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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	Diyansh Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	415810
Center	ORV	Date	3/9/19

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।

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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 संबंध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating Agencies are the companies which provide a rating to a bond, security etc. It helps investors to decide on their future investments eg CRISIL, Moodys etc

Significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRA)

1. Provides vital information about the company's financial health to the investors
2. Protects the interests of the investors
3. Bring in transparency and accountability in the bond market
4. Helps save a lot of financial resources in the economy

Issues in their working

1. Conflict of Interest as CRA are hired by the companies whose debt or

Or bonds they evaluate

2. CRA in India also provide a host of other services like insurance etc
3. CRA market is extremely oligopolistic. Only a few CRA's in India exist
4. Their inability to predict IL & FS Credit default.
5. The company can fish for many CRA's and only publish the rating most suitable for him.

Recently to solve these issues, SEBI has provided new guidelines to CRA's like predicting possibility of default etc

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।

Special Economic Zones are contiguous
economic zones of industrial and service
activities whose main aim is to
promote exports from the country.
They are created under SEZ, 2005 Act.

Limited success

1. Lack of infrastructural facilities provided on the SEZs
2. Focus only on exports not for industrial activity in domestic arena
3. SEZ are treated as foreignland which leads to customs duty and use of foreign currency for their import & export even to India
4. Introduction of MAT tax (9%), and the removal of incentives.

Steps for SEZ's

1. Continuation of Incentives and deferring MAT tax from SEZ's
2. Removing restriction of using customs duty and foreign currencies for exports & imports in India
3. Reorienting their focus from exports to industrial activity as well.
4. Providing adequate infrastructural facilities in SEZ's.

Recommendation of BABA KALYANI Panel should be implemented swiftly to increase the effectiveness of SEZs in the country.

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 चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is now the second largest hub for ~~startups~~ startups after USA.

Cities in India → Delhi
→ Bangalore
Startups concentration → Hyderabad
Pune, Mumbai

Opportunities for Startups.

1. Huge demand due to high demographic dividend and 1.2 billion population
2. Govt Government initiatives like Startup India, Standup India to give impetus to startups
3. Digital literacy & Financial Inclusion has led to enormous opportunity in IT sector and services
4. Cheap labour and low cost of production meaning high profits for startups.

3. India already has a well set ecosystem of VC (Venture Capitalists), Angel investors etc

Challenges faced by startups

1. Angel tax on startups which leads to unnecessary harassment and tax terrorism
2. Only constrained to the IT sector and limited presence in agri- & industrial sector
3. Financial constraints due to NPA crisis of Banks
4. Skill development and lack of necessary skills in labor market

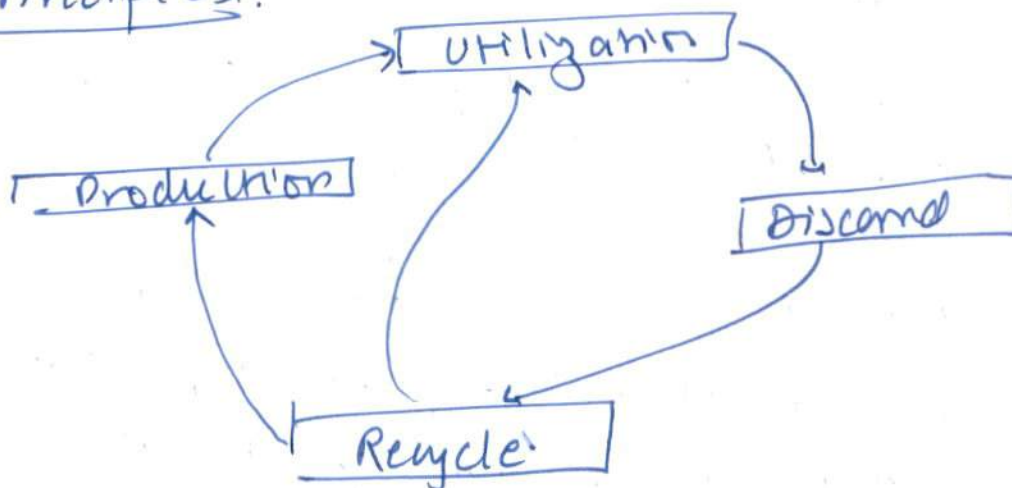
Startups in India have a huge potential and they will be key in realising India's dream of \$5 trillion dollar economy

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 means continuous use of products through recycling and reuse to increase its lifetime and promote resource efficiency and use in the economy.

Principles



circular economy

1. To promote resource efficiency
2. To decrease wastage of assets
3. To promote culture of 3R's and ^{correct} decrease the effect of climate change.

Relevance for India.

1. will decrease the imports of India
2. will promote ^{better} resource utilizations.
3. will help India's fight against climate change
4. India will be able to satisfy the needs of the people even with limited production
5. Decrease the amount of waste being generated in the country.

Circular Economy is in consonance with India's cultural values of avoiding waste. Niti Aayog last year came up with India's Resource efficiency report which focused on circular economy.

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।

PM Jan Dhan Yojana is a financial inclusion scheme launched by the government to increase banking habit & penetration in rural areas banking

Performance of PM JAN DHAN Y. JANA

Objectives

- Bank Account opening
- Gender empowerment
- Financial Inclusion
- Reducing zero balance accounts
- Use in DBT, & JAM Trinity
- Insurance cover

1. Bank Accounts - 36 cr bank accounts have been ~~of~~ opened under the scheme
2. Gender Empowerment - 50% of the bank accounts are opened by women i.e. 18 cr

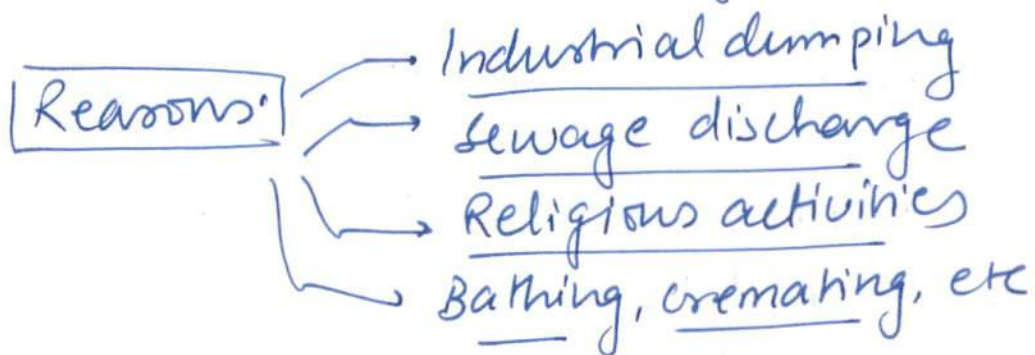
3. Deposits have crossed ₹ 1,00,000 cr recently in Jan-Dhan accounts
- 4) Financial Inclusion - 80% of the population has been covered under banking net
5. Zero balance accounts have been reduced drastically
- 6) Jan Dhan Accounts are being used to provide cheap credit, subsidies, benefits to the citizens
- 7) Insurance cover of 2 lakh provided to the beneficiaries

Jan Dhan Yojana has come a long way since its inception, but still it needs to cover the rest 20% of the population under its banking net

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

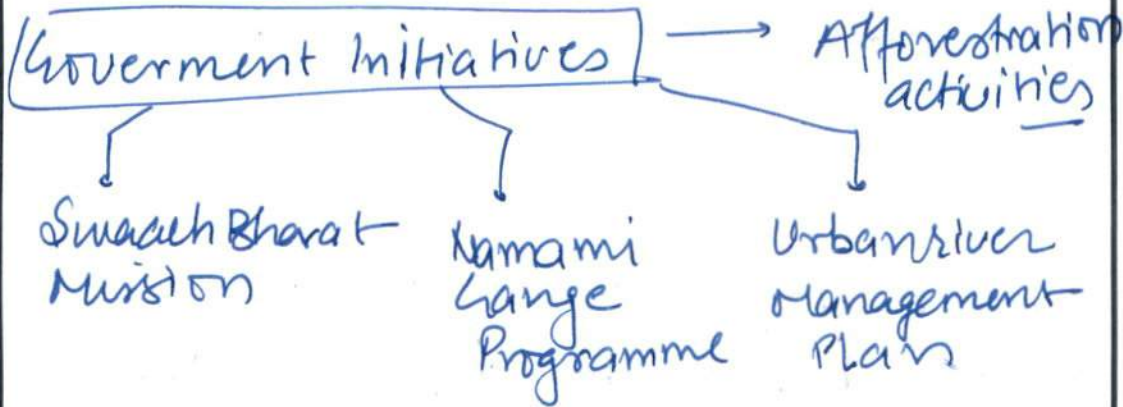
नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

Almost all of the India's 13 major river basins are heavily polluted.



Impact of river pollution on surrounding ecosystem

1. River water unfit for domestic consumption
2. Intrusion of polluted water in ground water of surrounding areas
3. Health problems due to prevalence of bacteria, viruses, & heavy metals in polluted water
4. Bio diversity of the region is threatened.
5. Fishing activity decreases due to toxic water & fish



Ineffectiveness of Government Efforts.

1. Limited adherence to government rules and policies
2. Finances required for waste water treatment which industries don't want to spend
3. Limited awareness among the people regarding cleaning of rivers.
4. Cleaning rivers will be the key in attaining sustainable development goal of clean water, proper hygiene & sanitation

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।

Project Manav aims to create a
unified database of molecular network
of all the tissues in the human
body.

Significance of Project Manav.

1. Promoting scientific collaboration &
among different universities and
researchers
2. Promoting BE/ R&D in the human anatomy
and tissues of the body
3. The database can be later utilized by
private companies, students, researchers etc
4. It is the first such effort, success of it
will pave way for more such collaborative
efforts.
5. It will increase the connect from the

From the foreign universities ^{to} ~~and~~ India.
Universities

6. It will promote necessary skill development
of researchers and will foster innovation
in the country.

Project Manav is welcome step in
increasing the research in biotechnology.
Government now should necessary finances
and support for its smooth implementation.

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 conductors which show superconductivity at room temperature.

Properties

1. Minimum heat losses due to operation of con. superconductor
2. Better efficiency in terms of conducting electricity
3. lower AT&C losses

Applications

1. Providing efficient energy to all
2. In ICT technologies like mobile phones, laptops, servers
3. Electricity circuits - their management and their operation
4. Industries - solar panel, chip industries etc

Contraints related to their practical use

1. Superconductors are right now are only
feasible at very ^{high} low temperatures
2. Enormous capital investment as super
conductors are still in development phase
3. Lack of policy support and active
research in India on ~~semicon~~ super
conductors
4. Not compatible with current mobile
and chip architecture

Recently, a team at IISc reported that they have achieved superconductivity at room temperature. This discovery can bring in a transformation change in mainstreaming superconductors.

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 is facing a drug epidemic due to its strategic locations and socio economic conditions
Areas badly affected are Punjab, UP
Bihar, Rajasthan etc

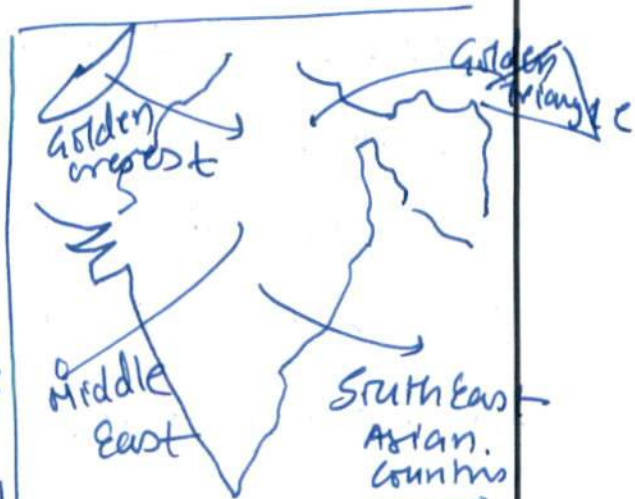
Reasons

1. for India becoming a major destination.
for drug trafficking
- a) Increasing demand due to lifestyle problems like stress, tension, pressure etc
- b) Increasing availability of drugs due to the use of social media & ICT in distribution
- c) Bollywood movies and contemporary literature have also played a role in increasing demand
- d) Proximity to drug producing areas like Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle

2. For Transit Hub

a) Strategic location in between Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle

- b) Porous borders and lack of patrolling in the area
- c) For socio economic development of people



Affect on India's security

Fig Import & Export of Drugs.

1. Increases organised crime and drug syndicates in the country
2. Perpetuates poverty and causes drug addiction among the youth
3. Problems of law & order and other organised crime like arms trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling etc
4. Money laundering & parallel economy

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।

India has a ~7,000 km border with
neighbouring countries and almost
~7,500 km of coastal borders.

Development of Border is an important
element in Border Management

1. Promotes socio economic development of people residing along the borders
2. Increases trust among the army, para-military and civilians
3. Increases the resilience of border communities and decreases their vulnerability.
4. Decreases crimes along the border like
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Smuggling Illegal trade Trafficking etc

To achieve border development, Government of India had launched Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

BADP seeks to ameliorate problems faced in border areas

1. Increases connectivity through road and railways construction
2. Promoting trade of goods of border communities $\Rightarrow$ Socio-Economic Development
3. Carrying out trust building exercises to gain trust of border areas.
4. Seeking the participation of local populace in combatting problems along the border.

Further, due to the importance of BADP, more finances needs to be developed and capacity building of personnel are required.

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।

Government (Ministry of Labor) recently notified Fixed Term Employment rules to increase the industrial activity in the country and provide an impetus to Make in India

Salient features

1. Temporary contract positions with the flexibility of hire & fire
2. workers will be eligible for all statutory benefits
3. Provides flexibility to the companies
4. Pay will be fixed beforehand

1. In achieving Ease of Doing Business
- (Yes)
(No)

- a) Increased investment in India due to flexibility c) Still a small reform won't improve India

- | | |
|--|---|
| b) India's ranking in
Ease of doing business
will go <u>up</u>

c) | ranking much

b) Other sectors also
need attention like
labo contract enforcement
tax payments <u>etc</u> |
|--|---|

2. Achieving labor welfare

- | (Yes) | (No) |
|---|--|
| 1. Workers will be eligible for all statutory benefits | 1. Industries may be converted into <u>Sweat shops</u> |
| 2. Pay will be fixed before <u>hand</u> $\Rightarrow$ no exploitation | 2. workers lose collective bargaining |
| 3. curb seasonal unemployment | 3. Diluting trade unions in the <u>country</u> |
| 4. More number of workers will be hired | |

3. Job creation

- | (Yes) | (No) |
|---|--|
| 1. More companies will be willing to hire workers | 1. Still various issues of labor reforms are not |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Investment in industrial sectors will increase 3. will lead to low seasonal unemployment 4. Decrease red tape and benefit the rural and urban mnc | <p>addressed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The FTE Rules are not sufficient to incentivise FDI, FPIs 3. Competition from Bangladesh & Vietnam |
|--|---|

FTE Rules are a first step, government should move towards more comprehensive reforms like Passing Labour Code Bills to increase job creation and investment

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 a diverse and growing livestock sector ranging from sheep & poultry, fisheries, dairy, etc

Growing livestock sectors

1. 2nd largest fish production (108 MMT)
2. Largest milk producer (165 MMT)

Argument Incomes of low income households

1. Provides supplement income to the farmers
2. Provides and insurance to the rural community in an event of crop failure
3. Better remuneration to farmers due to explosive growth of FPI industries
4. Provides resilience from climate change

Escaping Poverty

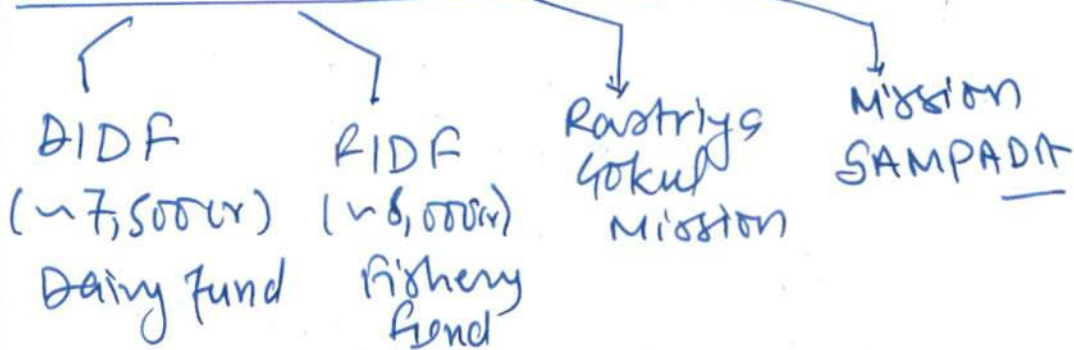
1. Investments Required are low and the remunerative returns are high
2. Additional source of income which farmers can utilize in improving their health, education, & skills
3. Promotes growth of cooperatives and SHGs $\Rightarrow$ Eradicating poverty
eg Amul, Aavin (TN)
4. Contract farming and better financial inclusion & technology transfer.

Strategies to ensure sustainable livestock sector growth

1. Promoting Farmer Producer Organisation Cooperatives in rural areas for a more holistic effect
2. Liberalisation in the definition of farmer as recommended by Ashtok Dalwai Committee to include livestock sector farmers as well
3. Increasing finances and construction of Infrastructure like cold chain storage

4. Promoting Food Processing Industries to improve backward and forward linkages
5. Better breeding programmes and avenues for cheap food & fodder for livestock

Government Initiatives



A growing live stock sector will go along way in doubling farmers income by 2022.

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।

Capital Account liberalisation or Convertibility means the ease or the lack of restrictions on the investments (FDI, FPI) that are made in India (both In Flow & out Flow) as well as the Indian Investments abroad.

India started liberalising its capital account after the New Economic policy of 1991.

Road to full liberalisation

Yes

1. India's macroeconomic fundamentals are strong

- 66% Debt to GDP
- 3.4% GDP → Fiscal Deficit
- 7% growth rate
- 450 billion forex reserves

2. Maturity of government and RBI to handle the unexpected inflows and outflows
3. The use of Rupee has increased multifold in the world trade
4. India badly needs Investment which is decreasing in the past decade
 $\text{ex } 36\% (2007) \rightarrow 27\% (2016)$
of GDP
5. Will lead to cheap loans for Indian companies which will promote the competitiveness in the international trade
 - Cheaper Imports
 - competitive exports

NO

1. India's world trade is still meagre only (2%)
2. Forex reserves are still not sufficient to stabilise large scale outflows
3. Oil crisis (us-Iran) and weakening Rupee are also creating hindrances

4. Tanapore committee also advocated for step by step Capital Account liberalisation (2006)
5. India's growth has been decelerating (~ 5% in Q1 of 2019)
6. Credit rating of India's sovereign bond is still BBB+ (Moody) → well below developed economies.

Going forward, step by step liberalisation
according to the conditions of the economy
should be right step.

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।

Agricultural Extension means the extension services provided by the Government to the farmers like Information dissemination, soil statistics, seed selection, monsoon, weather etc

Challenges of Agricultural Extension.

1. Limited awareness among the farmers about the extension centres like Krishi Vigyan Kendras
2. Digital illiteracy which limit the scope of agricultural extension through ICT
3. Meagre budget allocation by the Ministry on agricultural extension
4. Inadequate accessibility of extension services due to geographical divide, terrain, regional divide.
5. Information obtained is late

ICT technology due to their decentralised nature can transform the agricultural extension services

1. Real time information dissemination
to the farmers like MSP, Monsoon etc
2. Farmers need not to physically go
Krishi Vigyan Kendras to obtain information
3. After the initial infrastructure set up
the finances required are low
4. Various information can be sent to farmers
in one go
5. Enhances the accountability of the officers
entrusted with extension services
6. It will also promote financial inclusion
and the complete introduction of DBT in
the rural areas.
7. Real time information on Disasters and
diseases can also be provided

Government has initiated Bharat
Net project, DISHA campaign to improve
the use of ICT technologies in rural
areas which will certainly help in
agricultural extension as well

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 (Goods and Services Tax) is an indirect destination based tax which has removed almost 17 indirect taxes and paved way for simplified tax regime in India.

[GST] - objectives

1. Removing complex structure of Indirect taxes
2. Promoting and increasing inter and intra state trade
3. Increasing tax collection and better tax compliance
4. Promoting ease of doing Business and removing cascading of taxes
5. Reduce the Informal Economy and increase the tax net

Performance of GST

indirect-

1. Increase of 85% of the taxpayers as compared to 2014
2. Collection close to 1,00,000 crores
3. Simplified tax structures and India's Ease of doing business ranking has improved to 77 (2019)
4. E way bills to promote ^{earn} trade & commerce between states
5. Relief to MSME & small service providers through composition scheme
6. GSTM and increased tax compliance

Mishaps of GST

1. collections of GST have still not stabilised
2. Complex structure of GST with 5 slabs and also introduction of cess for other purposes
3. Inverse duty structure which is causing harm to informal economy.

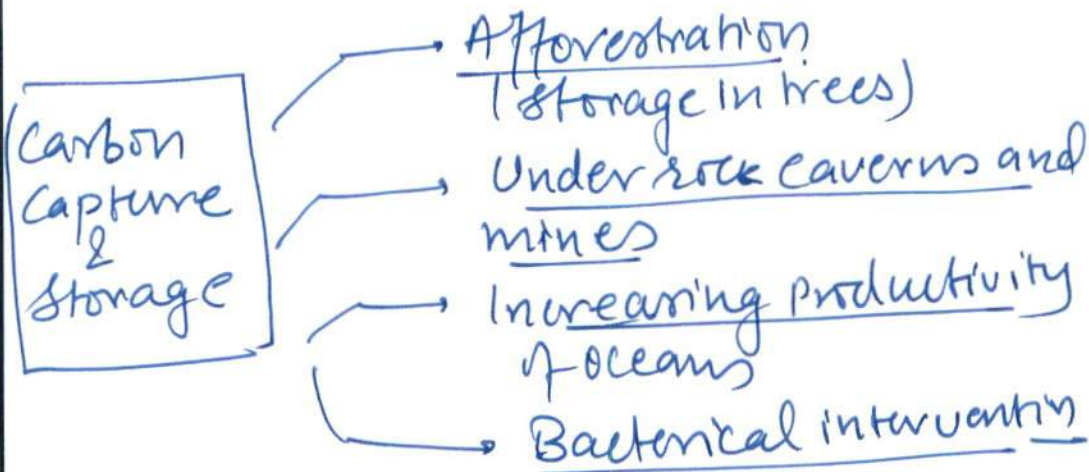
4. India's ranking of Ease of Doing Business
- Tax related is still 109
5. Important items like Real estate, petrol,
ATF are out of GST

GST for its effective functioning
need more reforms. GST Council &
Interstate Council can discuss & deliberate
on the issues and bring about reforms
in GST.

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 Capture and Storage refers to the gamut of methods, technologies, systems which help in capturing excess Carbondioxide from the environment and storing it in various forms



Potential Benefits

1. Arresting climate change and decreasing the effect of Green GHGs in atmosphere
2. Limiting ocean acidification and threat to ocean biodiversity like corals, fishes.

3. Generating employment and skill required for carbon capture and storage
4. Restricting the sea level rise and intrusion of ocean water into cities (coastal areas)
5. will help in fulfilling the goals of Parris Agreement and SDGs.

Challenges of carbon capture & storage

1. Enormous finances required for carrying wide scale carbon capture & storage (CCS)
2. Increasing anthropological emissions and deforestation
3. Increasing pollution, which is decreasing the productivity of oceans & forests.
4. Rock caverns & Mines carbon capture → India still lacks the required technologies & skill
5. Balancing climate change i.e. CCS with socio economic development.

6- Lack of enthusiasm shown from developed countries like USA, UK,

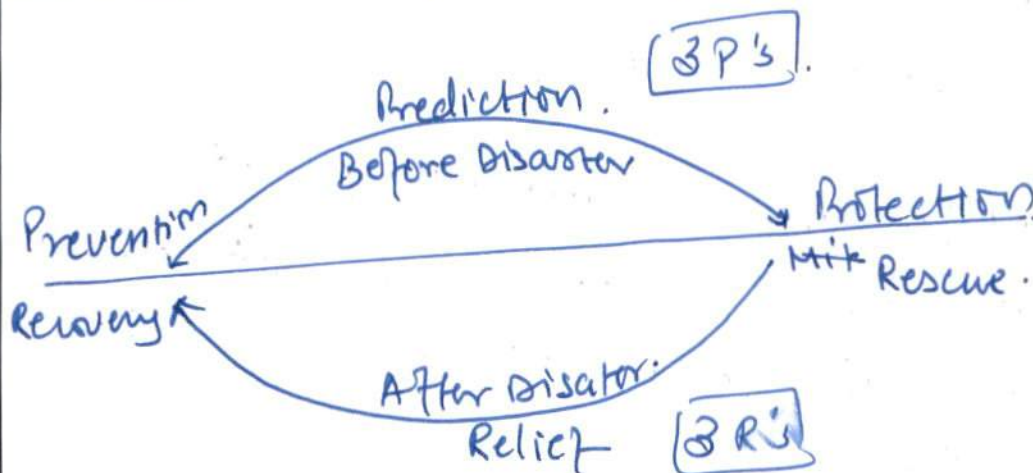
Government needs to outline a comprehensive policy and action plan to ensure the success of carbon capture and storage in India

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 (DM) in India
take gender sensitive policies which leads
to specific needs of women & children
being ignored in DM

Disaster Management Cycle.



Gender specific challenges faced during DM

1. Women are much more vulnerable to Physical Injury, trauma than men
2. Needs of both the genders are different
3. Lack of gender specific policies and

guidelines to be followed during DM

3. Threat to the security of women & children after the disaster
4. Inadequate Gender specific training provided to the rescue officials
5. Post Rescue [Access of employment / Nutritional security etc]

Steps to make gender DM cycle to be more gender sensitive

1. Mitigation - Different mitigation policies work to men & women. Women should be provided with extra gear to enhance their protection
2. Protection - Inducting Female Officials / Personnel in Disaster management forces so that women can feel more secure
3. Rescue - Different lines & special arrangements for women and children. Priority should be given to them

4. Relief - Efforts should be made to cater special needs of women like nutritional, hygiene etc. Further camps should be made more gender sensitised.

5. Rehabilitation. Avenues for employment should be provided to women. Government should provide some incentives as well.

Gender Specific Disaster Management will make disaster management more inclusive and effective. Thus promoting it is the need of the hour.

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 हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Due to inherent structural inequalities and socioeconomic problems the participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low.

Reasons for this phenomenon

1. Negligence of girl child
Lack of adequate nutrition
high dropouts & low participation in education
Son male preference and female abortion
and Feticide
2. Patriarchal society in which the role of women is envisaged to be in domestic activities
3. High Rural-Urban divide.. The participation of rural women is very low despite 67% of population lives in rural areas

4. Early Marriages and Lack of finances
also play a role in arresting
women's potential
5. Biases in Higher Educational Institutions
 - ↳ Biases towards male researchers
 - ↳ Glass ceiling
 - ↳ Limited promotion etc.

Notable achievements

1. Mission at ISRO like Chandrayaan 2
Mangalyaan were possible only by the
immense scientific contribution of women
scientists
2. Pharma Researchers. The contribution of
women in pharma research is high

Steps taken by the Government

1. Gender Budgeting so that at least 30%
budget is dedicated to women
2. Education interventions
 - ↳ UJALA - Increasing the gender ratio at
IITs, IIMs

- ↳ Draft National Educational Policy has a specific guidelines to promote women education.
- ↳ Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan focuses on increasing the enrollment of women child.

3. Health Interventions

- ↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- ↳ Ministry of HRD and Ministry of women and child development collaborated to increase health issues in women.

Increasing participation of women in research will bring in more diversity and propel the scientific advancement of India.

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।

Government has recently ammended both the NIA Act and UAPA Act to make the Internal security structure more effective and efficient.

NIA ACT

Ammdments

- Investigations can be started by Inspector
- Attachment of property streamlined
- Greater devolution of powers to the investigative authorities

Significance

1. Much needed reforms, as they were long pending
2. Now the investigations can be started by inspectors ⇒ thus promoting decentralization and better compliance
3. Attachment of property has been streamlined
only permission from DGP of NIA is needed

5. In tune with the need to arrest new developments happening in terrorism like lone wolf attack etc

UAPA ACT

Amendments

- An individual can be declared terrorists
- Conditions to declare unlawful organisations tweaked
- Greater devolution of power to the investigative industries

Significance

1. Now, lone wolf attack can be tackled effectively as individuals can be declared terrorists
2. In tune with the International countries like US, UK which have power to declare individuals as terrorists
3. Effective in combatting the new terrorism threats in J&K valley and Pakistan
4. Greater power to the investigative authorities

2. Proper safeguards have been put to check the misuse of UAPA Act.

The new amendments of NIA and UAPA will help India in streamlining its fight against terrorism. New measures like making NATGRID fully functional and completing CIBS project should be the way forward.

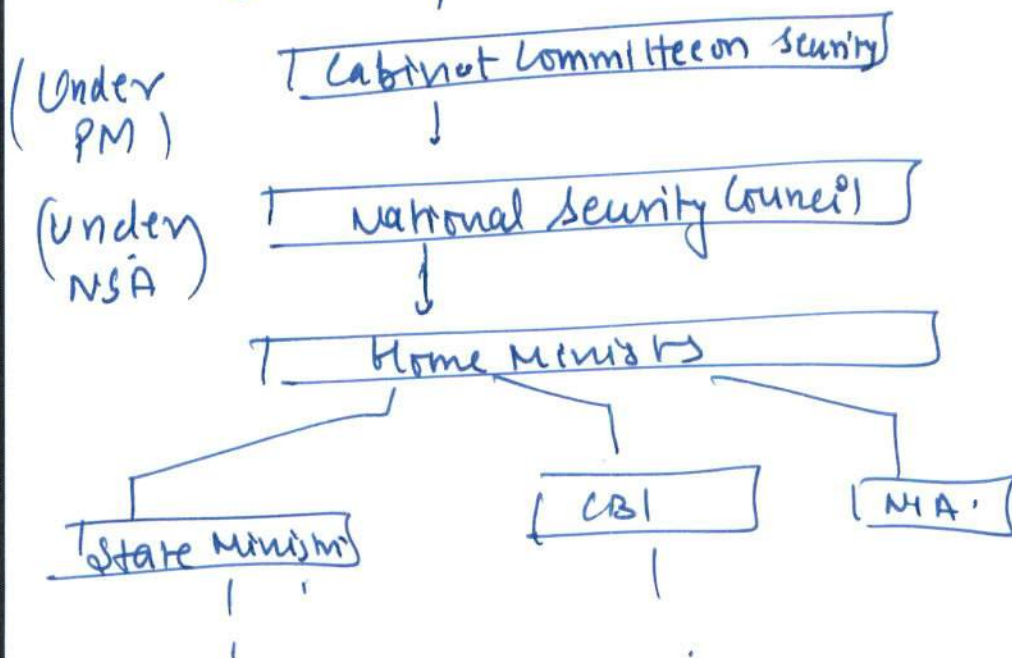
20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture.

(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 means the government's organisation structure, technologies and personnel in a country to avert any ~~sort~~ sort of security concerns be it external or internal.

Security Architecture in India



- Need for security Architecture to avert present and evolving threats
- 1. To have stable and comprehensive policy at the national and state levels
- 2. To improve the response time against any internal security threat
- 3. Technological interventions to predict and mitigate threats like CIMBS, Drones etc
- 4. To increase coordination among various central and state investigative agencies
- 5. To improve the capacity building of the para military like ISF, CRPF etc.

Steps taken by the Government

- 1. Reconstituting National Security Council and Strategic Policy Group to make the internal security more comprehensive
- 2. Various technological solutions have been put in place

- ↳ Borders - CIMBS, BOLD-217
- ↳ Databases - NATGRID, NCRB
- 3. Institution of NIA to deal with terrorist activities
- 4. Streamlining defence procurement through Strategic Partnership Model, Defence Procurement Policy etc

India must be ready against the new rising threats of lone wolf attacks, cyber attacks etc. Modernisation of NSA as well capacity building of Forces will go a long way in dealing with the new problems/ threats