional Instability → Taliban's influence can also cause regional instability & thereby giving leeway to Haqqani networks.
- iii) Pakistan's position in equation → With current scenario, the importance of Pakistan has become more in India's foreign policy. Pakistan being a neighbour, exacerbates the problem further.

- iv) TAPI Pipeline → Implementation of this project is also in doldrums due to present scene
- v) Humanitarian crisis → There might be exodus from Afghanistan causing humanitarian crisis in neighbouring countries like India.

India's options -

- i) Placing its troops as it did in case of Sri Lanka - but this is highly unlikely as Sri Lankan gesture was termed as "thankless gesture".
- ii) Supporting Afghan's Militarily → By developing their military capacity. Eg: Bilateral Exercises
- iii) Assistance in building social capital in the region.

The position of India as "Afghan initiated, Afghan led" peace process is what is needed.. with hurting the internal sovereignty, India needs to make sure that region remains stable too.

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 as an acronym stands for ^{South Africa}
Brazil, China, India, Russia & ~~South Africa~~ -
5 emerging economies of world.

BRICS as an effective forum →

- i) Establishment of New Development Bank -
has challenged the hegemonic stature
associated with Brettonwood twins.
- ii) Countering the hegemony of countries like US.
- iii) Equal voting rights to its members
- iv) consensus on issues of climate change,
IMF reforms ~~these~~ etc.

Though BRICS has seen collaboration
on various converging aspects but
it has its own internal contradictions.

Internal contradictions in multipolar world -

- i) Both India & china aspire to become regional powers.
- ii) As all are emerging economies, they compete with each other in other third world economies.
- iii) Both china & Russia are UNSC members.
china has blocked designating Masood Azhar as global terrorist for over 2 decades. [issues in respect of strategic importance]
- iv) some are democracies some are not.
(china, Russia - not) (Rest-3 democracies)

Despite internal contradictions, BRICS offers huge potential in multipolar world.

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 पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's foreign policy has always laid huge emphasis on soft power. India as a Multicultural, Multiethnic country has tried to capitalize over its diversity.

Soft power potential -

- i) Signing of Civil Nuclear Deal → The HYDE Act signed between India & US was very much because of efforts of Jewish lobby in U.S.A.
- ii) Designation of Masood Azhar despite china's reluctance is an examples of India's soft power.
- iii) International Yoga day declared by UN
- iv) Emphasis on cultural, historical ties with countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, ~~the Tibet~~, Nepal, Bhutan etc has been extremely successful

Insufficiency of soft power →

- i) Rising chequebook diplomacy of China in the region where it has used its deep pockets in terms of BRI, string of Pearls etc. This strategic challenge can only be reduced through soft power but not eliminated.
- ii) Hostile neighbours → China & Pakistan & growing issues of terrorism, drug trafficking in J&K, Punjab, North East. These need hard & coercive tactics along with soft power.
- iii) Soft power though is sustainable but needs time to establish.
- iv) Growing Militarization of IOR → Demands India to look for ways to employ hard power to counter it.

Every nation is guided by its own National interest. In current scenario both the soft power as well as hard power are important as the former is sustainable & latter yields obedience.

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।

India shared a long border with 7 countries. This is coupled with India's different topographical situation along its borders. Space technology there offers immense potential.

Role of space technology -

- i) Communication satellites → can provide data & connectivity in regions where other mode of communication is difficult.
- ii) Geostationary satellites → Imaging of border area for infiltration of man, material can be checked.
- iii) Hideouts of enemies → In neighbourhood can be located. (eg: Balakot location in retaliation of Pulwama attack)
- iv) Improved positioning of troops & navigation.
- v) Better & real time communication between different organs of armed forces.

steps taken

- i) Satellites like GSAT-7, GSAT-7A for exclusive Military activities.
- ii) Navigation Satellite → Navic (IRNSS) to decrease reliance on GPS.
- iii) Communication Satellites → like CARTOSAT, RISAT for better communication.
- iv) Independent Centre under MHA.

Thus using space technology in border management in an efficient and manner offers huge potential. With growing geopolitics and other issues like terrorism, there is a need to use technology in combating these.

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 (AFSPA) has been in operation for more than 50 years. The ~~prev~~ act is currently operative in 4 NE states and J&K.

some provisions →

- i) Gives legal immunity to personnel for their acts done while they're on duty.
- ii) Can search any house without warrant.
- iii) Can shoot someone with warning.

Human rights violations such as sexual harassment, framed abduction and encounter, physical violence etc. have time and again been levelled against the AFSPA in these states.

Varma Committee too called the act as the way to provide immunity to sexual violence offenders.

still considering some factors stated below it becomes a functional requirement for the army—

- i) These areas are geographically different & strategically very significant.
- ii) when it comes to national security, it can't be compromised.
- iii) Army personnel can't shoot without warning.
- iv) Even the army has taken serious steps in cases of such human right violations.

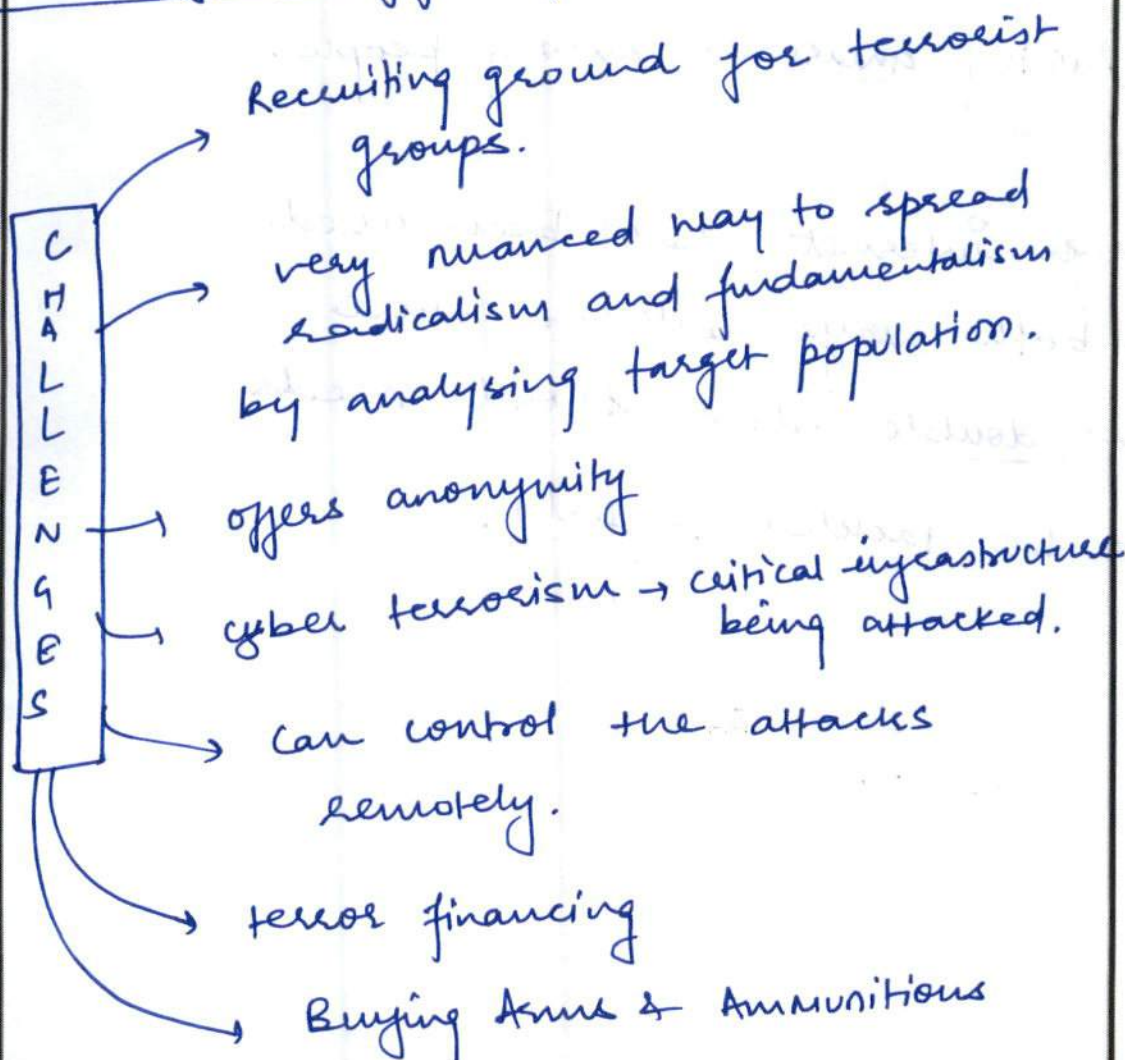
Going forward as suggested by Jeevan Reddy committee, the act does need to be relooked at.

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 has connected the entire world at just a click of a button. It has offered immense possibilities but has also caused troubles. One such is terrorism through Internet.

Challenges in fight of terrorism →



How internet can be used as a
fight against terrorism →

- i) Dissemination of Information → through
Police & other agencies.
- ii) As a tool to collect evidences &
trace the source of information
spread.
- iii) Raising awareness among people.

Though internet has been used
in both ways but in future
this double edged sword needs
to be tackled properly.

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 defines the Maximum mass of a white dwarf star above which it will collapse into neutron star or black hole.

currently the limit is 1.4 times the mass of sun. If the mass ~~is~~ of dwarf star is $< 1.4 \times M_s$, then the dwarf star would remain the same even after its nuclear fuel expires.

If m of star $> 1.4 \times M_s$ then after the exhaustion of its nuclear fuel it might turn into supernova and eventually black hole.

Significance of limit

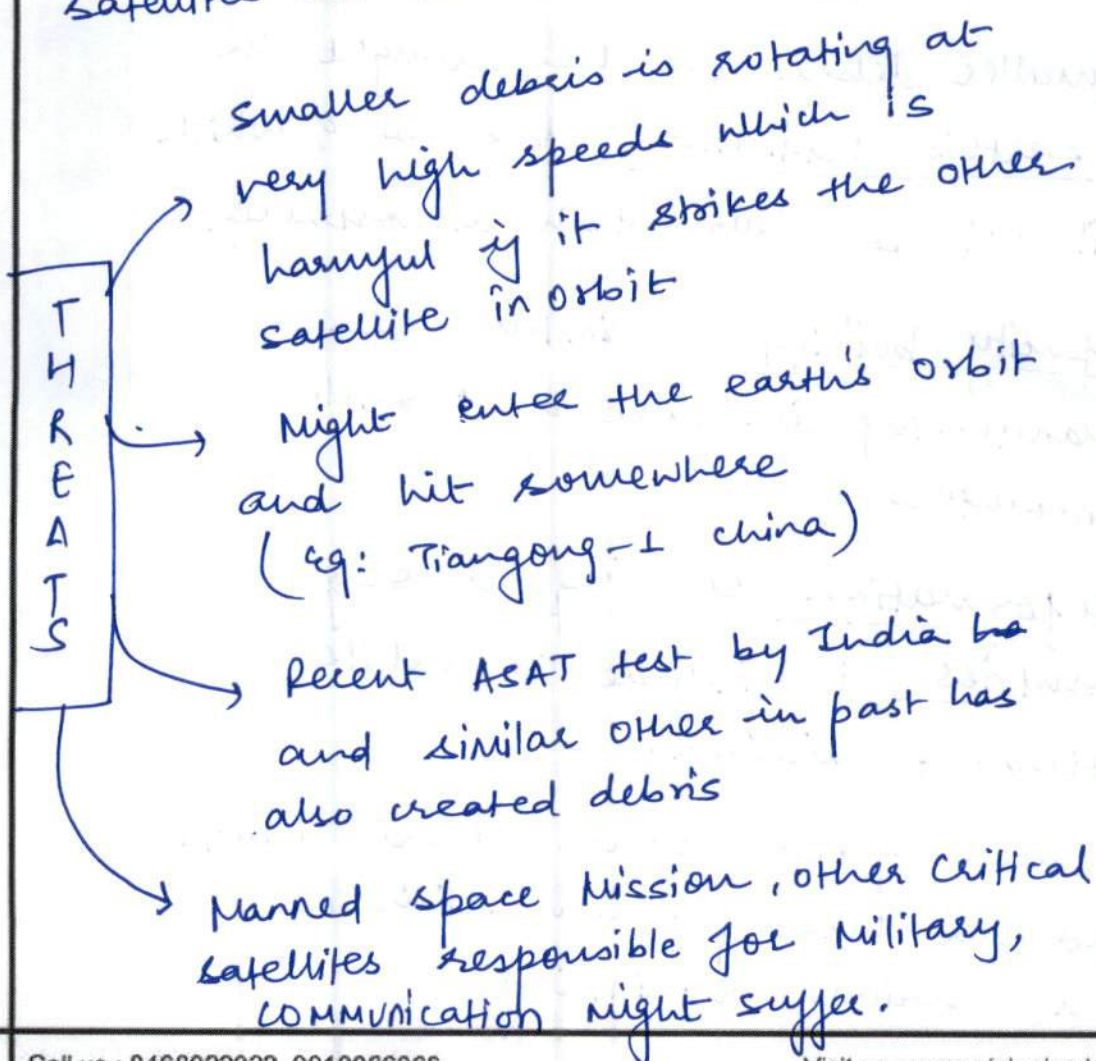
- ① It was believed that every star collapses into black hole at the end of their life but that has been proved wrong by this concept.
- ② During supernova elements necessary for evolution of life are also released for eg → C, N, Oxygen etc.
- ③ sheds light on phenomena of supernova & black hole formation.

Thus the limit has helped scientist draw some conclusion about the stars and their ~~life~~ processes after death.

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 junk has become a huge problem in recent decade due to increasing no. of operations in space by the Nations. As the satellites & other space objects come to end of their life, they pose threat to other functional satellites in orbit.



Measures →

- i) Passive Methods at the end of life of a mission need to be employed so that satellites can be made passive
- ii) shifting them to a higher orbit which is often not used in general (Junk orbit)
- iii) smaller debris can be brought in earth's gravitation because of which it will be burned in atmosphere.
- iv) Capacity building of Missions in maneuvering in case of Possible Encounter
- v) Information sharing among countries to include it while planning missions.

In coming future space debris would pose a huge problem. This needs a serious rethinking.

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 has been one of the largest importer of arms in the world. Along with it India also happens to be one of the largest expenditure making country in the world in defense.

This shows that our indigenous defense industry is not having enough share in defense manufacturing.

Challenges →

- i) Lack of technical manpower in defense sector.
- ii) Government's expenditure on R&D is very low. (<1% of GDP).
- iii) ~~FDI norms~~ are around dominating stature of DRDO in it.
- iv) Lack of handholding & training of startups who are interested in defense manufacturing.

steps taken by government →

- i) Liberalised FDI in defense sector → 100% in some cases through ~~the~~ government route.
- ii) Thrust under start up India.

Way forward. →

- i) Government institution like DRDO needs to be coupled with startups for their capacity building & knowledge transfer.
- ii) Better incentives to private players for it.
- iii) Workshops for training & skilling manpower.

India's geographical location and its neighbours would not let its defense spending go down. Need of the hour is to indigenize the sector for better employment generation & capacity building.

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।

Around 30 million strong Indian diaspora has its presence in more than 140 nations. Over the years it has played a significant role in various spheres

Role of Indian diaspora -

i) Remittances - India according to WB, is the largest receiver of remittances. These remittances help reducing Current Account deficit, building foreign reserves and social capital for families receiving these remittances.

ii) Knowledge transfer → The diaspora which is also tremendously helping in knowledge transfer.

iii) Strategic significance → The passing of civil nuclear deal with US.

- iv) Cultural Ambassadors → They help disseminate Indian culture in other countries.
- v) Tourism Ambassadors → By spreading culture & thereby curiosity → Promote tourism in India.
- vi) funding & Investments → Through FDI
- vii) Role in funding ~~states~~ Political parties.
- viii) Humanitarian assistance | Philanthropy -
Kerala floods, other issues in
45, southern states have time &
again seen help from diaspora.

Still, India faces challenges in engaging the diaspora -

- i) The interest of diaspora not aligned with India's interest.
- ii) Diaspora has varied socio, economic disparity. eg: American diaspora &

Middle east diaspora, This needs
separate policies in line with their
problems & prospects.

- iii) Their demand for dual citizenship.
- iv) Voting rights.

Ways -

- i) Programs involving exchange of diaspora
in fields of edⁿ, research for fixed
duration.
- ii) Programs like Pravasi Bhartiya Divas
needs more effective implementation
objectives and articulated plans.
- iii) using them as cultural ambassadors
and tourism ambassadors. This can
enhance tourism potential.

Indian diaspora offers huge potential
to India not just in economic sphere
but also in culture, social & political
sphere. Harnessing ~~them~~ this appropriately
would take India on an upward
growth trajectory.

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?

In the contemporary times multilateral preferential trade agreements (PTA's) have been on rise. Examples of it can be Comprehensive & progressive Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership).

There are various reasons for rise in their numbers -

- i) Geographical proximity → reduced cost in transport, better trade deals.
- ii) complementary-supplementary structure →
eg: India - ASEAN. India → IT exporters
ASEAN → hardware producers
India → software producers

iii) Regional aspirations → for credit on easy terms, addressing regional issues - geoeconomic or geopolitical etc.

iv) easier consensus established → since these groupings are small, consensus building becomes easy.

v) Addressing issues of smaller nations →

WTO's MFN Principle

It says that if a country is member of WTO, and gives most favoured nation tag to one nation, it has to extend the same to every nation, i.e. No special treatment.

PTAs are though an exception to WTO's MFN rule, but not necessarily violative of it. As even WTO allows formation of PTA under strict rules.

~~These grouping rose due to -~~
↳ ~~Growing US's policies~~

A threat to WTO

- i) WTO currently is under criticism as hegemonic nations use non tariff barrier routes to put restrictions (Protectionism)
- ii) These grouping in fact further the mandate of WTO as they enhance the level of trade & commerce thereby liberalising economy.

Thus though these groupings are an exception but not necessarily a threat to WTO.

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 involves diplomatic relations with neighbourhood countries with respect to water sharing.

India's water requirement is constantly on rise and it is expected to move into 'water scarce' in coming decade.

This calls for the need to effectively engage the neighbours with effective hydro diplomacy.

Challenges in transboundary rivers with respect to neighbours -

1) Nepal → Issue of Kali river & Kosi river.

Nepal is an upper riparian state for India. A healthy relationship & timely completion of projects by India is currently a challenge.

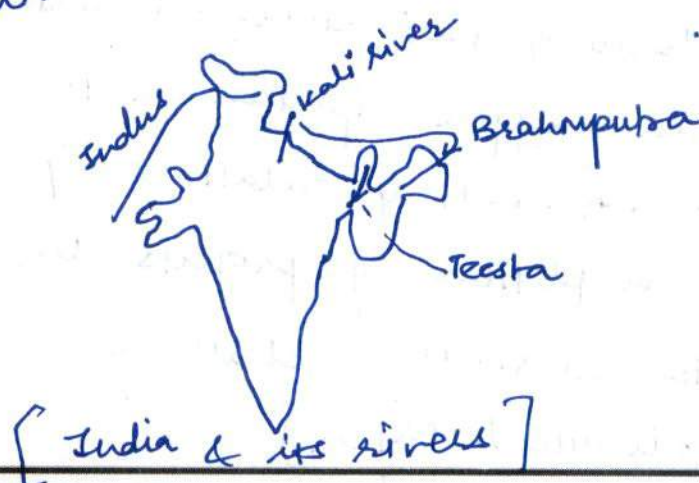
(Bihar floods due to Nepal)

2) Bangladesh → Issue of Teesta River.

Apart from that there has been controversy over Interlinking of water project also.

3) Pakistan → with Pak India has Indus water treaty. Other issues with Pakistan bring this treaty to focus. India has largely been generous with this treaty.

4) China → China's efforts to bring dams on Brahmaputra / Yarlung Zangbo which apparently caused ~~no~~ floods in Assam & Arunachal. Issue of non sharing of information of flow.



Need for effective hydro diplomacy →

- i) Water is a sensitive political issue over which war could be waged in future. we need careful treaties to avoid such clashes.
- ii) lack of information sharing between nations → caused floods in several boundary states over the years.
- iii) Growing Indian need & population,
climate change call for an effective strategy.

An effective hydro diplomacy can effectively ensure good diplomatic relations with neighbours & better harnessing of water potential.

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 region comprises of 5 landlocked nations that are rich in varied minerals.

India & central Asia shared historical, and cultural ties. Babae came from Jargana valley in central Asia.

Importance of central Asia. -

i) Mineral presence | energy security →

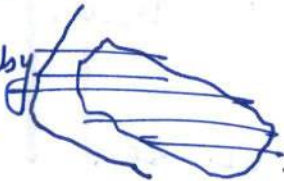
presence of oil & natural gas in region, ~~noted~~ it uranium in the region makes it a desirable location for India's growing energy needs.

ii) economic importance → It has minerals like gold, Platinum, & others that are of economic significance to India.

III) security → This region is volatile & politically unstable due to presence of multiple powers and complex equation. security in this region ensures security in India's neighbourhood & regional security.

IV) Look west policy → Central Asia is a part of it.

V) Tourism potential → It has cultural & historical ties. Thereby offers huge tourism potential.



VI) countering other super powers like U.S.A, Russia & Chinese hegemony.

VII) Trade potential → currently it is at very low level as compared to China & USA.

Progress Made →

- i) signing of Ashgabat Agreement.
- ii) connect central Asia policy.
- iii) International North south Transit & Transport corridor.
- iv) signing various deals with Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.
- v) opening up Institutions related to Education, health (Human development)
- vi) Chabahar Port in Iran for better connectivity.

Issues →

- i) No direct land or sea route so dependence on other alternatives.
- ii) Initiatives like TAPI ~~is~~ ~~are~~ needs to be expedited.
- iii) ~~some~~ current issue in Afghanistan & political instability.
- iv) Deep pockets of China & its chequebook diplomacy.

Central Asia offers tremendous potential for India. Capitalizing over it would further India's interest.

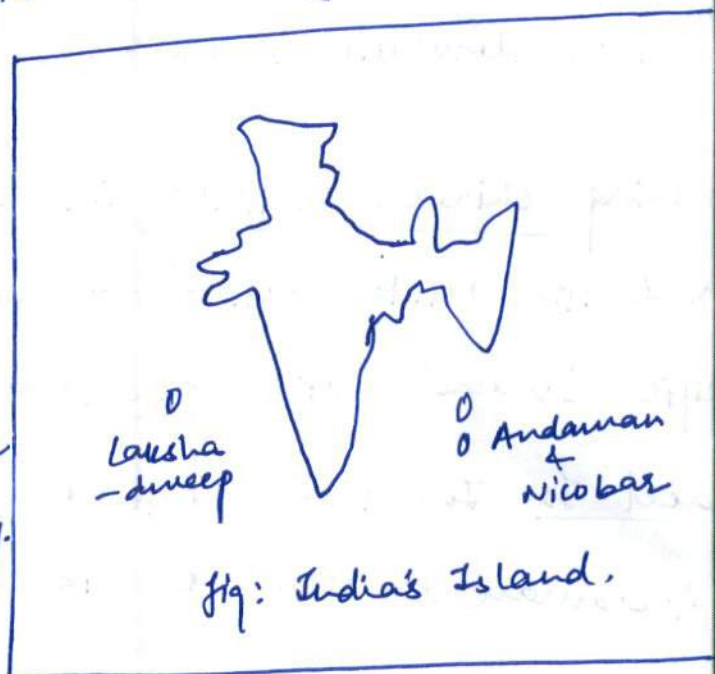
15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. (250 words) 15

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

Net security provider means providing security to one's own country as well as to other countries in surrounding.

India's presence in Indian ocean region has been significant. Growing issues in

region make it more significant for Indian ocean islands in offering avenue for net security.



Significance →

- i) Extend the zone of vigilance → Presence of Island Nations extend India's reach in almost entire Indian Ocean.

- ii) Safer place for military installation → These islands away from mainland & lesser habitation offer safer place for military installations.
- iii) Better place for regular bilateral & multilateral exercises. Along with its own domestic training.
- iv) Growing Chinese activity in south China sea & its militarisation of Indo Pacific Islands like Spratly Island, Paracel Is. In this context position of Andaman & Nicobar is beneficial.

India's initiatives in this direction -

- i) Triservice theatre command has been set up in Andaman & Nicobar.

ii) Various bilateral exercises with US & other organisation conducted near Andaman & Nicobar.

iii) SAGAR & Project Mausam.
Way forward.

i) Better infrastructure in Islands is needed.

ii) Better communication facilities for monitoring the region.

iii) Capacity building of troops.

Indian ocean region is growing in significance. with growing geopolitical equations the region needs to remain open & safe for all. Efforts need to be made in that direction.

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 in India has engulfed multiple states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra, Karnataka etc.

For decades the issue of LWE was seen as a problem of law & order. Hence measures were also taken to tackle the issues which had largely been one of the largest internal security challenge in the country.

Measures that were taken →

- i) Increasing no of police personnel, Police stations in affected areas.
- ii) Approaches like 'Greyhound approach' in Andhra to hunt & kill the LWE.

III) Position black commandoes, special forces in region etc.

offlate it was realised that this issue is not a law & order problem rather more of socio-economic deprivation

Issues -

- i) lack of governance that caused deficit in trust among people & government.
- ii) lack of developmental measures → caused further alienation.
- iii) Issues after land reforms like land alienation, unable to take possession on their lands.
- iv) lack of ~~cat~~ education & basic health facilities → motivates people to raise voice against government.

Recent approach: Fine balance →

- i) Initiatives like ROSHNI → for skill development.
- ii) Aspirational district program in several LWE districts.
- iii) Schemes for surrendering Maoist for their rehabilitation in society.
- iv) Increasing road connectivity & bridges to better communication & connectivity, (PM Gram Sadak Yojna)
- v) opening schools and skill training institutes in these regions.

way forward →

- ① Involving civil society, NGOs for better implementation.
- ② Involving their own surrendered Maoist as role models for transformation.

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।

Organised crime in simple terms can mean planned execution of an agenda for one's own motivated aspirations. These generally involve civilians for largest political motives.

Linkages between organised crime, terrorism and drug trafficking →

- i) Drug trafficking is used as a source to earn ~~per~~ money to fund other terror activities.
- ii) It is also used as source to transmit information.
- iii) Used as a tool to recruit people fit for the job.

iv) Drug trafficking in India has nixed state of Punjab, causing internal security issue, alienation of youth.

v) organised crime involves use of black money. This largely is done by human trafficking.

vi) Pakistan sponsored terrorism has caused tensions in J&K. All these elements are pervasively present there too.

vii) Presence of golden triangle & golden ^{crescent} ~~subtriangle~~.

Steps taken to arrest drug availability

i) Legal measures → Drug & cosmetics Act, prohibition of psychotropic substances Act etc.

ii) Rehabilitation centres in affected states.

iii) Increasing coordination between centre & affected states.

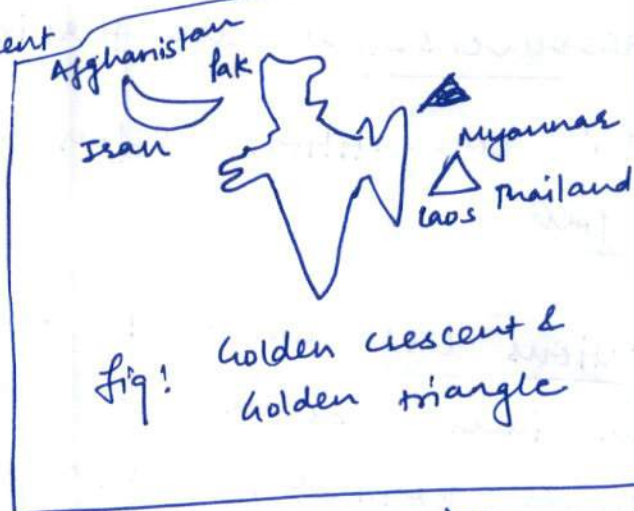
- iv) Improving border security to check drug and human trafficking.
- v) Awareness generation programmes.
- vi) Improving state's capacity in terms of Police to tackle the drug flow.

Way forward.

- i) Stronger measures to curb the flow of drug from Golden triangles & Golden crescent.

- ii) Better facilities at rehab centres in terms of infrastructure, doctors etc.

- iii) Involving civil society so that rehabilitation in society becomes smoother.



Drug trafficking, terrorism have caught our youth in various states hurting our demographic potential & ruining lives. Effective multipronged approach is needed.

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।

Growing climate change issues have made it turn into a key threat to National security.

Reasons / key threats →

- i) Increasing competition for vital resources that are turning scarce.

This competition often takes violent form.

- ii) Nations don't want to compromise on these resources & hence this turns politically motivated rather than being a collective effort.

- iii) Growing sea level → causes frequent floods ⇒ ↑↑ security issues.

- iv) Erratic monsoon → draughts & floods

Causing issues of food security & other challenges of management of people & other resources.

v) Interstate & Intrastate feud. → eg:
(Cauvery Issue).

Observing these challenges UN recently decided to declare climate change as an international security issue.

This was opposed by India. The rationale is as follows -

- i) Declaring it as ~~not~~ international security issue gives power to go for military & non military moves.
- ii) The Mandate of UNSC is largely Political. whereas this issue is more than political, involving social, cultural & geographical factors.

III) UNSC does not represent global order of contemporary times & hence can coerce smaller nations to follow orders.

IV) Nation's sovereignty is hurt.

These reasons were taken by India regarding its stand.

Climate change problem needs coordination of all stakeholders - the national governments, civil society, institutions as a whole, for this problem is multifaceted.

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।

Concept of exclusivity says that any drug manufacturer gets a certain window period during which others can't use his data, process to manufacture similar drug.

- Why concept of exclusivity → Arguments for
- i) To let the original manufacturer reap benefits of his investment.
 - ii) To let him recover his profit in due period.
 - iii) Restricts local manufacturers from copying the available research
 - iv) Provides a fair ground to all.

Currently India's IPR regime offers 4 year period of data exclusivity.

Arguments ^{Against} ~~For~~ →

i) It stops ^{delays} the generic manufacturers

in manufacturing the similar drug.

This is critical in countries that are developing and house majority poor population who can't afford expensive drugs.

ii) Companies often just change one component & get data exclusivity extended. This disincentivizes innovation.

iii) Companies charge tremendous for their products which are necessary for common treatments.

Keeping these in mind it is open argued as to whether data exclusivity should be there or not.

There has to be a mechanism to ensure availability of life saving drugs for poor people at affordable rates. Also the interest of companies needs to be kept in mind. A balance is needed here.

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?

The world recently has been shifting /
to ~~5G~~ trying to shift to 5G (next gen
technology) due to its immense
potential over existing technologies -

5G V. 4G

↳ Latency → Latency of 5G is low as
compared to 4G.

5G → 1-3 ms } latency
4G → 100 ms

latency means data transmission lag.

↳ Speed →

4G → Max 100 Mbps

5G → 20 Gbps Max

↳ Device connectivity → higher in 5G as compared to 4G.

↳ Capacity to handle & process more data of 5G as compared to 4G.

↳

Challenges →

i) Fundamental structural changes → are needed for installation of 5G. This calls for huge investments.

ii) Compatibility of existing devices to 5G → is questionable.

iii) Costly → ~~It~~ It has been pointed out that 5G is 30-40% more costly than 4G. This might cause downfall in demand side of the equation.

A.J. Paulraj committee was recently formulated to look into 5G. The technology has a lot to offer but

it needs to be seen as to how
best we can install it in our
present ecosystem.
