

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- Q.1 Gender Equality is not a "women's issue"-it's good for men too.
लैंगिक समानता सिर्फ "महिलाओं का मुद्दा" नहीं है - यह पुरुषों के लिए भी बेहतर स्थिति है।
- Q.2 Is UCC, the unity that we aspire in our diversity?
क्या समान नागरिक संहिता वही एकता है, जिसकी हम अपनी विविधता में आकांक्षा करते हैं?
- Q.3 Problems of 21st century are problems without passport.
21वीं सदी की समस्याएँ सीमाविहीन वैश्विक समस्याएँ हैं।
- Q.4 The more we are developing, the more unhealthy we are getting. Where does the real problem lie?
हम जितने अधिक विकसित हो रहे हैं, उतने ही अधिक अस्वस्थ होते जा रहे हैं। वास्तविक समस्या कहाँ है?

PROBLEMS OF 21st CENTURY ARE PROBLEMS
WITHOUT PASSPORT

Andre Betheille defined GLOBALIZATION
as integration of local and global
communities such that local events
are shaped by global events.

The present 21st century
presents a global scenario of interconnectness,
interdependence and integration between
nations via the same force of globalisation
while on the face of it,
Globalisation ~~have~~ has helped us achieve

many great achievements. But, it has also brought in some latent unintended problems also.

DRIVER OF GROWTH

The stark contrast between North Korea and South Korea serves as the best case study to highlight the benefits of global connected world.

While South Korea have achieved economic growth and high standards of living. Its counterpart North Korea presents a grim situation of low GDP and distressed condition of living.

Similarly, adoption of LPG reforms have had helped India increase its growth rate and provide benefits

of the growth to its citizens.

Along with these, the other major benefit globalised world provides is cultural exchange. For a society which has seen fair share of racism, slave trade and cultural subjugation. Globalisation provides a medium to celebrate diversity.

Similarly the present day world order makes us a part of global village. This allows us to share and connect with one another.

The spread of democratic ideals is also due to sharing of values propelled by globalisation.

While these above mentioned points paint a rosy picture. However, all that glitters is not gold.

Similarly, globalisation also have its fair share of problems.

ON THE FLIP SIDE

Scholars like Wallerstein have highlighted globalisation as propelling culture of dependency between developed and developing nations. The former stunting the growth of latter.

likewise, the current economic system propelled by the energies of fossil fuel have brought in the era of global warming and climate change

Similarly, there is trend of homogenisation of culture which is affecting the indigenous culture. for example, in India, English is becoming major language. whereas

languages like Tulu are facing threat of extinction.

And finally, the problem of inequality. Oxfam reports have highlighted that major chunk of economic growth is consumed by miniscule proportion of population. whereas, on the other hand, a major starving chunk of population is thriving on smaller part of GDP pie.

And since, the benefits are shared by all nations and citizens. likewise, all bore the burnt of the problems also.

PROBLEMS WITHOUT PASSPORT

Recently, FIPIC nations in UNFCC virtual meeting, gave their speech while standing amidst of ocean.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

The significance of speech was to highlight the unproportioned damage climate change is doing to them. Despite being largest source of carbon emissions smaller islands are at larger risk of climate change.

Similarly the increased variability of extreme climatic events does not discriminate between nations based on territorial extent. For example the Typhoons in Pacific affect all island nations. Similarly the forest fires of Canada affected Californian citizens of America.

Secondly, the crisis of Food, fuel and fertilizer as highlighted by FFA due to ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict.

The blockade of black sea have led to reduced grains, urce supply. For a nation like India and African countries, these are quintessential commodities. The effect of such blockade can be seen as rising prices, low agricultural yield and food conflict in SAHEL region.

Similarly, the black swan events like subprime crisis of 2008-09 and recent COVID-19 also highlighted the nature of problems.

The supply chain got affected due to covid-19 led lockdowns. For an economic integrated world this led to slowdown and recession.

Likewise, the zero covid policy of china along with frequent surges impacted manufacturing of

essential items and goods.

Thirdly, rising neo-colonialism

as can be substantiated by Wallerstein's theory. Also the the opaque BRI

project of China highlights this.

For example, the crisis in Sri Lanka

can be attributed to BRI as one of

the reason. Similarly many nations

are under debt trap forcing them

to lease strategic locations and ports.

Finally, the problem of global

terrorism. The recent arrests

made in Kerala of two individuals

acting as recruiter for ISIS points

to the globalised nature of terror.

Similarly, the terror attack

of 9/11 and 26/11 have had global

nature where the mastermind was in far off location.

Similarly the rising organised crimes like drug trafficking, human trafficking & arms trafficking affects the peace of whole world. And are not limited to territorial extent of golden triangle or golden crescent.

Discussing these problems, makes us ponder that, if there are problems with current system then why don't we opt for deglobalisation?

The answer to above query was given by Kofi Annan who highlighted and compared globalisation with laws of gravity.

He said that defying globalisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में लिखना पना है।
Candidates must not write on this margin

is akin to defying laws of gravity. And that globalisation is to stay here.

Therefore there is need to reform the current order.

SAPTISHI MANTRA

To reform and deal with problems the world needs to adopt to seven point agenda given as follows.

Firstly, Respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of nations. This can deal rising neocolonialism.

Secondly, Recognise each nation as equals. Nations should treat other nations as end itself and not means for economic growth.

Thirdly, Peace inter and intra nations to provide a conducive environment for engagement.

Fourthly, Dialogue on matters of global importance like addressing global warming, principle of shared responsibility and differentiated responsibility.

Fifthly, Cooperation on issues like inequality reduction and achieving inclusive growth And tackling terrorism and organised crimes.

Sixthly, Reform multilateral forums to make the inclusive, reflective of today's world order and address the problems comprehensively.

Finally, Prosperity that is shared by all and cornered by minority population.

Hence, there is a need to change the current order on aforementioned lines. For these changes can help in achieving the brotherhood espined by Nobel Laureate Robin'dranath Tagore.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin



खण्ड-B / Section-B

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- Q.5 Our Tryst with Space
अंतरिक्ष के साथ हमारा मिलन
- Q.6 Is Internal Security always an Internal Challenge?
क्या आंतरिक सुरक्षा को हमेशा एक आंतरिक चुनौती माना जा सकता है?
- Q.7 Sports, the toy of humanity
खेल, मानवता का खिलौना है।
- Q.8 Is Economy becoming the end rather than the means?
क्या अर्थव्यवस्था साधन के बजाय साध्य बनती जा रही है?

Our Tryst with space

With the successful landing of Chandrayaan 3 lander and rover, the social media was filled with joy. Everyone sharing the images of touchdown and first step of Chandrayaan 3 rover. However, while these photos were being circulated, another image was also creating a buzzword. It was a photo of two scientist carrying rocket component on cycle.

while being decades apart these two pictures shows not only the progress of our space sector. But also our tryst with space.

Indian society has always been fascinated with outer space. Along with this, scientific disciplines like astrology also depends on planetary positioning. Similarly, the awarding of nickname to moon as 'Chandamama' shows our desire for outer space and planets.

It was due to this fascination that in the past, scholars like Vrahanura studied planetary motion, solar eclipse and

many related phenomenon.

Similarly rulers like Meen Singh of Amer build Jantar mantar at 5 places which still stand today acting as evidence for our lust with space.

However, despite having rich history in space studies, India is a latecomer in current space sector. This can be attributed to several challenges.

The Thorny road

The colonial past acted as the huge impediment for India to follow up on space tradition of past.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Similarly, at independence the nation was gripped with several challenges like poverty, illiteracy, economic backwardness, issue of integration and unity. All these factors took the driver seat while space sector became secondary.

The nascent growth

It was not until 1960s that Indian space sector showed signs of growth.

The role of driver of space sector was taken up by Dr Vikram Sarabhai. His dedication and passion for space helped Indian space sector to grow.

Establishment of ISRO was done under his chairmanship.

Similarly it was at the same time Aryabhata satellite was tested. The selection of Thumbi as launchpad was also done in his guidance.

However, there were still certain roadblocks in the path of space sector.

Firstly, shortage of funds due to wars, failure of monsoon. This created an ethical dilemma of where to invest money.

Secondly, scientific temper of society was still low considering the access and reach of education.

Thirdly, the issue of manpower was also acting as roadblock to

realize full potential.

However, the success of today act as testimony of the manner these challenges were tackled which helped in growth of space sector.

Success and failure : sides of same coin

while Chandrayaan 3 had successful landing, its predecessor Chandrayaan-2 was limited success.

Similarly, the corruption charges in ANTRIX have limited the then scope of space sector.

However, despite such failures and setback. The Indian space scientist have shown resilience and positive attitude. This helped in India

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

becoming first nation with successful
Mars mission. first nation to successfully
land on South pole of moon softly.

Fourth nation to reach moon. It
has launched its own navigation
satellites NAVIC.

Similarly satellite systems
have been helping India to address
its local challenges. For example
RESOURCESAT have helped in resource
identification. Similarly EDUSAT
and KALAMSAT have helped in
revolutionising education's reach.

Satellite for military forces have
helped them neutralise threat and
provide security.

The growth of Indian space sector also helped it in international collaboration with NASA, European Space Agency etc.

With completion of 75 years of independence, the ISRO have given India fair amount of success till now. However, there are more projects in the pipeline that can add more feathers to the cap.

The future

Space exploration mission with Shukrayaan . study of solar behaviour

via Aditya L1 and NISAR

Undertaking first manned mission . ~~with~~ thereby sending Indians to space via Gaganyaan

Adoption of Indian Space policy 2023,
to provide roadmap for future.

The policy provides setting up of
autonomous bodies inspace and NSIC.

The aim of the policy is to
utilize the potential of private sector
and startups like skyroot to
add fuel to space sector rocket
growth.

The need of the hour is to
constantly adapt to changing nature
of space sector. This is highlighted by

the failure of Russian lunar project
LUNA25. Despite being one of the early
starter and experienced player, inactivity
for last 26 years made them redundant.

Whereas India despite being younger player overcame its failure of 2019 mission and achieved successful landing.

Similarly while India is one of the cost effective space sector its global share participation is low. It needs to develop technology like reusable rockets eg falcon X.

likewise the growing and upcoming space tourism also need be our priority area.

Concludingly, while entering Amrit Kaal and road to 100. The role of space sector is of propeller to our growth story. ~~Hence,~~

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नया है :
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin



उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin



① Globalisation → Andre Betelle → interplay of local & global such that global events shape local events.

② sunshine Adom Seidu
 Era of optimism → growth (India 1947-2014)
 → integration (global village) → members
Space for Rough Work
 cultural exchange - reduced racial discrimination

The latest manifestations / on the flip side
 cultural gap
 → Wallerstein - dependency culture ①
 → climate change due to fossil fuel ②
 → inequality - Oxford reports ③
 → repⁿ & respect ④
 → domination - global cold war ⑤
 → block mean events - covid
 2008-09 supply chain crisis

⑥ cultural sphere

Problem into range

⑤ - human - 1115 Syria but present all over world
 - 11/11

View of degradation

① supply chain - covid
 → migration affected

② environment - Africa food security
 → food fuel fertilizer - FAO

③ climate change global warming to global boiling
 → coastal Pacific countries more than 100 sign countries

④ neo colonialism China Africa
 → left Globalisation like law of gravity not possible

Sri looking at sunshine while add

(continues)
Saptishi

→ respect ①
 ② Recognize Reform

① Shanti
 ② Samvaad
 ③ Sahyog
 ④ Samvidhi
 ⑤ Reform

our target with space

historically
→ violence
→ subaltern shop leadership
→ preservation with space
→ religion
→ bondit - made more

Space for Rough Work

C-2 successful lady
↳ culture
↳ photo of night scene on cycle
target with space

The west begin
Vikram Sarabhai
↳ crystalline

the difficult path

TRD
MUTUAL challenge
had
Popu
Urban
Tech

and bin
(newspaper day)
C-2 failed
51. 1

win
collets
success story
MOM
C1
C3

The pipeline

- natality
- gayamam
- shubramam
- NISAR
- R+ playt

Red. span
policy

(way forward) - April 2020

