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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	NATISHA MATHUR	Registration Number	503709
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	2-9-2019
Center	ORN		

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	
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18	15	
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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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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.

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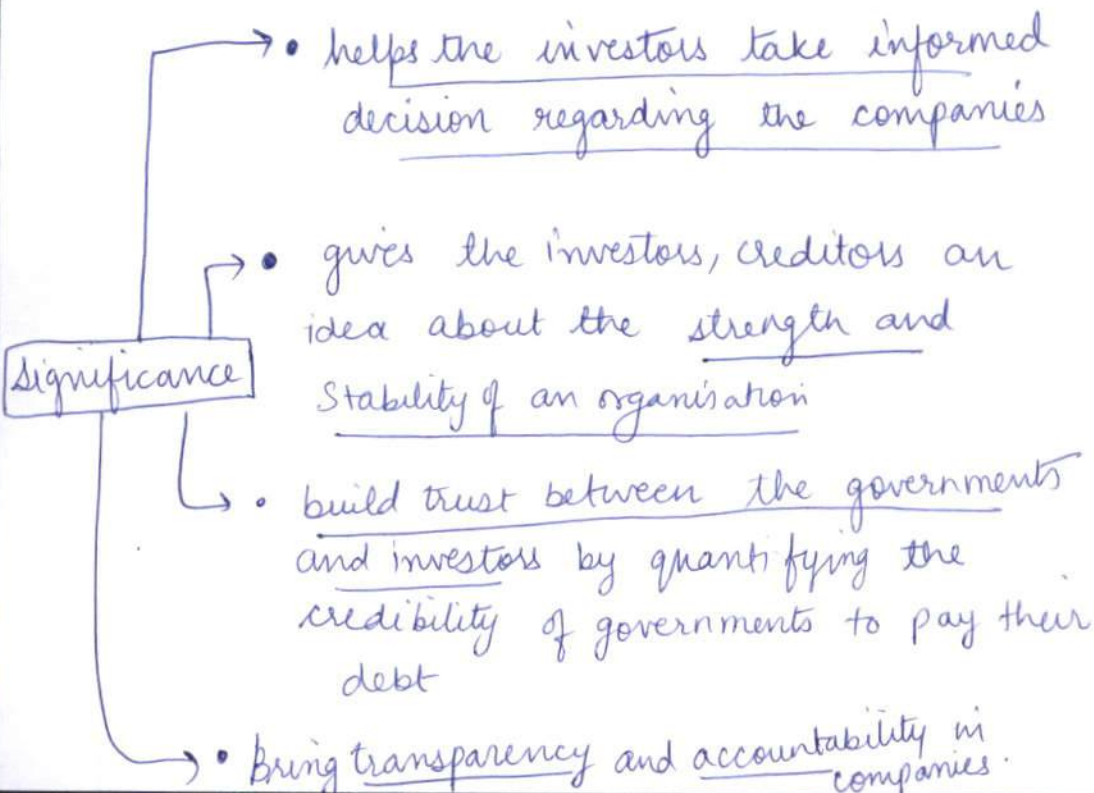
All the Best

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 संबंधित मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The working of CRAs has been in question in India in recent times because it could not inform the investors about the correct credibility of IL&FS.

Credit rating agencies are the companies that gives rating to the companies regarding their ability to pay debt in terms of principle and loan.



However, in India, these credit rating agencies suffer from certain issues like -

- Conflict of interest : credit rating agencies based on debtors - pay formula
- lack of competition : gives enough time to cras to develop strong relations with companies
- lack of credibility → as most of the companies don't answer all questions. Also companies choose those cras whose norms are relaxed.
- lack of manpower → suffer from serious manpower issues.

way forward

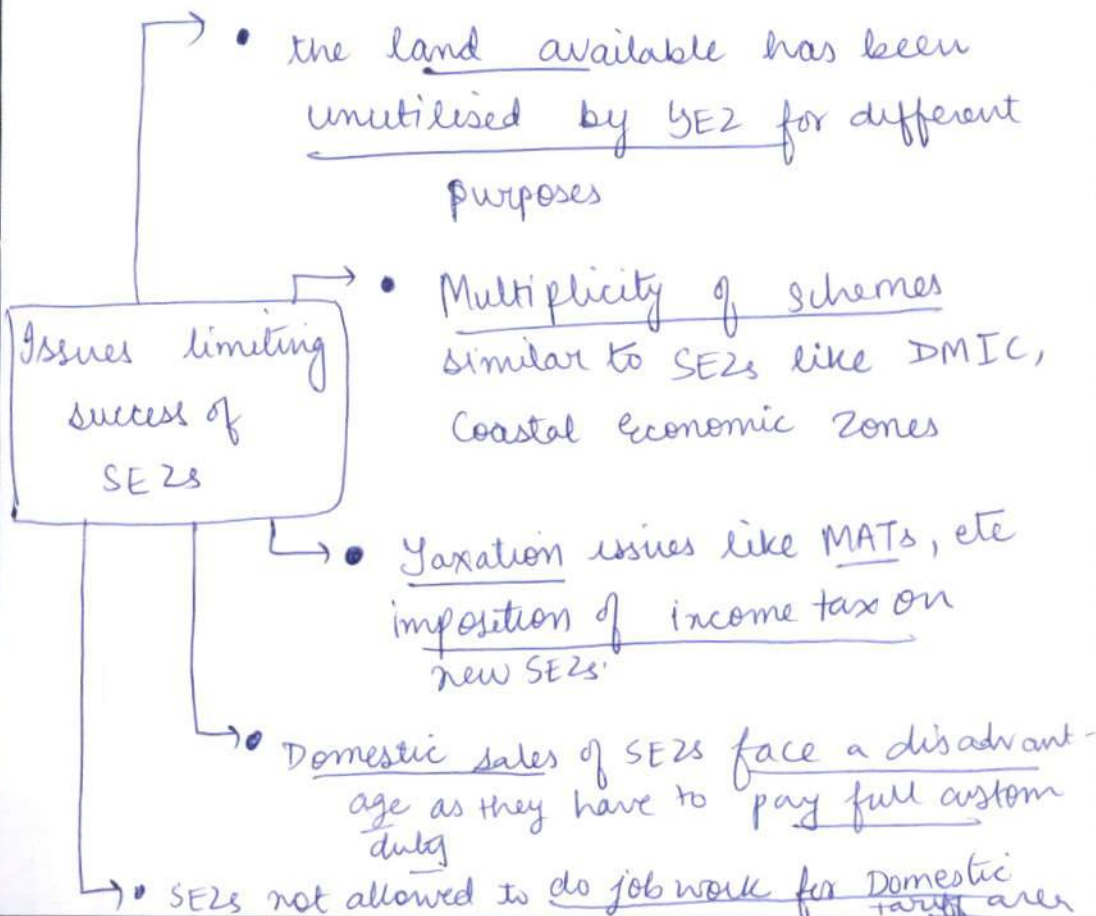
- It is required that cras play an independent and transparent rule.
- Moreover, there has to be an increased level of competition and bringing back of subscriber-pay initiative so that the conflict of interest can be reduced.

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 specifically delineated duty free trade zones and are deemed as foreign entities in terms of trade matters.

Recently Baba Kalyani Committee looked into the functioning of Special Economic Zones in India.



Steps that can be taken to address these issues are -

- (1) SEZs need to be addressed as Employment and Economic Enclaves where the focus should shift from trade (export-import) to employment generation.
- (2) Also, the SEZs should be allowed to utilise lands for different purpose and the government can provides incentives.
- (3) Need to bring back Sunset clause and the taxation system need to be rationalised.
- (4) Need to develop infrastructure like road, port and railways facilities for better forward and backward linkages.
- (5) Need to comprehensively ~~an~~ approach different schemes and club them together for better SEZs functioning.

If these steps are taken then, SEZs can reach its goals like providing employment opportunities, making India destination of investment and boost export from India.

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।

Indian government has taken various steps to promote entrepreneurship in India. Indian youth should become job giver and not job seeker. And to take actions in this direction, startups are being promoted by government of India.

Opportunities for Startups in India

- Relaxation of rules by government to ensure that they can develop freely.
- Credit facilities is being provided through schemes like Stand up, Start up India
- Still, there are various sector not

developed like IT sector, various apps, etc.

→ Moreover, India has a huge consumer base which can help start up gain profits.

However, these start ups do face certain challenges

→ The investments by private agencies is very less.

→ Moreover, the taxation provision of government for example angel tax not benefitting the start up.

→ Bureaucratic mindset may lead to blockage in clearances.

Thus, in order to make India a hub of Start up, following challenges need to be tackled.

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 is a method of production and consumption which involves producing, leasing, buying, rebuying, recycle, etc so that one product is used many times.

Principles it is based upon

- It is opposite to linear and single usage of product.
- the life cycle of the product is increased
- relies on large quantities of cheap, easily accessible materials and energy

NITI Aayog has recently pointed out that circular economy is the need of the hour in India because of the following reasons.

- India's resource demand is bound to increase to 15 billion tonnes by 2030. Circular economy can help in providing these resources.

- Reduce import pressure → as India is dependent upon rare materials import from different countries, circular economy can help in addressing this issue.
- Reduce waste generation in a country where we are struggling to find sustainable method of waste disposal.
- Reduce green house gases emission and thus helping India in achieving its INDCs.
- Employment growth : Skilled and semi skilled workers can be used for recycling and repairing. This will also lead to opening of new businesses.
- Reduction in poverty → cheap materials and employment opportunities will reduce poverty.

Thus, today India is ~~ne~~ in need of circular economy so that it can go on the path of sustainable development.

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 was started in 2016 with an aim to expand and make affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, credit, insurance pensions etc.
- It is available in both urban and rural areas.
- It also help the government in providing the direct benefit Transfer to the people.

Analysis of the scheme

(1) Financial Inclusion

According to global funder, almost 80% of Indians now have a bank account.

3 ways of financial Inclusion

- financialisation of saving accounts
- diversifying of financial products like insurance, pension
- shift to electronic payments

(2) Helped Banking sector

- improved balance sheet of banks
- there has been a decrease in zero balance account from 58% in 2015 to 15% in 2019

(3) Helped in inclusive growth

- Focus on rural India → 23 crore out of 35 crore bank account holders from rural areas.
- Women empowerment → Around 18 crore bank account holders are women.

(4) Direct Benefit Transfer -

- With JAM trinity, there has been a reduction in the leakages.

Challenges

- Internet facilities not available in many parts of India
- Banking correspondents and Bank facilities not adequate in rural areas.
- Huge deposition of money in these accounts during demonetisation.

There is a need to work on these challenges to make it fully successful and accessible.

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।

According to some reports, Indian rivers suffer from all types of pollution - heavy metals, etc.

~~Even though the~~

Pollution in river impact the surrounding ecosystem in following ways -

- Fishes, marine animals dependent on it may suffer.
- Plastic waste engulfed by these animals may choke them leading to death.
- Bio accumulation of harmful products may cause damage to other organisms too.
- There can be a change in vegetation in the surrounding areas.

The government in India has taken various steps to clean rivers like Namami Gange, ~~the~~ Yamuna Action Plan, etc but still river pollution persist because of following reasons -

- ① No comprehensive approach
- ② Industries which dump their waste in rivers ~~are~~^{do} not strictly follow the rules.
- ③ Increased population leading to more dependence on river water.
- ④ No change in the attitude of people.
- ⑤ Nexus between officials and industrial owners.

Thus, to tackle the river pollution, these challenges have to be removed first.

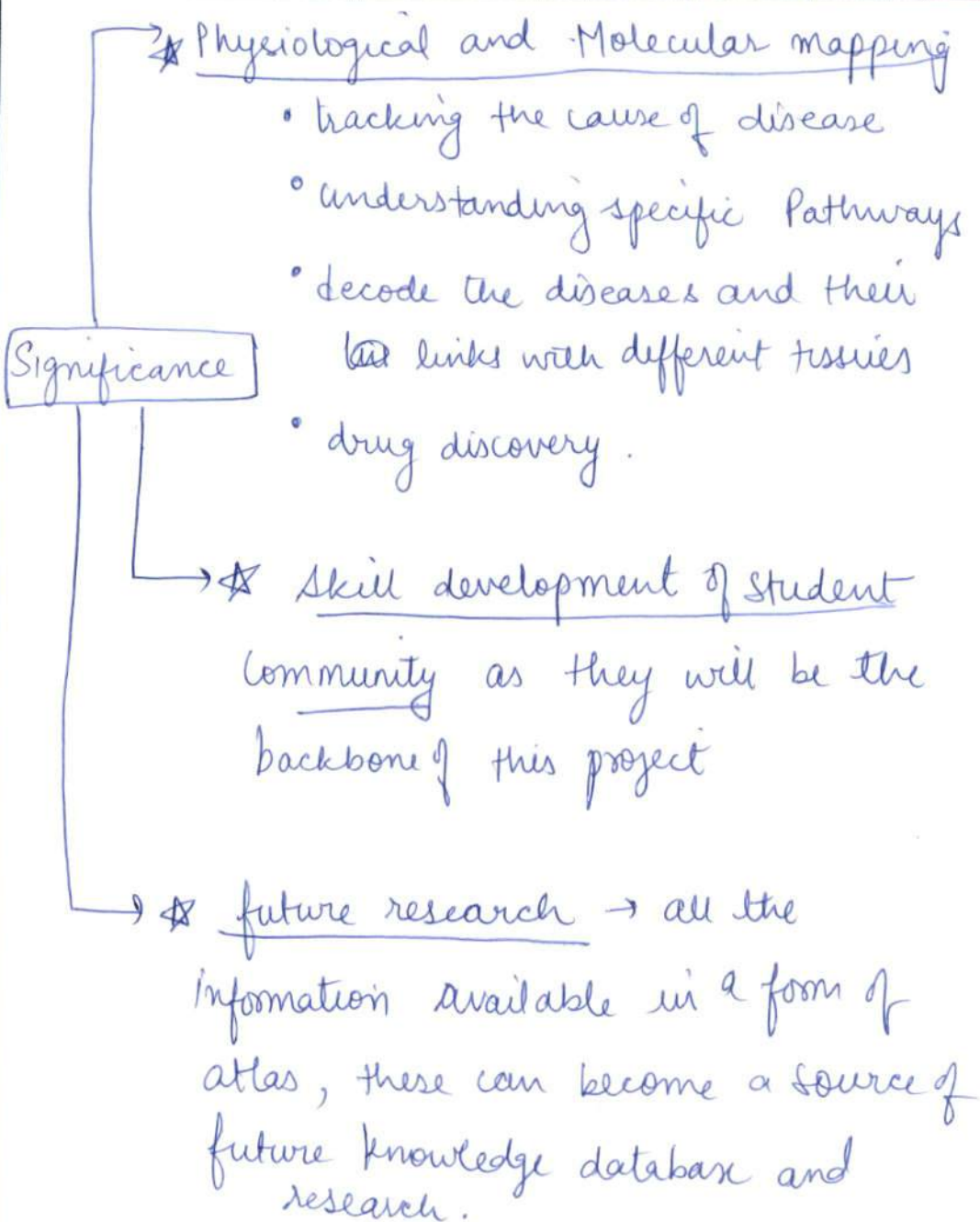
7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology?
Highlight the significance of this project. (150 words) 10

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

Department of Biotechnology has launched the Project Manav. The main aims of the project is —

- open and interactive atlas of human biology
- compiling and synthesising data at cellular, molecular, tissue and organ level
- better understanding of the diseases related to various tissues
- Various institutions will participate along with students in the final year of their graduation in science field or those who want to research in this field.

This project MANAV will have various advantages as following —



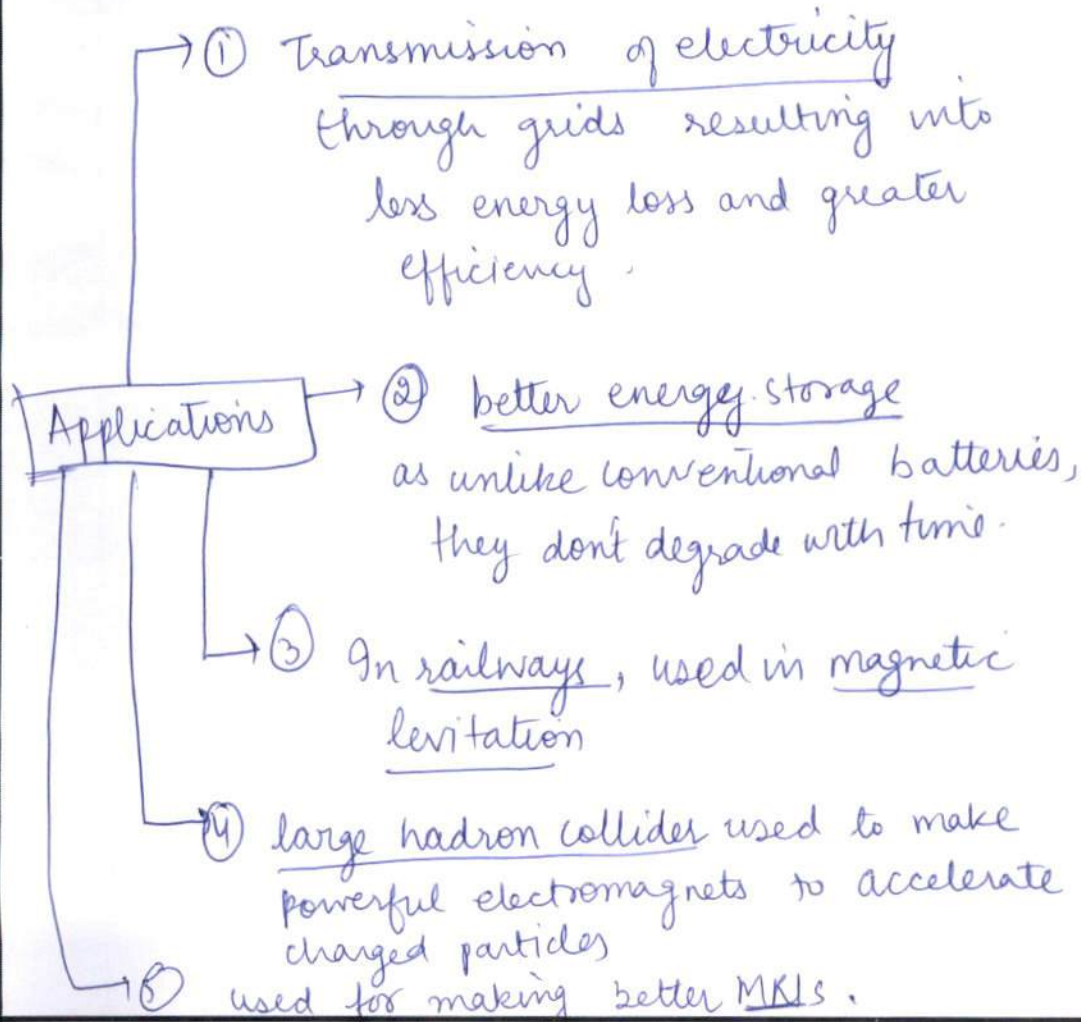
Thus, MANAV initiative by the DBT is a right step in direction of genome research in the physiological research of human beings

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 the materials which provide zero resistance to the flow of electric current thus, the energy loss is minimised in terms of heat.

Superconductors have various applications



Though there are various applications of ~~of~~ superconductors, but there are certain challenges too

- Superconductors most of the time are developed only at the critical temperature which way below freezing point. Such temperature makes it challenging to use them at room temperature
- Cost of the superconductors very high and ~~hence their~~
- Research and development in this area is still not upto mark.

If these challenges can be tackled, then, superconductors can change significantly the working of various processes

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?

According to a home ministry report, there are millions of drug addicts in India and this problem is increasing.

India has become a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in India because of the following reasons:

- Causes**
- India lies between the ~~rescent~~ golden crescent and golden triangle areas
 - the supplier and courier get good amount
 - ~~Strong~~ jails have played an ironic role. It has strengthened relationship between different mafias.
 - Poverty, lack of employment, education forces people to go for drugs and hence drug supply enhanced.
 - Border security breaches pointing to nexus between forces and criminals.

The drug trafficking menace has serious impacts on the internal security of India in the following ways :

- It leads to other crimes too like human trafficking, organised crimes, etc.
- secessionist movements may also start in different regions as border areas are the worst sufferers.
- Families of the drug addicts suffer a lot and thus they may protest causing wide spread law and order situation
- Moreover, nexus between security forces and the drug dealer may ultimately lead to terrorist activities, hawala transaction, money laundering, etc.

Thus, there is an urgent need to tackle the drug trafficking menace in India.

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 areas form an important element of the border management. It is because of the following reasons —

- ✓ People of border areas become eye and ear of the security forces. They provide better information of any enemy activities.
- ✓ They are very well aware of the terrain and can help in the security activities of forces.
- ✓ If the people are unsatisfied, this can be used by the bordering countries and secessionist movements may start leading to threats to national security.

Thus, keeping these aspects in mind, the government of India started the Border Area development Programme in 1986-87.

→ It is a central sponsored scheme and it now covers all the border countries

— land borders as well as coastal borders. The funds are non-lapsable.

— Main objective of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near international border.

— Saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through a participatory approach.

— includes construction of primary health centres, schools, supply of drinking water, connectivity, drainage, promotion of sports in border areas, construction of helipads, border tourism, etc

Thus, BADP helps in solving the connectivity issues, better infrastructure facilities, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

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 ~~contr~~ employment is a contract in which a company hires an employee for a specific period of time.

- ✓ The payment is fixed in advance and is not altered till the term expires.
- ✓ Such workers are entitled to all statutory benefits like working hours, available to a permanent worker.
- ✓ The employers can terminate the contract on certain grounds like non-performance, etc even before the due date.

Critical analysis of the various objectives

① Ease of doing business

→ Due to inbuilt flexibility in hiring and

firing the workers, the business will be able to safeguard its commercial competitiveness and thus find suitable employee.

→ However, it is to be kept in mind that only flexibility in hiring and firing does not improve the ease of doing business. Factors like contract enforcement, power availability, research, relaxation in entry and exit of business also play an important role. And in these India is lagging behind.

② Achieving labour welfare

→ The workers are ensured of fixed wage and work conditions from before and thus, they have livelihood security.

→ The workers are also entitled to statutory benefits. They thus have dignified working condition.

→ However, the power given to employer for hiring and firing leads to informalisation of labour.

→ Moreover, collective bargaining for increase in salary would not be possible.

③ Job Creation

→ With relaxation of rules, more businesses would be set up and hence more and more number of employment generation.

→ However, the focus should not be on quantity but quality of jobs produced.

The relaxation in rules may cause undue psychological pressure on workers.

Thus, this fixed term employment can achieve its objectives only if the following steps are taken:

→ Working conditions should be defined properly.

→ The norms should be formed only after consulting all stakeholders.

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।

According to NSSO 66th Round Report —
livestock sector ~~is~~ gives employment opportunities
to about 16 million people.

Moreover, livestock provides 5% of Indian GDP and contributes 24% of Agriculture GDP.

Importance of the livestock sector

★ Output function

→ provide edible (milk, eggs) and non-edible substances (wool) etc.

★ Input function

→ provide materials like dung, urine which provides beneficial for energy and agriculture.

★ helps the people in case the crops fail

★ Equitable distribution

Unlike land, livestock is equitably distributed and hence steps taken to improve this sector will help in doubling farmers' income by 2022.

★ Women empowerment

~~Half~~ Women are the front runners in this sector and hence better facilities in this sector will empower women.

Thus, this sector provides employment opportunities, supplementary income, food, etc and helps people in bad times.

However, this sector suffers from various challenges

- ✓ ~~no~~ lack of credit facilities
- ✓ focus more on hybrid varieties of animals instead of indigenous varieties which withstand low fodder, ~~heat~~ hot conditions
- ✓ less availability of pasture.
- ✓ diseases

✓ lack of testing facilities for quality and this affect ~~ex~~ports, etc.

Thus, to counter these challenges following steps need to be taken.

- ① Research and development in this sector leading to modernisation of this sector.
- ② Development of quality testing centres
- ③ Afforestation for better fodder facilities.
- ④ germplasma, reproductive facilities for better varieties.
- ⑤ close surveillance for the outbreak of disease.
- ⑥ Focus on development of cooperatives.
- ⑦ Model villages for such developments.

Government of India has already taken steps in this direction like national livestock mission, gokul grams, National Bovine Productivity Mission, etc. Further steps need to be taken.

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 means investments from the foreign countries as well as investment by the people in the foreign countries.

full liberalisation of capital account means that there will be 100% FDI in every sector (except some security sectors), people will be able to convert rupees in foreign currencies fully and easily and invest as much as they want in foreign countries; also the companies can freely borrow from foreign market.

Advantages of full liberalisation of Capital Account

- ✓ Better investment from foreign countries
- ✓ FDI will bring with it Technology,

Infrastructure and Trade accrue.

- ✓ Competition with domestic industries and thus increasing their performance.
- ✓ ~~Being~~ Allow companies to buy cheap from foreign countries.
- ✓ Better alternatives for the consumers.

However, the full liberalisation of capital account ~~are~~ have following disadvantages too —

- ✓ Our industries not developed so much and hence they will not be able to compete.
- ✓ Some ~~are~~ countries may take over all the investment.
- ✓ FDIs in certain sectors like atomic energy may not be beneficial.
- ✓ The exit of FDIs suddenly may lead to destruction in market.

Hence full liberalisation of capital Account is not possible in India. However, relaxation of rules can be carried out in phased manner as has been done by the government and RBI — increasing the threshold of FDI, investment by people.

As Tarapore Committee on full liberalisation of Capital Account has pointed out that it can only take place if following conditions are fulfilled —

- ✓ Fiscal deficit in control
- ✓ NPAs of the bank is under control
- ✓ Indigenous industries better shape for competition

These conditions are still not fulfilled, and thus we can only go for partial liberalisation of capital account.

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 that the farmers should have knowledge about various process, crops, methods of crop production, etc.

In India, agricultural extension suffers from various problems—

- ① Farmers are not present equitably
- ② Information channels less.
- ③ Illiteracy of farmers
- ④ less investment by private agencies

To tackle these issue, ~~It~~ ICT can help.

- ① Krishi Vigyan Kendras — provide

All information to farmers

② DD Kisan Channel - helps in
solving the issues of farmers

③ Phaman, etc satellite - gives
a ~~anayst~~ detailed analysis
of cropping pattern and can help
in better control of crop production.

④ Soil Testing centres

To make better use of ICT, the
government has to make more
investment in infrastructure,
research and agricultural education

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 was introduced in India in July 2017.
It is a destination based indirect tax.
and it is levied at the final consumption point

Success of GST

• Tax Compliance

- successful in increasing compliance among small traders.
- single online system for filing to return and thus made transactions more transparent

• Revenue Base

- expanded the revenue base by about 85% in past 2 years from 65 lakhs to 1 crore.

• Revenue Collection and Buoyancy

- Increased buoyancy by a factor of 1.2
- the collection of Revenue has also increased.

• Rationalisation of taxes

- around 97.57% of articles covered by 18% or lower GST tax slab.

• Introduction of e-way bill

- made shift from departmental policing model to self declaration model.
- enabled hassle free movement of goods

• Reinforces Cooperative federalism

- GST council has emerged as a successful example.
- It's functioning free from political bias

However, challenges still remain.

• List of exclusions

- Petroleum products, Alcohol, Real estate contribute 35-40% of indirect tax revenue but are kept out

• Complex GST structure

- 4 different slabs undermine the simplifying of rules

• Digital infrastructure

- required huge amount of registration but lack of digital infrastructure leads to problems.
- e-way bills delayed.

• Anti-profiteering norms

- the passing of benefits by the companies due to reducing of tax has not been done

• Corruption

- cases of false invoice generation is on rise.

Thus, GST has a mixed bag. The focus of government should be to tackle these challenges.

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 is a technology to control the amount of CO_2 generated.

☉

→ It is the process of ① capturing waste carbon dioxide from large point sources, such as fossil fuel, power plants ② transporting it to a storage sites ~~and~~ ③ depositing it where it

will not enter the atmosphere, normally an underground geological formation.

There are various potential benefits of Carbon Capture and Storage:

- (1) It will reduce the impact of climate change as the carbon dioxide generated will be stored

away from atmosphere.

→ Moreover, this carbon dioxide is stored in various mines and hence it can be used to pump out the gas reserves or coal.

Thus, it in a way will improve the energy security.

→ Carbon dioxide will emerge as a commodity of exchange and can be used for marketable purpose.

Thus, it will improve the trading.

However, even though there are benefits, but the challenges are also there —

(1) Transportation of Carbon dioxide may also create more CO₂ in the process.

- (2) Technological advancement is low in this area.
- (3) leakage of CO₂ in Ocean may lead to ocean acidification and thus it may be dangerous for the whole ecosystem.
- (4) It may shift the focus of people from reducing the emission of green house gases to transportation and storage of carbon dioxide. Thus, it may lead to losing out on the action on climate change.
- (5) Carbon trading market has not yet developed so much.

Thus, before going for geo engineering technique of carbon ^{capture and} storage, India has to overcome these challenges—

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 refers to all the steps taken pre, during and post of the disaster.

It has been seen that women are one of the most vulnerable section of society when a disaster hits.

Thus, there are various gender specific challenges faced during disaster management which are as following —

① women do not have enough knowledge about the preparedness, shelter points during a disaster.

② Moreover, during a disaster, it becomes difficult for a male doctor

to check females who are not ~~being~~ allowed to being touched by other males.

③ Women have specific sanitation and nutrition needs, also pregnant and lactating mothers suffers.

④ ^{most} Women also don't know swimming and hence they lose their lives during a disaster.

⑤ Cases of molestation, rapes, etc may occur during disaster.

Hence, the need of the hour is to make the disaster management cycle more gender sensitive in following way —

① educate and advocate with local govt. officials and community leaders to

fully involve women and men in disaster management activities.

- ② Strengthen both male and female capacity in activities such as disaster mapping to enable gender perspectives of risk and vulnerabilities.
 - ③ Make certain that procedures for relief registration and distribution do not accidentally exclude women.
 - ④ Consult both men and women to ensure that contents of relief package actually meet their respective needs.
 - ⑤ Provide both male and female health personnel.
 - ⑥ Include counselling on domestic violence when providing psychological support.
 - ⑦ Ensure that the support is sensitive to needs of some men for coping their changes in gender role.
 - ⑧ Ensure safety of women.
- These steps will create gender sensitive disaster management cycle.

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?

There have been various individual achievements like Dr. Indira Khurana (in the field of in vitro fertilisation), Paramjit Khurana (for inventing all weather seeds) Dr Aditi Pant (famous Oceanographer), etc.

However in spite of these, ~~there~~ ~~is~~ overall participation of women in scientific research is very low:

① According to National Task force on women in Science Report, only 15% of women are involved in Research work.

② The percentage of women ^{faculty} in Scientific institutions like IITs, TIFR is only 10-20%.

- ③ The Shanti Swamp Bhatnagar Awards given by CSIR includes only 15-20 women awardees in 61 years.

To counter these trends, the government of India has taken various steps -

- ① KIRAN (Knowledge Involvement in Research advancement through Nurturing) which is an umbrella Scheme

⇒ Curie → for providing State of art infrastructure in women universities in order to attract, train and retain the girls in Science and tech domain.

⇒ Mobility Scheme → It will address relocation issues (taking care of ill parents, marriage, transfer of husband, etc).

② Udaan → launched by MHRD to address the lower enrollment ratio of girls in colleges by enriching the material, free and online resources to every girl, with special incentives for 1000 disadvantaged girls.

③ Indo-US Fellowship for women in STEM
→ provide opportunities to Indian women Scientists, engineers to undertake research in premier institutions of USA.

④ Women Scientist Schemes

→ encourage women in S & T, preferably those who were on a break to explore re-entry options in the profession.

→ The candidates will be given job training.

Though these steps are taken by the government but things can only change if the mindset of the people towards women change.

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।

Recently amendments have been made in the NIA and UAPA Act.

Amendments in UAPA Act

- expands the scope of terror Entities to individuals too
- If the investigation is carried out by NIA, then the approval for seizing property need to be taken of the Director general of NIA unlike earlier that of police
- Empowering NIA → earlier only officers of the rank of DSP or ACP could conduct investigation but now in case of NIA, the rank of inspector or above will carry out investigation.

Advantages of the amendment

- It will help in tackling the threat of terrorism.
- Many individuals which escape the radar will be brought under law.
- There will be quick investigation as now NIA will not have to take permission from state police.

Amendments made in NIA Act

- Enhances the scope of offences like atomic energy act, VAPA.
- enhances the jurisdiction of NIA
 - power to investigate crimes outside India too
- The government may now designate the Sessions Court as Special court for the trial of NIA crimes.

Significance of Amendments

- It will lower down the terrorist threats
- Less ambiguity and hence investigation will be strengthened
- All major nation's investigating agency have such power.

~ Though significant amendments are being made but it has to be made sure that these acts are not used against any innocent person. Moreover, the officials have to respect the human rights of individuals

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 has to be robust because the threats to security increases day by day.

Present threats like - terrorism, money laundering, organised crimes, drug trafficking, etc need to be tackled -

Evolving threats like - Cyber crime, lone wolf attack, use of social media to gain supporters these need to be tackled.

And for this many steps taken like METRA, NATgrid, NCIIIC, National Security advisor.

