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SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 707)

Name of Candidate	TINA	Registration Number	13773
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	02.11.15
Center	RN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP), 2013 presented an opportunity to understand existing legal limitations before devising a future framework. In this context, enumerate the objectives and strategies of NCSP. Also, discuss the shortcomings and limitations that it has been suffering from.

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति (एन.सी.एस.पी.), 2013 ने भावी रूपरेखा की रचना करने से पूर्व विद्यमान विधिक सीमाओं को समझने का अवसर प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संदर्भ में, एन.सी.एस.पी. के उद्देश्यों और रणनीतियों को गिनाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन कमियों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें जिससे इस नीति के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा आती रही है।

National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) 2013 was introduced after a high profile cyber attack of 2012 in which security of email accounts of 1200 people were breached including officials of Ministry of Home, External Affairs Ministry, DRDO and Indo-Tibetan Border Police.

The NCSP 2013 envisages the following :

1. creation of a 24X7 National critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIIPC) for protecting the critical information systems of the country.
2. creating a task force of 5,000 cyber

- security professionals within the next five years to thwart any cyber attack
3. Offer financial incentives to businesses to adopted best practices and models on information security.
 4. To enact a dynamic legislative framework to combat cyber attacks.

As cyberspace becomes central to human existence and more and more strategically important departments get interconnected via the internet, anti-national elements are mounting attacks on these critical installations to breach national security. Therefore, NCSP 2013 is a step in the right direction which makes cyber security integral to national security.

However, it suffers from some shortcomings :

1. security company McAfee in its report has asserted that the measures taken by the Indian Government via NCSP 2013, still fall short on what is required for a country which is regarded as the software capital of the world.
2. NCSP 2013 falls short of delineating the framework which ~~should~~ constitute would become the basis of legislations on cyber security.
3. NCSP 2013's target of 5,00,000 cyber security professionals by 2018 falls short of the demand. It is estimated that by 2015 itself India would need 5,00,000 professionals.
4. NCSP 2013 does not include cyber terrorism, cyber warfare and cyber espionage. It needs to broaden its scope.

Thus, NCSP 2013 is a step in the right direction but needs to address its shortcomings.

2. Any counter-terrorism strategy can succeed only if sources of terrorist funding are blocked by efficient financial regulation. In light of the statement discuss the need for an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India and steps taken by the government in this regard.

कोई भी आतंकवाद विरोधी रणनीति केवल तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब आतंकवादियों के वित्त पोषण के स्रोतों को कुशल वित्तीय विनियमन द्वारा अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाए। इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में आतंक के वित्तपोषण का प्रतिकार करने हेतु कुशल विधिक ढांचे की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें।

With terrorism becoming a global phenomena and terrorist attacks becoming more severe in their intensity and reach, serious attention needs to be paid to efforts towards blocking terrorist financing. Only then can we eradicate the menace of terrorism by its root.

At present, terrorist financing happens through the following ways :

1. DIRECT SOLICITATION

Here, funds are asked from their supporters and sympathizers as donation.

2. EXPLOITATION OF ONLINE PAYMENT METHODS

This is done by credit card theft and identity fraud online. For eg., Al Qaeda has a financial network solely dedicated for this purpose in Europe.

3. DRUG TRAFFICKING

Smuggling and trafficking of drugs has become a reliable source of financing of terrorism — "NARCO-TERRORISM." It is believed Pakistan's ISI uses drug money to fund militancy in Kashmir.

4. COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY

It is believed that Kashmir Jihadist groups are being funded by fake currency by Pakistan.

Thus, there is an urgent need to have an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India. Such a legislation has to touch upon all dimensions of terror financing — the nexus between

organized crime (drug mafia) and terrorism, as well as the misuse of cyberspace by terrorists (cyber terrorism).

Towards this end, the Indian government has started taking some initiatives.

1. India is a member of the FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF), an inter governmental organization on combating terrorist financing. India is implementing its 40 recommendations.
2. India has increased its vigilance over its borders near the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle by fencing as well as using satellite surveillance to check drug trafficking.
3. Since a lot of money used to fund terrorism is Black Money, the government has passed the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), which is one of the strictest laws in the world.

3. What is Bio-Terrorism? Why is it more perilous than acts of conventional terrorism? Is India prepared to deal with bio-terrorism? Examine.

जैव-आतंकवाद क्या है? पारंपरिक आतंकवाद के कृत्यों की तुलना में यह अधिक खतरनाक क्यों है? क्या भारत जैव-आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए तैयार है? जांच करें।

Bio Terrorism refers to use of biological weapons for nefarious activities of terrorism.

Bio Terrorism is more dangerous than conventional terrorism because it may not only cause loss of life and property (like conventional terrorism), but also severely degrade the surrounding environment to the extent that the ecological restoration might take decades. The destruction wrecked by Bio-Terrorism would be such that it would destroy the natural resources of the targetted place as well as impact the health of all people in its vicinity (which could prevail pass from one generation to other) thereby even crippling the

economy and its growth.

The dangers of biological weapons was well demonstrated in the Vietnam War⁽¹⁹⁷⁰⁾, when "Agent Orange" was used by the USA, whose impact on the environment and people is still felt. Thus, when such weapons pass on to terrorists, the danger becomes immense as terrorists would use no self restraint while deploying such weapons.

India is not prepared to deal with the dangers bioterrorism poses. India has to start taking measures to prevent that such weapons do not fall into the hands of terrorists. Thus, India has enact safe and secure handling of these weapons to prevent them from passing into hands of terrorists. India

can enact a legislation for ~~the~~
~~same~~ defining bio terrorism and
mapping all the threat perceptions
associated with it. It can also
establish mechanisms for looking
after safe and secure handling
of biological weapons.

4. The formation of the United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia (UNLFW) poses a serious threat to the North-East region. In this context, discuss the implications of coming together of various insurgent groups on the security of North-East region. What strategies should be adopted to counter this threat?

पश्चिमी दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया संयुक्त मुक्ति मोर्चा (यू.एन.एल.एफ.डब्लू) का गठन उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। इस संदर्भ में उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा पर, विभिन्न उग्रवादी गुटों के साथ आने के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें। इस खतरे का सामना करने हेतु क्या रणनीति अपनायी जानी चाहिए?

The North East is connected to the Indian mainland by 10-12 Km wide corridor from Siliguri (CHICKEN NECK CORRIDOR) only. This geographical inaccessibility has been the root cause of alienation of the people of the North East from the rest of India as well as neglect by the Indian Government for their development and welfare.

This has generated resentment and given rise to insurgencies in North East India such as :

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) led insurgency in Assam.
2. National Socialist Council of Nagaland

(NCSN) (NCSN) of Isak Swen & Muivah in Nagaland.

3. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) led insurgency in Tripura.

All the above and many other organizations have been branded as "terrorists" by the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967.

Thus, the coming together of various insurgent groups can be very problematic for India. Its implications can be:

1. Complete political instability, ~~the~~ chaos and political violence ~~not only~~ in the entire North East. Insurgents will establish parallel governments and hijack government funds.
2. Extortion, killings, drug trafficking and other ~~et~~ illicit activities would become rampant.

3. Neighbouring countries with malicious intentions might support these groups and strengthen their position in seeking secession from the Indian Union.
4. Instability in the North East might instigate anti national elements elsewhere in mainland India.

Strategies to counter this threat

1. Pushing for dialogue with these groups for early conclusion of a compromise.
2. Increasing vigilance and policing powers of the state police via going for modernization of police and upgradation of their intelligence network.
3. Crackdown on illicit activities like drug trafficking which funds these insurgents.
4. Cooperate with neighbouring countries. For eg., India has asked Bangladesh to give an alternate route to the North East, in case the chicken neck corridor becomes inaccessible.

5. In the context of increasing need for integration of defence forces, there is a growing demand for appointment of a single chief for the three arms of defence services. In light of the above statement examine the desirability of such an appointment as recommended by various committees.

सुरक्षा बलों के समेकन की बढ़ती आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, रक्षा सेवाओं की तीनों अंगों के लिए एकल प्रमुख की नियुक्ति की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में विभिन्न समितियों की अनुशंसाओं के अनुसार इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति की वांछनीयता की जांच करें।

Defence analyst Raja Menon has pointed out that "India is probably the ~~only~~ only nuclear weapons capable country, without a single chief of defence."

As India moves towards becoming a great military power on the world stage with a de facto nuclear status, it is imperative that India adopts the principle of SINGLE POINT COMMAND, as divided responsibility never leads to effective management.

In light of increasing rivalry ~~betwe~~ among the three branches of defence services and lack of synergy and coordination among them, it is desirable to

have a single chief of defence:

The NARESH CHANDRA COMMITTEE
ON DEFENCE, and various committees
preceding it have time and
again called on the government
to introduce a single chief
because :

1. It would lead to better coordination
and synergy among the three
branches which would make
it effective .
2. In an emergency situation, the
civilian government would
have a single reference point
to give the call for initiating
action .
3. With a single chief of staff, the
rivalries existing among the
three branches would be
subsumed under a single point
command .

6. With the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in India's neighbourhood, drug trafficking poses a great threat to India's security. Analyse. Examine the role of non-state actors in drug trafficking in India.

गोल्डन क्रीसेंट और गोल्डन ट्रायंगल के भारत के पड़ोस में स्थित होने से नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी में राज्येतर कर्ताओं की भूमिका की जांच करें।

The Golden Crescent (Afghanistan - Pakistan) and the Golden Triangle (South East Asia especially Myanmar), the two drug trafficking hotspots of the world are very close to India, thereby having direct security implications for India.

Drug Trafficking in India has threatened the political stability due to the nexus between three non-state actors — ORGANIZED CRIMINALS, TERRORISTS, and INSURGENTS.

The role of these three non state actors in wrecking havoc in India via drug trafficking is as follows :

1. ORGANIZED CRIMINALS

These gangs dealing with narcotics make money by transferring drugs to and fro between the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle using India not only as TRANSIT HUB, but also a DESTINATION. The drug money is then used to fund nefarious activities in India such as terrorist attacks and insurgencies.

2. TERRORISTS

Terrorists have now entered the sphere of drug trafficking to earn wealth to ensure they have a sizeable and regular source of funding. Terrorists have either become "couriers" of drugs for organized criminals in return for a share in profits, or may directly enter the drug trafficking business (NARCOTERRORISM).

3. INSURGENTS

Similar to terrorists, insurgents in the North East have become 'couriers' of drugs, especially in areas such as Moreh, the entire Chittagong Hills Tract, especially COX'S BAZAAR.

7. A multi-pronged conflict management and resolution strategy is necessary to deal with left wing extremism in India. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the surrender cum rehabilitation scheme for left wing extremists.

भारत में वामपंथी अतिवाद से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी संघर्ष प्रबंधन और संकल्प रणनीति आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, वामपंथी अतिवादियों हेतु आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास योजना की प्रभावशीलता की जांच करें।

~~Since~~ Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh called Left Wing Extremism (LWE) or Naxalism as the "SINGLE BIGGEST INTERNAL SECURITY THREAT OF INDIA", while present Prime Minister Modi has remarked that "MAOISTS HAVE TURNED THE EARTH RED WITH BLOOD."

Since LWE/Naxalism is not just limited to ideological conflict, but a deep rooted resentment due to underdevelopment and marginalization of people, especially tribals, in ~~so~~ some of the poorest districts of the country, the anti Naxal strategy cannot be simplistic military solution.

LWE/Naxalism requires an effective multi pronged strategy. The Government's "SURRENDER CUM REHABILITATION SCHEME" of 2013 guarantees the following :

1. Rupees 2.5 lakh ~~on~~ for high ranked LWE cadres who surrender.
2. Rupees 1.5 lakh for low ranked LWE cadres who surrender.
3. A monthly stipend of 14,000 rupees during vocational training as part of the rehabilitation strategy of the surrendered LWE cadres.

While the scheme offers good financial incentive, it has the following shortcomings :

1. The scheme doesn't have a programme for de-radicalization of these misguided youth. There

must be an awareness programme for educating them the dangers of the path of violence.

2. The scheme must ensure that the vocational training imparts employable skills or else unemployment will again trigger resentment.
3. Monetary incentive is still not enough to attract them since they earn more money while carrying out illicit activities to fund their organizations such as drug trafficking.

Thus, though the scheme is a step in the right direction it needs to increase the financial incentives, ensure employment for the surrendered cadres and change their mentality, so that they don't have to take the path of violence ever again.

8. What are the reasons for under-representation of women in science in India? How does it affect the prospect of holistic development of the nation? Suggest some measures which should be taken to tackle the above problem.

भारत में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व के क्या कारण हैं? यह कैसे राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास की संभावना को प्रभावित करता है? उपरोक्त समस्या से निपटने के लिए किये जाने वाले कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिये।

Under representation of women in science in India is directly rooted in the patriarchal mindset which :

- (i) prefers to keep women ~~as~~ uneducated.
- (ii) prefers that women take up liberal arts than science which is "traditionally meant" for men ~~since it~~ since women are "meant" to do only domestic chores
- ~~(iii) prefers~~

Low participation of women in science deprives the nation 50% of its workforce. It deprives society from ~~having~~ making strides in research and advancement.

It deprives the nation from a feminist perspective in science which might only add to the diversity of opinions and enrich our knowledge base.

The Government needs to promote gender equality in the field of science in the following ways:

1. ~~Provide incentives to parents to encourage them to send to send their daughters to school. For eg.,~~
~~TAKE HOME HOT ME~~ Sukanya Samridhi Yojana which allows parents to withdraw their money earning 9.1% interest per year
1. Government needs to come up with more programmes like 'BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO', to promote women education.

2. Building of toilets and schemes like Mid Day Meal will boost retention of women in schools.
3. Within schools, the government must conduct teacher training programmes to train teachers to break the mindset that "science is not meant for girls."
4. Hold workshops for girl students to inculcate an interest in them towards science.
5. Give financial incentives such as scholarships, concessions on fees of higher educational institutions, for those women who wish to pursue sciences.
6. Open more all-women colleges which impart science subjects, just as there are all-women colleges in liberal arts.

9. How do Regenerative Medicines work? Discuss the initiatives taken by the Government of India to develop this field. What are the ethical issues that arise in the use of regenerative medicines?

पुनर्योजी दवाएँ कैसे काम करती हैं? इस क्षेत्र को विकसित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें। पुनर्योजी दवाओं के प्रयोग में उठने वाले नैतिक मुद्दे कौन से हैं?

10. With growing concerns w.r.t. global climate change and energy security, biofuels have been gaining popularity. What are the advantages of using biofuels? Discuss the implications of biofuel expansion on food security, social welfare and environment in the context of India.

वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के सन्दर्भ में बढ़ती चिंताओं के साथ, जैव ईंधन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है। जैव ईंधन के उपयोग के क्या लाभ हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में खाद्य सुरक्षा, सामाजिक कल्याण और पर्यावरण पर जैव ईंधन के विस्तार के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा करें।

With growing climate change concerns and thrust on CO₂ emissions reductions, the future seems to belong to biofuels because :

- (i) Biofuels, whether biodiesel or bio petrol is made up of from waste products like sugar molasses and non edible crops like jatropha seeds.
- (ii) Biofuels are zero carbon emission fuels, and therefore 100% environmentally friendly.
- (iii) Biofuels are easily cultivable and therefore there would be no shortages foreseeable.

Implications of biofuel expansion
on :

★ FOOD SECURITY

Biofuels do not impact food security as they are produced from waste products of crops like molasses from sugarcane, or ~~bark & cell wall of plant~~ non edible crops like Jatropha seeds.

★ SOCIAL WELFARE

Generation of Biofuels ~~gives~~ generates employment opportunities for people ~~in these~~ ~~for~~ in the production of these fuels.

★ ENVIRONMENT

They are emission free, environment friendly.

11. With reference to telecommunication, what are White Spaces? How can they be utilised to improve internet coverage? Also differentiate between White-Fi and Wi-Fi.

दूरसंचार के संदर्भ में, 'व्हाइट स्पेस' क्या हैं? कैसे उन्हें इंटरनेट कवरेज में सुधार करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है? इसके अलावा व्हाइट-फाई और वाई-फाई के बीच अंतर बताइए।

12. Graphene has been touted as the "miracle material" of the 21st century. Describe the structure and properties of graphene. Also list its potential applications. Discuss the challenges that are arising in the commercial use of graphene.

ग्राफीन को 21वीं सदी की 'चमत्कार सामग्री' के रूप में पेश किया गया है। ग्राफीन की संरचना और गुणों का वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अलावा इसके संभावित अनुप्रयोग बताइए। ग्राफीन के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग में आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Graphene is the single layer of graphite, one atom thick, a creation of nanotechnology. It is the thinnest material known.

PROPERTIES OF GRAPHENE

1. OPTICAL TRANSPARENCY

Graphene absorbs only 2.3% light and 98% is transparent.

2. HIGH ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY

Graphene can carry 1000 times more electricity than Copper or Aluminium.

3. HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

Graphene can carry 1000 times more heat than Copper or Aluminium.

4. TENSILE STRENGTH

A graphene hammock, of weight 1 mg, size of a cat's whisker can withstand the entire weight of the cat.

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

1. Graphene chips can be used to replace silicon chips in semiconductor, since they would have more data storage, faster connectivity and data processing.
2. Graphene can be used to make laptops cooler.
3. Due to its unique properties, adding graphite can increase the flexibility of any material.

4. When graphene is added to plastic, it increases the strength and heat resistance of plastic by 30%.

CHALLENGES IN COMMERCIAL APPLICATION

1. The cost of graphene needs to be brought down to make it commercially viable.
2. Due to high surface to volume ratio, graphene is very reactive and therefore can lead to NANO TOXICITY.
3. The wastes generated from producing nano products of graphene is causing NANO POLLUTION.

13. What do you understand by Big Data Analytics? Discuss the benefits and dangers posed by it with examples.

बिग डेटा (Big Data) विश्लेषिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण के साथ, इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न लाभ और खतरों पर चर्चा करें।

14. What are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)? Discuss the opportunities and challenges that have arisen with the private use of UAVs on the rise.

मानवरहित यान (UAV) क्या हैं? UAV के निजी उपयोग से उत्पन्न हुए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are the newest revolution in Science and Technology, which allows users to conduct operations from a far away location.

Originally, UAVs were introduced for the purpose of government surveillance and spying ~~into~~ operations, an example is Indian UAV "Netra".

However, the use of UAVs has now been extended in the hands of private users. The main challenge then is

the misuse of UAVs for nefarious activities, especially if they get into the hands of terrorists. UAVs could also be used for unauthorized spying and thereby breaching privacy of individuals.

The government, thus, has to regulate the ~~use~~ supply and use of UAVs.

15. "China's rising influence on India's periphery underlines the requirement for India to craft an independent and robust regional role in South Asia." Discuss the statement in the context of China's Maritime Silk Route initiative. Do you think India should participate in this initiative?

"भारत की सीमा पर चीन का बढ़ता प्रभाव भारत के लिए दक्षिण एशिया में एक स्वतंत्र तथा सशक्त क्षेत्रीय भूमिका के निर्माण की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।" चीन की "समुद्री रेशम मार्ग" संबंधी पहल के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। आपकी राय में क्या भारत को इस पहल का भागीदार बनना चाहिए?

Strategic analysts believe that while the Chinese policy of Indian encirclement began with China's "STRING OF PEARLS POLICY" (which entailed constructing Chinese naval bases in island countries near India), the newest Chinese policy to encircle India is its 21st century Maritime Silk Route Initiative (MSR)

According to its "VISION and MISSION DOCUMENT", China's MSR initiative seeks to promote connectivity and cooperation by making huge investments in infrastructure - port, roads, railways and energy networks

on ~~2 to~~ two routes :

1. china's coastal provinces to south china sea to Indian Ocean to Europe ;
2. china's coastal provinces to south china sea to Pacific Ocean ;

seeking to replicate the ancient maritime silk route .

KANWAL SIBAL believes that such an initiative, innocent in its appearance, might later threaten India's very sovereignty.

Therefore, India needs to tread with caution on such initiatives. To balance the growing Chinese influences and Indian insecurity, India needs to adopt safeguards.

C. RAJA MOHAN believes that India will benefit from MSR with respect to increased connectivity as well as infrastructure, since ~~MSR~~ China has proposed to connect MSR to BCIM (Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar) corridor which would also increase India's connectivity with its North East.

~~However~~ Therefore, for ~~its~~ benefits such as above, India must join MSR initiative, but with extreme caution. India should be able to maintain its independence ~~by~~ and security by.

1. entering into defence pacts with island nations in the Indian Ocean. For eg, India has a defence pact with Seychelles and Mauritius.
2. India should strengthen its naval base in Andaman & Nicobar islands.

16. The delimitation of Indo-Bangladesh maritime boundary by Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) has wide economic and strategic implications, not only for India and Bangladesh but for the entire Bay of Bengal region. Discuss.

हेग स्थित स्थायी मध्यस्थता न्यायालय (पी.सी.ए.) द्वारा भारत-बांग्लादेश समुद्री सीमा के परिसीमन के व्यापक आर्थिक तथा रणनीतिक निहितार्थ हैं, न केवल भारत तथा बांग्लादेश के लिए बल्कि सम्पूर्ण बंगाल की खाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए। चर्चा करें।

Due to the lateral geographic location of India and Bangladesh, their maritime border dispute was one of the most complicated cases. With the delimitation of boundary between the two, both sides can now exercise their rights to exploration of the rich marine resources.

The economic implication of the settlement has gone in favour of Bangladesh, with India losing some of the ocean territory it had laid claims upon. Therefore, economically, Bangladesh ^{is} to benefit over India.

strategically, with Bangladeshi
growing relations with china,
chinese movement in the newly
demarcated Bangladeshi maritime
boundary would fuel insecurity
in India.

In fact, the entire Bay of Bengal
region would get affected by this
settlement. The BIMSTEC (Bay of
Bengal Multisectoral Initiative
for Technical and Economic Cooperation)
would also get affected. The
various infrastructure and
connectivity projects proposed will
have to be revisited according
to the new boundaries.

17. Initiatives such as NDB and AIIB represent not only an assertion of rising powers vis. a vis. the existing institutions dominated by the West, but also underline the requirement of diversifying investment sources for the developing world in arenas such as infrastructure. Discuss.

एन.डी.बी. तथा ए.आई.आई.बी. जैसी पहल न केवल पश्चिम के प्रभाव वाली वर्तमान संस्थाओं की तुलना में उभरती हुई शक्तियों के प्रभाव को प्रस्तुत करती हैं बल्कि विकासशील जगत हेतु अवसंरचना जैसे कार्यक्षेत्र में विविधतापूर्ण निवेश स्रोतों की आवश्यकता को भी रेखांकित करती हैं। चर्चा करें।

The New Development Bank^(NDB) of the BRICS and ~~the~~ China's Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) are the two latest entrants into the International Financial structure.

~~The NBA NDB, a US\$~~

While it is believed that these two institutions aim to challenge the hegemony of the Bretton Woods Institutions – IMF and World Bank, as well as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) led by Japan and USA, they also aim to diversify the sources for

funding infrastructure in Asia Pacific. This is because :

1. After the global financial meltdown of 2008, West backed IMF, World Bank and ADB are not in a position to fund large and risky infrastructure projects.
2. Loans and grants from IMF and World Bank always come with strings attached. Developing countries often have to undertake structural reforms of liberalization to obtain loans.
3. IMF and World Bank do not have ^{much} representation of the developing countries in their governing boards, which is often a cause for resentment. For instance, USA alone has 16%.

voting rights in IMF, while China has 6% and India 2%, despite being the second and third largest economies.

Thus, NDB and AIIB amply fulfill the need for having sources different from West backed IMF and World Bank. While, NDB promises loans for infrastructure without any conditions, AIIB promises that voting rights would depend on a country's size and not its contribution. While NDB just involves Russia, Brazil, China, India and South Africa to avoid Western interference, AIIB guarantees that 75% of its shareholding would remain only with the regional countries.

18. India has decided to go ahead with the proposed Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal transport corridor. Discuss its implications for the South Asian region.

भारत ने प्रस्तावित बांग्लादेश-भूटान-भारत-नेपाल परिवहन गलियारे पर आगे बढ़ने का निश्चय किया है। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें।

The decision to go ahead with Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN) transport corridor was recently taken during PM Modi's visit to Bangladesh.

The decision would benefit not only these countries but the South Asia region as a whole :

- (i) Improved connectivity between these countries, which would boost trade and thereby benefit their respective economies. It would also give a boost to the early conclusion of SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement).
- (ii) It would bring the fruits of

development in India's North East Region and other backward areas in the neighbouring countries. This would reduce their marginalization and serve as an effective check on the growing insurgency.

(iii) It would increase government to government cooperation between these countries, which would enable better efficiency in border management.

(iv) It would increase people to people contacts and cross border cultural exchanges.

Thus, it would bring overall economic development, peace, prosperity and interconnecting between these countries, which

would spur regional integration
of South Asia and reinvigorate
S AARC.

19. Discuss the strategic, political and economic implications of India's membership to the SCO.

भारत की शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) में सदस्यता के रणनीतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा करें।

India is very keen on joining the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) for the following reasons :

(i) STRATEGIC REASONS

1. This would give India a presence among the economically developed countries of the world. It would be an acknowledgement of the power status of India.
2. It would accord India a visibility in Asia-Pacific Regional platform.
3. It would be a diplomatic win for India.

(ii) POLITICAL REASONS

(i) Membership would allow India to forge ties with more countries, thereby increase its political clout.

(ii) India may enlist the political support of other members of SCO for its political aspirations such as UNSC membership.

(iii) ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

(i) Joining SCO would bring direct economic benefits to India. India would be called upon to be part of major regional trade agreements, free trading zones, etc.

20. West Asia is a key region for India on multiple counts. Has the region being accorded the importance that it deserves in recent times? Have bilateral engagements such as ones with Israel and Iran come at the cost of waning influence of India in the larger West Asian region?

कई प्रकरणों में पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। क्या वर्तमान समय में इस क्षेत्र को वह महत्व प्रदान किया जा रहा है जिसका यह अधिकारी है? क्या इजरायल तथा ईरान के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध बड़े पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के घटते हुए प्रभाव की कीमत पर बनाये गए हैं ?

West Asia has been a key region for India on many grounds, especially for its energy security (oil). Moreover, with ~~theatre of dominant~~ West Asia emerging as ~~an~~ the newest theatre of war and conflict, with all major powers involved in the region, it also ~~requires~~ acquires a strategic dimension for India. With a large Indian diaspora in these countries, West Asia also has an emotional connect for India.

However, West Asia has

not been accorded with the same importance as it deserves, especially even when the ISIS has made direct threats to India due to its sizeable Muslim population.

India lacks a coherent and comprehensive 'LOOK WEST POLICY', unlike India's Look East Policy, which has now become 'Act East Policy'.

Lack of a Look West Policy to engage West Asia and increase Indian domination in this region can be attributed to India's policy of paying attention only to Israel and Iran.

While engagement with Israel and Iran have brought us closer to these countries &

, it has not increased India's clout in the West Asian Region overall. Even Iran and Israel consider India only a friendly country not a great influential power. Therefore, India was not invited in Iran Nuclear Talks but Germany was. Similarly, India has not been invited for talks on finding a solution to Syrian crisis.

Thus, India's needs to increase its prominence in this region as it would directly impact its standing in world politics. This can be done by reformulating and re-energising the stagnant 'Look West Policy'.