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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 844)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	R.N	Date	23/10/2016

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:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. It has been assessed that radicalisation is a security threat to India. Explain the basis of such an assessment with examples. What are the key pillars of the counter radicalisation strategy of the government?

प्रायः यह आकलित किया जाता है कि कट्टरता (रेडिकलाईजेशन) भारत के लिए एक सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरा है। इस तरह के आकलन के मूलाधारों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। कट्टरता से निपटने के लिए सरकार की रणनीति के प्रमुख आधार स्तंभ क्या हैं?

Radicalisation among youth is growing in the world because of the propoganda of terrorist groups like ISIS. India is not immune to the threat as ^{there is} increasing penetration of internet and India has 2nd largest muslim community in the world (Terrorist organisation are working for radicalising muslim population).
→ Sufficient example has been seen in this direction.

- The disappearance of group of people from Kerala, and later they were traced in Afghanistan.

- ISIS has declared through its magazine that India comes under its focus, and there exists sleeper

cell of its in Bangladesh and India.

- Recently, few people were arrested in Kerala, organising a plan to propagate terrorism in Southern states.
- No. of youths have also been arrested from Hyderabad.

There are enough evidences that radicalisation can happen to deeper extent, if already disturbed areas like dWE, North-east, ^{Cross-border} Terrorism in Kashmir gets boost from International radical groups.

However, there hasn't been active action taken, and the counter radicalisation strategy of the Govt. include -

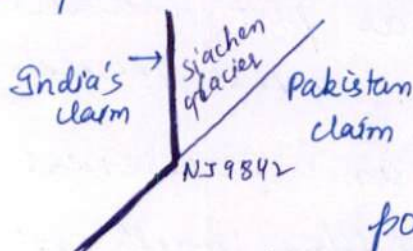
- 1) No mercy against people who gets involved in some terrorist activity. They have to be booked under UAPA.
- 2) Community awareness, to seek the help of parents & neighbours in case any radicalisation is seen by them. Rehabilitation of the person can be done before getting radicalised.

- 3.) Karnataka govt. is focussing on education improvement in Madarasas.
- 4.) Confidence building measures with minority group. like schemes P.M. twenty point programme, Udaan. etc.
- 5.) Intelligence network to be strengthened and NATGRID is formulated for Integrated data.
- 6.) Also, India cooperate & collaborate at international fora to counter terrorism, and has put forward United Nation convention against Terrorism.
Need is for education and awareness among public and utilise youth energy in constructive work by provide them employment & income opportunities.

2. Arguments on Siachen issue often move around the idea of demilitarisation. Examining the key attributes of the Siachen issue explain the basis of arguments regarding its demilitarisation? Also highlight the arguments against such an idea.

सियाचिन मुद्दे पर प्रस्तुत तर्क अक्सर विसैन्यीकरण के विचार के आस-पास मंडराता रहता है। सियाचिन मुद्दे से जुड़े प्रमुख पहलुओं का परीक्षण करते हुए इसके विसैन्यीकरण संबंधी तर्कों के मूलाधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही इस तरह के विचार के खिलाफ दिए जाने वाले तर्कों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Siachen is the highest glacier outside polar region, and has also the dubious record of being "highest militarised battlefield". The battlefield is the result of no solution to boundary after point NJ9842. After 1948, agreement



line of control was demarcated till this point. But after the point Pakistan claims it to be straight line, while India says that line will go along saltoro range. After Operation Meghadoot, India occupies the glacier.

The glacier holds importance - because of its strategic location. If it goes to Pakistan, than direct connect with china would be there, which may

go against India.

Both the countries maintains troops there under inhospitable conditions, and huge money goes for it.

Thus, the arguments comes for its demilitarisation -

- 1) Wastage of resources - Money and human life. Large no. of avalanches happen there, and recently it took life of 19 soldiers.
- 2) The region is pristine, militarization is leading to melting of glaciers and pollution.
- 3) Some solution is needed for the boundary issues, demilitarisation can further lead to delimitation.

However, demilitarisation does not seem feasible because -

- 1) Pakistan cannot be believed that it will also demilitarise. Before also it was Pakistan which started occupying the glaciers.

- 2.) It can become infiltration point for the terrorist.
- 3.) The life sacrificed all these years by armed forces would go waste if some fruitful result does not come.
- 4.) Fear of Pak-China collaboration.

Thus, demilitarisation does not seem feasible in the present scenario - future can be first delimitation, or changing glacier to Special Reserve - Peace Park etc.

3. Money laundering and terrorism have strong inter linkages. Illustrate. In this context, how far do the steps taken by the government confirm with the international commitments?

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और आतंकवाद मजबूती से एक-दुसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम किस हद तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की पुष्टि करते हैं ?

Money laundering means changing illegitimate money to legitimate by disguising the source of income. This illegitimate money is being used to finance terror activities. organised crimes like - extortion, drug-trafficking, counterfeit currency, ^{illegal} arms & ammunition trade, accumulate money and for this money - ① clientele is needed
② Agents are needed to transfer

Here, comes the terrorist organisation, they act as their client and help in transferring money. Also, there are cases of convergence, terrorist are engaged in illegal activities.

Terrorist infiltrated in Kashmir are being helped through laundered

money world over. North-east insurgents are doing money laundering by drug-trafficking and financing insurgency. When the source of money is not known, it can easily be used for terrorism. International financial support is there for ISIS, through laundered money which they get it ^{through} online system.

India has taken efforts to curb money laundering -

1.) Legal - Prevention of Money Laundering Act, give enough powers to attach ^{laundered} property, ~~book~~ under VA(P) A, Act.

FEMA, ~~as~~ formulated to control foreign money.

2.) Institutional → ~~the~~ Financial intelligence unit - India FIU (Ind) has been formed as per international norms. Enforcement Directorate.

3.) International collaboration - follows

the guidelines of Financial Action task force, has signed and modified DTAA to see whether tax evasion is not done, actively take part in OECD's BEPS guidelines.

Efforts for cyber security, and controlling illegal activities are taken. Thus, India follows international norms of first not allowing generation of black money and further controlling its flow.

4. Longstanding issue of insurgency in the Northeast highlights the linkage between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment and alienation. Elaborate. Also, suggest some corrective measures for a lasting resolution of the conflicts in this region.

पूर्वोत्तर में लम्बे समय से विद्यमान उग्रवाद का मुद्दा वस्तुतः हिंसा, दूरी, अल्पविकास, और अलगाव की भावना के मध्य के संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालता है। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिये। इसके साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में संघर्ष के एक स्थायी समाधान के लिए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Insurgency in the North eastern states is continuing since independence especially in Nagaland, Manipur and Assam. AFSPA, declared in these areas gives the testimony that the states are under perpetuity of disturbance.

The major reason for this is the aloofness of state from the mainstream country and relative underdevelopment in the area. Whole of north-east is connected to mainland only through narrow corridor of siliguri - thus efforts cannot be made to quick growth of economy there.

Infrastructural development is abysmal - As no railway & road connectivity is present. Agriculture

is shifting agriculture, low productivity and in this scenario when the ethnic conflicts happen, further degradation happens.

Insurgency continues because people have grievances, there is gap in governance, when this gap is filled by emotional livelihood provided by insurgents, people tilt towards them.

→ Demands of separate state like Nagalim by NSCN, cannot be solved but if people stop supporting the group then insurgents would ultimately get sidelined. But, people support because of alienation.

Thus, the need is to build the states on their own genius -

- Employment opportunity - Horticulture, organic farming, forestry.
- Infrastructural development, the

Recent step to connect all capital cities by railway network is good step, and also hydro carbon policy for North-east is being taken.

- Border management with collaboration of Bangladesh, Bhutan & Myanmar, Kaladan project, Bangladesh-route to NE
- Security strengthening, Assam rifles can be given training with ground realities. This can also include civic action programme.
- Surrender and rehabilitation of insurgents those who want to join mainstream.
- Need is to make them the part of mainland, by removing any discrimination against them in mainland.

5. While on the one hand China's One Road One Belt initiative poses security concerns and challenges for India, on the other, it can help improve India's connectivity to major markets and resource supplies. Discuss.

जहाँ एक ओर चीन की 'वन बेल्ट वन रोड' पहल भारत के लिए सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं और चुनौतियां खड़ा करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह संसाधनों की आपूर्ति और प्रमुख बाजारों तक भारत की कनेक्टिविटी (संयोजकता) को बेहतर बनाने में भी मदद कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's one road one belt initiative can have both pros and cons for India. Through OBOR, china aims to develop infrastructure on ancient silk road to link itself to eastern Europe. This with Maritime silk route, will encircle India from all sides. The positive side for India in this project can be -

- 1) Connecting India to Central Asia, West Asia, which the current efforts through ~~National~~ ^{International} North-South transport corridor are not being fructified.
- 2) India, lacks financials to build the network for better connectivity, OBOR provides opportunity to use the existing infrastructure.
- 3) North-eastern part of India could get connected through Myanmar, Bangladesh.

Also, the Maritime Silk route would help in connecting to the Indian Ocean littorals and ASEAN countries,

→ Natural gas, uranium, Petrol, → can be easily transported from central Asia and middle east.

The threat of pirates would be avoided.

→ OBOR can help building infrastructure in ^{India} however, the concerns rises when

the project looks only for china's interest. If China builds infrastructure

to Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives

- India's backyard then India would lose its greater role in Indian ocean.

and the string of pearls theory could come true.

→ China's collaboration with Pakistan through CPEC would not be in India's interest, as both can collaborate to threaten India's security in J&K. Also, Pakistan would

have upper hand in case of war.

→ china can anytime deny the use of ^{its} infrastructure.

→ Also, India fears china's hegemony through finances in smaller countries would bend these countries in china's favour.

Encirclement of India from all sides could be possible.

The need is to weigh the project case by case. Like collaborating in BIM corridor would be beneficial for India, counter strategic project like Mausam and confidence building measures with neighbours, India can also invest in infrastructure like Kaladan multimodal project - Trilateral highway etc.

6. NATGRID was an ambitious step involving intelligence reforms, however, it remained a non-starter. Explain. In the context of recent initiatives to revive the NATGRID and the challenges it faced previously what steps are required to make it effective?

नेटग्रिड (NATGRID) इंटेलिजेंस सुधारों से सम्बंधित एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम था, हालांकि यह शुरू नहीं हो पाया। व्याख्या कीजिए। नेटग्रिड को पुनर्जीवित करने की हाल की पहल और पूर्व में इसके द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, इसे प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

NATGRID - National Intelligence Grid - would be integrated database of all information from intelligence agencies, banks and state police. This integrated network then can be used by I.I agencies of country like IB, RAW etc. to tackle any terrorist threat.

However, it remained a non-starter because of the issues like privacy, if whole data is there in one system, it can be misused. States had argument that it can be a method of hegemony by centre.

Now, the steps have been taken to revive the NATGRID,

with certain modifications like, information will be allowed only if necessary and it will be stored only for people who have records. States would also have equal role and they can also get the required information.

Need is to maintain the balance between privacy and use of cyber space. People awareness that the data would not be misused. And taking proactive steps to improve cyber security to protect any hacking of information.

7. India's national security architecture faces a difficult task in detecting digital intrusion in cyberspace. What are the challenges India faces w.r.t. Digital Intrusion? How can these challenges be overcome?

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अवसंरचना, साइबर स्पेस में डिजिटल घुसपैठ का पता लगाने में मुश्किलों का सामना कर रही है। डिजिटल घुसपैठ के सन्दर्भ में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

India's national security architecture is highly prone to cyber crime, cyber intrusion and warfare in cyberspace. → Evidence can be seen from hacking of number of government sites, recent news of intrusion into banking data through payment gateways.

Challenges in securing cyberspace are-

- 1.) Information from India is supplied to countries like U.S, etc. India is huge generator of information, whose control lies with companies like Google, Microsoft, having no base in India.
- 2.) Large number critical infrastructure is now attached to cyberspace. Banking, Power, Nuclear plant, Military - all have database on internet. It becomes difficult to secure.

3) Lack of cyber security policy till, 2013.
No. of cases of cyber crime has increased by about 300 times from 2011 to 2013. India had a late start in formulating policy.

4) Lack of technological development to tackle emerging issues like through cloud computing, Big data

5) Presence of large number of enemies like Pakistan who can use cyber-space for warfare.

6) E-commerce rising, social media boom etc. Thus the need is to secure the cyber space - by

1) Financial investment on building human resource. India has huge IT professionals, need is to harness them for cyber security.

2) R&D in building technology which works at bleeding edge levels and can be offensive. Doctrine of cyber security can be formulated.

- 3) ITC as suggested by Gulshan Rai committee need to be formulated as early.
- 4) Awareness among citizen.
- 5) Saving critical infrastructure through separate technology for it.

National cyber security policy aims at secure cyber space for the people, business & government. Digital India programme depends on cyber security. India can sign Budapest convention and also collaborate internationally for transfer of technology.

8. Relations with Iran hold a lot of potential for India's ambitions for West Asia and beyond, however, realising this potential also involves certain global and regional challenges. Examine.

ईरान के साथ संबंध वस्तुतः पश्चिम एशिया और उससे परे भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के लिए संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इस संभावना को साकार करने के मार्ग में कुछ वैश्विक तथा क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियां भी हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Relations with Iran, can lead a gateway to Central Asia, West Asia and Eastern Europe. Iran can provide alternate route, bypassing Pakistan to Central Asia, and insecure ^{& long} sea route in India Ocean. Chabahar port agreement b/w India and Iran has shown, how the link can be developed to Afghanistan. Oil & gas thus can be transferred from Iran, middle east through shorter route. Also fertiliser plant can be developed there only, and easily can reduce cost of transport. This can also be a counter-point to China's building of Gwadar port in Pakistan.

However, Realising this potential provides global & regional challenges.

Global →

→ Sanctions were imposed on Iran because of threats that Iran is building nuclear weapons. In these sanction time India could not trade with Iran, thus future remains bleak if further sanctions are imposed.

→ China's effort to engage with Iran are on large scale. Trade and Investment are more. If Iran shifts towards China, then it would be a challenge for India.

- Pakistan and Afghanistan - being neighbours of Iran there are threats of Taliban, to demolish infrastructure.

Regional -

Iran forms the neighbourhood to most turmoil ridden region - Middle East - ISIS and other

terrorist organisation provides challenges

- The acrimony b/w Saudi Arabia and Iran → would not allow the greater engagement to West Asia.

→ Turmoil ^{in Iran} and interests of almost all countries in Iran, makes it always a focus point.

However, the recent Ashgabat Agreement signed by India, work on INSTC, and improving relations with West Asia & Iran provides huge prospects for future.

9. The internal crisis in Nepal over the past few years has given concrete shape to the fears of China gaining upper hand vis-a-vis a traditionally influential India. Elaborate. What can India do to further strengthen its ties with the Himalayan nation?

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नेपाल के आंतरिक संकट ने पारंपरिक रूप से प्रभाव रखने वाले भारत पर चीन द्वारा बढ़त लिए जाने के भय को ठोस आकार प्रदान किया है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताईए। इस हिमालयी राष्ट्र के साथ अपने संबंधों को अधिक मजबूत करने हेतु भारत और क्या कर सकता है?

China has made inroad into Nepal, through the OBOR Initiative. Nepal has signed the OBOR agreement and is allowing railways connection to Tibet. Further, China is also providing access to port to Nepal which can be used alternative to Kolkata port. Also, China is helping in energy generation in Nepal. This shows that Nepal is shifting towards China and the reason can be crisis b/w India - Nepal relations. The Madhesi - Tharu community demands for change in Nepal constitution was supported by India. As various statements were made to take care of their demands.

Further, there were allegations that India has done blockade on India-Nepal border, which crippled Nepal economy. There are also tensions along border areas.

These led Nepal to tilt toward China. However, Nepal holds a huge geostrategic significance -

- buffer to china
- Development of borders of U.P & Bihar - electricity & water, Trade
- An important support in SAARC region.

Thus, the need is to strengthen the relationship -

① Neighbourhood first' policy and application of Panchsheel.

India should not interfere in internal matters and give equal importance to Nepal's sovereignty

② Building energy infrastructure,

like Pancheshwar dam.

3.) Providing proper flow of goods like through MVIN agreement of Nepal.

4.) Confidence building measures through talks and ~~ass~~ supports like line of credit, giving the help in crisis like earthquake.

India cannot be replaced by china in building Nepal, as India has better ~~long~~ historical ties. Need is to revive the 'Roti Beti culture' and harness the relationship.

10. The Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP), touted as the world's biggest trade deal to date, has danger of bending the WTO rules. In this context, discuss the impact TPP can have on India's foreign trade. What are the options that India has to deal with the issues arising out of the TPP?

विश्व के सबसे बड़े व्यापार समझौते के रूप में प्रचारित ट्रांस-पैसिफिक पार्टनरशिप (टी.पी.पी.) समझौते द्वारा डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के नियमों को प्रभावित करने की आशंका है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत के विदेश व्यापार पर टी.पी.पी. के संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। टी.पी.पी. से उत्पन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास क्या विकल्प हैं?

TPP is the largest ^{multilateral} agreement which include 12 countries - transpacific and about 40% of world trade.

If such big agreement will be formed than they will become method to bypass WTO. Like → WTO is governed by consensus - if a rule is agreed to all countries then only it gets formulated - but TPP may make WTO to change rules -

Stringent labour, IPR and environment rules are part of TPP - which are not agreed to by developing countries at WTO. If once they become part of TPP, they may also become part of WTO, as other countries would also not support

trade diversion from their own countries.

Impact of TPP would be there on India's foreign trade too -

- 1.) Trade diversion - India may lose about 2% of GDP due to the trade diverted to TPP countries.
- 2.) India may not be able to bargain for IPR laws, when ASEAN countries will follow them in TPP.
- 3.) Cotton and Textiles, Pharmaceuticals which are ^{most imp} part of India's economy would get set back. Vietnam, Cambodia will have upper hand.
- 4.) Services trade - to U.S, and ASEAN countries could be affected. Also, investments will transfer to those countries as they will have better prospects in Trade.

- India need to sign other bilateral agreements ^{FTA} like with countries Japan, Britain -
- Multilateral like RCEP, ASEAN
 - Improve the manufacturing efficiency to make them competitive
 - Increase the domestic demand for manufactured goods.
 - Reduce unnecessary tariffs and delay rules like customs.
 - Improvement in port infrastructure.
- Promote WTO as a platform for trade.

11. Legal proceedings initiated by the Marshall Islands against India, Pakistan and Britain over nuclear weapons in the International Court of Justice highlights the issues of jurisdiction of the court. What is India's position vis-a-vis the jurisdiction of the ICJ? Also differentiate between binding and advisory pronouncements of the court with suitable examples.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (आई.सी.जे.) में मार्शल द्वीपसमूह द्वारा भारत, पाकिस्तान तथा ब्रिटेन के खिलाफ परमाणु हथियारों को ले कर आरम्भ की गयी कानूनी कार्यवाहियाँ वस्तुतः इस न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के मुद्दे को उजागर करती हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के संदर्भ में भारत का क्या रुख है? साथ ही उचित उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए न्यायालय के बाध्यकारी तथा सलाहकारी निर्णयों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

International court of Justice is the court to tackle war crimes, genocides in country. The court helps to support human rights and the countries which are its part, can apply for any human rights violation. India is the follower of human rights and accepts the ruling if the countries have done wrong. However, India is not party to ICJ; and ~~no case of human~~

Binding and advisory pronouncements of the court are like, - The crime committed by countries of

North Africa, were tried under the
Court and they had to follow it.
Advisory judgements are like
on international issues of human
rights violation - like being done
in middle-east. Court can
advise countries restrain themselves.

12. Even though the refugee crisis in Europe does not affect India directly, it presents an opportunity for India to showcase its commitment and capability to take greater responsibility in dealing with global issues. Comment in light of India's strengths, experience and international commitments regarding refugees.

यद्यपि, यूरोपीय शरणार्थी संकट का भारत पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव नहीं है, लेकिन यह भारत के लिए वैश्विक मुद्दों से निपटने हेतु अधिक बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी ग्रहण करने संबंधी प्रतिबद्धता तथा क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। शरणार्थी संबंधी भारत के सामर्थ्य, अनुभव तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं के आलोक में इस पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Number of forced refugees are rising at alarming rate in middle east countries, especially Syria, Iraq and Yemen. Their count has reached around 65 million. As the most secure place they find, they move towards Europe, but European countries none denies them rehabilitation, resulting into refugee crisis. In this scenario, India can showcase that refugees are not migrants. They are not willfully displaced, and according to UN convention on refugees they have the right to be rehabilitated until

they can return to their own countries. India can propogate this at UN forum.

India can showcase how it had dealt with refugees, like continuous inflow from Bangladesh, refugee's of 1971 war, Sri Lankan Tamils, Afghanistan', ^{Pakistan} Tibet and Myanmar all these refugees find settlement in India.

UNHRC - has applauded India's efforts in dealing with refugees. The conditions of Refugee camp is good and efforts like rehabilitating Tibetan refugees has been recognised by all. Recently, there is also the ^{at the} change in citizenship Act, to rehabilitate minority refugee from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan.

However, India have not formulated

any national law on refugees and not ratified UN convention on refugees. This may be negative point for India.

Need is to define 'refugees' and showcase the efforts taken in India to provide as world example.

13. India is endowed with an amazing variety and wealth of soft power resources. Providing examples, illustrate the utilisation of soft power in diplomatic initiatives of the recent past. What are the limitations of the soft power approach in diplomacy in case of a developing country such as India?

भारत सॉफ्ट पावर (मृदु शक्ति) संसाधनों की आश्चर्यजनक विविधता एवं बहुलता से संपन्न है। उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, हाल के कूटनीतिक पहलों में सॉफ्ट पावर के उपयोग का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत जैसे किसी विकासशील देश के लिए कूटनीति में सॉफ्ट पावर एप्रोच (मृदु शक्ति उपागम) की क्या सीमाएं हैं?

India is endowed with wide variety of soft power and this has been utilised since independence for improving relationships at international level.

→ Project Mausam, initiative of Ministry of culture, plans to integrate all countries which had cultural links in history. Like ASEAN and Arabs.

→ ~~use of~~ Buddhism as a relationship management with Myanmar, China, Japan, Sri Lanka.

- Ramayan circuit is being built in Sri Lanka.

→ Revival of Nalanda University.

→ 'Kinship' relations with Nepal and Bhutan

→ Sports like Kabaddi is being promoted, Cricket ties with countries like Australia.

→ Democracy as the basis of tie b/w U.S. America and India.

→ Pravasi Bharatiya Divas - and linkages with India population countries - Maldives, Mauritius, Fiji Island has soft power basis.

→ Education helps in African countries, Training to Africans, challenges and limitations in use of soft power -

1.) Economic ties take over soft power. As china is able to strengthen its ties with historical friends of India like Nepal & Sri Lanka. Countries look for tangible benefits.

2.) Strategic ties like balancing other country in a region. China supports Pakistan for strategic reasons, otherwise terrorism getting cultivated

In Pakistan, would not have been supported.

3.) Financial helps like African investments are seen as immediate relief rather than holistic building like through training.

In the world of primary aim of economy & technology and security, soft power looks mere ideal thing and countries feel not much obliged to softer relations.

14. Highlight the features of NAVIC and bring out its significance for India. How is it different from GAGAN? Examine whether NAVIC can be a replacement of GPS for India.

नाविक (NAVIC) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा भारत के लिए इसके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए। यह गगन (GAGAN) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नाविक भारत के लिए जी.पी.एस. को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है।

Navigation with Indian Constellation (NAVIC) is the IRNSS - Indian regional navigation satellite system. The system consists of 7 satellites, 4 in geosynchronous and 3 in geostationary orbit.

It will provide standard ^(common use) and restricted services (for military use).

The navigation accuracy is of 35 m and navigation can be provided beyond 1500 km of India's boundary.

This will help in -

- 1) Indigenisation of navigation system -
- 2) Time-precision position of objects
- 3) Military use - now dependence on GPS won't be there - precise

missile launch, use of UAV's can be done -

- 4.) Vehicle tracking, movement will be easy
- 5.) will be of immense help in disaster management.
- 6.) can help to build relationship with neighbour countries by providing them navigation services.

- It is different from GPS aided Geo augmented navigation system. as. GAGAN will use GPS; it is the method of mounting satellite for aerospace only. Aeroplanes will have signal receiver which get information from satellites of GAGAN and get information for precise movement & navigation.

GAGAN and NAVIC form the complementary systems to form SATNAV of India.

NAVIC will be a replacement of GPS in near future. As all the seven satellites has been installed and the better accuracy of NAVIC would help in easy acceptance.

However, the need is to fasten the process of apps for mobile phones which use NAVIC and change of infrastructure in devices to get signals.

15. What are Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) and how are they an improvement over carbon fibres? Highlight the various unique properties of CNTs which makes them suitable to the manufacturing industry.

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब (सी.एन.टी.) क्या होते हैं तथा वे किस प्रकार कार्बन फाइबर से श्रेष्ठ हैं। सी.एन.टी. के उन विशिष्ट गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो इसे विनिर्माण उद्योग हेतु उपयुक्त बनाते हैं।

Carbon nanotubes are nano-arrangement of carbon particles to form capillary like tubes. They are improvement over carbon fibres-

→ Better efficiency

→ Faster

→ smaller size of devices

→ wider application-

CNTs have layering of carbon structure such that they become very strong and they have higher electricity conducting power, they can reduce the size of the devices and thus help in better efficiency and faster movement of particles in the manufacturing goods for production.

16. Explain the significance of gravitational waves recently detected by LIGO. What are the objectives of the recently envisaged LIGO-India project and what benefits will India accrue from it?

हाल ही में एल.आई.जी.ओ. (लिगो) द्वारा खोजे गए गुरुत्वीय तरंगों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। हाल ही में परिकल्पित एल.आई.जी.ओ.-इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट (लिगो-भारत परियोजना) के क्या उद्देश्य हैं, तथा भारत को इससे क्या लाभ होंगे?

Gravitational waves detected by LIGO, gives the basis for the Einstein theory of relativity.

The theory will be proved to be correct through the existence of gravitational waves.

Standard model of Physics will get completed,

Gravitational waves can help in knowing about mysteries of universe like Dark matter, dark energy, black holes, expansion of universe, Big bang theory, as these are not affected by medium. ~~where~~ They store information when the universe was

formed.

Further, future technologies can be built through time-space relationship, provided by Gravitational waves.

India^{scientists} has contributed largely in LIGO project. India-LIGO, thus would give them boost for further development in research.

LIGO-India project - has the objective to further detect the waves, as they can then be proved by different sources and also being distance apart, different gravitational waves can be detected.

India's benefit -

- International collaboration in research field.
- Boost to scientific endeavours

- India will be party to any future development in technology through ^{Gravitational} waves.
- It will help to collaborate on other issues also, ^{as india} will be seen as major country in research.

17. What are the criteria employed for a pandemic to be declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) by the WHO? In the wake of recent Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks examine the efficacy of the prevalent architecture of global health governance. Also, assess India's preparedness in handling such global epidemics.

डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. द्वारा किसी महामारी को पब्लिक हेल्थ इमरजेंसी ऑफ इंटरनेशनल कंसर्न (PHEIC) के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं? हाल ही में इबोला तथा जीका विषाणु के प्रसार के सन्दर्भ में वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जाँच कीजिए। ऐसी वैश्विक महामारियों में निपटने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

WHO declares, pandemic to be Public Health Emergency of International Concern, if it spreads at a larger scale and affects large number of countries. The disease is highly contagious and world health is under threat because of that.

The prevalent architecture seems to be biased as seen in declaring Ebola to be PHEIC very late. As it affected the under developed countries like Liberia, Guinea, Surinam. WHO did not take much efforts, even the

pandemic was high threat.

However Zika was declared as immediate PHEIC, as USA, Europe were concerned, that showed that WHO was biased in dealing with pandemic.

India is highly susceptible to global epidemics because of the large population and existence of almost all types of ecosystem to give birth to microorganisms.

Preparedness to deal with these epidemics can be ^{seen as} proper when -

- 1.) High ~~security~~ ^{health} check for any immigrants from affected countries at airports
- 2.) Health system to provide medication.

However, if it enters India then it ^{can} spread at high level as

health infrastructure is not at all sufficient, population density is high, poverty ridden people has high vulnerability. This can be seen in dengue outbreak in cities like Delhi.

18. Give a brief explanation of CRISPR - gene editing technology. Also discuss its significance in modern biology and agriculture.

जीन एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकी - सी.आर.आई.एस.पी.आर. (CRISPR) की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आधुनिक जीव-विज्ञान तथा कृषि में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

19. Even though large infrastructure projects like High Speed Rail (HSR) facilitate greater technological development, they come with their own set of challenges. Examine in the context of proposed HSR projects in India. Suggest some measures on how HSR can truly be 'Made in India'.

यद्यपि हाई स्पीड रेल (एच.एस.आर.) जैसी बड़ी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं व्यापक स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास में सहायता करती हैं, लेकिन उनकी भी अपनी चुनौतियां होती हैं। भारत में प्रस्तावित एच.एस.आर. परियोजनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परिक्षण कीजिए। कुछ उपाए बताइये कि कैसे सही मायने में एच.एस.आर. 'मेड इन इंडिया' हो सकता है।

There are plans for high-speed rail projects along Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor. The project is necessary to improve the manufacturing industry, reduce the freight rate, reduce pollution and make railways more competitive.

However, the challenge comes of

- 1.) Funds → The project require huge investments, and in the scenario when railways has not been extended to areas like North-east, it is facing high congestion → nearly 60% of lines work on >100% capacity. It

is argued that this is not a good analysis to develop few regions at the cost of others.

2.) Technology - India has not developed its own technology for HSR, it is planning to get it from Japan - Shinkansen technology, which may not ~~prove to be~~ ~~feasible with~~ be proper technology transfer. Its working, maintenance and running will further require Japanese help.

3.) High speed brings its own negatives, like Gatiman express trial showed, accidents will be larger. as speed won't be easy to control.

4.) challenge is also to make it competitive with Airways. when the price of HSR tickets will increase it has to see that it is able to compete with airways.

In order to make HSR truly
'Made in India' -

- need is for technology transfer -
- human resource development
through training of Indians in
the technology so that maintenance
& working is by them.
- The manufacturing of inputs needed
for HSR should be done in
India, with all safety related
equipments.
- This can be done by collaborating
with Japanese companies only on
the basis of 'technology' transfer.

20. What do you understand by Big-data? Using SDGs as an example, discuss its role in effective implementation of public policy. Also mention challenges faced in using Big-Data and measures to overcome them.

बिग-डेटा से आप क्या समझते हैं? एस.डी.जी. को एक उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हुए सार्वजनिक नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिग-डेटा के प्रयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा उनके समाधान के उपायों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Big-data is huge variety of data which is being generated on cyber space or physical world. It is higher in variety, velocity and is being generated at a large scale.

Sustainable development goals would be easy to be achieved if Big data ^{analytics} is utilised in public policy. Like -

- ① Public health data analytics - which disease is prevalent where and make programmes accordingly.
- ② Security by integrated data of criminals
- ③ Provision of services according to the needs of the public - like social media data can be

analysed, ~~also~~ how people are reacting to particular policy.

→ Tax evasion can be tackled if people are monitored through various transactions which may not be recorded in banking data.

→ Traffic management - by seeing the data of traffic on particular routes -

→ Environment management

Thus big data can help in achieving SDG targets

Big-data is so huge and large that it needs large number of professionals in analysis. Also, the data may be false and policies might get formulated on wrong data. Breach of privacy can be there. The data could also misused, like by business

companies, terrorists etc.

Measure to overcome the challenges is to develop professionals with high ability of data analysis and secure the cyberspace, also get the proper legitimacy of the data and then formulate policy.