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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

Name of Candidate	ADITYA BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	36962
Center	OPN	Date	14/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arctic region is becoming geopolitically, geoeconomically and ecologically significant due to melting of ice due to climate change.

Ecological Significance

Melting of ice at Global North pole has significant impact on global ecology - rise in sea level; accelerating climate change.

Geopolitical Significance

1. Region emerging as source of geopolitical contest among major powers due to rich resource potential - oil, gas, minerals etc.
2. Can provide new shipping route from East Asia to North America - reducing salience of Indo-Pacific
3. Increase strategic significance of Russia, and other Arctic rim countries.

Opportunities for India's Long Term Interests

1. Rich resource availability to aid economic growth in India
2. Study of ecology of North Pole to aid in study of ice caps of Himalayas
3. Opening of Arctic navigation route will reduce China's dependence on Malacca Strait - reducing India's strategic edge over China.
4. China is building Polar Silk Road to tap opportunities of Arctic.

India has ~~opened~~ research station HINADRI at Norway. India is also an observer in Arctic Council.

India must engage with Arctic Countries to tap the growing opportunities in 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?

Afghanistan lies at heart of Asia - at intersection of West Asia, Central Asia and South Asia - making it strategically important with direct security implications for India.

The strategic patience of USA in Afghanistan is wearing out. It is keen to pull out at the earliest.

CHALLENGES FOR INDIA

1. It will increase the role of Taliban in Afghanistan which will exercise governmental power.
2. Taliban in power has direct impact on spread of religious extremism and terrorism in India.
3. It will increase Pakistan's strategic depth in Afghanistan which may be

used by Pakistan to provide safe haven to terrorists trained ~~to~~ against India.

4. May push Afghanistan back to political Conservatism leading to all Indian efforts in promoting democracy in Afghanistan being wasted.

5. India's 2 billion \$ developmental expenditure may go waste due to Pakistan gaining one India in the new peace deal.

OPTIONS FOR INDIA

1. Engage in the dialogue process to ensure that the final peace deal accommodates India's concerns that Afghan territory is not used as safe haven by terrorists.

2. Since India is key regional player as US South Asia Strategy 2017 recognises, India should veto and protest against any deal against Indian interests.

India's interests lie in a stable, plural, sovereign, democratic Afghanistan.

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 was formed in 2008 to promote a multi polar world order that functions in spirit of multilateralism and for reform of international financial system that is dominated by interests of West.

However, its effective functioning is constrained by internal contradictions —

1. In trade, India and Brazil themselves have grievances against China because of a large trade deficit. This prevents them from having a common position in international trade negotiations at WTO.

2. In environment, Russia is a developed country has contradictory position as compared to others which are developing.

3. Also, there is a growing strategic mistrust between India and China.

4. While Russia and China favour strong anti-US declarations in joint statement on trade war; India, Brazil, South Africa desist due to closer ties with USA.

5. In terrorism, Indian initiative is thwarted by China that supports + protects Pakistan.

Yet, despite differences, BRICS has been successful in following respects -

- 1) BRICS Bank - at Shanghai - to lend at better terms to developing countries
- 2) BRICS Contingency fund - to meet short term Balance of Payment crisis - as an alternative to IMF that imposes strict conditions.
- 3) Respectable forum - in world politics - in winning the support of developing countries for reform of west led world order.
- 4) Cooperation in health, education, tourism
- 5) Initiative to form BRICS Credit Rating Agency. BRICS holds immense potential for emergence of a new world order.

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।

Foreign policy refers to the strategy ~~objective~~ adopted by a state to promote its NATIONAL INTEREST in its foreign relations with other states and international actors.

Soft power refers to power of ATTRACTION. India has high soft power owing to its - ancient civilisational character, rich spiritual heritage, diverse and colourful culture; Bollywood; Indian food, dance, traditional handicrafts etc.

Soft power to meet foreign policy objectives

1. It is because of soft power that India's rise is not seen as threat by any country in world (except Pakistan) but as an opportunity for world peace.
2. Since, most nations are democracies, a favourable public opinion for India due to

its soft power promotes political ties.

3. Indian diaspora are welcomed and not seen as threat due to India's soft power.

However, as Joseph Nye said, soft power alone is not sufficient in achieving national interest. It needs to be complemented with HARD POWER - Power of economy, military.

1. To engage with developing countries of Asia and Africa to counter Chinese influence, a strong economy is required so that we have enough capital for overseas investment.

2. National security threats emanating from Pakistan sponsored terrorism can be met only with military power.

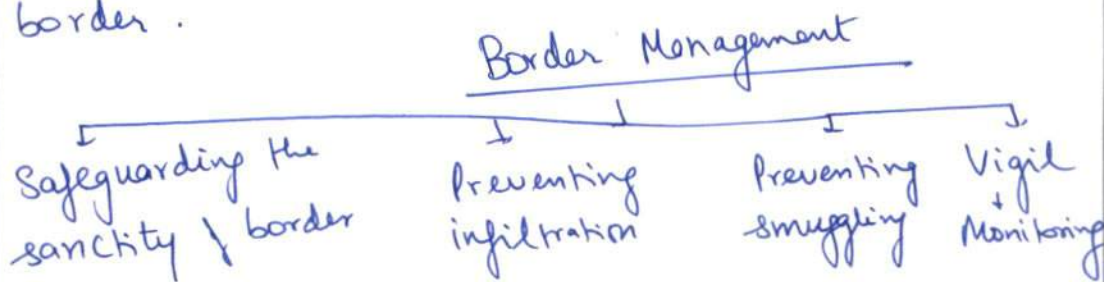
3. Similarly, growing Chinese assertiveness and naval presence can be countered to secure Indian interests by matching its military + economic power.

Smart power, properly, is right combination of hard power + soft power.

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. (150 words) 10

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India has a 15000 km long territorial border and around 7500 long maritime border.



Role of Space Technology

1. Remote sensing satellites can be used to closely and minutely observe border areas and detect any attempts of infiltration or smuggling.
2. Communication - safe and secure communication between personnel and various agencies for border management.
3. Positioning systems - Can help provide exact coordinates of adversary / enemy to be neutralized.
4. Navigation - for Coast Guard / Navy

Steps Taken so far

1. Cartosat satellites - provide remote sensing services for border management.
2. Rukhmini satellite - for Indian navy for observing Indian Ocean
3. GSAT 7 - for secure communication for Indian Air Force.
4. EMISAT - aid in gathering electronic military intelligence.
5. NAVIC / IRNSS - provide secure positioning service for security agencies
6. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management - aims to integrate use of space technology in border management.

Recently ISRO is also planning a satellite exclusively for Ministry of Home Affairs to aid in border management.

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 gives special powers to Armed forces in "disturbed areas" to search any premise; arrest / detain an individual without warrant and even fire at and kill someone in conflict with law.

Functional Requirement

1. Disturbed area means one where law and order situation is broken to an extent that it poses threat to India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
2. Since, the very existence of nation-state is threatened, use of extra-ordinary powers to restore order is warranted.
3. Special powers are needed to deal with armed insurgents who recognise no law.
4. Immunity to officers under the Act such

that they cannot be prosecuted for any offence except by permission of Central Government. is necessary to boost the morale of armed forces to encourage them to perform their duty fearlessly.

AFSPA is currently operational in Jammu + Kashmir, Aseam and parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland.

It has often been criticised for

Human Rights Violations

- Wherever extraordinary powers are given, they are liable to be misused
- promotes disaffection among local population which further fuels insurgency
- Inherently unjust as human rights should be inviolable.

Thus, government should promote strong INTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY mechanisms that reduce human rights violations and win the trust of local population.

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।

As is said "Fervour is the weapon of Choice of the impotent" - India has been a victim of terrorism sponsored and abetted from across the border to create communal conflicts and bleed India with thousand cuts.

Use of internet has created both challenges and opportunities.

CHALLENGES

1. Promote radical Content - among vulnerable youth in a targetted manner so as to recruit them to spread terror.
2. Financing - Use of crypto currency has promoted illegitimate terror funding escaping the oversight to regulatory agencies.
3. Secured Communication - across different parts of the world using DARKNET that is beyond interception by security agencies.

4. Information availability - in ways of spreading terror, making low tech bomb/ explosive device at home.

The global recruitment by ISIS from America, Europe, Asia shows the challenges posed by internet.

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Opportunity to spread message of peace, communal harmony.
2. Send De-radicalisation content to radicalised/vulnerable youth
3. Better technology to intercept terrorist networks, detect suspicious communications and transactions.

Thus, for internet to be an opportunity in fight against terrorism, security agencies must be technologically one step ahead of the terrorist organisations.

National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) has been set up in National Security Secretariat.

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।

Astronomy refers to scientific study
of universe.

Chandrasekhar Limit refers to

9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space debris refers to waste ^{in outer space} generated and accumulated due to old satellites which are no longer in use or because of failure of space missions.

Risk posed by Space Debris

1. May harm working satellites
2. May hit international space station
3. A major impediment in manned space missions
4. May accumulate and fall on Earth's surface causing harm to life + property.
5. May impede future space missions

Measures for Mitigation

1. Preventing space wars including destruction of enemy's satellites by missile attack that produces large space debris

2. Enforce Responsibility on space faring nations - to efficiently manage space debris generated from their space operations.
3. Promoting space collaboration - to reduce space assets due to each nation pursuing independent space goals.

Steps for Removal

1. International collaboration - to remove existing space debris
2. Dedicated space missions - to remove space debris.

EU launched STAR DUST to clear space debris.

10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? (150 words) 10

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is the largest defence importer in the world. It not only leads to outflow of foreign exchange but makes our national security significantly vulnerable and sovereignty threatened by outside interference.

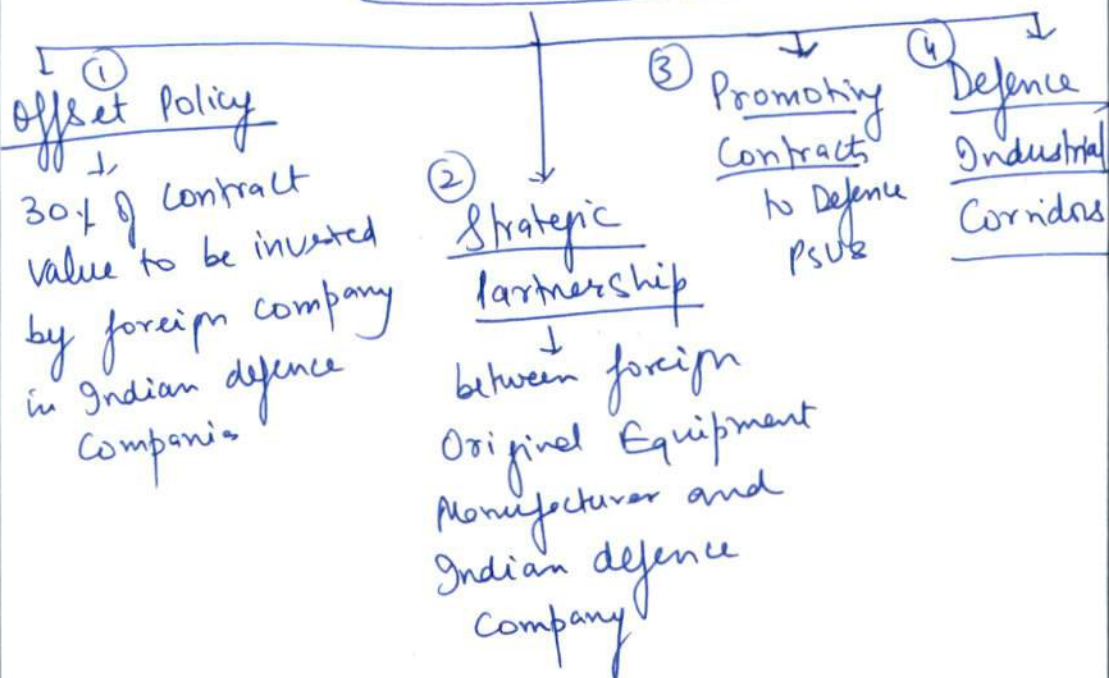
Challenges in Defence Indigenisation

1. Lack of technology development - Technology development is slow which leads to dependence on outside power.
2. Lack of viability of Defence PSUs - in terms of economic efficiency, modern machinery, skilled workforce to deliver contracts on time.

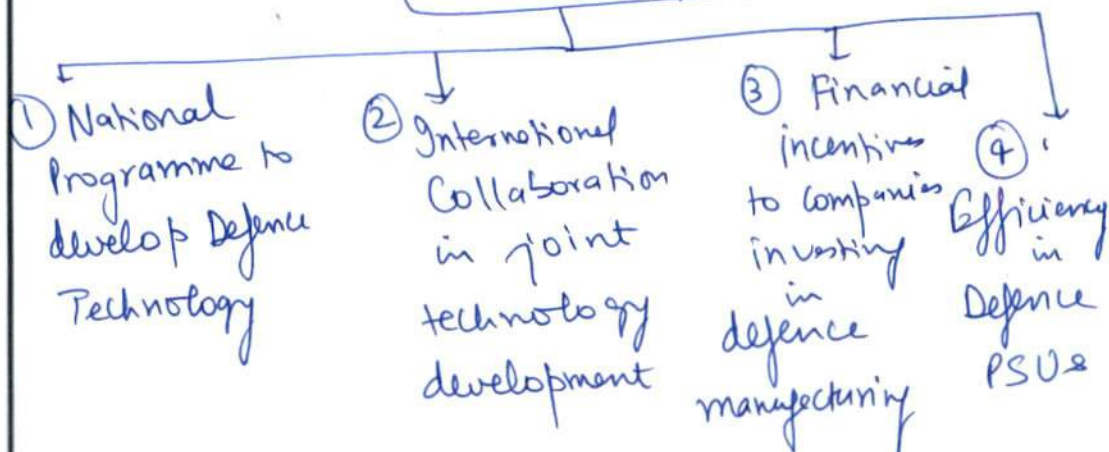
For example - due to significant delays Rafale had been contracted for joint development, India preferred a direct purchase from French Dassault.

3. Lack of private sector involvement - in running big defence industries
4. Low research expenditure - for technology development
5. Low Capital availability - for investment in defence industries.

Govt. STEPS



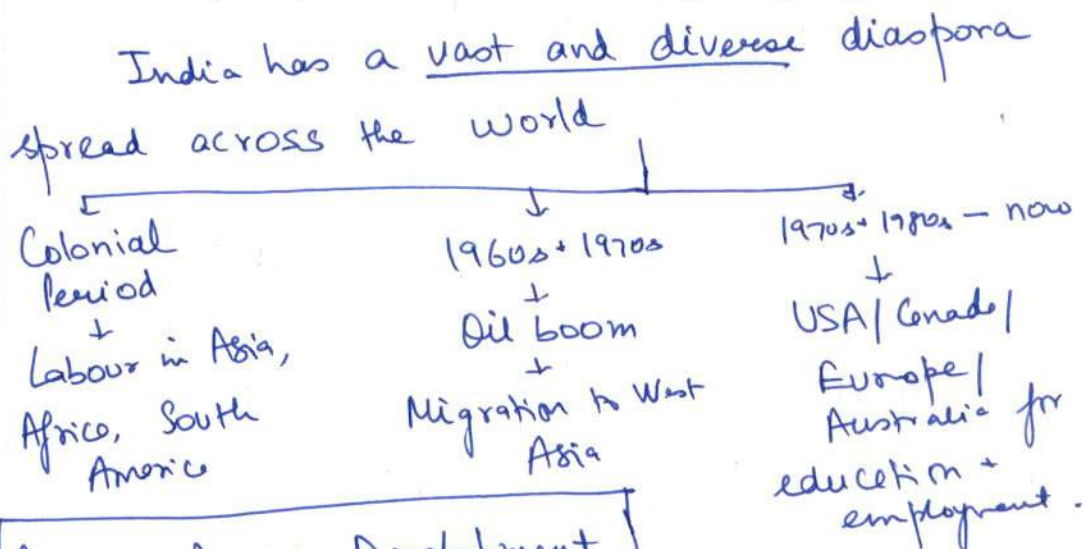
Further steps



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।



Role in India's Development

1. Remittances - That diaspora send back to their families in India. Since they are spent in India, contribute to our economic development.
e.g. Kerala's economy is largely fuelled by remittances
2. Social investments - Diaspora often invest in social projects like schools, hospitals as a contribution to their motherland.
3. Economic investments - both portfolio and direct investment - thus helping supplement

the low capital in India due to lower domestic savings.

4. Development of India's foreign relations -

Diaspora play a connecting link b/w India and foreign countries e.g. - Indian-American lobby plays significant role in promoting pro-India position in USA.

5. Expertise and experience - gained outside can be utilised for India's development -
e.g. - VAJRA schemes promote Indian origin foreign faculty to teach in India.

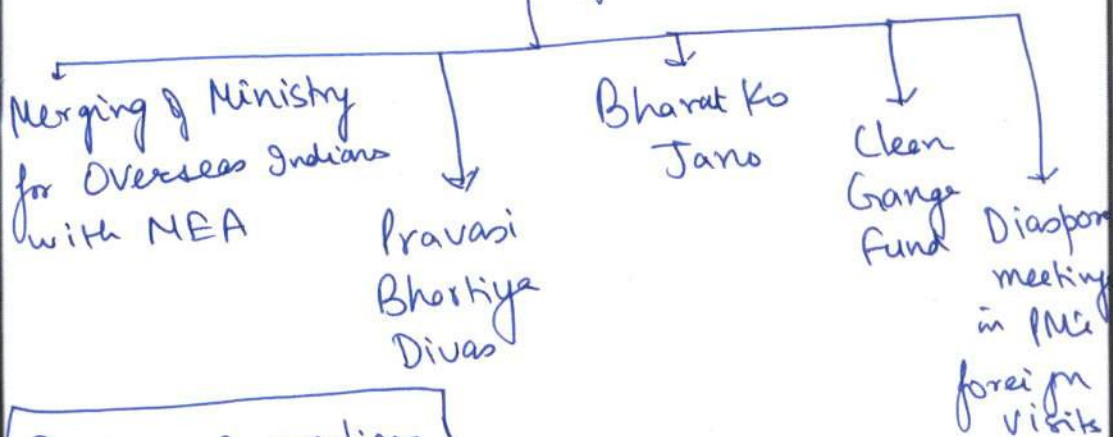
CHALLENGES

1. Loss of connect with India among second, third or successive generations of Indian Diaspora
2. Lack of favourable public policy - to promote Indian Diaspora to contribute to India's development.
3. Ill developed - political, economic and education systems that do not incentivise diaspora to come to India to contribute to

its development leaving better conditions abroad.

4. Lack of Embassy's connect with Indian diaspora in forging deep relationship

Govt Efforts



Further Suggestion

1. Indian embassies overseas should maintain regular contact with Indian diaspora and help them in need.
2. Development of programmes of national importance ~~where~~ where Indian diaspora can easily and directly contribute.
3. Strengthen Cultural roots - by special Cultural and educational programmes abroad.

Indian diaspora as PM Shri Modi said can be "BRAIN GAIN" in India's development process.

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?

Multilateral preferential trade agreements mean where a group of countries by mutual agreement grant trade preferences in tariff and non tariff barriers to other countries of the group to the EXCLUSION of countries outside the group.

Examples

TPP NAFTA EU SAFTA RCEP

Reasons Behind Proliferation

1. Need for wide market for goods and services and also to attract overseas investment and in some case also labour.
2. Recognition of interconnectedness of global economy where no nation can remain an island. No nation can be self sufficient but can develop core competency.

in key sectors and gain access to widest market to leverage it.

3. Regional integration of supply chain

4. Political peace because of economic interdependence.

5. Safeguard collective interests at WTO by increasing bargaining power.

WTO's MFN Principle

A nation must grant the trade benefits it gives to most favoured trade partner to all other countries of WTO.

Multilateral PTAs do not violate MFN principle as they are allowed as a legitimate exception by Treaty of Marrakech that created WTO.

Multilateral PTAs: Existential Threat to WTO

They are criticised as threat to WTO because -

1. It violates the principle of free trade across the globe by fragmenting globe into regions.
2. Leads to dysfunctionality of WTO as regions

compete among themselves rather than nations

3. Regional agreements prevent global integration of national economies by building tariff walls at regional level.

However, they are NOT an existential threat to WTO because —

- 1) They serve as building blocks of world free trade as nations slowly and incrementally integrate with world economy rather than abruptly.
- 2) They reflect the acceptance of free trade principle on which WTO is based.
- 3) It promotes protection of interests of developing countries who alone do not have bargaining power.

Thus, Multilateral PTAs need to be slowly expanded to become global.

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।

As Mark Twain said "Whisky is to drink and water is to fight". Water is fast emerging as a ~~fast~~ domain of fierce geopolitical contestation.

India is a co-riparian state with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal. India's hydro diplomacy with these nations concerns both India's water needs as well as wider security concern.

PAKISTAN — India shares Indus river system with Pakistan.

Indus Water Treaty 1960 allocates Western rivers accounting for 80% of water in Indus system to Pakistan.

Challenges → 1. Water scarcity in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.

2. Need to leverage upper riparian status

to nudge Pakistan to give up its support of terrorism.

3. Climate change and melting of Glaciers — lead to unstable river regime.

India's Response → 1. Utilisation of its share of waters of Eastern rivers to maximum — Construction of Shapur Kanti, Ujh reservoir in Ravi River.

2. Hydroelectric power projects in Western rivers to increase power supply in Jammu + Kashmir.

CHINA → Brahmaputra river in India arise from Chinese Tibet.

Challenges → 1. China building dams in tributaries of Brahmaputra river to reduce water supply in India.

2. Lack of water sharing agreement.

3. Lack of real time data sharing by China for flood control.

Though stopping flow of Brahmaputra to India may be economically + ecologically

not feasible, India needs to pursue hydro-diplomacy with China as Brahmaputra is lifeline of India's North East

BANGLADESH - share Gange, Brahmaputra and Barak river systems.

Challenges → ① Bangladesh demanding higher share of Tista river water resisted by West Bengal

② Farakko Dam on Gange resisted by Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is strategically important neighbour. Mutually agreeable Tista Water Treaty is key to our relationship.

Nepal + Bhutan → are upper riparian states w/ India.

Challenge - Chinese investments in hydro electricity sector.

India must increase its investment in these countries to maintain its regional dominance.

~~Water~~ • Hydro diplomacy is key for security and stability in the region.

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।

India has long standing trade, cultural, historical, civilisational and political linkages with Central Asia which got considerably severed due to loss of land access by creation of Pakistan and adoption of CLOSED ECONOMY by India after independence.

Importance of Central Asia

1. Mineral wealth - Central Asia esp Kazakhstan is rich in oil, gas, iron, copper, uranium.
2. Market for Indian goods + investments
3. Security - Central Asia has been linked to security of India since ages as most invaders came from this region. Today, Islamic Radicalisation pose security threat.
4. Strategic - China's presence is growing in the region and the Central Asian Countries seek Indian engagement to balance China.

5. Political - Support of Central Asia is important for India at UN and other multilateral groupings.
6. Soft power of India due to its Bollywood and historical ties.

PROGRESS MADE

1. Full membership of SCO - has increased India's engagement in Central Asia.
2. Ashgabat Agreement - has been ratified by India that will improve CONNECTIVITY linkage with the region.
3. Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India - TAPI gas pipeline founded.
4. Chabahar Port - will help operationalise international North-South Corridor for greater access to Central Asia.
5. Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement - with Kazakhstan
6. Connect Central Asia Policy - 2012 to give it a convergent & focussed foreign policy priority.

ISSUES THAT STILL REMAIN

1. Low trade and investment - which is significantly small as compared to China.
2. Non-operationalisation of International North South Corridor - which is preventing trade + connectivity to improve.
3. Non-operationalisation of Dushanbe Air base at Tajikistan
4. Lack of private sector interest - in making investments in mining and infrastructure sector in Central Asia.

Recent times have witnessed high level political engagement. However, the biggest barrier is **CONNECTIVITY**.

India should expand Chabahar project and improve rail-road linkages in Central Asia.

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।

Indian famous strategist K.M. Pannikar described Indian Ocean region as part of "INDIA'S SECURITY SPHERE" extending from Persian Gulf to Malay Peninsula.

India must be a net security provider in the region - to

- Maintain its strategic hegemony in the region
- Secure key lines of communication
 - ↓
 - economic & energy supplies of India
- Secure mainland from maritime threats.

Significance of Island Territories

India has two main island territories in Indian Ocean Region - Andaman + Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in Arabian Sea.

Their significance is -

- 1) Lakshwadeep is situated at Eighth Channel which is strategically very important as key maritime trade and energy container pass through it.
- 2) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located close to Strait of Malacca which is a KEY CHOK POINT in Indian Ocean.
- 3) China is critically dependent on Strait of Malacca for its energy supplies and trade with West Asi. and Africa.
- 4) These islands help extend India's maritime boundary by being far off from mainland. They increase the extent of Indian EEZ under UNCLOS
- 5) Important base for stationing our naval assets in the Indian Ocean which can be used to conduct

reconnaissance, anti-piracy operations in the region and meet with any security threat in real time.

c) Their strategic location at the middle of Indian Ocean makes Indian an inevitable net security provider in the region.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

1. Joint Forces Command - under Indian Navy at Andaman + Nicobar Islands to expand India's security role in the region.

2. Union Territory status - significant strategic importance.

3. Logistics Exchange Agreement with USA and FRANCE will help access their island territories like Diego Garcia, Reunion Islands by Indian forces.

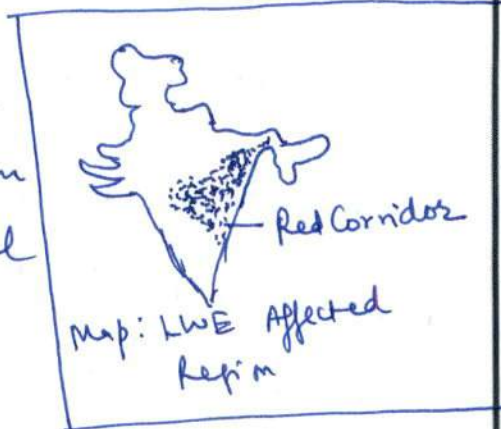
Leadership in Indian Ocean will pave way for India's global leadership

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's eastern states are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), where under influence of Maoist ideology, people have taken up arms against Indian state.

Tackling the menace requires a balance between security and developmental measures.

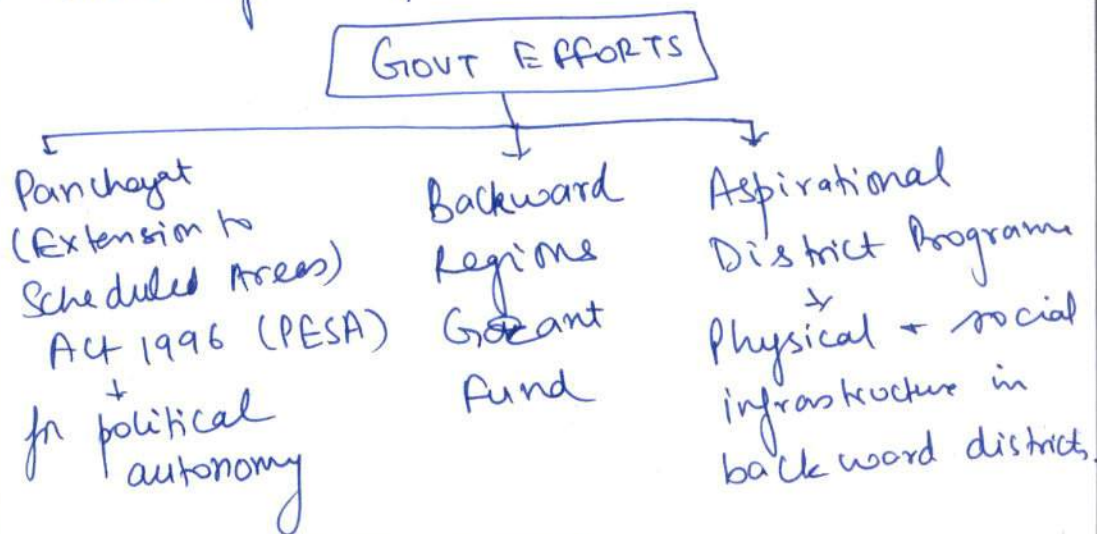


DEVELOPMENT

Aristotle said poverty and inequality are the source of all revolution and crime.

1. The origin of LWE can be traced to lack of development, gross inequality in land holding and failure of state to redress the grievances of those affected.

2. It is lack of development that kills all hope of a bright future and pushes people to take up arms.
3. Security measures alone without development will breed discontent and disaffection worsening the problem rather than solving.



FURTHER NEED

1. Use of digital technology to prevent leakages and ensure beneficiary led development.
2. Involvement of local communities - in planning and implementation.
3. Spirited implementation of PESA by state govt.
4. Mobilise CSR funds - to increase developmental expenditure in these regions.

5. Land reforms need to be implemented.

SECURITY → Security approach is also needed to —

1. Neutralise those that pick up arms against the state.
2. External support from China, Pakistan in funds, arms, ideology propaganda.
3. Deter violence and encourage integration with society



Need → 1. Increase coordination between Central and state forces

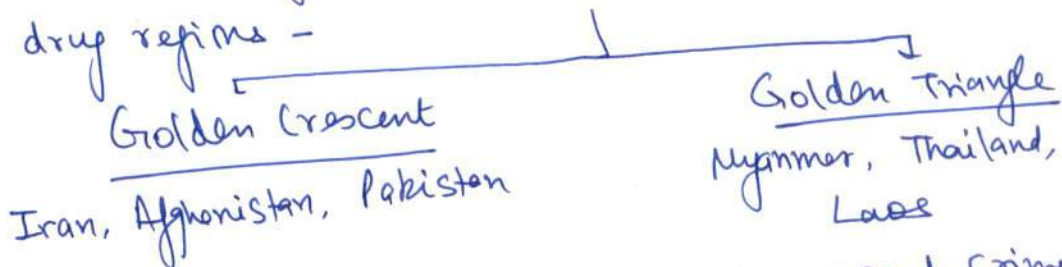
2. Better communication, intelligence gathering

Due to spirited government efforts, the extent of LWE and LWF related violence has sharply reduced in recent years.

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।

India is a victim of terrorism, drug trafficking as well as organised crime. Indian region is neighboured by infamous drug regimes -



Linkages between Drug Trafficking, Organised crime and terrorism are as follows -

1. The proceeds of drug trafficking and organised crime are used to fund terror activities by procuring arms, recruiting terrorists etc.

e.g. → Taliban funds its activities through Opium trade.

→ Dawood Ibrahim's organised crime activities are used to fund terror activities like 1993 Bombay blasts.

2. Competently, state sponsorship of terrorism by Pakistan leads to state support to drug trafficking and organized crime in India to fund terror activities.
3. Drug trafficking itself promotes organized crime - Because money earned by sale of drugs needs to be laundered so as to show legitimate to regulatory authorities.
4. Those engaged in drug trafficking, terrorism are usually engaged in organized crime like human trafficking, extortion to protect and promote their interests.

The harm done by drugs consumption and also considering its link with terrorism and organized crime, government has taken

following STEPS

1. Ratification of UN Convention on Drugs, Narcotics and Psychotropic substances - to promote international collaboration in

enforcement measures.

2. Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1995 - providing legal framework to penalise drug supply in India.
3. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) - Under Ministry of Home Affairs as an apex enforcement body against drug trade in India.
4. Enforcement measures by Coast Guard, BSF to prevent and detect smuggling of drugs into India.

Greater Centre - state and international inter-state cooperation is required to fight drug menace.

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।

National security in present age is not limited to military security. But, it refers to broader concept of "HUMAN SECURITY" where each human being is secure from military, economic, social, psychological threats.

In this context, the security implications of Climate Change are:-

1) Environment Refugees - from neighboring countries especially low lying Bangladesh may exacerbate security challenge faced due to illegal immigrants.

2) Internal Displacement of people - from coastal and other vulnerable regions may create inter-regional tensions and conflicts.

- 3) Loss of land to sea rise - may lead to loss of Indian territory - raising security concern.
- 4) Increased landslides and river flooding in Himalayas due to glacier melting may make guarding our border with China difficult.
- 5) Guarding of Siachen Glacier - will also be challenge due to falling temperature.
- 6) Reduced water availability in rivers - may increase conflicts our riparian neighbouring states.
- 7) Inter state water disputes - may increase due to unpredictable rainfall pattern, worsening into security problem.
- 8) Human security - may be compromised by shortage of food, loss of livelihoods, extreme weather events etc.

UN has declared climate change as international security issue. India has OPPOSED this

decision because—

- 1) It will give UNSC enforcement powers over economic and environmental matters
 - 2) Violates principle of national sovereignty— by allowing UNSC to interfere in internal matters.
 - 3) Ignore concerns of developing countries in tackling climate change. Since UNSC is structurally dominated by P-5— they may dictate terms to developing countries on climate change that can impede their economic development.
 - 4) UNGA is the proper forum to discuss climate change rather than UNSC.
- Climate change cannot be tackled by Top-Down Approach. But by Collaborative effort based on COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIAL Responsibility.

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।

IPR are ownership rights over intellectual products like invention, literary work etc to promote innovation and growth in society for larger welfare.

DATA EXCLUSIVITY

While filing patents for drugs, applicants have to submit data regarding the invention. This data includes the clinical trials performed to prove the efficacy of the drug.

Also the data is important to show that the invention is a new one and not just an insignificant improvement of available product.

Data exclusivity means this data should not be made public even after the expiry of the patent. The data should be exclusively ~~also~~

owned by the patent holder well beyond the expiry of patent.

ARGUMENTS FOR

Data exclusivity norms are at present not part of Indian Patents Act. But they are demanded to be included by American and European Pharmaceutical companies on ground -

1. It will help promote sale of advanced drugs developed in West in Indian markets. At present they are out of Indian market because of lack of IP protection.
2. Data exclusivity will incentivise companies to research and development of new drugs. It is unfair if data developed by a company at its own cost is released for all for free.
3. It will help India in signing trade deal with USA and EU as they demand inclusion of data exclusivity norms.

Arguments AGAINST

1. Illegitimately prolong patent period -
would amount to evergreening of patent
as data exclusivity amounts to continued
monopoly.
2. Undermine research and development -
by prolonging patent
3. Harm generic drug industry in India -
who cannot conduct clinical trials due to
prohibitive cost all over again for
drugs which are already medically
certified.
4. Increase cost of drugs in India - by
undermining growth of generics industry.

India must resist demands of
Western Countries of Data Exclusivity norms
to protect its growing generic pharma
industry. Data Exclusivity is NOT
REQUIRED by WTO's TRIPS Agreement.

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?

5G and 4G refer to technological status of communication network.

Differences between 4G and 5G

→ 5G allows much faster access of data than 4G.

Challenge for pan India roll out of 5G ⇒

1. Development of technology - in India
2. "Intellectual Trade War" between USA and China over Huawei and 5G. India should stay neutral and develop its own indigenous 5G technology.

3. Financial health of telecom companies -

Telecom companies are witnessing rise in NPAs in recent years.

Their financial health needs to improve to roll out 5G commercially.

4. TRAI Regulations - to ensure fair and transparent development of 5G network and allocation of spectrum rights.

5. Telecom Infrastructure - needs to be upgraded by telecom companies.

5G Technology is at a nascent stage with very huge economic potential due to a wide global market. India must develop 5G technology at the earliest to earn a share in this big global pie.

