

खण्ड-A / Section-A

- 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?

Ans. 3.

Problems of 21st century are problems without passport.

"TWIN TOWERS DOWN IN THE DEADLIEST TERROR ATTACK IN DECADES"

"Tivatu President in knee deep water: "You may as well bomb us"

"Australia grappling with the worst ever forest fire"

"Financial crisis takes down half of the world"

"40 CRPF jawans killed in worst terror attack of the decade in valley"

"TOP 1% POPULATION SHARE 40% OF INDIA'S WEALTH"

"RUSSIA ATTACKS UKRAINE"

"Huber sees urban flash floods for first time"

"70% Africa yet to be vaccinated"

These are handful of news articles that have become order of the 21st century of late

The world seems to be in a complex web of variety of problems. And these problems are no more confining to traditional geographical borders fence. From impending climate crisis to financial crisis and from internal security threats to neo-age evolving warfare tactics, we are witnessing novel problems more frequently this century than humanity has ever had in the preceding ones.

The present essay deals with such problems marred growth, development and prosperity of 21st century. We shall see how these issues are slowly turning global in nature and the most obvious measure that renders them passport free. We shall then enumerate some ways that can go long way in management of such international problems.

Before we list out the same, let us make an attempt to understand a little about

genesis of any problem. Eminent political thinker Mary Parker Follet says that conflicts are differences

of opinion, of ideas and of individual understandings. These conflicts are unavoidable given the differences we have at individual, social, political, national and international level. These very conflicts which were hitherto largely national in character have started taking global character and identity. Let us enumerate some pressing issue of 21st century world.

It is a no brainer to start with the humanity's gravest problem today - CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED EXTREME EVENTS. From increasing global average temperature to rising sea-level and ever frequent bouts of extreme events, humanity is under the code red. UNEP in its Embercon Gap report says that even if all the countries sincerely follow what they have promised regarding climate change, the world is destined to see a 3°C rise in temperature by turn of this century - a number double to that of 1.5°C target under Paris Climate Deal.

The recent IPCC Assessment Reports paints a grim picture when it says that by 2050, almost 400m coastal population across the world would be wiped out due to sea-level rise.

An associated event and issue with climate change is food insecurity that haunts close to 700m population worldwide. The decreasing productivity and harvest due to changing climate factors is next big epoch in human survival struggles and the same can be already seen in reports of UNDP & Oxfords - Multidimensional Poverty Index. for e.g. 200m Africans sleep hungry overnight.

Economic inequality is another challenge grappling the globe in its form grip and the hold seems even stronger ever since the world has witnessed Washington Consensus and the LPG package.

Oxfam Report suggests that the top 1% billionaires of world made 93 crore per hour during first 8 month of 2020 - when the world was in grip of its worst pandemic in a millennium. At the same time,

a working labourer in India was earning less than ₹ 300 per day during same period. The level of inequality in countries viz. Russia, China and even India is reaching its dizzy heights.

The menace of terrorism and associated security threats, although not essentially a 21st century phenomena, has gradually evolved into cyber terrorism, cyber warfare and other neo-age threats. The conventional mode of warfare has evolved into non-conventional modern age warfare in the form of space war, bioterrorism, sabotage, attacks on critical infrastructure and so on.

21st century globe has also witnessed and is witnessing an increased bouts of military coup and militarisation of democratic governments. From coups of Myanmar to that of NPGR and Chad, the world is increasingly witnessing systematic degradation of democracy. In their seminal work - How democracy dies - authors Levitsky and Ziblatt beautifully put the idea that how even democratically elected popular governments are slowly moving towards autocratic rule and undeclared dictatorship. The same is

updent from Democracy Index of The Economic Intelligence Unit which even puts the world's longest democracy as flawed one.

Gender Inequality is another 21st century problem that knows no boundary. The Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forum aptly puts the current scenario when it says that at present pace the world will take 99 years to bring men-women parity at every sphere.

Among other issues that characterise the novel features of 21st century problems, are frequent outs of pandemics such as COVID-19, MERS, SARS, Nipah etc. The devastation and havoc wrought by COVID pandemic need no reminder to anyone to understand the gravity of health issue today's world face.

The ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine, the protectionist trade policies of advanced nations, the paralysing conditions of global multilateralism are some other issues. However, the aforementioned list is yet not exhaustive and is only an indication.

Now let us see how these problems of 21st century are problems without passport. How these issues were not confined just to their origin and that they have gradually acquired global status.

Although the issue of climate change is primarily a product of development trajectory of industrialised world during 19th and 20th century, yet its outcome is being borne by developed and developing nations alike. The ^{Tsunami} scene of a President's handbag knee deep in sea water still seems fresh in our minds. Whether Europe grappling with incessant rainfall or raging forest fires or China witnessing urban flash floods or its drought prone provinces for morden time, the climate change induced events are spreading wide.

The rapid evolution of information and communication technology and the transition of Industrial revolution from IR 3.0 to IR 4.0 has brought before many disruptive innovations and they are both a boon and a bane. because of their reach and global character. The wealth of Pegasus rocked Indian democracy not too ago. Similarly emerging

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transcendence such as Wannacry, Stuxnet are spreading their reach from Argentina to Australia in no time.

The resultant effect is also visible in the form of Pufodump. It was not too long ago when US Capital Incident happened just because an outgoing president was apprehensive of poll results.

From deep fake cases of Gad Gadot to Rama Ayub this menace is slowly turning into what Elon Musk says - a more threatening weapon than nuclear bombs.

The spread of terrorism and radicalism is also quite sporadic. From Christchurch terror attack to Paris Subway bombing and from Twin tower attack to deadly attack on CRPF convoy in India, this extremism too has become a true global foe - hunching humanity in the worst possible way.

Well, ~~that~~ ^{it} is quite evident that these 21st century problems know no boundary. But what are the causative factors which makes them so? let us find out a few obvious reasons.

Alan Turing law states that with every decade the capacity of transistors will keep doubling and inversely the price of computers will keep falling. This simple law has fuelled IR-3.0 & now IR 4.0 which has made the world absolutely digital. The rapid rise in mobile telephony, computer ownership and internet culture has made much of the hitherto local problems - global as witnessed from cyber attacks, cyber warfare etc.

Another factor is rapid evolution in means of transport. The unprecedented reach of 21st century problem has also to do with the pace with which humanity travels now. The attack of 9/11, the spread of COVID pandemic etc. can be attributed to the same.

The emergence of globalisation post Washington on consensus of 1980s and 90s is perhaps the most potent weapon and force fuelling internationalisation of each and every issue be it politics, economy, trade, sports, pandemic - anything. The world is shrinking into a global village rapidly. Though beneficial,

It also belongs with it the other side of coin - the globalisation of 21st century problems.

The Increased Interdependency of Nations after creation of global multilaterals such as WTO, WHO, World Bank, IMF etc. has also led to internationalisation of 21st century issues. An issue with IMF or WTO affects the world alike - be it developing or developed. Wars of today are not confined to their geographical locations but have an international transfiguration - for e.g. wheat crisis due to Ukraine war.

Now, the important question is - Are these global issues manageable? M. P. Follet while dealing with issue of - conflicts - has to say that conflicts are unavoidable and since they are so, they must be managed in constructive way. Likewise, problems of today, though international in character, are still manageable.

The first place to start would be realisation of idea of climate justice. This must be walked and walked now. The decade old target of mobilising 100 B \$ for developing nations cannot wait anymore to be

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realised. Eminent economist Raghuram Rajan suggests a per capita carbon emission based solution to mobilise the required fund. That can be targeted at the earliest. The other targets of reaching carbon neutrality by various nations need realistic implementation in time bound manner i.e. by 2040 by developed nations.

Next reform could be revitalisation of multilaterals. Ex-UN envoy from India Chandraya Gopakumar says that UNSC needs immediate expansion as reality of 21st century is very much different from those of 1960s & 70s. India played a central role in expanding UNSC membership from 5 to 15 during 60s. A consensus among regional leadership is required for further reforms.

Immediate reforms are also required in other multilaterals such as WTO, WHO, WB, IMF etc to establish a more just and rational global order - one which can match and effectively respond to the global nature of 21st century problems.

Another area that needs reform is global space. The pledge of Christchurch call, Paris call, Budapest Convention and recent New Delhi Declaration.

Can be put into a coherent whole - a global legally binding treaty to effectively address the cyber related issues. The fear of Elon Musk is not something that global leadership should ignore.

Other reforms that require urgent action are gender development - their empowerment, their security and envisaging a development plan which is women led. Gandhiji says that no country can progress 100% if it ignores the 50% of population.

India is chairing 2023-4-20 summit with a thought provoking slogan - ONE WORLD, ONE EARTH, ONE FAMILY and ONE FUTURE. It is

high time that we come together to meet and solve the issues affecting us collectively.

"Only United that the world stands".

खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- 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?

Ans. 6:- Is Internal Security always an Internal challenge?

The peace, progress, prosperity and development of any nation depends on variety of factors. While on positive side, it is about investing in capital modernisation, improving production capacity of prime sectors, improving human resource and boosting multilateral connectivity to name a few. On other side, it also requires protecting all these progresses from external as well as internal nefarious actors.

The threat of internal security is not an exclusive modern civilisation phenomena.

The greatest economic treatise of ancient India - Arthashastra also mentions various forms of threats endangering state stability such as. external, internal induced external, internal and external added internal threats. Of all, Kautilya puts greatest attention to internal threat - one that requires immediate attention and action from king.

The story is no different today for most of the oppressed section in the world. The menace of internal security threat looms a dark across nations of all hue and colour with almost equal degree of threat to peace, harmony, progress and development. Let us examine these internal security threats in detail. - exploring various types and their nature - that whether they are essentially an internal challenge or otherwise also. We shall also discuss the steps taken so far by our government and what is required further to avert this menace.

To start with security challenges can be classified broadly into two main domains.

One that is external threat in form of war, external state & non-state actor sponsored extremist activities. This is dealt with by our armed forces viz. Army, Air force and Navy chiefly.

The other domain is Internal threats such as inequality, extremism, Naxalism, organised crime, cyber security, separatism, separatist calls etc. These threats are primarily dealt with by our police forces and armed police forces such as CRPF, CISF, BSF, SSB etc.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, our ex-PM was very much resonating with the words of Kautilya when he categorically stressed that internal threats and more so left wing extremism is THE greatest security threat India faces today. This apprehension was mainly because of the profound

effects internal security issues have on development-
mental plane and trajectory.

Internal security threats, with
passage of time and evolution in technology, has
also evolved itself into a formidable force that
need categorical planning and systematic response.

The attack on CRPF convoy in Pulwama, the cyber
attack on Kundankulam Nuclear power plant,

the slowly rising tide of urban naxals and
resurging calls for separatist ideology are
enough to say that this challenge is potent
enough to derail peace and progress in a matter
of time. And therefore warrants a single
minded approach.

But before discussing that, let us
examine if these threats are internal challenge
only or whether the theory of Antrastashtra
also adds in its philosophy.

Perhaps false it does appear that these issues are basically an offshoot of internal skewed developmental trajectory followed since Independence.

The genesis of Naxalism in Naxalbari of West Bengal under Charu Majumdar can be traced to the unfulfilled promises of land reform for landless peasants after Independence. The resultant underdevelopment and alienation slowly accepted the ideology of Mao-Zedong and appeared in form of Naxalism or Left wing Extremism.

World Peace Report - a joint publication by World Bank and UNDP points out the basic cause behind rising conflicts across the world as sense of alienation, collective frustration and underdevelopment. The factors seem true if one analyses the root cause of separatist calls and terrorist calls from North Eastern states and Jammu and Kashmir. The grievances associated with North East (Reorganisation) Act 1971.

was never taken as serious issue by the then political leadership and aggravated the call for establishment of ethno-religious states such as Greater Nagaland, Bodoland etc. The problems of ethnic clashes, Emergency and separatist call are thus largely a political failure more than anything else.

The failure to ensure the implementation of Part IV of our constitution which directs the successive governments to ensure socio-economic justice has resulted into widespread inequality and uneven wealth distribution today. Oxfam Inequality Report says that top 1% Indians share 30% of India's wealth while bottom 50% share just 3% of it. Such unequal kind of inequality was last seen as mentioned by - Rada Bhat Nair in his Economic Critique of Colonial rule - during British inhumane rule only. Such level of inequality breeds myriad forms of security threat hanging

from communal disharmony to organised crime such as D-Company of Mumbai.

The High Economic inequality also leads to nefarious actors indulging into other heinous activities such as child trafficking, woman slaves, prostitution, child labour - all having a cumulative effect on internal security.

A Standing Committee of Parliament on Finance in its 2019 report estimates that our economy has somewhere between 400 B\$ to 500 B\$ worth Black money. This is another security headache that is basically a result of internal corrupt system such as unholy nexus among politicians, bureaucrats, corporates and businessmen.

While we can safely assume that most of the internal security challenges are result of internal policy inconsistency, there are some internal threats which are externally induced as well. Let us discuss a few of them.

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Perhaps the foremost of externally induced internal threat is terrorism. From massive insurgency of 1990s to 26/11 Mumbai attack and to recent Pulwama and Uri attacks - the threat of terrorism is ever growing security challenge.

The ICT revolution and its products such as social media, internet, computer and all these disruptive technologies are being safely deployed by external state as well as non-state actors to destabilise internal security. Attack on Mumbai power grid, defacing of government websites and Kudamkulam nuclear plant attack are a few to enumerate.

The border issues are also purely externally induced internal security challenge. The frequent ceasefire violation in R.S. Pura, Poonch, and other LOC sectors, the skirmishes at Galwan, Doklam and Tawang are all external state induced security threats.

The separatist calls for Khalistan, Greater Nagaland, Bodoland etc. are ^{also} nothing but externally sponsored Internal security threat. The alleged celebration of Indira Gandhi assassination in Canada and fraction of the authorities testify the narrative.

And not just these two dimensions, some of the Internal security threats are now taking global form as well with their detection and response increasingly getting complex. For example terrorism is no more confined to Afghanistan and Pakistan or Arab countries only. The effect can be witnessed from Churchchurch to Paris.

Similarly the cyber security threats such as cybercrimes, cyberstalking, cyberespionage and cyberwarfare are increasingly becoming globally operated Internal security challenge. The same story goes for economic inequality, food insecurity, energy insecurity, reduced climate as well.

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Since, it is evident that the threat is a complex web of internal, external and global factors, one thing becomes clear - response needs to be multistakeholder. So, what to do?

Although the approach of our government has been that of selective modernization of both defense and offense capabilities along with development packages such as spread of health and educational infrastructure, multi-modal connectivity infrastructure, land reforms and peace talks, the 21st century India must get a step ahead to holistically deal with the challenge.

The best place to start with would be trust building among those who feel alienated and marginalised. 'This is not an era of war' - were the words of PM with regards to Ukraine-Russia war.

In the same vein, it can be safely said that, this is not an era of coercion. The coercive tactics of AFSPA, arrest, detention should give way for human development intervention such as investment in human resource development, creation of more employment and proliferation of education. The opening of AIIMS in Amritsar, Raipur, Manipal etc. are welcome steps.

Similarly, these ignored regions need greater political representation at state and national level. The creation of Muzibul Haque in 1997 was a crucial step while the present government approach of inducting 5 cabinet ministers from North East is also an encouraging effort.

The grievance redressal channel also need modernization and proper attention given the level of frustration and discrimination the marginalised section face. Operation Pahal in Jammu and Kashmir and Mission Sadbhawna can be emulated in all such disturbed areas.

The caution call by our PM about minimum government and maximum governance should reach at grassroot level to ensure the fruit of good governance is shared equally among all sections. This will also require internalisation of - 'Sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka Vishwas and Sabka Bhagya'.

To end this discourse, it is pertinent to quote our present National Security Advisor Ajit Doval who says - 'The aspiration to become developed nation' also includes strong capability to face its internal security challenges.

And hence, we must enhance internal capabilities to secure our motherland from all forms of internal security threats.

Space for Rough Work

Probs. of 21st cent = Prob. w/o passport.

Inho

- Prob
- ① Climate Δ - (UNEP report, IPCC report - land degradation, ↓ forest, sea ↑ wild fire.
 - ② Inequality - Oxfam, Ineq. volume - Russia, China, India.
 - ③ Economic protectionism - African still not vaccinated.
 - ④ Security threats
 - ↳ conventional - terror, nuclear,
 - ↳ non-conventional - cyber, bio terror, space
 - ⑤ Gender Ineq.
 - ↳ WFP (Gender Gap Report)
 - ⑥ Welfare
 - ↳ ↓ democracy (Eco. Ineq. Unit - India flawed)
 - ↳ Dem. Index.
 - ⑦ War & effect on economies.
 - ⑧ Energy security - ⑨ Infodemic. ⑩ Multilateral reforms - Gandhian

- W/o passport
- ① Climate Δ
 - ↳ North/South
 - ↳ rich/poor
 - ↳ developed/developing
 - ② Security - radicalisation - France, Egypt, NZ, Somalia, India

G-20 - One world
One family
One future.
negotiate -

- ③ Trade protection - affect Africa later, women.
- ④ Gender Ineq. - Arab & India, India.
- ⑤ Cyber threats - Internet piracy, Wamachy
- ⑥ Infodemic
 - ↳ US capitalist reform
 - ↳ Communist vith. India
 - ↳ Youth radical - 1972, Am. f. perceptible - Gaf, Rana.

- Why?
- ① Alan Turing Law - 1st revolution - ↓ prices.
 - ② Globalisation forces
 - ③ ↑ Interdependency of each sector
 - ④ ↑ Internationalism - G-20, UNICEF, WFP, CPRI, OSOWO4.
 - ⑤ MNC culture - corporatism - global culture
 - ⑥ Faster means of transport.

- How to manage:
- ① reform - multilateral.
 - ② Climate justice - Copenhagen Accord - 110 B \$.
 - ③ WTO - reform & economy
 - ④ Amalgam of Paris call, Christchurch call, Budapest call - one coherent law.
 - ⑤ Gender role reform
 - ⑥ Stay democracy.

Space for Rough Work

