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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1103)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	22842
Center	Online R.N	Date	03/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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

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 संबर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव 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 shares a long ^{international} border
of almost 15,000 km and 75,00
km maritime boundary.

Traditional methods of guarding
border include fencing, patrolling,
installing floodlights. However as
various issues along borders shows
these have not fully succeeded.

low military
preparedness as
Doklam
crises showed

Issues

↑ Insurgents movement
↑ Drugs peddling along
Myanmar border

infiltration,
drugs smuggling
along Pakistan
border

human trafficking,
illegal migration along
eastern front

In this context, ~~the~~ government has

and embarked on CIBMS. (Madhav Godbole committee also supported it.)

Various Components of CIBMS and how they can help

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① CCTV camera | - for continuous monitoring, remote monitoring. |
| ② Thermal imaging night vision devices | - as most of infiltration done at night under garb of darkness |
| ③ Underground sensors | to detect underground canals |
| ④ Battle surveillance radars | to detect any military installment near the borders |
| ⑤ Border fence | it forms the basic requirement. |

Along with these, cooperation, support and goodwill of local people is very crucial for effective border management.

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 हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

~~For~~ Cyber warfare is emerging
4th battlefield after land, water and
air.

Unlike others, possibility of successful
deterrence is limited as shown by
fact that even in ~~other~~ Ransomware
attack worst affected countries (USA,
UK) were the most advanced
countries.

WHY LIMITED AND COMPLICATED?

- ① Hackers need to ~~access~~ ^{access} through
only one server while authorities
need to safeguard all the
servers.
- ② Involvement of adversary nation
makes it complicated.
- ③ There can be leaks from any
disgruntled employee as well.

- ④ Further offensive capability is limited by fact that hackers can easily hide their location through IP changes.

India's Preparedness

- ① India has set up CERT-In as prime agency responsible to deal with cyber crimes.
Also sectoral certs like - CERT-In for financial sectors.
- ② Policy measures like 'National Cyber security Policy 2013' → aims to train 5 lakh manpower
- ③ National Critical Infrastructure Protection Centre for critical infrastructure like power system, nuclear installation.
- ④ Cyber Swachhata Kendra - to avail technological as well as awareness enhancement.
- ⑤ Several states have set up special wings of police like Maharashtra

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?

It is said that 'you can change your friends, but you cannot change your neighbours'. This automatically links India to entire south Asian region.

IMPACT OF INSTABILITY ON INDIA

- ① Economic impact - like Maothesi protest in Nepal blockaded the supplies from India and brought trade to a halt.
- ② Social Impact - It can trigger refugee crises like almost 40,000 Rohingyas have come to India after persecution in Myanmar.
- ③ Security implications - Instability provide flourishing ground to radical propaganda of terrorists.

like growing radicalisation in Maldives, it has been largest supplier of ISLs ~~troops~~ per capita.

- ④ Political impact - It can bring diplomacy to a halt like military in Pakistan - promoting infiltration of terrorists leading to suspension of SAARC talks.

In order to minimise such effects efforts are needed to boost peace and tranquility in the whole region as well as strengthen our domestic defence.

On external front	On Internal front
- Diplomacy engagement with neighbours based on 'Gujarat doctrine', 'Neighbourhood first' - Promote connectivity through BBIN, SAFTA for shared prosperity	- Increase border security - Formulate uniform policy for refugees - use data analytics to track ISIS influence

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।

On the sidelines of COP21, Paris conference, India along with France announced the formation of International Solar Alliance

Mandate - to provide all member nations
(i) ~~to~~ ~~co~~ ~~lyng~~ partially or fully
between tropic of cancer and
capricorn following benefits.

(i), low cost renewable energy
finance

(ii), cooperate in R & D

(iii), promote manufacturing of
solar PV in member nations.

(iv), to streamline tariffs to
encourage solar energy.

v, overall to achieve low hanging
fruits like applications in agriculture.

ISA has set the target to mobilise \$1 billion by 2030 to achieve 1000 GW installation of solar power.

Significance for India

- ① Emergence of India as leader of war against climate change and showing affirmation to its commitments on INDCs.
- ② First intergovernmental treaty institution to have secretariat in India.
- ③ To achieve domestic policy goals like 'Make in India' (like through easy availability of raw materials from Chile, Congo which were sources of lithium)
- ④ To counter China lead measures like OBOR through more democratic platforms.

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।

India's trade with EU values around \$88 billion (FY16), making it the largest trading partner. Yet this is far below the potential as China's trade with EU is almost \$500 billion.

Challenges to BTIA

What India demands and EU disagrees?

- ① Data secure status to India as the cost of compliance with IT provisions is very high.
- ② Greater market access to generic medicines.
- ③ Free movement of professionals Mode 1 (KPO/BPO/ITES) and

Mode 4 (natural movement of people)

- ② Reduced technical barriers to trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures like on agriculture

3 What EU demands and India is unwilling to concede?

- ① An independent investor-state dispute resolution mechanism due to delays in Indian courts
- ② Reduced tariffs on automobiles and wines and spirits
- ③ Stringent IP protection measures.

At a time when India is losing edge to competitors like Vietnam and Bangladesh in low cost manufacturing and EU is witnessing Brexit uncertainties, time is opportune to finalise BTIA by discussions and deliberations for mutual benefit.

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।

Ashgabat Agreement is an agreement which is an extension of INSTC signed by India, Iran and Russia. It aims at ~~per best~~ boosting connectivity through Persian Gulf then Caspian sea through Russia to till Europe.

Significance

- ① Economic significance: as trade with central Asia is much below its true potential
- ② Strategic significance: to counter Chinese influence spreading through OBOR.

- ③ Cultural diplomacy - through spready
yoga bollywood.



- ④ Connectivity - shorter routes to
Europe, bypassing APPTA to
access Afghanistan.
⑤ Boost Connect Central Asia Policy

However the initiative has
been delayed due to withdrawal
of Russia, lack of funding.
Therefore India need to take
lead.

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 is a political-economic cooperation of 7 countries — India, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

With SAARC remaining stalled, India is giving significance to BIMSTEC as visible from invitation extended to BIMSTEC members in G20 BRICS Summit 2016.

WHY SLOW PROGRESS?

- ① Lack of connectivity —
— Bhutan did not join Motor Vehicles agreement.

- Progress on Kabadan project and IMT is slow.
- ② Poverty high in all member nations
- ③ Substantial improvement is limited due to low financial commitments by India.
- ④ Palpable influence of China on Myanmar
- ⑤ Other reasons: acrimony due to Rohingya crisis.

Renewed ~~imp~~ importance as -

- SAARC stalled since UAR attack in 2016
- Significance of regional trade in development - like WB pointed out that South Asian trade is only 5% of the potential
- Trade deficit with Thailand

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।

FSOC is a technology to use 'free space' as a medium for data transmission. Recently X llc of Alphabet Corporation signed an agreement with Andhra Pradesh government regarding this.

Potential in connecting rural and remote areas —

- (i) Low cost - donot need laying down costly optical fibres
- (ii) Easy to reach remote, naxal-hit tribal villages as infrastructure requirement initially is low.

High speed - on par with
optical fibres
Potential in tele-education,
tele-health.

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 those drugs which are needed to treat rare genetic disorders which have chances of occurring less than 1 per lakh population. (WHO)

Significance of policy framework

- ① Given the rareness, the incentives to invest in R & D is less.
- ② Even those who invest charge unaffordable prices for the drugs. Hence role of state which is committed to well being of all becomes very crucial.

Government funding support is needed for Research - Also

measures are needed so that
there is no discrimination against
people of real disease in
insurance.

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।

Reports show women constitute only 14% of STEM professionals in India. Recently MHRD minister also admitted that girls' enrollment in IITs has only increased slightly from abysmal 8%.

Obstacles

① Patriarchal mindset - women's work limited to household, child rearing

② Women encouraged to take up Arts, fashion, design - as thought incapable for high-tech studies.

③ Long gestation period in Science R & D ← and women

drop out due to family commitments

- ④ Lack of role models in science field.

Measures needed

- ① Scholarships to women like for admission on IITs based on recommendation of Timothy Conslary committee

- ② STEP program by ~~the~~ DST to encourage women professionals to rejoin science R&D.

- ③ Better creche facility, Maternity benefit bill 2017 to fulfil family commitments also

Overall the campaign through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to counter patriarchal mindset of society

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, सविस्तार 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?

Historically, Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has been a region of peace and prosperity with India having trade ties with Africa and Arab world since 3000 BC.



INDIA'S APPROACH TO BECOMING A NET SECURITY PROVIDER

- ① Naval Supremacy : India has largest navy with 140 warships and 250 aircrafts.
- It has played role in not only

conventional and non-conventional security threats like combating piracy but also in humanitarian Assistance and Disaster relief.

Eg. Role during 2004 Tsunami in evacuation.

- Further to facilitate its operations naval ports - giving refuelling facilities have been signed to get access to Dugm port of Oman and Changi port of Singapore.

② Cultural Diplomacy - through efforts like Project Mausam invoking historical ties with the region

③ Political Diplomacy - through cooperation at IOR-ARC, BIMSTEC, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium and bilateral and multilateral exercises.

④ Economic Diplomacy - through Afro-Asian Growth corridor

CHALLENGES

- ① China's growing presence - at Hambantota in Sri Lanka, at Gwadar port in Pakistan, military base in Djibouti, Kyaukse in Myanmar; overall its string of pearls policy.
- ② Presence of other foreign powers like US at Diego Garcia.
- ③ Indian navy's capacity - like delay's in project 75 to make scorpene class submarine.

OPPORTUNITIES

The approach is to idea of 'Security and Growth for all in the region' and follows a multilateral, democratic, respecting sovereignty of nations. This gives India edge over other superpowers in the region.

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 ड्रग्स 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 Crimes (TOC) refer to organised syndicates of drug peddlers, human traffickers, wildlife traffickers etc.

DIFFICULTIES IN PREVENTING, DETECTING AND INVESTIGATING THESE CRIMES

- ① Multi-country nature of the crime.

Like



- ② Presence of hostile states in the region. Eg. Pakistan ISI has been often encouraging drug smuggling in India.

- ③ Porous Borders in South Asia - like a major part of Bangladesh border is not fenced, and is overcrowded and inhabited to the last inch.
- ④ Often the victim of human trafficking is lured for job or on pretext of marriage and for long is unaware of the syndicate.
- ⑤ Extreme poverty, illiteracy in the region further promote it.
- ⑥ special provisions like Free Border Regime in the north east has made it easy for traffickers to move across the border.

INTEGRATED APPROACH

- ① Cooperation among nations - through platforms like SAARC, signing Mutual Legal Assistance treaty for ease of extradition.

- ② Clear legal provisions - article 23 of constitutions prohibit any trafficking. Further, the trafficking (prohibition and prevention) bill 2018 tries to bring legal clarity and is victim centric approach.
- ③ Cooperation among security agency like BGF and BGB (Border Guards Bangladesh) in joint patrolling.
- ④ Rehabilitation, alternate skill training of opium, poppy cultivators.
- ⑤ Cooperation among authorities so that victim is not harassed twice.
- ⑥ Enhance security features in currency to avoid FICN.

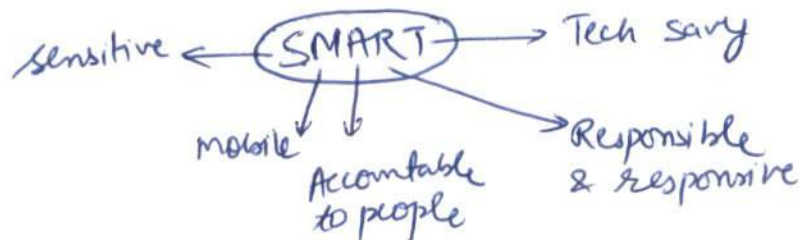
A few years ago USTR called South Asia as source, transit and destination of trafficking. Given the gravity of problem, only an integrated and collaborative effort among nations can help bring result.

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।

Police in India has evolved continuously from colonial - rule mindset but still need reforms to meet needs of present times.

Colonial	Post independence	Present
Time: Police to maintain law & order, suppress dissent	Rule bound, accountability to superiors	'SMART police'



NEED FOR SMART POLICING

Need arises due to various lacunae presently engrossing the police.

- ① Public perception - of police is very negative, they hold policemen in low esteem and think police is inefficient

and unresponsive.

- ② ill equipped to handle new challenges like cyber crime.
- ③ Reactive and 'not proactive' - have not been able to take advantage of data analytics in crime tracking.
- ④ Need for inclusiveness like including women, transgender etc
- ⑤ Need for accountability to people and reduce political interference
- ⑥ Case of custodial deaths, fake encounter.

REFORMS

① Administrative : SC in Prakash Singh case laid down very elaborate administrative reforms like -

- (i) Appointment of DGP based on merit and fixed tenure of 2 years (recently suggested based on UPSC recommendation)
- (ii) Establishment of Police Establishment Board to handle transfers and promotions

iii, Contributing National and state security commissions for continuous reforms.

However, as KT Thomas committee pointed out no state have implemented them in spirit.

Legislative - presently policy is governed by Police Act 1861; The recommendation of Police Act drafting committee or Soli Sorabjee committee needs to be accepted.

- Also need to reform IPC, criminal justice system as per Malimath committee reforms.

- NHRC need to be empowered further to investigate and award sentences in human rights abuse cases.

Technological - CCTNS system needs to be integrates with e-courts, e-prisons. Also the arms and ammunition need to be upgraded.

Further need for community policing, pink initiative like Kerala and efforts to involve people like Operation Nishchek of Delhi Police.

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।

As per Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, India is the largest defence importer accounting for 12% of total imports between 2012-17.

A major cause is that defence manufacturing in India is confined to ordnance factories, public sector which are inefficient and unable to meet the global R&D levels.

REASONS FOR LOW PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

- ① Historically, the 'Request for proposal' were rejected mainly giving reason 'lack of experience'.

- ② FDI restrictions of 49% under automatic route.
- ③ Corruption, red tapism in giving licenses.
- ④ Since government is sole buyer, there was no clarity / assurance that produced equipments will be purchased.
- ⑤ Faulty negotiations, which did not make technology transfer compulsory.

Defence Production Policy 2016
Aimed to ~~and~~ reverse this trend
by streamlining private participation
through 'Make Procedure' and introducing
Indigenously Developed Designed and
Manufactured category

Draft Defence production Policy
2018, further attempts to augment
this by —

- (i), Formally accepting strategic partnership model (which was proposed by skeleton committee) to allow private players to collaborate with a foreign partner.
- (ii), sets target to emerge as 5th largest defence manufacturer by 2025 and achieve self reliance in 13 sectors.
- (iii), Proposes FDI like to 74 % under automatic route.
- (iv), Proposes implementation of Make Procedure by 'Make II' procedure
- (v), Proposes 'Defence Innovation Fund' to provide seed funding to startups.

All these measures are clearly aimed to 'make India self reliant' in defence sector through equal participation of private sector.

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 and Russia have shared deep multifaceted relations ever since independence. An 'anti-imperialist' India always sympathised with 'communist Russia' and viewed it as an alternative to capitalist order.

GOOD RELATIONS SINCE SOVIET ERA

① After independence, when 'western nations' refused to share technological expertise, USSR helped setup 'Bhilai steel plant', Indian institutes of technology etc.

② USSR also supported India by vetoing 'Kashmir resolution' when USA was clearly biased towards its CENTO, SEATO ally Pakistan.

- ③ The two also signed 'Indo-USSR friendship treaty 1971' which kept foreign powers at distance during 1971 war.
- ④ It has also being a major defence supplier - MIG-21, Sukhoi, Brahmas and even has shared technology.

However, post bonhomie is not enough due to changing geopolitical situation.

Changing geopolitics -

- ① Growing proximity between USA and India : two collaborating on Quad platform.
- ② India diversifying defence suppliers - share of Russia has fallen from 75% to 62% and US has increased from 2.5% to 13% in past 3 years.
- ③ Russia in talks to sell high-tech equipment to Pakistan and even conducting first bilateral

military exercises.

WHAT IS NEEDED?

② A revamped push is needed to keep this historical ally an important partner in changing times.

① Political cooperation - India's membership in SCO provides a new opportunity.

② Economic ties - Finalising FTA with Eurasian Economic Union - enhancing cooperation in diamond trade.

③ P2P and cultural diplomacy through promoting tourism, yoga, Bollywood etc.

Moreover India need to assure Russia of its 'strategic autonomy' and assure that Russia remains a key defence partner through supplies of spare parts, servicing etc. Also the two can collaborate with project in 3rd country like nuclear reactor in Bangladesh.

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?

As per MEA data, India has 31 million strong diaspora all over the world.

HOW RELATION HAS EVOLVED?

① Post Independence - PM Nehru asserted that either the persons of Indian origin (PIO) should take Indian citizenship or should completely become committed to nation of their residence.

It also asked Indian diaspora in Africa to actively fight against colonialism and apartheid.

This attitude of indifference was to some extent, to ensure safety and racial attacks on Indians like 1962 ousting in Uganda, Ethiopianisation of education etc.

② Due to overt 'anti-Brahmin' nature of chavdara movement, rigid economic policies like MRTP, licensing - migration of educated increased during 1960s, 70s.

③ In recent times, we seems to have understood significant role diaspora can play as visible from -

(i) address of PM in Madison square, USA and in Singapore

(ii) Annual organisation of 'Pravasi diwas'

(iii) 'Know India Program' to increase awareness about ~~role~~ in India.

ROLE OF DIASPORA IN FURTHERING FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

① Political diplomacy - like role in finalisation of civil nuclear deal with USA, and now in getting CAATSA waiver is said to be due to strong Indian lobby in USA -

② Economic diplomacy - Diaspora help in development through investment remittances (India received highest at around \$77 billion)

③ Soft power diplomacy - diaspora closely preserves its culture, religion
→ increase curiosity about India - boost tourism
→ promote yoga, bollywood.

④ Social-diplomacy like through brain gain (circulated movement)
- philanthropy - like investing in their alma mater
- social entrepreneurship - like Akavinda and Ravi based on whose like Swades movie is made.

However in present times, diaspora faces numerous challenges like nitagut scheme in Saudi Arabia, xenophobia, H1B visa row, etc.

Therefore India needs to continuously engage to ensure that they are not at distress.

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।

WTO ministerial meet at Buenos Aires in 2017 ended without any consensus on key issues of Doha round, like agriculture subsidies of developed countries, permanent solution on public procurement, special safeguard mechanism etc.

FACTORS BEHIND THIS :

- ① Non-cooperative attitude adopted by the USA and other developed countries.
- Their attempt to bring new issues like e-commerce, investment in which they already have an edge.
- ② Growing protectionism like trade war between US and China.
- ③ Increasing bilateral, multi-lateral

locatus like Comprehensive Transatlantic Partnership, Comprehensive agreement on transpacific partnership, RCEP etc.

④ Push for TRIPS plus safeguards like removing of compulsory licensing, permitting evergreening and data exclusivity.

⑤ Misuse of agriculture subsidies like increasing green box by developed nations to keep global prices low.

It is said that given the sluggish progress at WTO, it has lost its relevance in present times and countries should cooperate at bilateral, multilateral levels.

However we must not forget that it is not the first time that WTO is in limbo, it has earlier witnessed several failed submits, yet it remains significant.

RELEVANCE TODAY

- ① Regional treaties cannot be substitute to global agreement - as these push for stringent environment, labour^{IF} laws which lead to trade diversion from non members.
- ② WTO dispute settlement body remains fair and effective like not unlike WB, IMF it is never criticised to be biased for western countries.
- ③ NTO provisions are egalitarian, respond to needs of developing countries (like intellectual property flexibility allowing generic medicines), free trade to LDCs and these need to continue to bridge north-south divide.

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's ties with west Asia goes back to times when arab traders came to India since 3000 BC. India considers this region as part of extended neighbourhood and therefore closely engages with it.

India's engagement

- ① Ties for energy security - 80% of oil supply and 95% of gas supply comes from this region.
- approach from traditional 'buyer-seller' to permanent investor like ONGC bidding stake with ADNOC in UAE.
- gas pipelines - under water from Iran.

- ② Connectivity to central asia - through INSTC and Chabahar

project



③ Huge Diaspora - of almost 8 million who are termed 'Real NRI' due to large sums of remittances they send.

④ Cultural and softpower diplomacy - like promoting yoga,

⑤ Long term security ties like agreement with Oman on access to Dqm port.

This multi-sectoral nature of engagement gives perception of 'Look West policy'.

MULTIPLE FAULTLINES :

① Hostilities and rivalries like Israel-Iran, Shia-Sunni, Saudi-Iran requires balancing act.

- ② US anti-Iran approach - warning India to cut all oil supplies and after revoking JCPOA.
- ③ Violence and turmoil due to rise of ISIS after Arab spring.
- ④ Threat to security of diaspora - 39 Indians killed by ISIS, protective schemes like Nitaqat of Qatar requiring them to submit passport.
- ⑤ India's growing strategic - defence cooperation with Israel.

Diplomacy is all about engagement to uphold our interests amid sea of challenges and this is what needs to be displayed here.

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 is a new emerging field in which machines are designed to think and take decisions like human beings.

OPPORTUNITIES

① A recently released discussion paper of NITI aayog pointed out huge opportunities in field of agriculture (like precision farming), education, healthcare, and governance, disaster management etc.

② A booming start up ecosystem in the country (2nd largest number of startups in the world)

- ③ Social inclusion like virtual assistant to support disabled.

CHALLENGES

- ① WB report 2015 predicted threat to 69% jobs in India.
- ② Lack of trained manpower - In all India has only 51 skilled professionals in AI, mostly concentrated in IITs / IISc and a very few in deep learning.
- ③ Lack of funding - unlike China which has dedicated mission mode projects.

SOLUTIONS

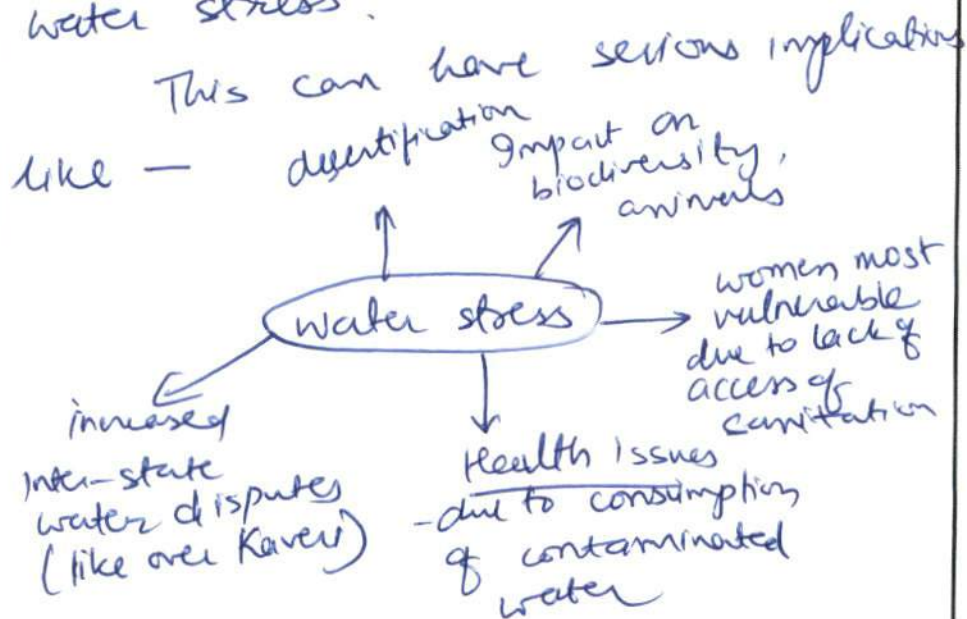
- ① Need for a National AI policy - as also highlighted by Economic Survey 2017-18 to take maximum benefit of these horizon technologies.

- ② Government need to permit foreign universities open campuses, itself collaborate with private sector to enhance trained manpower.
- ③ A dedicated fund can be setup to provide support to AI startups.

It is said that :
'As new technology rolls over if you are not part of the roller, you are part of the road'. Therefore government need to adopt proactive approach towards such horizon technology.

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।

UN Water data shows that by 2030, country is going to face severe water shortage. Recent NITI Aayog composite water index also corroborated that all million plus cities are facing water stress.



In order to achieve ~~sa~~ 'SDG
6 — 'of safe drinking water
and sanitation to all India
has ~~started~~ & taken several
measures like —

Policy —

① Model groundwater bill — making
it community resource and not
personal.

② Institutional reforms — like merger
of CWC and CGWC to form
National water commission, as
per recommendation of Mishra Sen committee

③ Composite water ^{index} ~~framework~~ bill —
by NITI aayog to promote
competitive federalism.

④ 'Living status' to Ganga and
Yamuna by Uttarakhand HC

⑤ Technological —

① Involving new technologies of
waste management in 'Namami Ganga'
mission.

- ② Low cost water filtration for regions hit by Arsenic, fluoride contamination developed by CSIR.
- ③ Mandating rooftop rain & water harvesting in all public building above a certain floor size.

Desalination technology

Benefits	Costs
(i) 70% of water is in oceans	(i) Huge cost and energy requirement
(ii) Known technology - already countries like <u>Israel</u> adopted it	(ii) Lack of indigenous technology.

Future lies in desalination, therefore need for policy support in this direction.