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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	PARAS GARG	Registration Number	420571
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	24.12.2021
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

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 **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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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1. AgriStack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: Agriculture's contribution in GDP has decreased from 34% in 1983-84 to 16% in 2018-19. However, more than 50% of our population still depends on it necessitating need for innovation solutions.

AgriStack

→ It is a platform on which different innovators, start-ups can provide solutions focused on agricultural issues.

Foundation to build Agri-focused solutions

- ① It can provide larger visibility of agricultural issues to innovators.

- ① Mainstreaming innovation in Agriculture
- ② Addressing Supply chain issues to
prevent huge wastage. Currently around 40%
- ③ Platform to interact with policy makers.

Concerns

- ① Small and marginal farmers may not benefit from this.
- ② Can increase disparity
- ③ Top down ~~to~~ approach.
- ④ Essential root causes such as declining ground water, monoculture practices may not get solved.

It is a good initiative but more voice to farmers need to be given to ensure bottom up development.

2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Geothermal energy refers to utilising energy beneath the earth for heating water and using this steam to convert ~~it~~ it into electricity.

Advantages

- ① Cleaner form of energy.
- ② Available locally in many difficult to reach hilly areas. for eg. Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh.
- ③ Can provide energy at a cheaper rate.
- ④ Sustainable form of energy.

Despite this, it has not been adopted on a wide scale because:-

Reasons for poor adoption

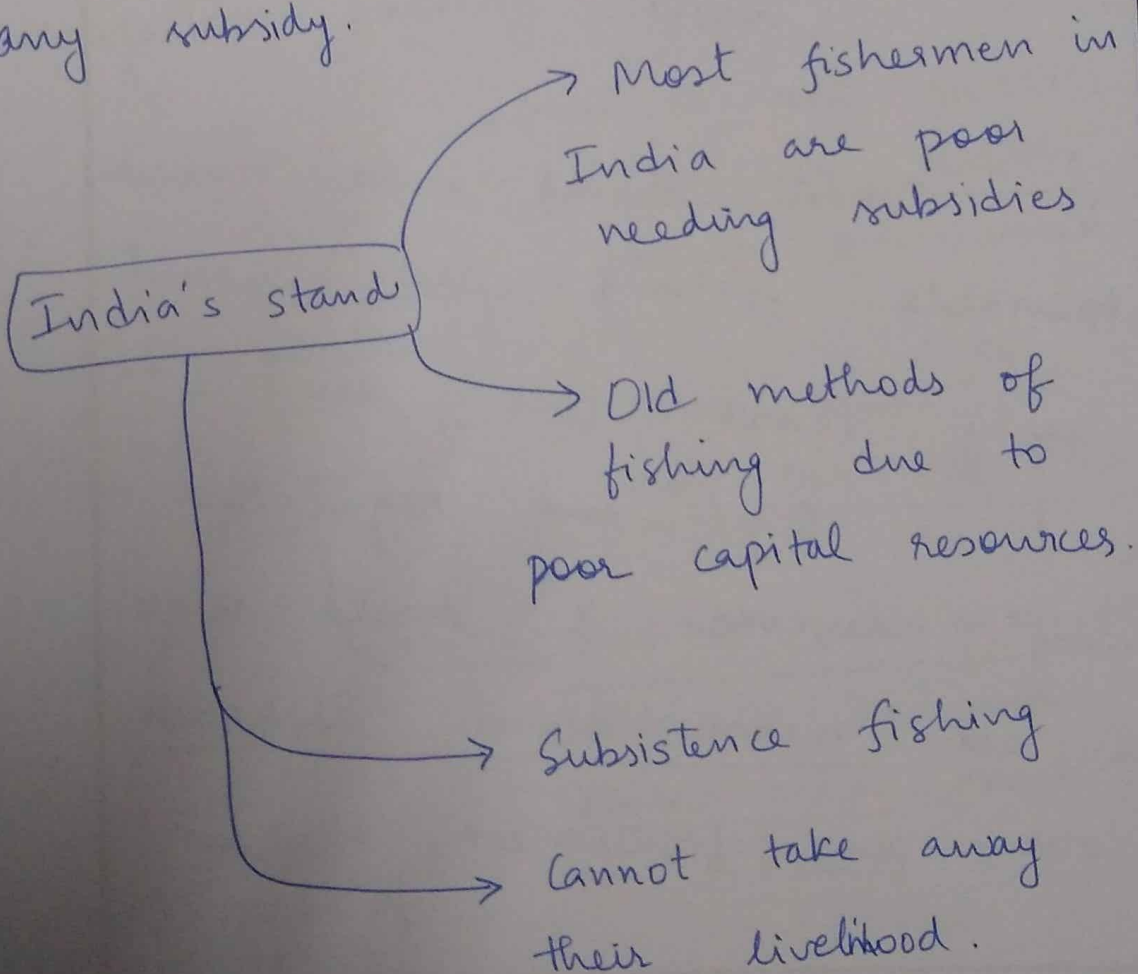
- [1] Very costly technology
- [2] High initial cost of setting up infrastructure
- [3] More focus has been given to Solar and Wind energy.
- [4] No clear policy guidelines

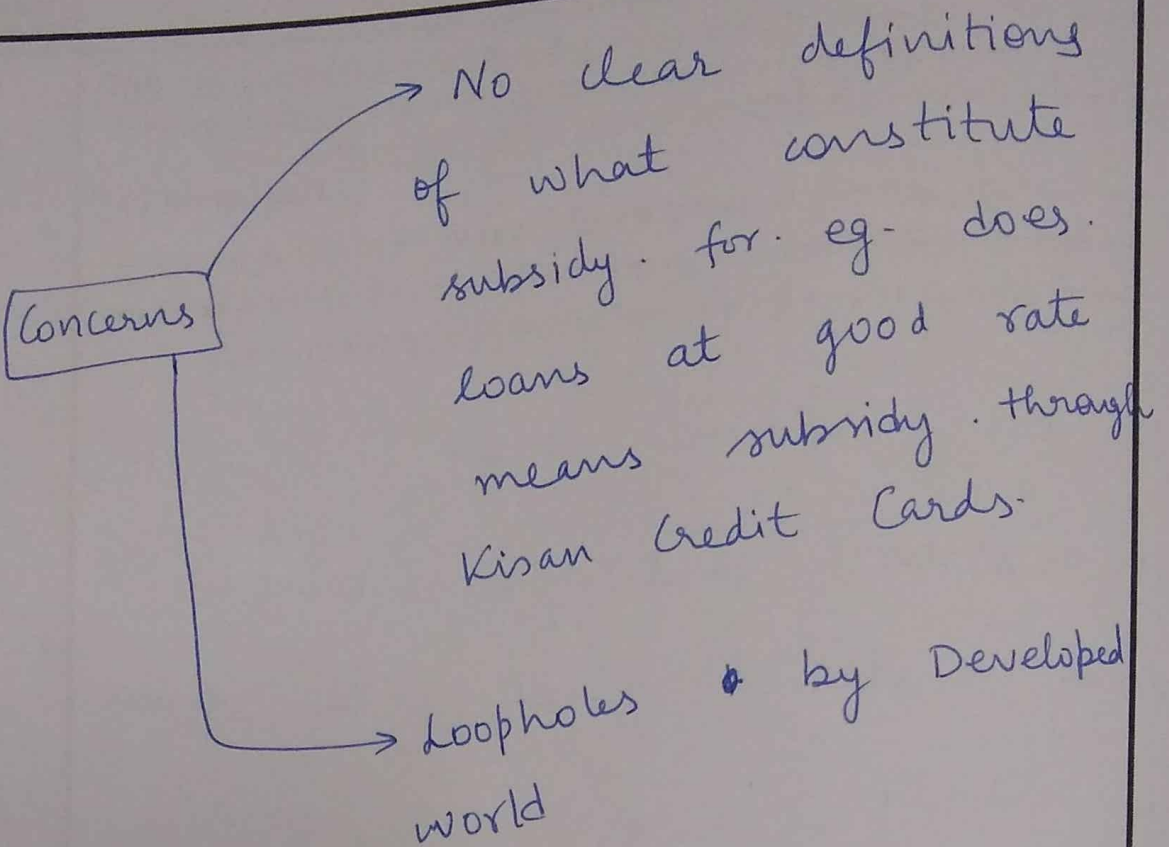
Recently, Government has decided to tap into this energy in Himachal and Ladakh areas. This is a welcome step in the direction of better energy security.

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue. (150 words) 10

जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को समाप्त करना संघारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- On the Agreement on Agriculture, WTO states that unsustainable fishing should not be given any subsidy.



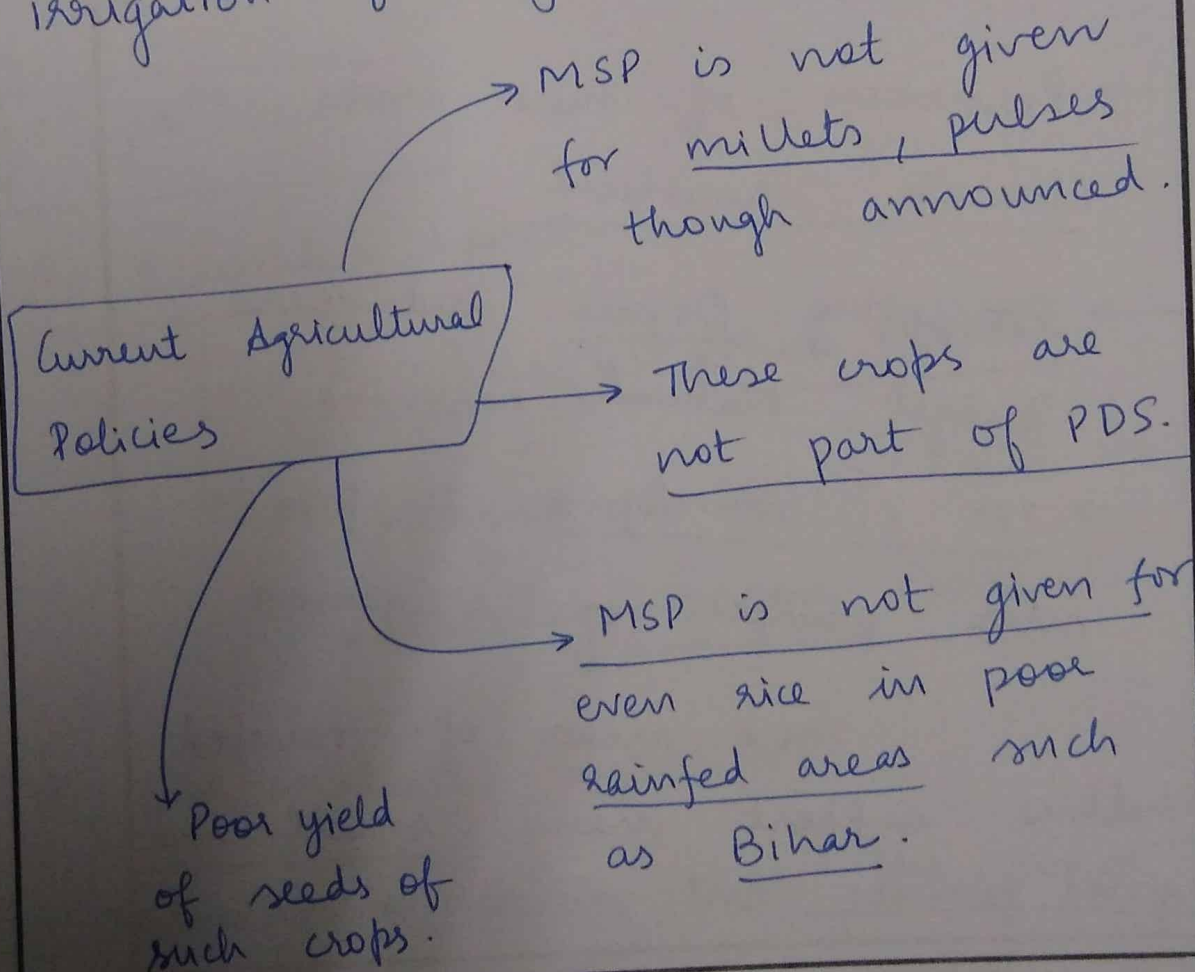


India should move towards sustainable fishing and should help only those that are involved in legal and regulated fishing. However it should also take a humanitarian approach for our poor fishermen.

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rainfed agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard.
(150 words) 10

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं।
टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans:- Rainfed Agriculture means, farming dependent on rain without any irrigation facilities. Currently, only 48% of cropped areas have irrigation facility.



Government Initiatives :-

- Increasing Irrigation cover through PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana..
 - ↳ Principle of Per drop more crop.
- Price Support Schemes by Haryana for Bajra and Jowar.
- Promotion of these crops as Climate resilient
- Promoting Organic and Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- PM KUSUM Yojana to provide solar pumps for irrigation.

These areas of rainfed agriculture support many small and marginal farmers and should be supported.

5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also, discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem.
(150 words) 10

एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Marine Heatwaves refer to temporary higher temperature in oceans which is $2-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ higher than the average long term temperatures.

Major Causes

① Climate Change

- Extreme Weather Events
- Changing Pressure due to weakening ocean currents.

② Temperature inversion

③ Decline in Albedo near the poles

causing heat waves.

Impact on Ocean ecosystem

① Coral Reef Bleaching due to
high heat stress.

② Decline in biodiversity in oceans
due to ~~death~~ death of
many species.

More studies need to
be done to better understand
the causes and suggesting measures
to ~~ref~~ reduce its impact
on ocean ecosystems.

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. (150 words) 10

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans: Aseismic Structures refer to those building both residential and commercial that can withstand high intensity earthquakes. These can also include dams and bridges.

Need of Seismic Retrofitting

- ① To prevent huge destructions by earthquakes, including loss of lives, money.
- ② Himalaya is a high Earthquake

prone area

- ① Essential infrastructure such as power grids, telecom towers need such retrofitting as their failure ^{during Earthquake} cause widespread issues.

Way forward

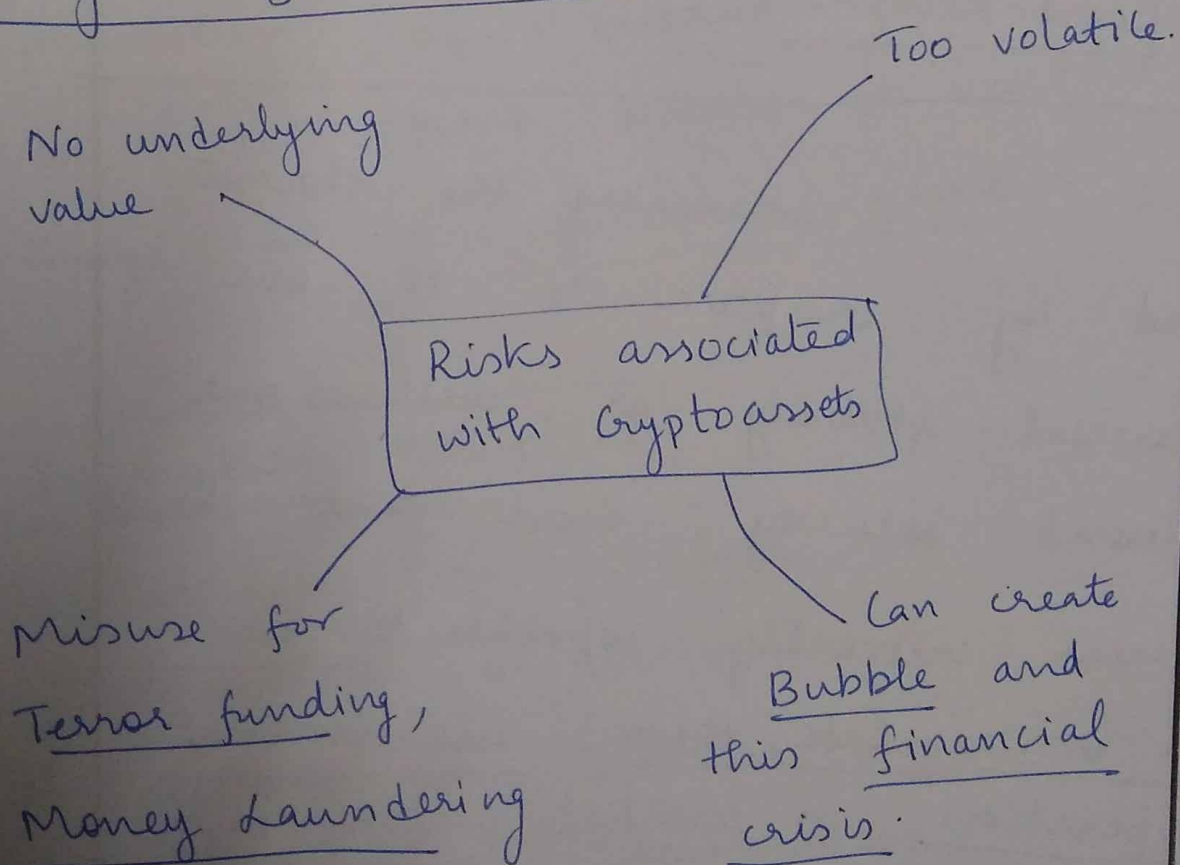
- ① ~~Pro~~ Proper Hazard Zoning to identify Earthquake prone areas and doing seismic retrofitting.
- ② Identification of High impact infrastructure and old structures.

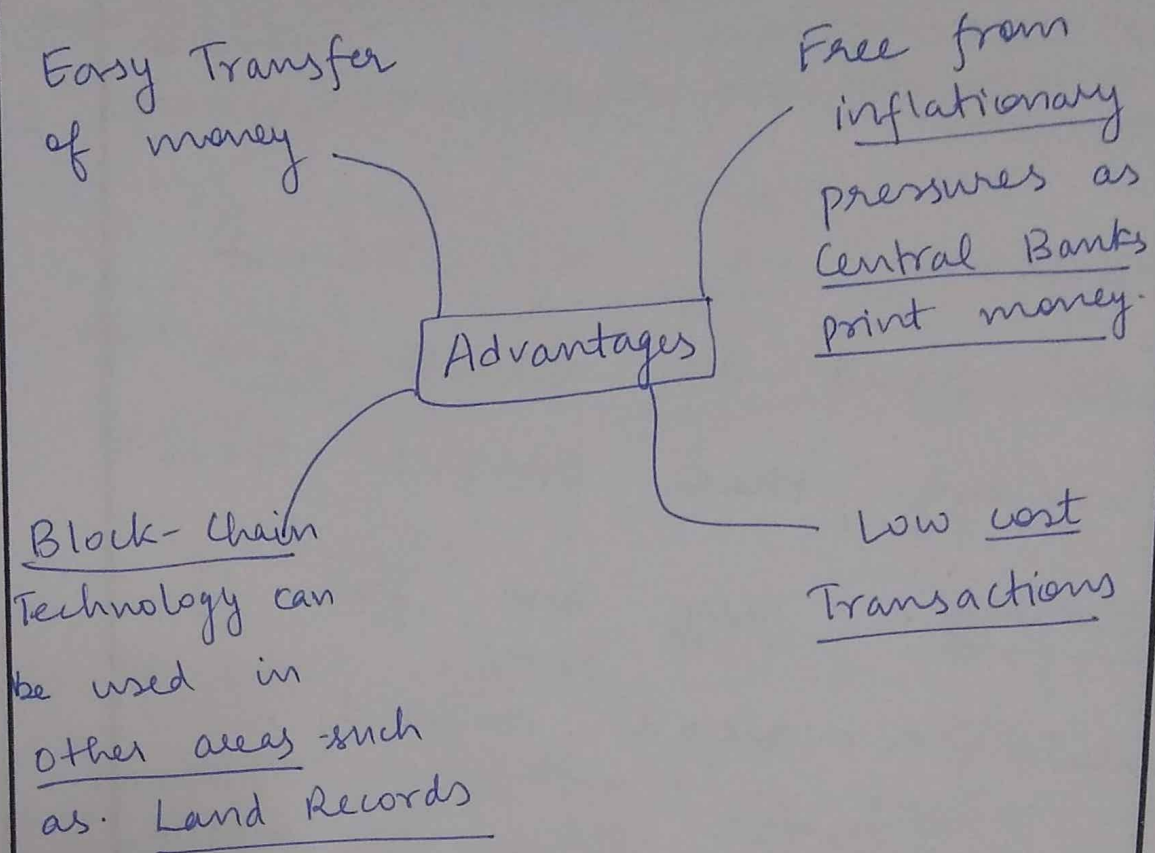
Aseismic structure can provide a sustainable solution for disaster mitigation due to Earthquakes. We should proactively discuss their needs.

7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Cryptoassets are decentralized assets based on Block-chain technology, that provides them legitimacy. They are free of regulatory overlook currently.





Considering the threats posed by cryptoassets to our financial stability as well as our internal security, Government should discuss critically whether to ban them or regulate them. International cooperation is essential in this regard.

8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India.
Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Virtual Reality refers to a wearable technology under which we can completely immersed in a virtual 3D environment.

Augmented Reality is imposition of certain features on real time basis on actual things. for eg. Pokemon game.

Innovation Potential

- ① Training of drivers in a simulated environment.
- ② Training of soldiers by simulating different scenarios.

- ① Online meetings in virtual environment with real life like experience
- ② Better explanation of concepts to students through augmented reality.
- ③ Better analysis of threats in crowded places using facial expressions.

These technologies have huge potential in changing our lives both for better and worse. These must be used ethically.

9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.

(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

Ans:- NDPS- Act- 1985 was enacted in India after the convention on ~~the~~ control of drugs was drafted. Under this NCB was established and was given wide ranging powers.

Role and functions of NCB

- ① Breaking networks of drug peddlers.
- ② Power to arrest someone.
- ③ Power to conduct enquiry and file chargesheet.

Need of Remodelling

- ① We need to de-criminalise usage of drugs for self-consumption and adopt a rehabilitative approach.
- ② Focus must be shifted towards drug rackets and peddlers rather than addicts.
- ③ Increased usage in Punjab, Maharashtra, Goa by students necessitates better Information, Education and Communication need.

NDPS Act needs to be modified to fight against drug menace and not the victims of drug menace.

10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. (150 words) 10

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Recently, the issue of Pegasus has come up. This was used on 50000 people globally out of which 300 people belong to India. This has raised concerns of surveillance in India.

Need of such tools of surveillance

- ① To anticipate terrorist attacks.
- ① To curb drug related activities.
- ① Threat of Maoist attacks.
- ① Curbing radicalisation of youth
- ① Organised Crimes such as extortion, kidnapping, murders etc.

- ① Better protection of women by installing CCTV cameras
- ② Preventing cyber attacks.

Concerns related to surveillance :-

- ① Misusing against political opponents
- ② Curbing dissent by journalists and activists.
- ③ Against Right to Privacy.
- ④ Disproportionate usage

Safeguards needed

- Authorisation only after due-diligence by senior officers.
- Judicial filings as to how many such surveillance were done.
- Data Protection law to ensure minimal and essential surveillance.

We must balance our rights of liberty with security of country.

11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India.

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans: Punjab and Haryana are facing ground-water decline of more than 100 cm per year. This has happened due to cropping pattern which is unsuitable for its agro-climatic conditions.

Factors affecting Cropping Pattern :-

① Availability of Irrigation

→ In areas where water availability is less coarse cereals such as Millets, Bajra, Pulses are grown.

② Minimum Support Prices

→ MSP is given for rice and

wheat for around 35% of total production, though announced for 22 crops. More than 90% of wheat and Rice produced in Punjab is procured. This creates perverse incentive for farmers to produce Rice and wheat.

① Free Electricity to pump ground water

↳ Causes farmers to grow Rice which is more water consuming in Punjab and Haryana.

② Procurement Areas

↳ FCU does not procure from all states equally. This leads to farmers producing crops which are procured nearby

③ Fertilizer and Pesticide subsidy

↳ Poor growth of Organic farming

Need for changing Cropping Pattern:-

- ① Nutrition Security - More nutritious crops such as Pulses, Millets need to be grown.
- ② Farmers income - Stagnant in Punjab, Haryana and input costs due to bigger pumps increasing.
- ③ Water Tables decline
- ④ Soil Salinity
- ⑤ Moving towards high value crops. such as fruits, vegetables
- ⑥ More production of rice, ^{sugar} and wheat than demand.

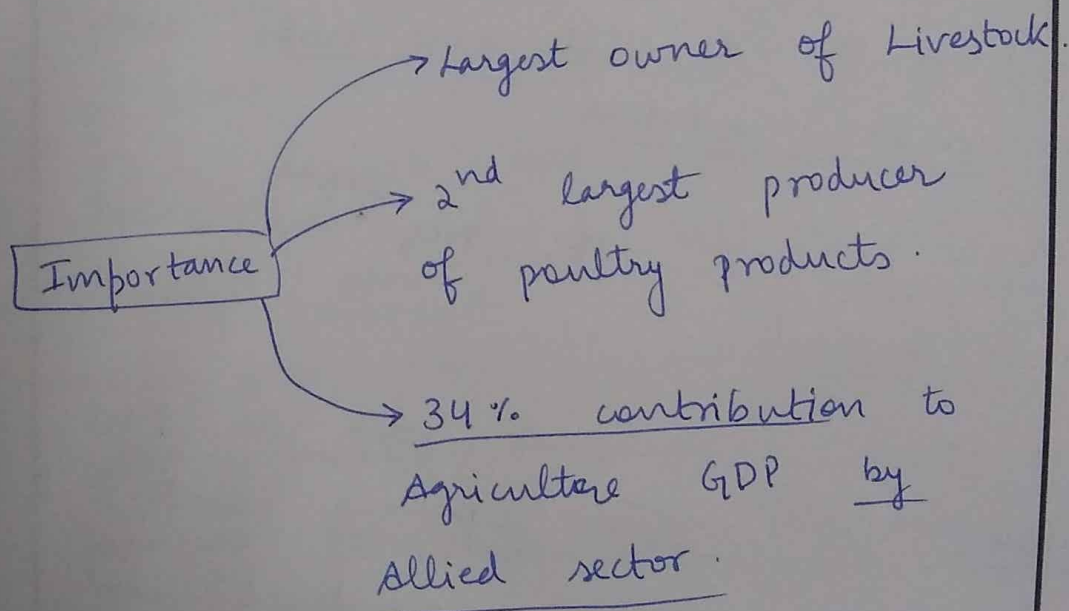
Measures such as Price Support for millets, pulses and taking away perverse incentives. can help in improving Cropping pattern as per climatic conditions.

12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- India is the largest producer of milk in the world at around 22% of global production. This contributes to the income of many farmers especially small and marginal farmers.



Steps taken by Government :-

① Govardhan Scheme

- To promote indigenous breeds.
- Development of modern facilities for straw and feed.

② Extension of Kisan Credit Cards to farmers in livestock sector.

③ Developing Farmer Producer Organisations and Cooperatives to improve value addition

④ 22 Mega food parks for value addition.

Potential impact of Climate change

① Heat Stress — Reducing yield.

② Stress on cultivation of straw and feed for livestock.

① Highly Carbon intensive sector due to methane emissions.

② Increasing land degradation and desertification creating challenge for feed for livestock.

Way forward

↳ More research into promotion of Indigenous breeds that can tolerate extreme weather.

↳ Methods of capturing methane from waste.

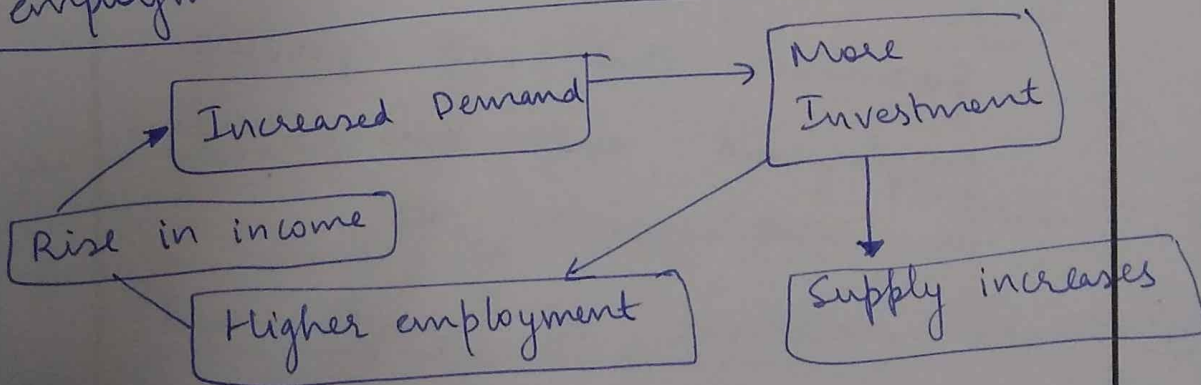
Livestock sectors helps in augmenting incomes of our small and marginal farmers. It improves Nutritional Security as well and therefore must be scientifically developed.

13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- In order to boost economy i.e. to increase our GDP growth rate both supply and demand need to increase. Generally, increase in demand leads to more investment which leads to more supply and employment and this more demand.



Merits of Reliance of Infrastructure investment :-

- ① Reduces logistics cost
 - Improves competitiveness of business
 - Improves exports
- ② Employment to people
 - Creates demand for manufacturing goods.
- ③ Ease of doing Business
 - Better ecosystem to do business.
 - Increased investments in Businesses that will provide employment and thus increase in GDP growth rate.
- ④ Easier movement of people and freight that further promotes demand
- ⑤ Improves Tourism facilities.

Demerits :-

- ① Without demand infrastructure may remain idle.
- ① Huge cost of developing infrastructure
- ① Can lead to wasteful expenditure.
for example. - China is facing overcapacity
in Railways and Housing.
- ① ^{Huge} Debt can create financial instability
- ① NPA crisis in India has roots in
overoptimistic infrastructure spending.

Only after due & diligence
and planning ~~Just~~ Infrastructure
projects must be initiated. These
should be based on financial
sustainability rather than populist
measures.

14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. (250 words) 15

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:-

Food processing sectors contribute to around 9% of GVA of manufacturing sectors and provide employment to 1.9 Million people. It can act as a bridge between Agriculture and Industry.

Improving incomes of farmers and employment to youth.

Curbing Huge wastage of food at around 40%.

Innovations as an opportunity in food production

Value addition in Agriculture

Pre-Condition for Sustainability of Food production :-

- ① Increasing soil salinity, land degradation and desertification in Rice bowls of country
- ② Huge wastage threatening our climate goals as well as food security.
- ③ Innovative products are needed to ensure diversity of crops.
 - ↳ Need for demand of these crops such as Millets, Pulses. for Nutrition.
- ④ Threat of climate change and resulting extreme weather events and erratic monsoon.
- ⑤ Better Supply chain management to provide remunerative returns to farmers.

- ① Innovative Irrigation solutions.
- ② Promoting Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- ③ Warehousing and Cold-storage facilities to prevent wastage and more value addition.

To build such innovative solutions, 22 Mega food parks have already been set up. These can provide benefits of economies of scale in implementing innovative solutions.

This can help in not only improving food security but also increasing incomes of farmers.

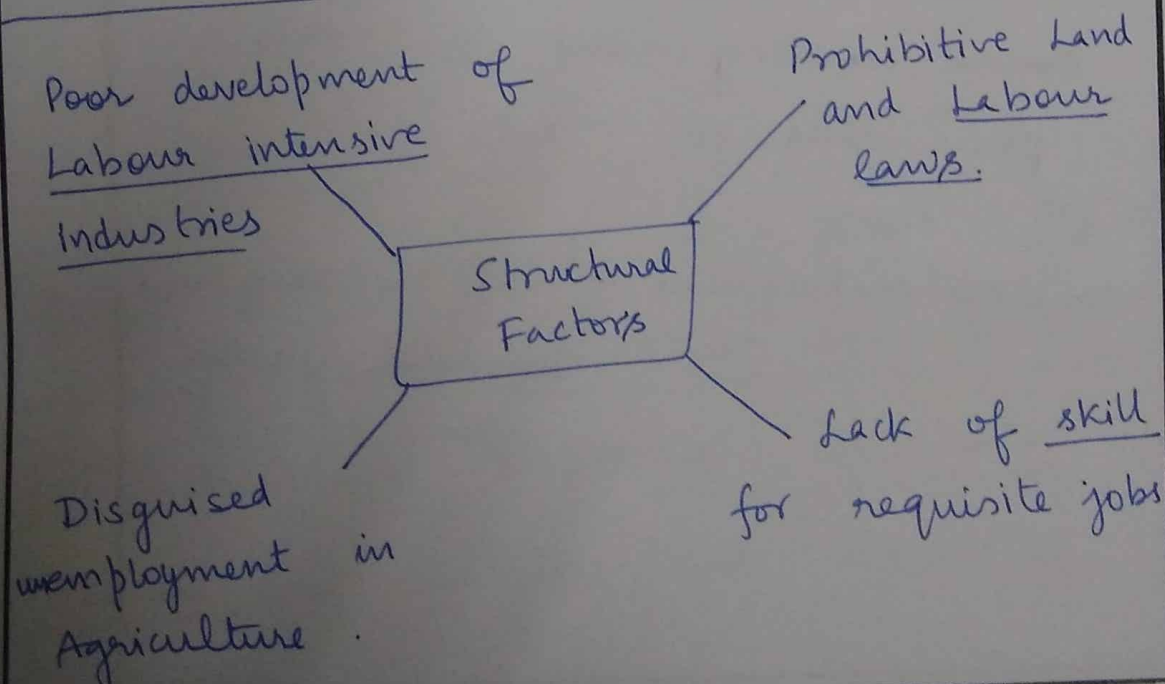
15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times.
(250 words) 15

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:- As per , Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)
2019-2020 , more than 15 % unemployment
is there in the 15-29th age group.

Unemployment in India is a
result of many factors .

Factors behind Unemployment :-



Other factors

- Poor ~~share~~ share of manufacturing sector in economy at only 16%.
- Huge gap between skills needed and imparted in colleges.
- Lack of avenues to seek employment and skills.
- Overemphasis for Government jobs for example Haryana has higher unemployment rates despite better ~~economy~~ economy due to this phenomena.
- Underemployment - Gig economy and informal sector jobs

Production linked incentive
(PLI) scheme in Labour

intensive sectors
such as Textiles

MGNREGS
in Rural
areas

Make in
India

'Measures taken
to address unemployment

Increasing skills
through PM Kaushal

Vikas Yojana

Labour
reforms

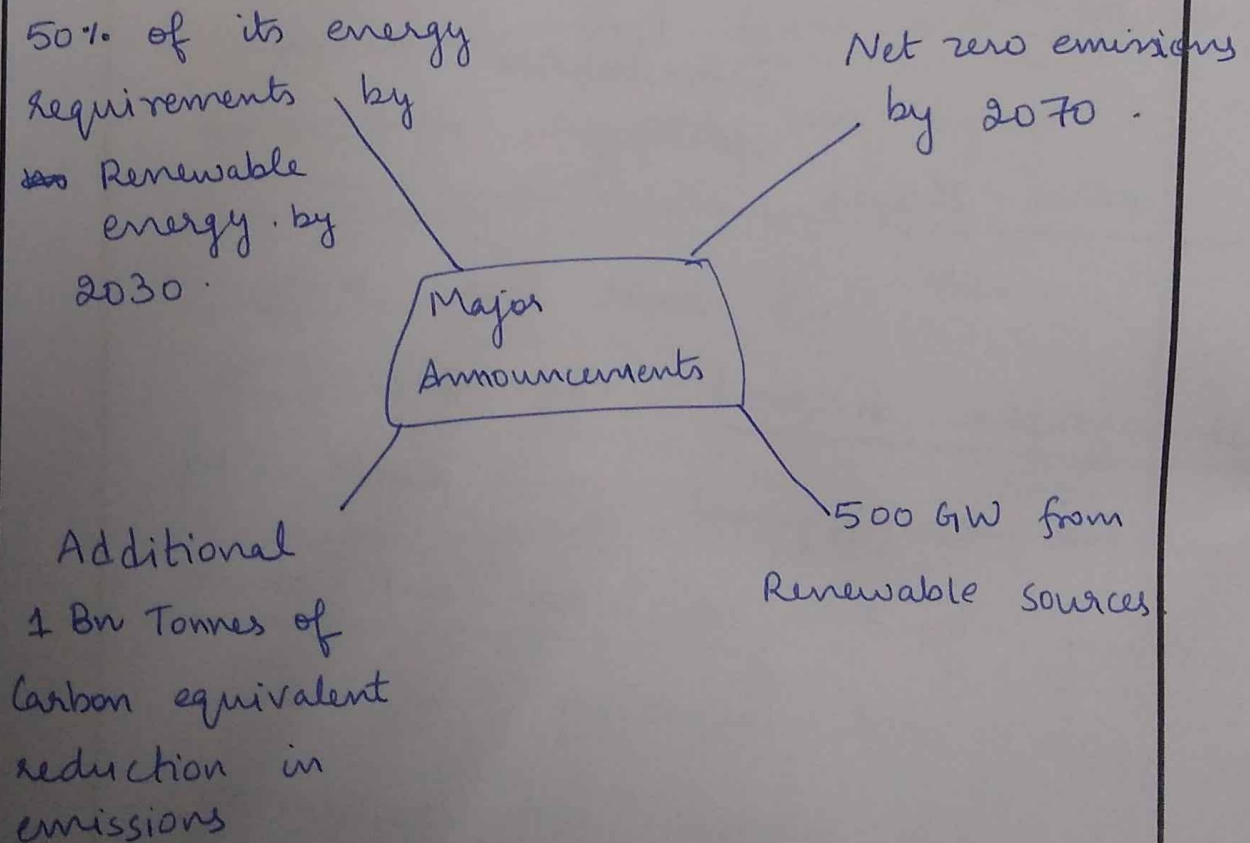
Infrastructure
spending

We must use our
demographic dividend by providing
gainful employment to people by
providing good education and skills
to ^{our} youth and improving business
climate by labour and regulatory
reforms.

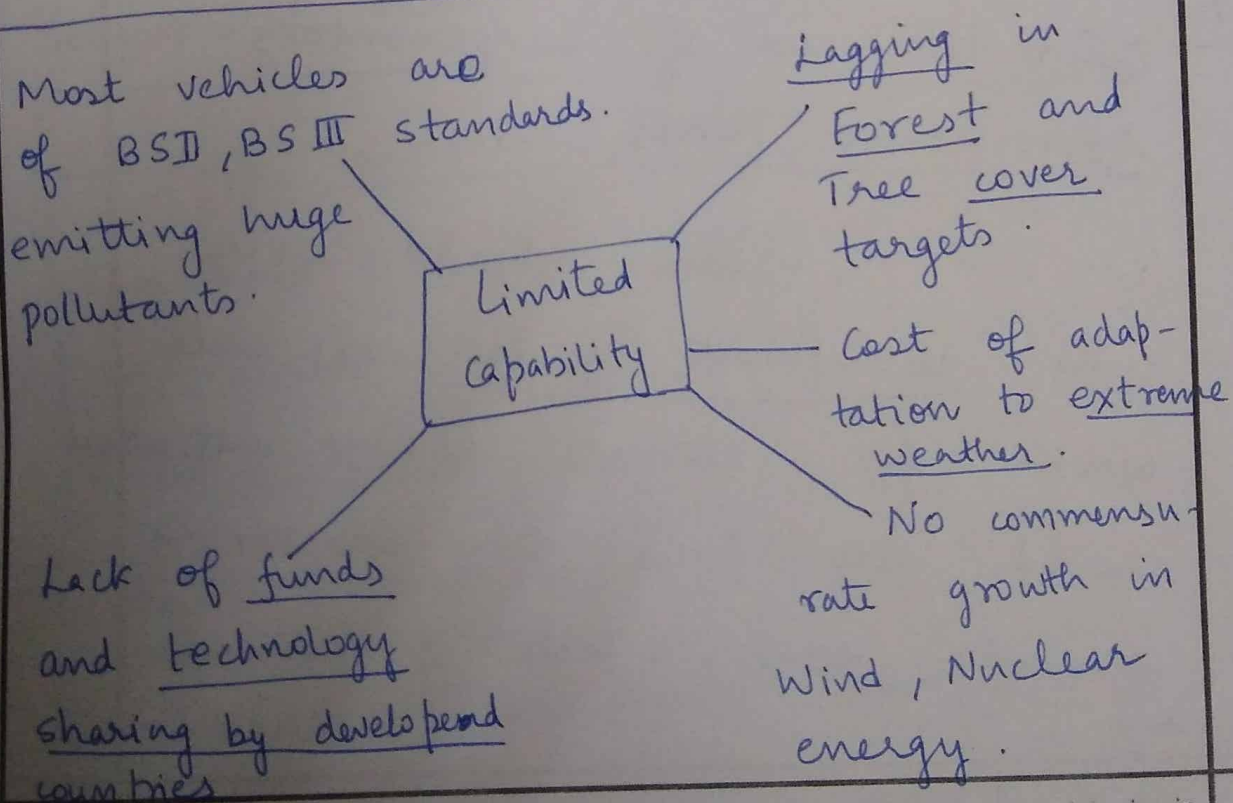
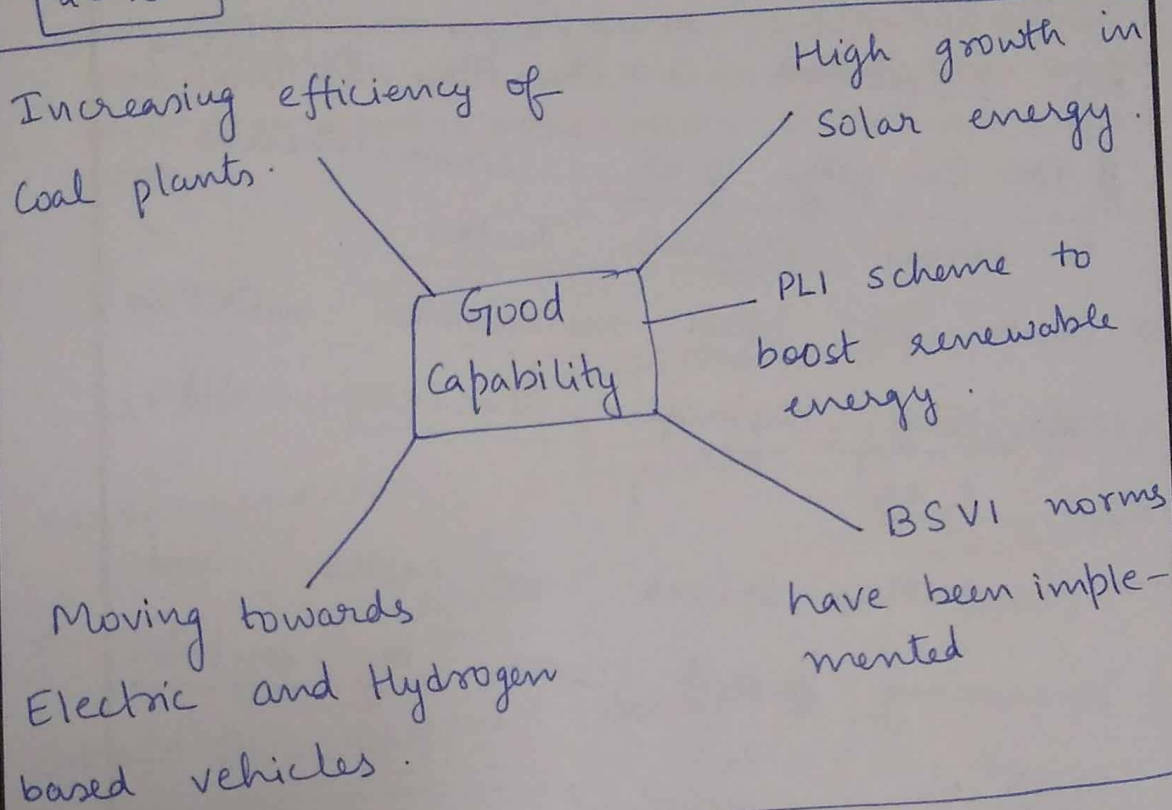
16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. (250 words) 15

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans:- Recently, COP-26 of UNFCCC was held in Glasgow where India has announced to increase its Intended Nationally Determined Commitments. Some major announcements are:-



Capabilities in achieving Net Zero by 2070



Way forward

- India should push for more funding by Developed world by fulfilling \$ 100 Bn per year commitments to ensure Climate Justice
- Push for other renewables such as wind, tidal, Hydrogen, Nuclear will also help.
- Plantation drives in cities and increasing forest cover by suitable trees.
- Effective use of Compensatory Afforestation funds.

India should focus on its development goals as well as work for Climate Change mitigation. It should also focus on adaptation to already seen effects of Climate Change.

17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans: Various committees such as Kasturirangan Committee have recommended safeguards for ecology during development in Western Ghats to prevent disasters.

Geographical Reasons

- Huge rainfall leading to landslides
- Threat of soil erosion and avalanches.
- Steep Slopes

Human interventions

- Unplanned development has led to

clearing forests.

- Wetlands pollution and encroachment ~~too~~ leading to floods.
- Interference with sensitive ecology by huge highways and infrastructure
- Pollution — leading to various diseases.
- Man-Animal Conflict
 - Railway lines through elephant corridors.
- Biodiversity loss due to illegal hunting, pressurised Tourism.

Measures needed

- ① Effective Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) to choose least intrusive development.

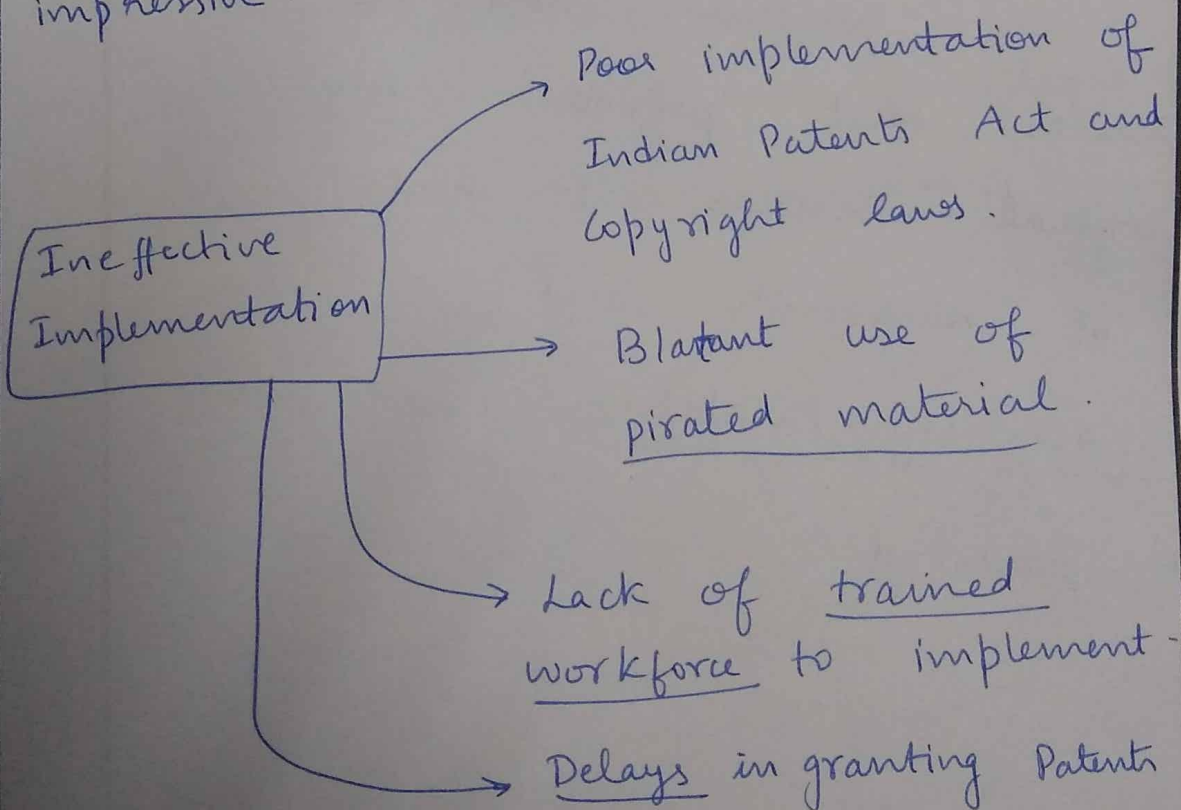
- ① Implementing recommendations of Gradgil Committee.
- ② Involving local community in biodiversity protection.
- ③ Overpasses and underpasses for animals movement.
- ④ Ecological Tourism that focuses on sustainability.

Western Ghats are natural treasures that provide many ecological services. It hosts a lot of biodiversity and is also a Biodiversity Hotspot. These must be preserved.

18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective.
(250 words) 15

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

Ans:- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are extremely important for encouraging innovation and thus improving productivity and technology. India's record in this is not very impressive.



Measures needed to make IPR regime more robust and effective :-

- ① Training of staff responsible for ~~the~~ implementation.
- ② Adequate safeguards against copyright violations such as provision for strict punishment.
- ③ Awareness about these laws in the general public.
- ④ Creating technological solutions to catch people selling these copyright material ~~on~~ on different websites.
- ⑤ Reducing Time in granting patents and making the application process smooth.

⑥ Providing for a Data Protection law
to protect the trade secrets more
effectively.

To increase FDI and improving
culture of innovation in the
country effective IPR laws are
essential. Apart from good policy,
effective implementation is needed
to build an ecosystem of innovation.

19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. (250 words) 15

आतंकवादियों और संगठित आपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

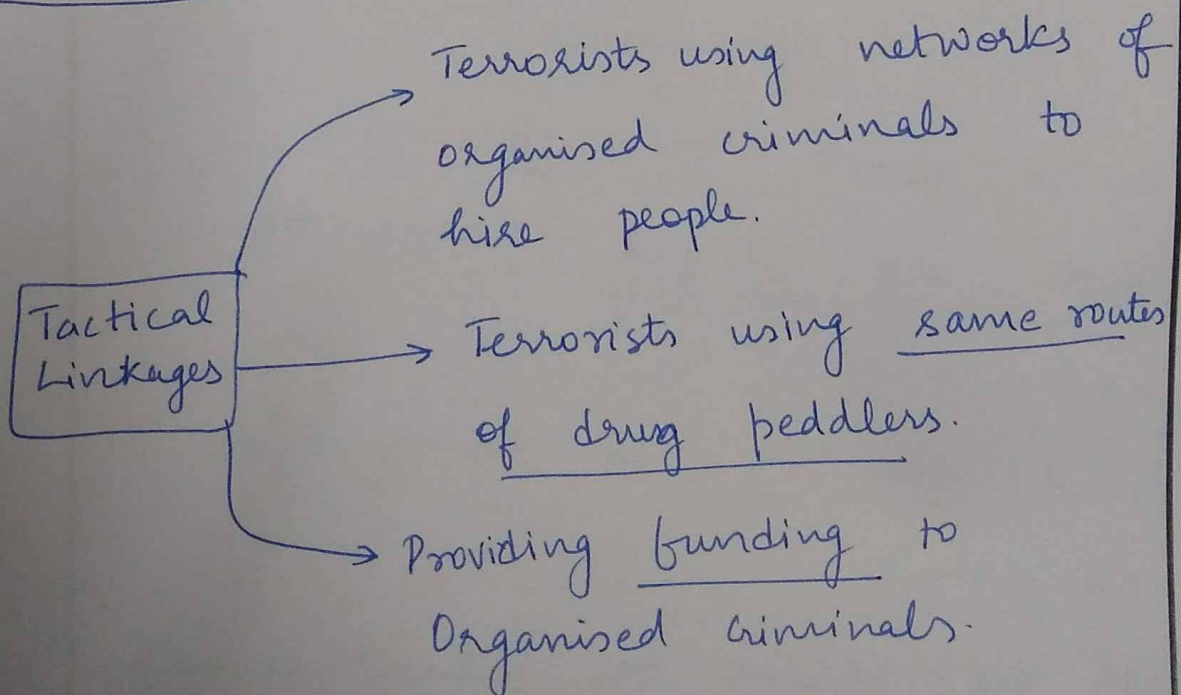
Ans: Organised crime refers to kidnapping, murder, extortion for getting money.

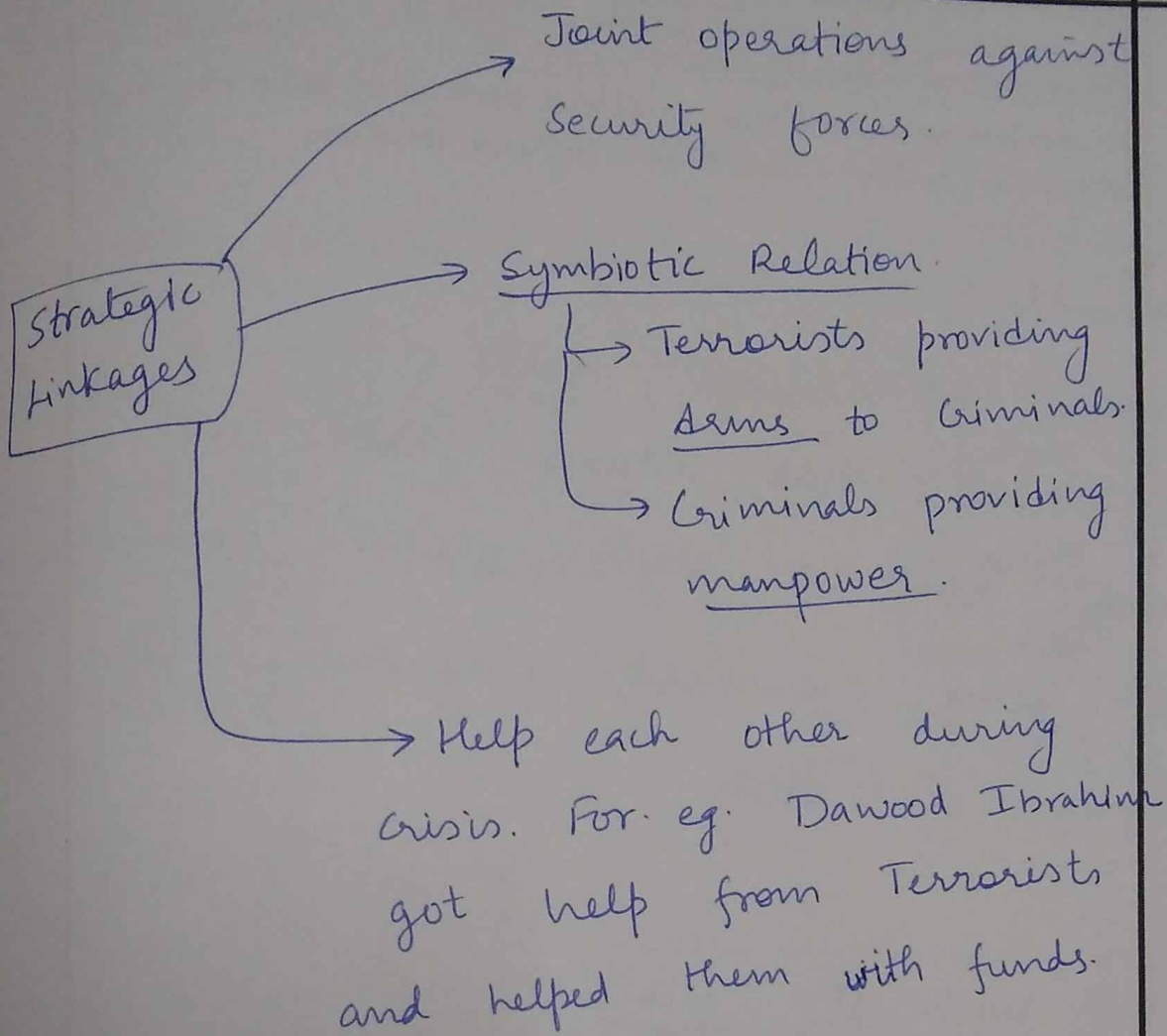
On the other hand purpose of terrorism is to generate fears in the minds of people by using violence for political purposes.

Similarities

- ① Both resort to violence
- ① Both are illegal forms of organisations.
- ① Fixed structure in terms of hierarchy.
- ① Both are threat to internal security.

Differences	
Terrorist Organisation	Organised Criminal Groups.
• Purpose - Political, Generating Fear	mostly to get money.
Rigid Structure	Fluid structure
Supported by foreign countries. in other countries. for. eg. Jaish-E-Muhammed LeT, Jamaat - Ud-Dava.	Generally work on their own within a single country. eg. Groups in Mumbai in 1990's





Security forces must work with greater coordination between state police, intelligence agencies and NSG to safeguard against threats imposed to Terrorists and Organised criminal groups.

20. There is a view that the 'civil society is emerging as the new frontier of war', in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? (250 words) 15
Substantiate with logical arguments.

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ans:- Recently, the National Security Advisor of India made this statement. This means that Civil society that is NGO's, people's organisation are being misused against the security of state.

Agree with this view :-

- ① Funded protests to undermine the legitimacy of Government.
- ② International NGO's working to stall the development projects affecting Economic Security.

① Sympathic attitude of many
activists for Militants, Maoists.
creating problems of Urban Naxalism.

② Using propaganda to stall the
reforms in economy and working
of security forces. For eg. Creating
doubts that Security ^{force} is working
in a biased manner. During Delhi
riots.

Do not agree with this view

① Dissent is a safety valve in
a democracy.

② Using propaganda should be
countered with Transparency and
better accountability rather than
allegations.

- ① Describing activists as anti-Nationals will be counter productive.
- ② State's role is ~~not~~ work for civil society and not against it.

Way forward :-

- ① Effective Implementation of FCRA Act to clean funding of NGO's.
- ② More transparency in decision making.
- ③ Tackling Criminalisation of politics by faster courts against legislators.

Civil society should be engaged^{as an aid} in the development process.

For example NITI Ayog took help of many Civil Society groups to tackle COVID crisis.