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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE :)

Name of Candidate	HARSHA PRIYAMVADA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	143199
Center	HOME	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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।

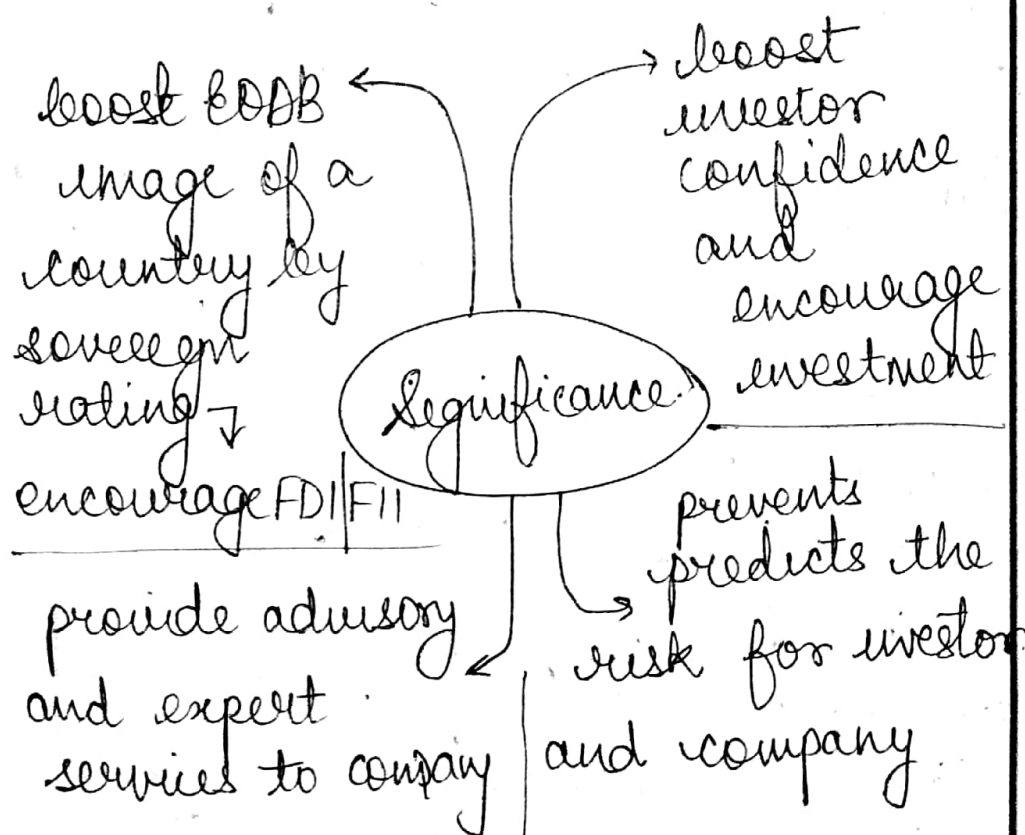
16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. (150 words) 10

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating agencies constitute an important part of globalized investment based economy. They are registered under SEBI act 1992 in India.



The issues in credit rating agencies are :-

- a) Based on subscriber pays model
- b) can be sued by company - no protection
- c) Company can switch to other agency
- d) weaken biased agencies
- e) monopoly - only 7 CRA in India
- f) poor method of data collection

The IL&FS crisis in India and Lehman collapse indicate the poor functioning of CRA :

The SEBI has released new recommendations eg.

- issuer pays model
- curseory disclosure of all ratings
- historical ratings
- disclosure source of funding

Other steps like easing ^{for} more CRAs and digital data management can be nulled.

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The SEZ are special zones in national territory that ^{are under} have a special laws dedicated to cause of exports/job and FDI's.

In spite of having multiple SEZ like China, Balea Kalyani report highlights the issues with SEZ.

- multiple models - NIMZ, PCPIR, etc
- lack of economy of scale with
- strong tax regulations eg MAT & DDT both
- taxes on domestic zone — treated like export
- Also limited by labour risks, HR (skill) unavailable and infrastructure

- f) The SEZ have also been used for tax frauds + land fraud.
- g) Notification by states not done
- h) skewed location → not equally in EAG states

The same committee also recommends steps like

- Steps →
- Logistic reform & infrastructure
 - Relocate / new SEZ in maritime location
 - MAT to 9% and no DDT
 - Rationalize multiple models.
 - Domestic exports be treated the same
 - ~~No~~ Incentive on job creation.
 - State cooperation for large SEZ

The SEZ model of China needs emulation

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियाँ भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a booming start-up culture. With schemes like Start up India and focus on sunrise sectors, this sector will lead India to innovation led economy.

knowledge oriented dynamic world for exports

skilled HR
- 32 rank in Global innovation index

large consumption market

opportunities

3rd largest tertiary education

rising P.P.P of middle class

startups creates new needs → find immediate

strong software, outsourcing & service sector

Challenges

- ① Taxes - An angel tax of 80% plus ambiguity in their valuation
- ② Illegality - Multiple shell companies causes genuine ones to suffer from overregulation
- ③ Credit availability against NPAs and poor bond market
- ④ Poor IPR environment
- ⑤ Risky perception - discourage
- ⑥ Only 4% of Indian student in higher technical ed. + 30% in NEET

Way forward

- new funding source like ICO P2P
- hand holding and ease
- patent filing
- Promote start taking & industry - academia collab.

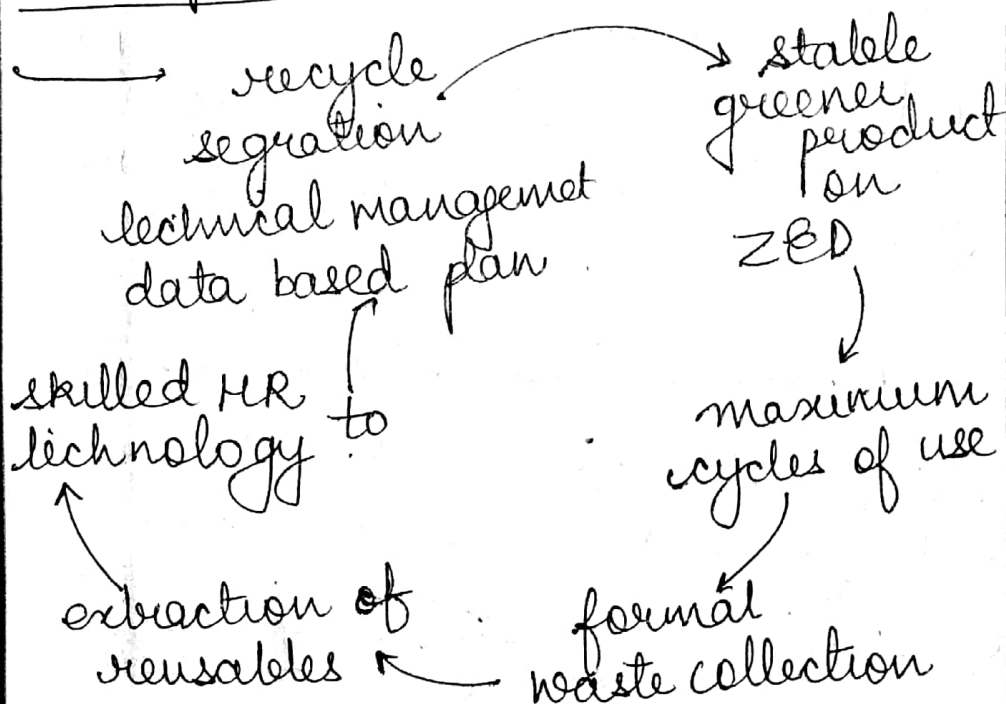
It's high time India moves from job seeker to job creator.

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. (150 words) 10

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्रायः सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Circular economy - recently was highlighted by a NITI aayog document. It is increasingly relevant for an India aspiring to be 5^{tr} ^{econe} with maximum resource efficiency (SDG goals)

Principles



Thus its based on principle of zero effect on environment and zero defect i.e. longer cycle & stable products.

Relevance

- ① Reduce resource extraction costs and final product cost
- ② Minimize waste generation → side effects
- ③ Reduce carbon footprint by less GHG / production line
- ④ New jobs formalized
- ⑤ Boost growth in new sectors
eg. new scrap steel plants in Jharkhand

India needs to tap into sectors like 3D printing, ZED manufacture to minimize waste on one hand along with strong enforcement of law

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. (150 words) 10

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has been phenomenal in ~~boosting~~ financial inclusion to 80% of India. (GoI report). It's a schemes that pushes for ~~more~~ ^{bank} accounts per household along with overdraft and insurance policies.

Assessment

- ① It has increased penetration of bank accounts
- ② It has increased zero balance accounts
- ③ It has increased Rupay card use → cash less economy - 12% cash

to GDP

- ④ used for DBT for govt. services and thus multitude of "efficiency"
- ⑤ Helped banks in deposit growth at time of 10% NPA & credit slowdown

Lags in performance

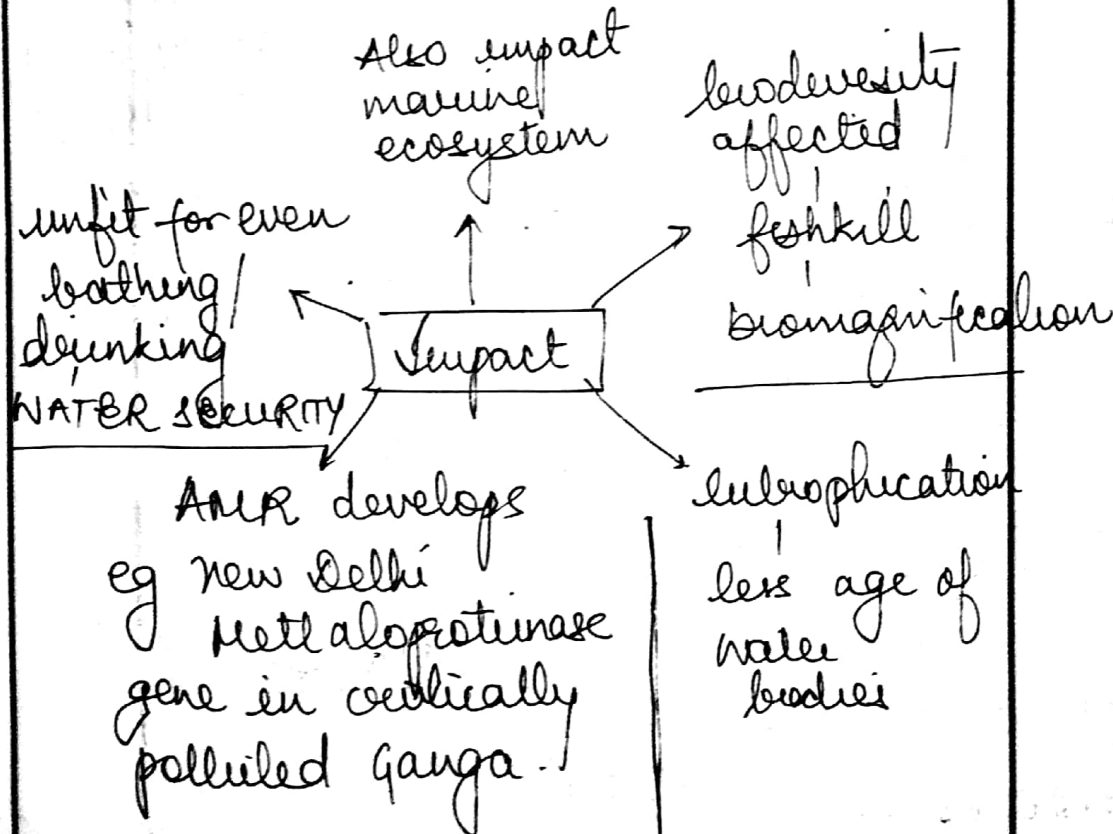
- ① Although overdrafts increased to 10000 fund source unclear
- ② Poor net penetration
- ③ Personalized banking products not supplied by bank
- ④ The cost of maintain BCs still remain high

The PMJDY ^{will} get boost with aim to target each person, more talent services by BC and overcoming social pulls for women. Digital economy aspiration of 14% by 2025 is built on ^{base of} PMJDY — by faceless cashless and paperless economy

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. (150 words) 10

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

Pollution in rivers has been suggested by recent CPOB survey of rivers of India - show more than 50 critically polluted stretches with most in Maharashtra.



Govt. initiatives

- ① Ganga action plan, Narmada range.
- ② Aswita project
- ③ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - STP building
- ④ National mapping by CPCB
- ⑤ River basin management authority bill

Failures

- ① 1/3rd capacity of STPs to treat -
so untreated water flows
- ② Regressive policies like Industrial waste management
- ③ Poor conviction under Water act 1974 | stayed by NGT
- ④ Heavy population on river banks
- ⑤ Rivers have large expanses and
need technology to clean.
- ⑥ Fragmented approach & not basin

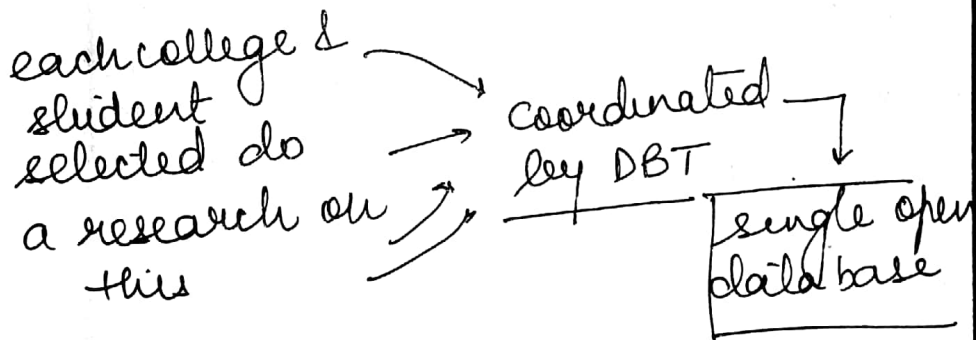
Way forward

- ① Digital flowmeter and strict NOC
grants post EIA.
- ② Relocating
- ③ Domestic waste treatment - STP in PPP
- ④ Basin management approach
- ⑤ Expertise from international collab eg Thames

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology?
Highlight the significance of this project. (150 words) 10

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

MANAV is a project by DBT to associate various colleges. ~~in a~~ collective approach to ~~or~~ contribute in data storage on human issues, biotechnical process and associated processes..



Significance

- ① Know the tissue processes and cellular changes in body
- ② Help this info to do researches

on new diseases' basic physiology
and ^{new} discovery medicines.

(c) discovery will also see large
participation from many colleges -
development of biotech as alternative
career

(d) fostering scientific temper

(e) Help the SDG 3 goal of better
health to all + WHO billion goal
by new medicine - cheap - export
to Africa and likes
The current.

biotech share is 2% in world.

Project Manav has potential to
create a revolution in world

in availability of cheaper drugs
and new researches in physiology

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. (150 words) 10

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors are novelty in the electrical field since they overcome the basic constraint of resistance in a conductor while electricity supply.

Properties

- ① Made of rare metals/alloys.
eg Lithium used.
- ② Conduct electricity without delay
& loss — fast transmissions.
- ③ need very cold temperatures
to function

Application

- ① In electricity transmission to
houses without loss — though

currently not possible

- ② in chips (IC)
- ③ supercomputers
- ④ quantum computing

Constraints

- ① very costly
- ② require subzero temperature to work.
- ③ advance technology to be used on a scale is still limited to few countries.

Superconductor researches have been done at CSIR/NPL → need fund and HR to achieve scalability. International collab with 457 should be explored.

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? (150 words) 10

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

India has become a hotspot for drug trafficking in South Asia -
It is the 2nd largest organized trade in world and India.

India being a destination for drugs.

- ① demand — poor mental health care
— high stringency of NDPS : creates stigma
— unemployment & poverty eg in NE-India : aspiration with low opportunity
— weakening social institutions

- ② supply — geography being midway between Golden Crescent and Triangle.

- politico-criminal nexus (34% connect)
- poor organized crime act success

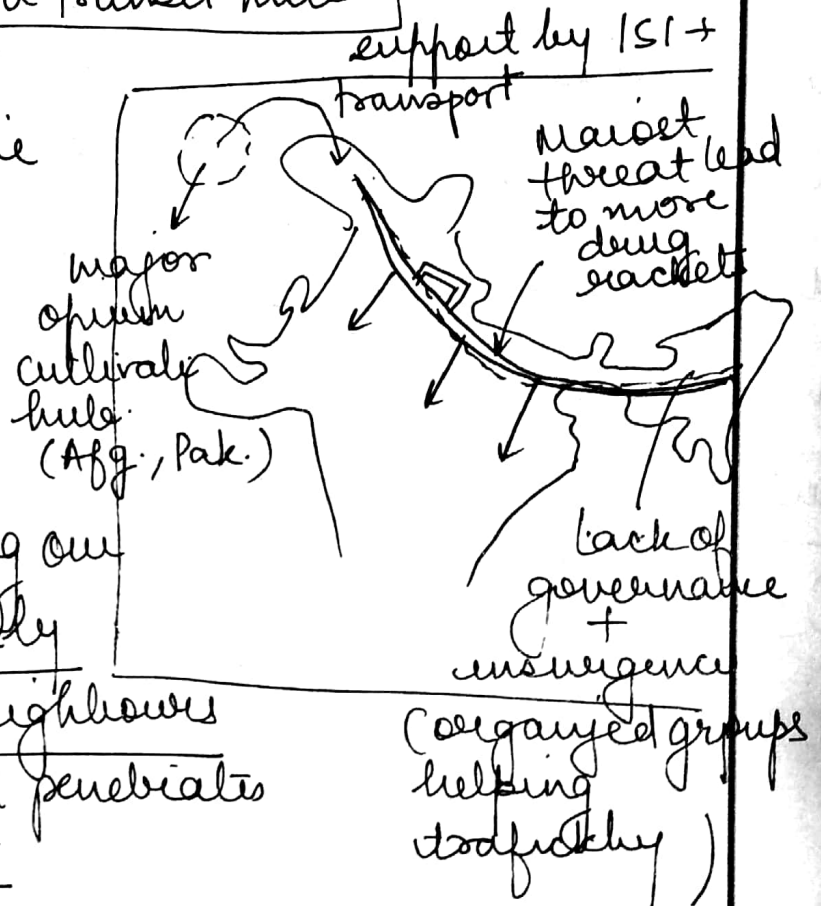
India being a transit hub

Thus this double line shown in figure

becomes the path where

supply along our all politically

unstable neighbours happens and penetrates into India.



Implications

- ① links to other form of organized crime
- ② Money laundering → mainly terrorist activity
- ③ financial collapse - Black money
- ④ criminal - corporate - political nexus
- ⑤ Indian youth at radicalization risk

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. (150 words) 10

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

Border area of India measure about 6500 km. Border area is important since it serves defense and geo strategic purposes eg intelligence collection, trade points etc.

trade between & countries go on smoothly with minimum red tapes

welfare of border area

equal rights as citizen

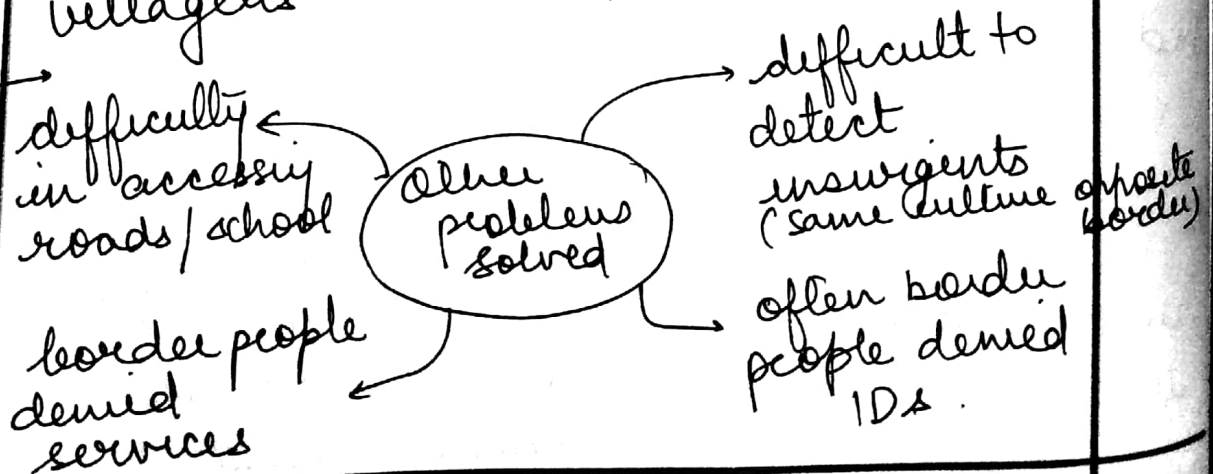
why an important element to management

infrastructure building

they serve as eyes and ears in intelligence (LOCAL COOPERATION)

Border Development Program launched back in 2000s aims to develop the approx 100 km along border areas under special supervision and collaborate between the defense and PWD (infrastructure) wings of govt.

- It helps by creating infrastructure in challenging terrain eg. Lehman Nasheri under BRO supervision
- It helps in skill development and social infrastructure for border citizen
- Construction of trade points
- Intelligence collection by recruiting villagers — Identification



11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. (250 words) 15

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed term employment rules were recently notified by GoI to all states i.e. to prefer FTE in their laws for ⁱⁿ labour hiring policies.

India ranks ~~100~~ 77 in EODB, faces 45 year high unemployment acc. to PLFS and a bad score in labour policy efficiency too. ~~in~~ FTE seeks to improve upon all these aspects.

EODB

① Will ease hiring labour

key companies

- ② Flexible living acc. to their cyclical dynamic needs
- ③ Decrease costs and ultimately product demand boosted.
- ④ performance based contracts

Job creation

- ① will ~~see~~ stop the unhealed trend of increased capital investment over hiring labourer — jobless growth
- ② more recruitment and thus growth of job intensive sectors eg food processing | textile → scale up

Social (labour) welfare

- ① Fixed wages : can plan accordingly
- ② Notice before firing
- ③ All advantages under minimum wage

act, ~~social security~~ ^{Factory act} benefit act available
i.e. work condition regulated → avoid
exploitation → formalisation and
little regulation of work.

Negatives

- ① no incentive to convert contract to permanent - SC advised against it.
 - ② Even minimum protection currently under laws not available
 - ③ Hire and fire policy
 - ④ Trade union bargain power gone
- Govt FTE will ease regulations for business but loses target of labour welfare. need is to reform by
- a) compulsory permanent post a time limit eg 2 years in China
 - b) Passing 4 labour codes immediately
 - c) E. & 18-19 recommendation on UNICE labour reforms.

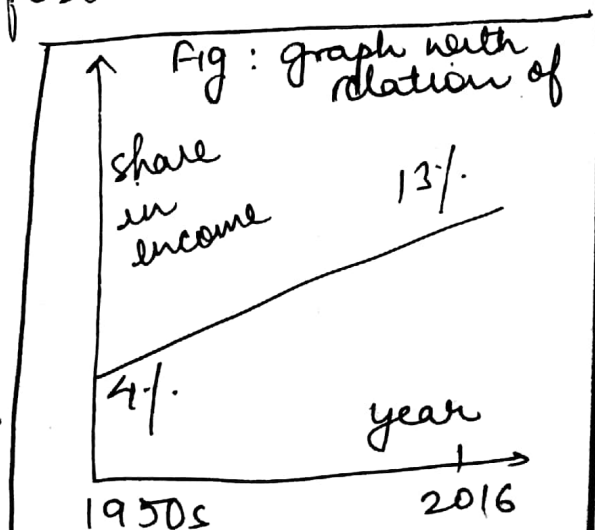
12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. (250 words) 15

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has largest livestock population in world — 18%. This sector has shown promises in achieving the 'DOUBLING OF FARMER INCOME' target - 2022.

Prospects

① Acc. to Es 17-18, the sector is growing at a fast rate and has an increasing share in income of agri households



- ② It creates more valuable products in compaision to the perishable agri-crops. eg milk-livestock, fish = More income
- ③ It allows risk diversification — income and food security
- ④ Also helpful in circular economy-ecological agriculture eg Kuttanad model of using fish excreta for rice → reduces input costs
- ⑤ Better market and export income = savings

However, it must not be seen as silver bullet. A livestock sector for achieving above potential needs sustainable management strategies eg India's production of milk — highest but yield and per capita consumption lowest

high wastage.

Marketing

* Need
farm to
fork
approach

* New
branding &
packaging
reform

* value addition
eg milk → baby food
(acc. to new demands)

SPS and
TBT stds → dedicated
FSSAI surveillance of
slaughter house

* export policy

& funds eg AIDF, DIDE for boost in this sector

Perishable
products

* Need
backward
linkage eg
cold chain
link,
food processing
plants,
farm

genetic
upgradation

new sectors eg
export policy

The govt.
recently
created Kausar
aag - genetic
upgradation

technology reform
for boost in this sector

Strategies
for easy
livestock
growth

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. (250 words) 15

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

India has partial
Capital account convertibility
and full current account
It was done post 1991 being the
nascent Indian economy.

However today, India is a
2nd largest economy with global
trade share of close to 2%. Thus
it's a time to talk about
full capital account convertibility

yes → full convertibility.

- ① Will lead to more financial
sources access. eg new foreign
finance pools to tap — ECB by
Indian investors

- ② Risks of keeping foreign currency
outside is less compared
to restrictions
- ③ Full capital convertibility
restriction in comparison with
to full current convertibility →
implementation and enforcement
poor : + EASE PRESSURE ON BANKS
- ④ world is more globalized today
and needs competitiveness of company

Risks

- ① May create financial bubbles
- ② Decrease tax revenue
- ③ Volatility of savings moving out
- ④ Further decrease deposits in
banks — one of few strong points
for banks of India

Thus capital account liberalisation comes with a risk. The Indian economic policy have always been for a slow and steady growth rate. With it it has been able to avert major crisis like 2008 in large way.

Moreover Sarapare committee gave some precondition on NPA, ($< 5\%$) fiscal deficit (which are still not met). This indicates that India is not ready full liberalisation.

Other reform like

- masala bonds
- liberalized remittance scheme
- ease of investment policies, P2P etc should be explored.

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. (250 words) 15

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agriculture constitute a sector contributing to 48% employment and 16% GDP of India. This inequality is explained by the fact that, agriculture involves many natural constraints eg inflexible demand, perishable and multiple intermediaries.

This an aim of 4% agricultural growth (acc. to national agricultural policy) will need investments in all these sectors.

Challenges in agri-extension

- ① farm production | • unequal quality from fragmented landholding

- low yield
- poor economy of scale
- poor crop diversification

farm procurement

- absence of infrastructure
- absence of market info and policy support
- cold chains missing

processing

- low value addition
- branding absent
- packaging standards poor
- high food wastage

export

- consumer centric policy
- SPS and TBT
- logistic cost + delay : prohibitive
- linkages

domestic market

- segregated with distress sale
- APMC reforms delayed
- poor infrastructure and warehousing
- contract farming missing

ICT helps in

- ① production — precision farming
— connecting farmers
via FPOs
— market info eg
AgriNet, ITC-e-
choupal
— Chaman,

- ② transport → cold chain
infrastructure &
linked to market
demands.

→ e-way bill — ease
inter state transport

- ③ marketing = connecting via ICT eg
eNAM, GRAMS.

= ~~long~~ monitoring of APMC

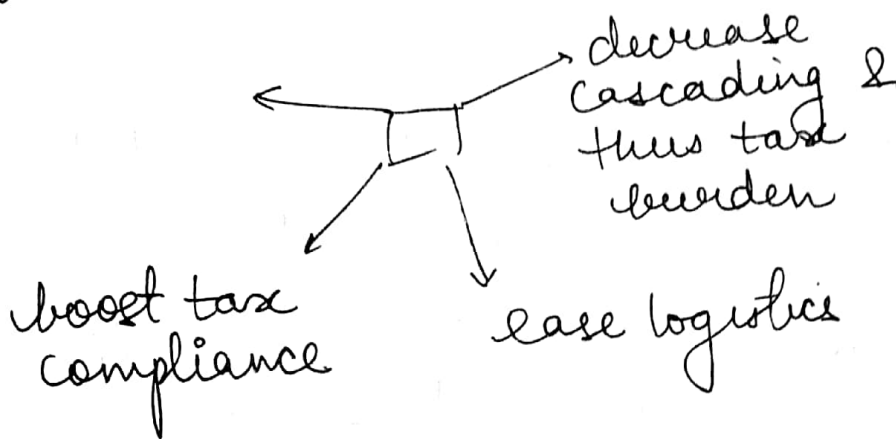
* causes quality check
and eased logistics

Further reforms like e-Kisan and
DBT in PM-AASHA, ru based
subsidy are helpful.

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. (250 words) 15

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

gst is a next gen tax reform launched in 2017. It aimed to create a 'one market - one tax' for India. It also aimed :-



Successes

- ① eased tax burden with most below 18% (98% goods)
- ② threat to revenue loss to exporting states - Es. 18 says none happened.

- ③ Compliance → reach 1 lakh or margin
- ④ One tax → cascading effect
- ⑤ Boost logistic by e-way bill
- ⑥ Encourage outsourcing of service to MSME by big companies (as no ~~mandat~~ warehousing burden)
- ⑦ less corruption
- ⑧ Also has boosted direct taxes to 6.8 cr people + EXPORTS
- ⑨ eased processes for MSME - less than 1.5 cr by composition scheme
- ⑩ Revenue by increased sin tax and forum for cooperative federalism

Lags in successful

- ① 6 tax slabs still present — NOT ONE TAX
- ② Tax rates are higher than many other countries
- ③ Delayed payments.

- (4) Less enthusiasm to composition scheme as ^{some} ~~no~~ GST benefit ^{is} not available
 - (5) Anti profiteering used to harass companies by some officials
 - (6) e-waybill and GST Suridha has seen ITC constraints
 - (7) Data privacy concerns.
 - (8) petrol, alcohol not included
- Thus GST is still not perfect tax model as India would like it. However its a nascent law and is evolving.

^{Some} Reforms could be :

- (1) Slow phase out multiple slabs
- (2) Immediate govt control of GST
- (3) data for privacy law
- (4) Big data to analyse and implement full tax compliance - direct tax
- (5) GST-C to cooperate on all other materials eg petrol.

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. (250 words) 15

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon dioxide emission
have reached phenomenal
level with 150 ppm in India
(IPCC report - 2019)

Carbon capture and storage is
the next gen geoengineering solution
to this problem.

Concept → It is technology
employed to capture the carbon
emission at ~~the~~ source point and
store in alternative location like
minerals, ~~basalt~~ rocks, underground mines
etc.

Advantages

- ① Reduces carbon emission level especially when IPCC report identifies need for aggressive strategy for 0 carbon emission till 2050 for 1.5° world
- ② Carbon storage in under-
mines ~~can~~ and oil fields -
depleted $\Rightarrow$ can enhance
its oil production yields
- ③ Carbon storage and utilization
(CCUs) can be used for dry
ice, food storage and
medical purposes.

Challenges

- ① Heavy technology deployment

- ② Currently not scalable due to cost
- ③ CO_2 in underground $\rightarrow$ threat of groundwater pollution / biota management $\therefore$ the threats are not known enough for its widespread deployment
- ④ The amount of CO_2 in world is too large for this
- ⑤ It will also reduce incentive for ^{people} companies largely less.
Emission — DISINCENTIVE

thus CCUS is better over CCS for economic gains & new industry that it brings -

Moreover though not currently scalable but needs researches eg CO_2 leaf of CSIR for its quick deployment by international collab

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. (250 words) 15

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Disaster management is
a continuous and integrated
process of proactive and active
responses to a disaster.

Hence Disaster

Disaster = Hazard × Vulnerability
Preparedness

Gender i.e. social vulnerability
is a major factor in disaster
response policy of any country

Gender specific challenges

- ① More prone to physical
violence in the social

and the geographical crisis situation.

- ② physical vulnerability
- ③ literacy - both to a digital based info communication system and training gaps
- ④ contact taboo - by ^{male} disaster response agents
- ⑤ special needs of pregnant women, transgenders

Response

- ① Involvement of female in gender response force
- ② eg. Aarati Kadamleshree

like model of SHG — who
can be quickly deployed —
for relief — eg in ^{keela} floods

(3) training and awareness

(4) special needs in supply
boxes eg pads;

(5) Community forces to build
capacity / — mock drills to
them

(6) Involving them in a
gender sensitive policy pro-

(7) Involving in cooking food/
musing etc in post disaster
response

The mantra of NDRF is 'each
life' — so gender inclusive
policy a necessity

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (250 words) 15

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हैं, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

The woman participation in STEM in India is 20%. with respect to global average of 43%. This indicates a poor ratio globally and poorer in India.

That the contribution has been small but significant is highlighted by contribution

- of a) Dr. Tessy Thomas - missile man
b) 30% work force of ISRO eg
Dr. Anula M. of Chandrayan-2

recently

c) ~~globally~~ Globally - Marie Curie, all science noble prizes this year by females but consider the labour population of 49% and agricultural labour = 80% and overall → indicate disproportionality in STEM sector

education serves a purpose to just find a groom

male dominated STEM culture

govt policy failure in provide a safe environment & flexible policies

Reasons

familial & social aversion to long duration researches

hindered by husband mobility & child birth " job break

poor representation of females in technical education

Steps by govt.

- ① Kisan Scheme
- ② Maternity Curves
- ③ MANAK
- ④ US-India scholarship scheme for females
- ⑤ Biocare project of DBT.
- ⑥ Maternity benefit act —
26 weeks of paid leave.
- ⑦ PSHW act + ~~work~~ paternity leave guide
- ⑧ UDAAN

Thus nature of scientific research is socially unfavourable to women in India. Moreover India needs to be innovation led economy. In this women STEM participation is a low hanging fruit.

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. (250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Terrorism is a growing threat to India — the Global Terrorism Index ranks us at 8th in most affected list.

In this context, there was a need to strengthen the anti-terrorism laws of India.

Significance

- ① More time to interrogate with respect to Art 20 & 22 — prisoner rights.
It provided a clause for

extending the time given
to before chargesheet

② preventive detention power

③ new forms of terror eg
urban terrorism → eg so

VAPA amendment to convict
even those connected to a
illegal organisation

④ Technological evolution →
use of a pan global network
and social media → so
update to suit these new
demands to tackle

⑤ NIA amendment → more
power to search and
arrest ~~without warrant~~

- ⑥ More power to police forces to shield them for allegations
- ⑦ Global cooperation needed for tackling — so provision for cross border for tackling
- ⑧ Capacity building
- ⑨ even a police → used for evidence → good for convicting / second gen

~~Amendment~~
Seems necessary but it must be seen that as SC said → Human right need not be sacrifice at altar of national security. For this sensitivity train and internal accountability is needed

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture is the backbone of ~~the~~ an efficient governance of in providing a safe secure world.

Steps taken recently

- ① Defense planning committee under Defense minister
- ② defense procurement procedure policy
- ③ SPG under NSA
- ④ 2 Deputy NSA appointed

- ⑤ Permanent chief of military staff appointed → better communications
 - ⑥ National security advisor board recreated
 - ⑦ Military → HR, resource wings created
→ permanent chief of ~~cross~~ arms and defense procedures
 - ⑧ DRDP ⑨ Defense budget the maximum this year
 - ⑩ Defense modernization by strategic purchase — make model for private defense boost
+ Defense corridor in UP / TNadu created
- These steps taken to deal with

evolving threats like : —

- a) Afghanistan — threat of US troop withdrawal & Taliban pushing up HR violence, trafficking
- b) Pakistan → ISI use to fuel insurgency in India — J&K
- c) large maritime border + Chinese threat
- d) Lone wolf attack
- e) Increasing radicalism eg Indonesia, Philippines
- f) Nuclear powers in north
- g) ISIS and Al Qaeda losing ground in traditional bases — look to Indian youth
- h) New technology eg virtual SIM in Pulwama