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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1326)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN.	Date	12/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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11	15	
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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

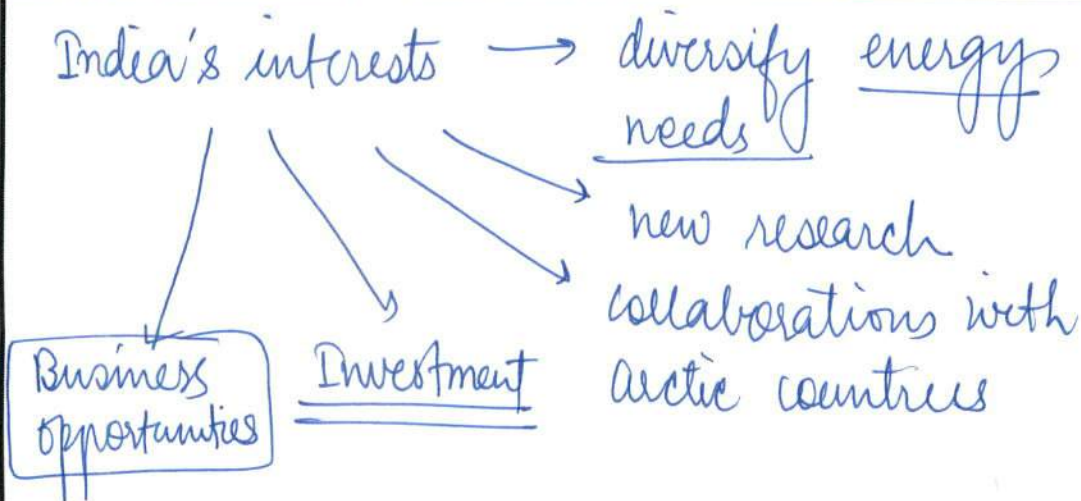
1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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।

Arctic region because of climate change and melting of ice, is now providing greater opportunities.

Opportunities

- ① Energy resources → according to one estimates over 20% of conventional energy source can be in Arctic.
- ② Rare-earth minerals — gold etc.
- ③ New trade routes — will decrease the time & costs.
- ④ for climate & environmental studies



Steps

① India included as permanent Observer in Arctic Council.

② Collaboration with Russia.
proposed → ONGC Videsh is planning to invest

③ Research → underwater sensor (Ind ARC)
& arctic research station in Norway

Thus potential is huge and India should continue its engagement to remain relevant for the region.

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 under Donald Trump is well prepared to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and this can happen very soon - before election in 2020 in U.S.A.

Challenges for India

- ① Taliban - a terrorist group getting hold of the region.
- ② Taliban - Pakistan nexus will further complicate the matter.
- ③ India's investment in Afghan In dam and other projects can come under threat.
- ④ India kept out of US-taliban talks

will affect future relations.

Options

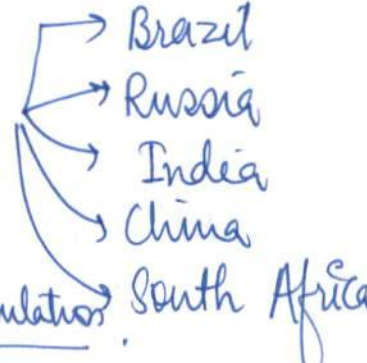
- ① Engage with Russia in dealing with talibaan.
- ② Open some source of talks with talibaan also after talking with Afghan govt.
- ③ securing our interests
- ④ following consistent policy with Afghan

Though India's options are limited but India should try her best to secure our interests.

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 contain 5 countries and together contribute to over 40% of world's population.



Contradictions

- ① Individual countries want to become regional power like China, India, Russia.
- ② Democratic countries—(India, Brazil, South Africa) vs Authoritarian rule—Russia & China.
- ③ Disputes between India & China over many topics.
- ④ Imbalance in trade and GDP
China leading the way where as other countries are far behind.

few achievements

- ① Providing alternatives to highly uncertain global order.
- ② New Development Bank / BRICS Bank launched with equal importance to member countries.
- ③ Settling of bilateral issues during BRICS meetings.
- ④ Expansion of BRICS for other countries as well.

Thus BRICS hold great potential and can also lead in global south-south cooperation.

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 has always been a soft power because of its unique culture, food, people, music, art etc

Soft Power

① Yoga — 21st June declared International yoga day by UNGA.

② Vibrant culture

③ Bollywood — export music, dance clothing etc.

④ Diaspora all around the world.

It is not sufficient as :-

① Many countries take India for granted.

② Show that India is weak and cannot project its power.

A balance between hard power & soft power is needed: —

Hard power — coercive use of military power or possible use of force.

- ① will help in showing India as regional & global power.
- ② Many examples where just economic & soft power doesn't earn respect in international set up.
eg - Japan.
- ③ For securing sovereignty & territorial integrity, hard power is essential.

Soft power though is essential for winning the hearts of people but hard power is also required to form better grouping & partnership in international platforms.

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 has multi purpose role & spin offs in other sectors.

Role of space in border management:-

- ① Air Surveillance & monitoring the border.
- ② Navigation - during war -
- ③ Precise guiding to missile
- ④ knowing enemy country's targets and developments beyond border.
- ⑤ Space technology like in rockets and launch vehicles can be used in development of missiles.
- ⑥ Infrared Imaging etc devices can be built.

Steps taken

① HysIS - satellite for better surveillance.

② Military Satellite

Communication Satellites

Remote Sensing
satellites

③ NavIC (IRNSS) - regional navigation not dependent on GPS.

④ Securing border through CIBMS.

⑤ Spy satellites

Thus space technology can be effectively utilized in border management also it can be used for diplomacy (space diplomacy) for better defence ties with friendly countries.

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।

AFSPA - Arm Force Special Powers

Act gives special powers to armed forces like :-

- ① Protection of frivolous complaints
- ② ~~let~~ More liberal use of weapons
- ③ Shielding forces from judicial processes.
- ④ Extra powers in disturbed areas.
→ more discretionary powers.

Eg - in Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir
AFSPA is there

Allegations → Misuse of power
→ Human rights violations like rape etc.

It is essential in disturbed areas as

- ① Quick decision making
- ② Military courts are there to
check mis use
- ③ disturb areas require use of violence

AFSPA has been revoked in areas
where militancy has reduced like
Manipur

Checks & balances should be there
but it is essential to maintain peace
and stability

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 → has been used for development, better bonding etc and also for spreading hatred & terrorism.

Challenges

- ① Spread of orthodox thoughts & ideas.
- ② Spread of fake news
- ③ Method of recruitments of fresh young people by terrorist organization
- ④ spreading the reach & cases of lone wolf attacks.
- ⑤ Can be used to buy weapons
"dark web"

Opportunities

- ① Internet can be used to track terrorists.
- ② Deradicalisation of youths
- ③ Spreading awareness.
- ④ [Surveillance] using Internet.

Thus internet has both uses and it should be utilized 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 was given by Indian physicist Chandrasekhar and he was also awarded nobel prize for this.

Concept

① Dwarfs having mass of 1.4 times solar mass will either become neutron star or black hole.

② Mass less than 1.4 (solar mass) will be stable and become white dwarf.

This limit shows the limit when gravitational force is equal to other forces.

Significances

- ① Better understanding of
universes
- ② Explained neutron star &
black hole formation.
- ③ Better understanding of
star & galaxies.

Thus his contribution
is immense.

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।

Risk posed by space debris :-

- ① Affect future Man missions
- ② damage to existing satellites -
- ③ damage in ISS (International Space Stations)
- ④ Space can become unstable and risky for future satellite launches -
- ⑤ If fall on earth → damage to property & life
Chinese space station fell last year in pacific ocean.

Measures

- ① Debris cleaning by
 - ① debris capture
 - ② destroying bigger debris in space itself.
 - ② After life of satellite ends it can be brought down to safe orbit.
 - ③ International collaboration
 - ④ Prohibition of militarization of space.
- More research needs to be done.

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?

Defence industry → 49 %
FDI allowed (100% in certain cases)

Challenges

- ① Technology not there.
 - ② Big investment required -
 - ③ IPR issues
 - ④ Monopoly of DRDO
- } Private sector do not grow.

Steps

- ① Procurement by govt. is focussed on technology transfer.

② Collaborations with foreign companies.

③ Investment in R&D

Way forward

① Increasing spending in R&D
(only 6% of total defence budget)

② Help to private sector & start ups.

③ Favouring local procurement.

We need consistent defence
policy on procurement.

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 consists of more than 30 million people spread over more than 146 countries.

Role played by diaspora

- ① Remittances - last year - \$80 billion

India remained at top, in receiving highest remittances.

- ② International relations - they pressurise other countries to have favourable deal with India.

eg - Role of Indian diaspora in US in signing of India-US civil nuclear deal in 2008.

- ③ Soft Power projection - through

spread of culture, music, art, dance form etc.

④ Investment in India - they invest back in India through many routes.
→ important for growth of country.

⑤ Knowledge hub - they collaborate with academia, government, civil societies
⇒ act as 'brain gain'

Challenges

① Lack of consistent policy by govt.

→ Earlier govt. used to ignore them.

② Conflicting needs of diaspora & govt.

They demand concessions in tax and investments, which can affect public exchequer.

- ③ Lack of Constructive Engagement with diaspora.
- ④ Demand for voting rights for long.
- ⑤ High cost for their repatriation & safety abroad.
- ⑥ Jeopardize foreign relations - sometimes their demands goes against our foreign policy.

Ways

- ① Giving them ^{actual} voting rights to NRIs conducting election in embassies
- ② collaborations - VARAJ scheme for scientific collaboration.
- ③ Pravarshi Bhartiya Diwas - celebrations
- ④ 'Know your country' by Ministry of external affairs.

By making favourable policies we can involve them in India's growth story and make them feel attached to their roots.

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 recent times several multilateral preferential trade agreements have come up — RCEP, TPP, ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO etc.

WTO's Most Favoured Nation principle states that equal treatment of all countries and favouring every country equally.

They seems to violate WTO's MFN principle as :—

- ① Favours the countries in grouping over other countries.
- ② Trade duties are reduced considerably only for grouping countries.

③ Customs and other non-tariff hurdles are reduced.

But actually it doesn't violate WTO as :-

① WTO allows such exceptions and making of multilateral preferential trade agreements.

② Supplement WTO as by increasing overall trade and reducing the tariff and trade barriers.

③ Bilateral trade between countries grow & positive impact on world trade.

WTO in recent times is suffering from many problems :-

① Lack of robust grievance redressal mechanism

- ② Dominance of western powers sidelining developing countries.
- ③ Slow progress in recent times especially after Doha round.
- ④ Countries taking unilateral actions and not following rules.

Existential threat to WTO ? — No.

- ① Multilateral trade grouping provide alternative to WTO
- ② It provide mechanisms for regional countries to adapt and make region specific norms.
- ③ Further support the need for rule based international trade.

Because of failure of WTO, we see rise of other groupings which supplements WTO and increases trade and co-operations between countries.

13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. (250 words) 15

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is now 'water stressed' country and moving towards 'water scarce' country with decreasing per capita available water resource

Need to balance growing water needs and larger security concerns as :-

① Growing instances of disputes with neighbouring countries.
eg - Teesta river dispute with bangladesh

② Cause of disaster : Floods
because of lack of sharing of data
eg - 2008 bihar floods

③ Mismanagement by neighbouring countries → by Nepal - caused floods in Bihar.

④ Transboundary river → problem of border security & fencing
→ which allows infiltrations

⑤ Growing water needs, push country to exploit the river

Water / Hydro diplomacy ⇒ effective use of diplomacy in water resource to further the interest of country & bring peace between the countries.

Challenges faced :-

① Teesta dispute still not solved
→ also pose challenge to centre-state relations as West Bengal oppose the centre's arguments.

② Dams / reservoirs constructed by China on Brahmaputra river (Tsangpo)
⇒ China not willing to share hydrological data.

③ Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan

- frequently questioned by Pakistan and blame India for not following it.
- delaying of projects in India because of objection from Pakistan.

Way Forward

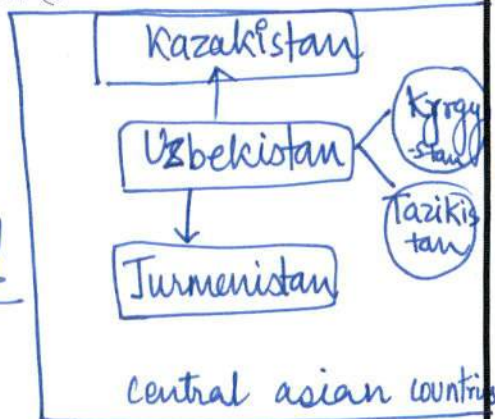
- ① completion of hydro projects in Bhutan, Nepal timely
- ② Electricity buying agreements should be in place.
Nepal though hydro rich, buy electricity from India.
- ③ Increasing investment in other countries in hydro projects.
- ④ Renegotiating terms with Pakistan.
- ⑤ Concluding teesta agreement.

India need balanced and focussed approach in hydro diplomacy as because of climate change, water problem is bound to increase.

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 countries
are considered as
extended neighbourhood
of India.



Importance of Central Asia

- ① Mineral & Resource rich area - deposits of gold, copper, uranium etc - especially rare-earth elements used in making electronics
- ② Energy security - rich in natural gas, petroleum etc - can diversify India's energy needs.
- ③ Fuel security for Nuclear power plants
↳ rich in uranium.

- ④ Connectivity to Europe through land
- ⑤ Historical links and people to people relationships
- ⑥ Potential in increasing bilateral trade, investment etc. .

Progress

- ⑥ Recent visits by Prime Minister
- ① Signing of uranium deal with Uzbekistan.

- ② International north-south corridor

as put forward by India - will connect Persian gulf to central asia.

- ③ SCO - Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
India became part in 2016, except Turkmenistan - other central asian countries part of it.

- ④ Increasing bilateral trade & investment

- ⑤ TAPI pipeline - Turkmenistan, Afghan, Pak & India
↳ for natural gas supply.

Issues remain

- ① Non completion of projects & delays
eg - TAPI pipeline.
- ② China factor - China has already
made inroads in central asia and
has direct land route.
- ③ Pakistan restrict direct land route
to central asia.
- ④ Iran - India - through Chabahar
port wants to connect to central asia.
But Iran is under economic sanctions
and progress of port not so great.

India need more concentrated
effort to better engage with central
asian countries also for better
people to people contact:

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।

India has two sets of Islands :-

① Andaman & Nicobar Islands

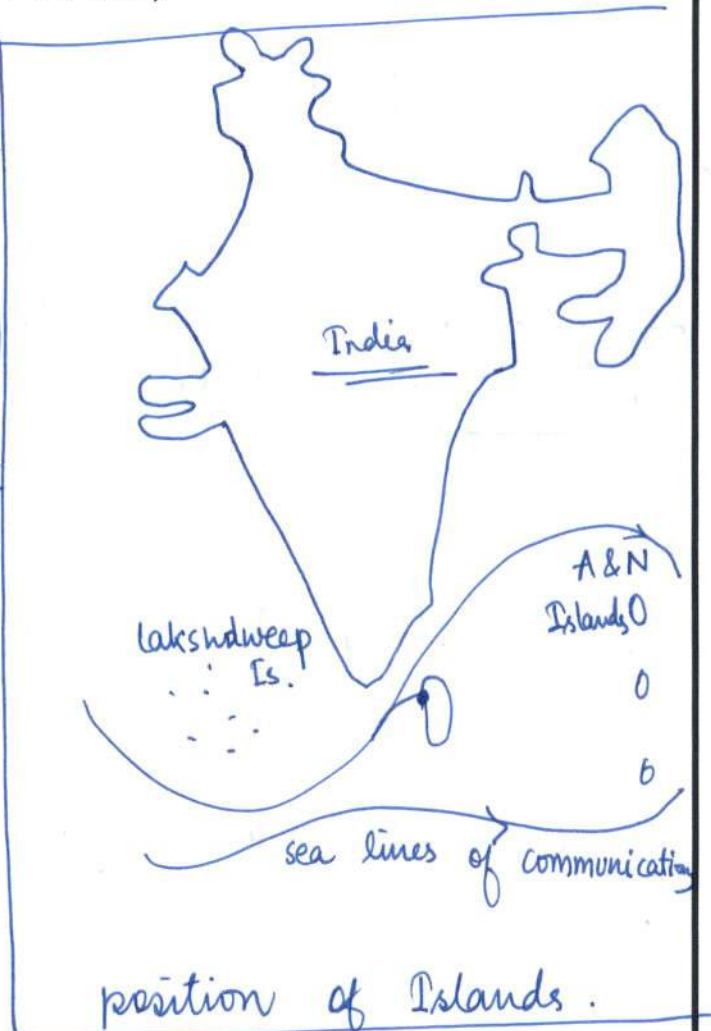
↓
in Bay of Bengal

② Lakshadweep Islands

↓
in Arabian Sea

Significance

- ① Strategic location — close to important sea lines of communications trade routes → close to Malacca strait we have andaman & nicobar islands.



② Vast area as islands are spread over in large area, provide large areas of sea under Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

③ Can be used for military purposes military exercises & training.

India wants to become net security provider in region because :-

- ① Growing presence of China & other powers.
- ② India - largest & most capable country in terms of naval superiority
- ③ secure maritime ~~of~~ border of itself and of others
- ④ India also wants to increase the capacity of smaller nations
- ⑤ Project Power and become regional power

Role of Islands

- ① Far away from Indian shores so can be utilised effectively for military purposes.
- ② Engaging with other countries like exercises and training.

Steps

- ① Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
- ② IORA - Indian Ocean Rim Association → engaging with countries.

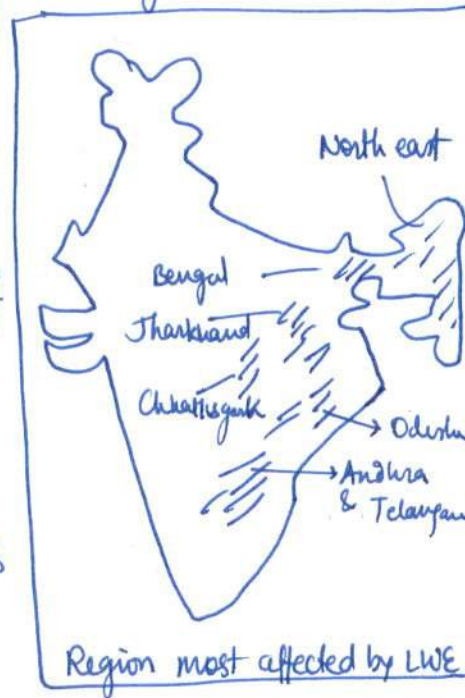
India's SAGAR Strategy
(Security and Growth for All in Region)
will help in achieving goal of providing net security in the region.

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।

India has history of left wing extremism which has ^{its} roots even before independence.

Left wing Extremism → use of
⇒ violent means such
as guns, bombs to
take control of resources
and power.



Security needs

- ① Threat of ~~moist~~ attacks are still ~~there~~ there and happening.
- ② Innocent workers, government employees, buildings, schools etc are usually the target.

Government steps for enhancing security :-

- ① Raising special troops
eg - Greyhound by Andhra Pradesh
- ② Providing necessary equipments
↳ Use of drones
↳ lasers, infra-red cameras.
- ③ Security cover from air
↳ Use of helicopters.
- ④ Enhancing intelligence inputs
- ⑤ Rigorous training - to know the terrain & fight in Jungle.

Developmental Measures

- ① Reason for rise of LWE is because of underdevelopment of the region and subsequent neglect by government.
- ② Also their due share arising out of use of resources (eg coal mining) is not provided to them.

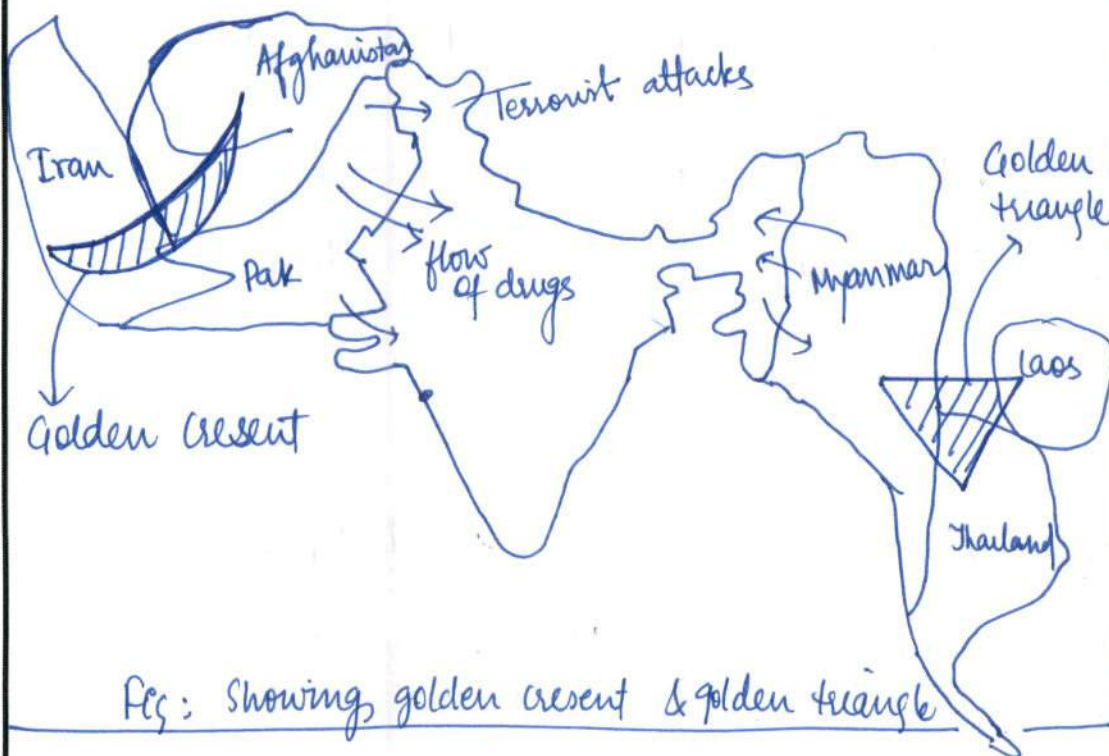
Measures

- ① Giving land & forest rights
eg LARR Act 2013, FRA 2006.
- ② Strengthening Governance & grass-root level democracy, PESA, 1995
- ③ Building infrastructure - social & governance - eg schools, hospitals, roads
- ④ Improving living conditions
 ↳ scholarships for education
 ↳ Health interventions
- ⑤ Connectivity → building roads
- ⑥ Providing skills & jobs
 O.P. Chaudhary, a civil servant in Chhattisgarh (Dantewada dist.) effectively handled IWE through residential schools, training centres etc. Government should thus focus on both security & developmental measures.

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, organised crime & terrorism all are related and involves money laundering, illegal trade etc



Relationships

- ① Money earned through drug trafficking is used in terrorist activities

Marijuana and other plants are grown in Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and then these are exported (trafficked) to other countries.

② Organised crime like — women trafficking, child pornography, child labour, organ trafficking, etc

~~are~~ People involve in these activities have links with terrorist organizations.

These crimes go in hand in hand with drug trafficking ~~as~~ people consuming drugs becomes involve in these activities.

Steps taken by Government.

① NDPS Act → Narcotics Drugs & Other Psychotropic Substance Act

It criminalises consumption of
drugs, sell and distribution etc.

② Border Management - use of
CIBMS - Comprehensive Integrates
Border Management System
so that illegal cross passing can be
stopped

③ Intelligence gathering

④ National Narcotic Drug Control Bureau
(NDCB) — for overall drug control.

⑤ Rehabilitation centre for drug addicts

⑥ Money laundering - checking all
sources of money laundering.

⑦ laws on organised crime like
women trafficking & child pornography.

We need multi stakeholder
approach & cooperation between
centre & state to effectively deal
with the problem.

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।

UN recently declared climate change as an international security issue.

Key threats to national security in wake of climate change :-

① Internal & External Migration

→ can affect access to resources at migrated place.

② Loss of livelihood - of rising sea level will affect fishermen.

③ Increasing instances of extreme climatic events :-

* Floods & drought ⇒ affect people.

- ④ Food security — productivity can decrease
 ↳ will affect prices of goods.
- ⑤ All the above cases can lead to possibility of civil war, disruptions, protests etc

UN's rationale

- ① Climate change is affecting almost every country
- ② Need to take proactive step.

Effect

UNSC can take steps either military or non-military against another countries which are not cooperating in climate change issue.

India's stance

though India recognises the threat of climate change but does

not support UN in this as :-

① UN is itself not democratic & inclusive organisation

Climate change affect more to developing & poor countries - they should have more say.

② UN actions often are dominated by interests of P5 countries.

③ will allow military actions against state → against their sovereignty.

④ we need collaborative effort and not unilateral actions.

⑤ focus should be on enhancing the capabilities, mitigating efforts, better adaptations which is currently going at very slow pace.

Just declaring climate change as security issue will not solve the matter we need inclusive & comprehensive approach

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 data of clinical trials which are used by pharmaceutical companies to gain the licence to manufacture the drugs after showing the safety & its therapeutic effects.

It refers to the conditions that this data is also property of company and cannot be used by other pharma. companies to gain licence for similar drugs without their consent.

India recently has been under pressure to increase the data exclusivity years. Govt. is thinking to increase it to 10 years.

Arguments in favour of data
exclusivity :-

- ① Promote private investment in
Research & Development as their
data cannot be used by other.
- ② Compensation / royalties can be
charged by original researching company
- ③ Every drug will be backed by
its own clinical trials so safer
to use.

Arguments against

- ① will increase the costs
- ② less availability of generic drugs
and life saving drugs

③ Against equality — big companies and multinational companies will gain as they have enough money for clinical trials.

④ Many companies can go for evergreening of patents which has been disallowed by section 3d of Indian patent act.

Thus we need a balance between individual rights of corporates and poor people's access to generic drugs.

India cannot make rules like USA where maximum people can afford high cost drugs. Thus decision should be made keeping in mind our needs.

20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? (250 words) 15

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

Fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology is next generation of telecom tech involving greater speed and extreme low level of latency

compare with 4G

- ① speed increased many fold.

5G — 20 Gbps.

4G → 20 mbps

- ② low latency 4G → 100-200 milliseconds
5G → 2-3 milliseconds

time required to
send & receive information.

- ③ Greater bandwidth

4G → 6 GHz

5G → 30 — 300 GHz

④ More devices can be connected in 5G.

Challenges for 5G's pan India rollout :-

① High cost of spectrum

② Telecom sector is already in distress.

③ Ready Technology not present.

④ True potential yet not known.

⑤ Lack of manpower → right kind of skills not present.

⑥ Future prospects - as least now people are not in mood to shift to 5G.

Way Ahead

① Decreasing the cost of spectrum.

- ② Govt- should collaborate with private sector in developing technology
- ③ IIT- IISc should collaborate.
- ④ Re skilling of workforce.
- ⑤ Fund for start-Ups so that they can be supported.
- ⑥ Opening of Incubators — and augmenting start ups.

Potential of 5G is huge. It will disrupt the whole market. India has set target of rolling out of 5G by 2020. Also according to a report 5G can enhance growth rate of India by over 1% by 2035.