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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1150)

Name of Candidate	Shreya Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	202561
Center	ORN	Date	24.8.18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

INSTRUCTIONS		
1.	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)।	
2.	There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।	
3.	<b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
4.	The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।	
5.	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।	
6.	Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।	
7.	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।	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, 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.

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All the Best

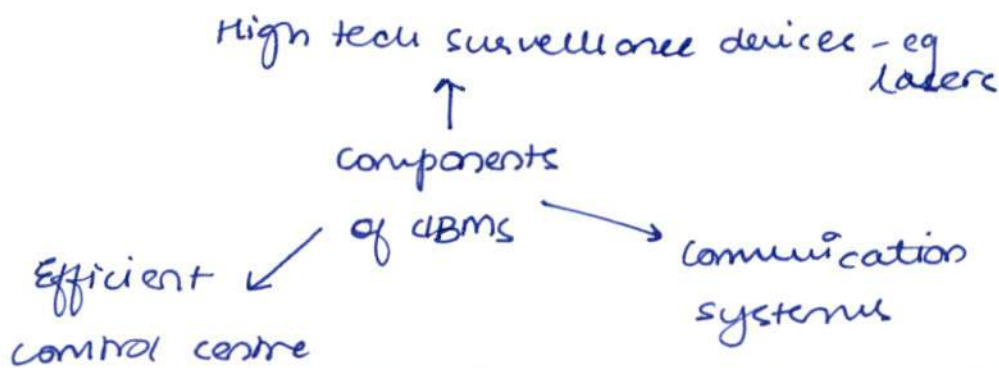
1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. (150 words) 10

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

⇒

India has a 15,000 km long border which passes through complex terrain and along difficult neighbours. In such a situation, border security is of prime importance.

of late, comprehensive integrated border management systems or CIBMS is being touted as the future of border security.



How will it help? ⇒

- ① Cover borders which are difficult to manage by man. eg rivers, creeks
- ② Help supplement the tasks of the border security forces
- ③ Would provide round the clock security
- ④ Less border casualties:

Thus, it can be seen that CBMs is the future to border security in India.

2. In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. (150 words) 10

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।



Cyber warfare has started to be called as the fifth & most complicated sphere of warfare. Unlike regular warfare, where the identity & position of the attacker are much easier to detect, cyber warfare makes it much more difficult.

The difficulty in tackling cyber threats are ⇒

- ① Under reporting of cyber crimes
- ② Easy to manipulate position on the cyber space
- ③ Lack of data localisation in India
- ④ Lack of trained staff.
- ⑤ Lack of improved tech.

All three factors make India the 5<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to cyber attacks.

The measures that India has taken are =

- ① National cyber Policy of 2013 which lists out a dedicated cyber security task force of ₹ 5 lakh
- ② National Critical Information Infra-structure Centre - Railways, banking, etc.
- ③ National cyber control centre for inter agency alliances.
- ④ cyber swachhta kendra
- ⑤ coordinating body of CERT-In.

3. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? (150 words) 10

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?



Everything that happens in South Asia has a deep impact on the security of India. This is because India share border as well as civilisa-tional ties with the rest of south Asia, thus it's more than likely that it would be dragged in a conflict.

The impact of terrorism in Palestine & Afghanistan leads to instability in India. Instability in Bangladesh forces migration which threatens North East, threat to Tamil in Sri Lanka destabilise Tamil Nadu & most recently Madhes in Nepal leads to India.

Steps that can be taken to minimise the impact are ⇒

- ① Increasing south Asian trade and prosperity which is the only long term solution for peace - SAFTA
- ② Reduce porosity of borders without proper documentation.
- ③ Well documented refugee policy
- ④ Coordinated a regional intelligence system through technology such as NAVIC.

Strengthening peace in South Asia is key to strengthening peace in India.

4. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role. (150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।



International solar Alliance was created by the collaboration of India and France along the side line of the COP 21 in Paris. It aims to form a collection of solar rich countries in the tropics - partially or wholly - to replace fossil fuel use.

It aims to generate 1 TW of solar energy by 2030 through a common approach.

There is deep significance for the International solar Alliance for India ⇒

- ① It's the 1<sup>st</sup> multilateral institution to be located & spearheaded by India
- ② It's main area of concentration is the tropics - which is where most of the developing countries are - where India needs to solidify alliances.
- ③ Helps India transition to a low carbon future & project it as a leader to fight against climate change.

The success of ISA is a key goal for making India a world leader against climate change.

5. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।



EU is one of India's largest trading partners and the greater source of FDI. A natural next step was the Broad based Trade & Investment Agreement or the BTIA which is an FTA between EU & India.

Facilitations and negotiations started almost 10 years back but the BTIA is yet to yield any significant positive. The reasons for the limited effects are ⇒

- ① India's complaint against EU putting restriction on its dairy & horticulture.

- ② disagreements on Automobile sector tariffs
- ③ EU's highly subsidised agro industry
- ④ lack of services inclusion in the BTIA
- ⑤ negotiation of a new VISA regime.

There are various areas where India and EU cooperation could yield fruit, as India has the manpower & EU has the resources. If negotiated well, the BTIA could secure a bright economic future for India.

6. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

⇒

The Ashgabat agreement is a trade agreement between Iran, Oman, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. In 2016, Kazakhstan and Pakistan joined it. In 2017, India became a member of the agreement.

There is great significance for the project in India ⇒

- ① Connecting India's ambitions in both the Central Asia & Persian Gulf - both energy rich regions
- ② Reflective of the look west and the connect Central Asia Policy
- ③ Further connection to the INSTC

- ④ improve India logistics and ease of doing business
- ⑤ opening of markets for nuclear material & rare minerals.

However, like any platform, negotiations have to be made fruitful especially concerning competition from the OBOR.

7. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.

(150 words) 10

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।



BIMSTEC has been heralded as India's answer to the SAARC. It was formed in 1997 & consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The benefits of BIMSTEC are its sectoral collaboration, lack of bilateral issues which dominate the SAARC and a commitment to growth.

However, slow progress for the BIMSTEC has been recorded due to the following reasons ⇒

- ① leadership is lacking - India & Thailand have found other avenues
- ② lack of informal summit
- ③ poor connectivity & fulfillment of projects
- ④ strong trade protectionism.

Despite the above problems, India must realise that BIMSTEC is an essential feature of the look east policy.

8. What do you understand by Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology? Critically explain its potential in connecting rural and remote areas in India. (150 words) 10

फ्री स्पेस ऑप्टिकल कम्युनिकेशन (FSOC) प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने में इसकी क्षमताओं की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

⇒

Free space optical communication or FSOC is a technology in which data is transmitted in packets through light without the need of cables or fibres.

It can be transmitted via air, vacuum or space.

The benefits of such a technology are ⇒

- ① Useful in areas which have difficult terrain
- ② Higher bandwidth capacity
- ③ No need to purchase spectrum
- ④ Less security issues
- ⑤ Less investments.

The challenges are  $\Rightarrow$

- ① meteorological effect on transmission
- ② vagaries of weather may affect
- ③ very less experience as compared to other modes of transmission,
- ④ skilled manpower to set it up is lacking.
- ⑤ High costs to set up in rural & remote areas.

9. What are Orphan Drugs? Examine the significance of putting in place a policy framework for such drugs in a developing country such as India.

(150 words) 10

ऑर्फन ड्रग्स क्या हैं? भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में ऐसी दवाओं हेतु एक नीतिगत ढांचा स्थापित करने के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।



Orphan drugs are drugs that are manufactured to treat rare diseases.

They are called orphan because generally pharmaceutical companies only take up R & D of those diseases whose drugs are going to be sold, i.e., those which are widespread.

∴ Diseases such as sickle cell or Hemophilia are comparatively rarer. Thus certain countries incentivise the production of orphan drugs allowing them extra patent duration or similar protection.

Hence, what this protection does is to make the drugs extremely expensive. Thus a need exists to balance the interests of the patients as well as the manufacturing firms.

This dilemma has featured the need for a policy framework for development of orphan drugs in India.

10. Discuss the obstacles in women's access to science education in India and also suggest remedial measures to overcome these obstacles.

(150 words) 10


भारत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा तक महिलाओं की पहुंच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।



India has had a long history of successful women scientists such as Gargi, Lopamudra, etc.

However, with the coming of modern times, women were often excluded from science & education, making it a predominantly male domain.

The reasons for lack of women's access to scientific education in India are

- 
- ① Lack of schools for science for rural areas
  - ② Inherently patriarchal attitude
  - ③ Attitude which restricts women's professions to only certain occupations

- ④ lack of funds dedicated to education of girl child which often rules out scientific education.
- ⑤ lack of dedicated policies.

A few remedial measures are ⇒

- ① dedicated policy framework - eg KIRAN, CURIE, etc
- ② Using ICT to motivate women by providing aspirational role models - eg Terey Thomas
- ③ Allocating greater funds at level of school so as to develop interests.

Generating a more equal scientific environment requires policy change.

11. Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach?

(250 words) 15

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?



The evolution of safety and navigation in the Indian Ocean has a direct impact on the security of India.

With greater amounts of trade passing through the ocean, there are talks of greater security threats in the region.

In such a situation, India is transitioning as a net security provider in the region.

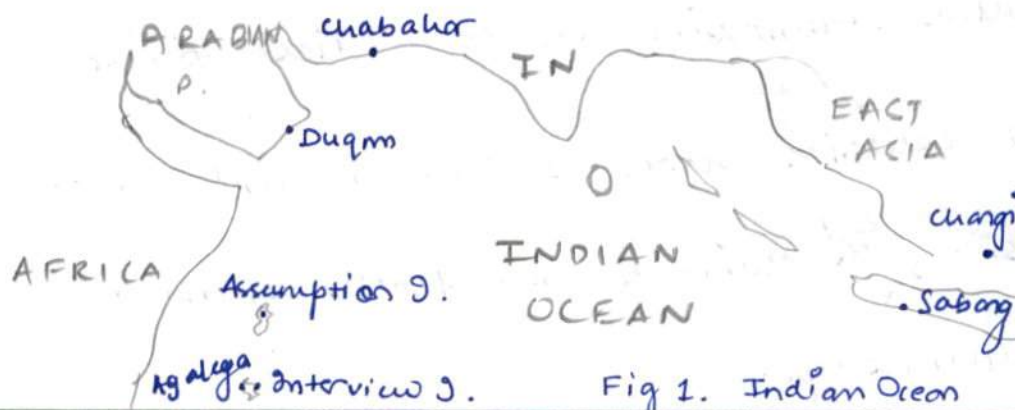


Fig 1. Indian Ocean

India is collaborating with various countries across the regions to provide security, in various forms of ownership such as Joint ownership, full ownership or full funding.

India offers an alternative to the older colonial powers whose influence is considerably fading away and the rising power of China.

In many countries such as Mauritius and Oman, etc. in the pursuit of future strengthening bilateral ties while in countries such as Oman and Indonesia, etc. trying to manufacture stronger relationships.

The challenges associated with such a programme are  $\Rightarrow$

- ① A powerful & assertive China which is displacing Indian interest in the Middle East, Sri Lanka and Maldives
- ② striking a balance between the playing of 'elder brother' vs "Big brother" - security at Maldives
- ③ Net security provision entails improving our own maritime straghts which have been questioned in different quarters.

Thus while recognizing the Indian ocean as an extended part of our neighbourhood, it is essential that we strengthen our capabilities alongside.

12. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रान्सनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।



Transnational organised crime is crime that is coordinated across borders to facilitate illegal activities and fund activities such as terrorism.

Terrorism & organised crime have a direct linkage as terrorists need funds for which they resort to organised crime such as kidnapping, drug sale, etc.

The UNODC has recognised that the only way to stop TOC is through an integrated & holistic approach.

The difficulties of TOC work on 4  
main parameters



I Prevention ⇒

- ① Strengthening border security - using technology eg = CIBMS
- ② Technology & strategic exchanges through NATGRIDS
- ③ Discussing organised crime on multilateral forums so that there are clear identification of these syndicates.

II Detection ⇒

- ① Clear definition of what it means to run organised crime - eg Hawala
- ② United detective agencies such as INTERPOL

III. Investigation

- ① concentrating on crime prone and permeable regions - eg the Golden Crescent or Golden triangle
- ② targetted use of notices such as the Red corner notices of Interpol.

IV. Prosecution

- ① lack of uniformity of laws
- ② problems of extradition.

Thus the problems of organised crime require a united front & holistic effort as put forward by the UNODC.

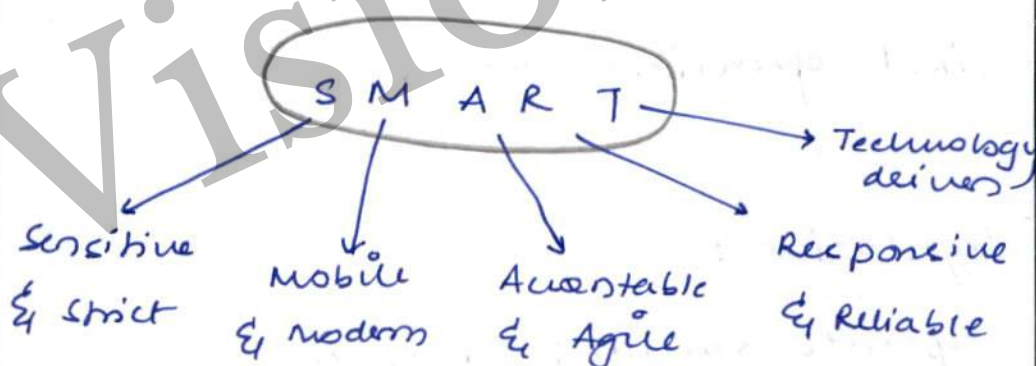
13. Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. (250 words) 15

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।



Law & order are the base of any successful state, without which it's nearly impossible to guarantee social, economic or political growth.

Thus, the PM has put emphasis on improving our police systems in a SMART manner - which is ⇒



The need of a SMART police stems from ⇒

① The increasing rate of crime

- ② The inherently colonial nature of police
- ③ Increasing internal security challenges

The ways to reform the police are ⇒

### I Administrative

- ① Law & order should be separated from investigation functions
- ② separate staff for cyber & other forms of crime
- ③ Using experience of UPSC while appointing, reducing political appointments of DIBs
- ④ fixed operational house.

### II Legislative:

- ① separate organised crime Act
- ② Uniformity of police laws across states
- ③ Taking help from the Malimath Committee report on integrating the inquisitorial system.

### III Technological

- ① Inter agency collaboration & information exchange through NATGRID
- ② Using crime & Criminal Tracking Network & System (CTNS) to fast-track slow investigations
- ③ Upgradation of Grievance redressal system.

Police reform should be accompanied with Judicial & Prison reform to be truly successful.

14. Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

⇒

Recently, the Stockholm Institute for International Peace Research indicated that India is the largest importer of defence equipment in the world - accounting for 12% of weapons import.

This is a sad state of affairs as it shows the inability of private sector within India to fulfil the increasing demand which not only makes India vulnerable to foreign supply risks but also lets go of valuable foreign exchange.

The reasons for a peripheral role for the private sector in defence manufacturing are  $\Rightarrow$

- ① Lack of technological expertise
- ② Lack of incentives from the defence establishment
- ③ Inconsistency & changing demands of the establishment.
- ④ Strong PSOs for defence which oppose private participation.

$\therefore$  The government recently released the Defence Procurement Production Policy 2018 which aims to make India one of the top 5 nations in aerospace and defence production.

- ① increasing automatic FDI from 49% to 74%.
- ② scheme to encourage startups called iDex. or innovation for defence excellence
- ③ simplifying approval procedure & reducing the lists of licenses to be granted
- ④ R & D fund of 1000 cr.

Thus the DPP 2019 has special focus on the private sector participation.

15. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।



India & Russia have established one of the strongest bilateral relationships in the cold war era which was visible by USSR's support for Kashmir, The 1971 treaty for friendship, etc.

However, the geopolitical realities have changed since the fall of USSR in 1991 & the liberalisation of the Indian economy. The following instances show the changing relationships ⇒

① USA has overtaken Russia as India's largest defence partner.

② India is a part of US led Quad against the domination of China in the Indian ocean.

③ Russia & Pakistan have recently conducted a military exercise and are in talks for defence trade.

④ Allying with each other's primary threats.

Thus the geopolitical realities of today suggest that reliance on past would be naive. Thus, the areas in which Russia and India can secure alliance are →

① Niti Aayog & Russian ministry of Economic affairs are searching for

Common ground to improve bilateral  
trade

② India has obtained CAATSA waiver to continue trading in defence equipment with Russia --eg S-400.

③ Alliance begins multilateral fora such as INSTC and the SCO.

∴ Thus, there needs to be an organised & dedicated search for common allies.

16. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? (250 words) 15

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई है? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

⇒

India has transformed its relations with the diaspora from the instances of non-chalant in the times of persecution under Idi Amin or the military Junta of Myanmar to conducting the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas ~~is~~ of late.

India has come to realise that the Indian diaspora can help further Indian strategic interest in various ways ⇒

① strategic investments in business ventures in India.

② Act as safeguard of Indian interest in various regions of the world.

eg - one of the defining features of improving Indo-US relationship was the increasing influence of the Indo-American lobby. Many foreign policy strategists want Indian origin lobbies to play a role similar to the Jewish lobby.

③ many leaders across the world at key positions of PM, President etc are of Indian origin - eg Leo Vadrakau of Ireland & Antonio D'Costa of Portugal. Inroads in relationship can be made through such leaders.

④ India as largest remittances receiver

Indian establishment has strengthened engagement through the following platforme →

- ① Pravasi Bhartiya Divas - ~~is~~ is regard to return of greatest Pravasi-Mahatma Gandhi
- ② making use of soft power - Bollywood, Yoga, etc
- ③ Platforme such as Indian origin Parliamentary leaders conference.

Indian diaspora time can truly help transform Indian foreign policy goals.

17. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. (250 words) 15

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।



The aim of the WTO is the effective promotion of free trade. Created in 1995, it has generally been speculated that the WTO works for the developed countries.

This speculation may however have said has come true post the Doha Development Round of 2004 which sought more favourable terms relating to IPR, agricultural subsidies & food grains for developing countries.

Factors of WTO ineffectiveness  $\Rightarrow$

- ① differential treatment of developed & developing countries - subsidies given by developing countries seen as distorting while developed countries seen as fair.
- ② Debate on agriculture - fundamentally different nature of agriculture in the two groups
- ③ IPR issues - India doesn't allow evergreening and promotes compulsory licensing as part of the developmental agenda which the developed countries strongly oppose.

These non-fulfillments have made the Doha Development round as a speed breakever in the effectiveness of WTO.

- The relevance is decreasing as  $\Rightarrow$
- ① constantly emerging Regional trade agreements such as the RCEP, TTIP, etc
  - ② greater belief in bilateral deals.

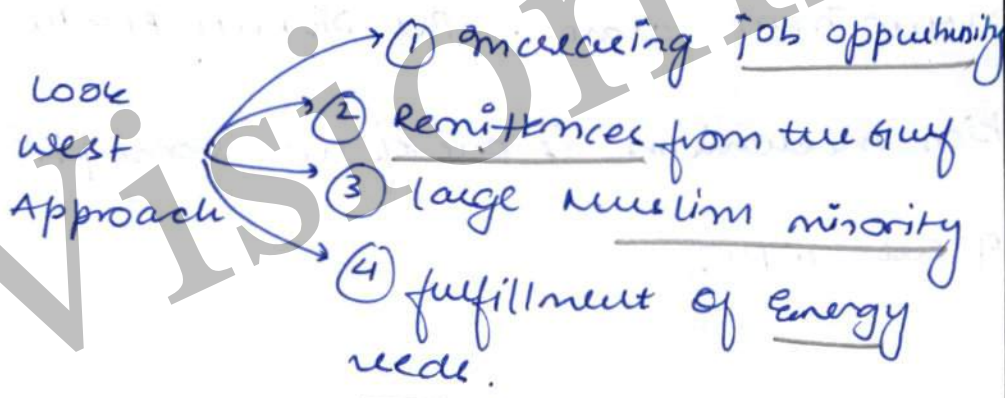
However, the WTO still remains relevant as for countries such as India it's easier to build pressure in a group rather than alone. The Dispute Resolution mechanism is one of the strong points of the WTO.

18. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।



India has deep historical & civilizational ties to its extended neighbourhood in West Asia. Many factors encourage a "look west" approach for India →



Thus, West Asia plays an essential role in our strategic neighbourhood. Despite this, multiple faultlines have occurred.

- ① The Brewing cold war in west Asia between Iran & Saudi Arabia which are the largest energy suppliers to India requires careful balancing.
- ② The Arab-Israeli conflict - especially in light of improving ties & dehyphenation of ties from the side of India.
- ③ Due to historical & religious reasons, greater acceptance of Pakistan as ally.
- ④ Increasing events of proxy war & conflict - eg Iraq, Yemen & Syria.
- ⑤ Pressure from the US which is deeply invested in the Middle East. - eg scrapping of JCPDA with Iran.

All of the above situations continue to put pressure on the Indian diplomatic establishment to lead a policy of careful balancing.

VisionIAS

19. The rapid diffusion of Artificial Intelligence begets unique opportunities and challenges for India. Discuss. What can be done to address these challenges? (250 words) 15

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) का तीव्र प्रसार, भारत के लिए विशिष्ट अवसर और चुनौतियां उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

⇒ Artificial Intelligence was first defined by professor John McCarthy in US. It can be defined as stimulated intelligence in machines which mimics human intelligence.

It has been argued by a recent study that the use of AI can increase the GDP of India by 15% by 2035.

The opportunities that AI offers in India are ⇒

- ① Increased avenues for skilled help especially when skilling of our population is happening much slower.

② AI can specially help with healthcare - diagnosis, prescriptions & recordings can all be made faster & more reliable.

③ Used in field such as agriculture for soil testing, etc.

However, there are also many challenges to the use of AI

- ① Lack of discussion on Ethical dimensions
- ② Possibility of social disruptions.
- ③ Fear of job losses
- ④ Lack of skilled workforce for AI
- ⑤ Competition from already developed international markets.

How can we address the challenges?

- ① Institutional support - eg Niti Aayog supporting Google to grow AI system in India
- ② Formulation of AI policy after a discussion with various stakeholders.
- ③ HR development through targeted education.

AI has the potential to revolutionise the world today & delays would perpetually harm India's growths.

20. Water shortage in India has been sought to be addressed through various policy and technological interventions. Explain. Also, examine the benefits of desalination technology and the costs associated with it. (250 words) 15

भारत में विभिन्न नीतिगत और तकनीकी उपायों के माध्यम से जल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विलवणीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों एवं इससे संबद्ध लागतों का परीक्षण कीजिए।



India has been naturally blessed with water resources. With 2.4% of the world's land, we have 4% of the water resources. However, careless exploitation, increasing population and no strategy for use has led to more than 75% of India being water stressed.

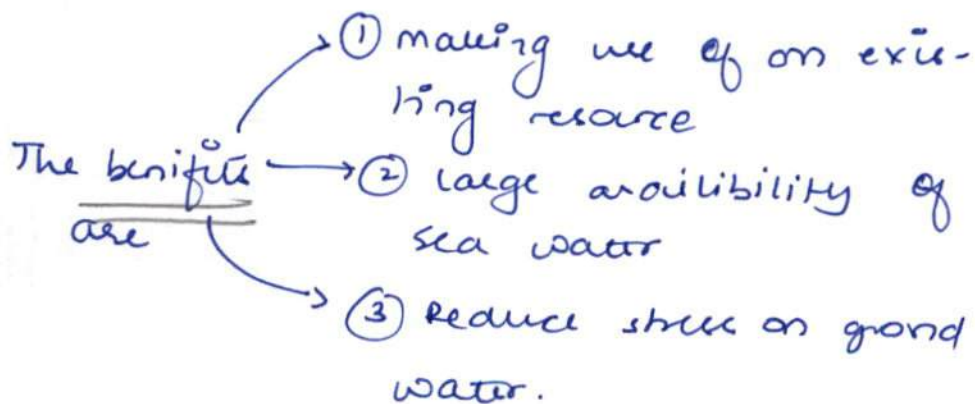
To solve this, the government released the National water mission, PM Kisan Sishayee Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water programme, etc.

Discussions on Aquifer management, harvesting rain water, etc are also underway.

Due to India's long coastline and increasing pressure on ground water, there has been a increasing debate on the issue of desalination.

Desalination refers to the process of removal of salt and minerals to make it fit for human consumption.

The process is used widespread in the middle East, especially in Israel.



However, a few costs also have to  
be tackled →

- ① extremely costly process
- ② lack of examination of environmental  
impacts
- ③ confusion as to who will be taking  
up this process. - public org. or private.

Thus, discussion still remains on the  
topic of deceleration.