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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	TANUJ PATHAK		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	854826
Center	Online	Date	31/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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.

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।

AgriStack is a holistic technological stack which will contain all the information regarding farmers and farming.

AgriStack Enhancing Agriculture Ecosystem →

- ① Better dissemination of welfare schemes [e.g. DBT, Subsidies, etc].
- ② Database of Land will help to provide Area based Solutions.
- ③ Help in producing Inputs as per the requirement of farmers and their lands
E.g. → HVY seeds, fertilizers, pesticides,
e.r.

④ Providing adequate Irrigation facilities to the farmers.
{ Canals, tubewells, drip-sprinkler, etc }

⑤ Streamlining of APMCs and Agri-markets according to farmers needs.

⑥ Determining locations of warehouses, cold storages, etc. & Robust Logistics for enhancing Agri productivity}

Data security
{ as Increasing
Cyber attacks }

CONCERNS

Privacy of farmers { since
sensitive database
required }

Diverse agriculture
practices throughout
India

Land record digitization
is still not
comprehensive.

AgriStack is a futuristic move that could achieve our ambitious aim of doubling farmers income by 2022.

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।

Geothermal energy is a type of renewable energy which can help India in achieving its NDC (i.e. 50% Non-fossil fuel based energy production)

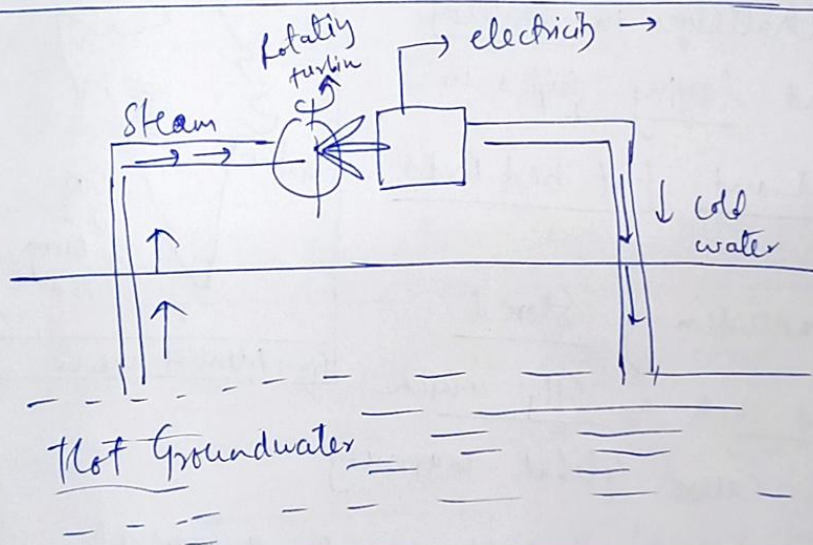


fig → Geothermal energy production

ADVANTAGES →

- ① Renewable energy → { Inexhaustible source & Groundwater is replenished }
- ② No emission of toxic gases like NO_2 , SO_2 , etc

③ Can aid in India's energy demand

CHALLENGES →

① Difficult to detect such huge reservoir of Hot water.

② Challenges in drilling and laying pipes in Hard and Hot bed rocks.



③ Emission of Stored Gases such as CH₄ which can cause Global warming

④ Lead to displacement of local population

⑤ Constructions in tectonically active area can be vulnerable (potential for disasters)

Continuous Research is required in order to tap this huge potential of futuristic technology

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 संधारणीय 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।

Fishing is one of the major employment activity in India. It provides income and food to millions of poor fish farmers in India.

Reasons of WTO for elimination of fishing subsidies

- ① Creates distortions in the International market of Misomata in Demand-Supply
- ② Promotes Fish Trawling → A danger for our marine Biodiversity.
- ③ To Bring Parity of fisheries sector between developing and developed countries
- ④ Curb Unregulated and Unmonitored fishing in Developing Countries

WTO's concern is
directed against China
 but other developing
countries will
 be also
affected

Multiple
 Concerns

Hinders
 doctrine of
 "Special concessions"
 to developing
 countries

India regularly
monitors and
regulates its
fishing sector, hence
 it is unjustified.

Poor and vulnerable
fish farmers -
 & require inputs for
boats, fishing gears, etc.

INDIA'S STAND

India has opposed the
 elimination of fish subsidies
 It has highlighted the
requirement of subsidies for its
vast vulnerable population.

Fish subsidies are an important mechanism
 for India for his fishing community,
 However we need to ensure that a
Sustainable fishing activity is being done.

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।

According to Economic Survey 2019-20:-

Around 70% of India's rural households are dependent on Agriculture sector.

And according to NITI Aayog report → only 43% of India's ~~net~~ Net sown area is irrigated. Rest ~ 60% area is rainfed.

BIASED AGRI POLICIES →

① Higher MSP on water intensive crops which require irrigation facilities.
e.g. Rice, sugarcane, etc.

② Fertilizers (esp urea), Pesticides, herbicides etc require adequate & efficient irrigation

③ Promoting Micro-irrigation practices which can be only applied in areas with irrigation facilities.

④ APMCs well established in areas with Irrigation facilities { eg. Pb / HK / Western UP }

⑤ Development of FPIs more in North part in India.

⑥ Development of Cold storages, CAP facilities warehouses, etc ~~more~~ more in N-W India.

However India also focuses on Rainfed agriculture →

PM - Fasal Beema
Yojana

PM - KISAN
for all
farmers

River - linking
projects in
peninsular
India, etc

Other Initiatives →

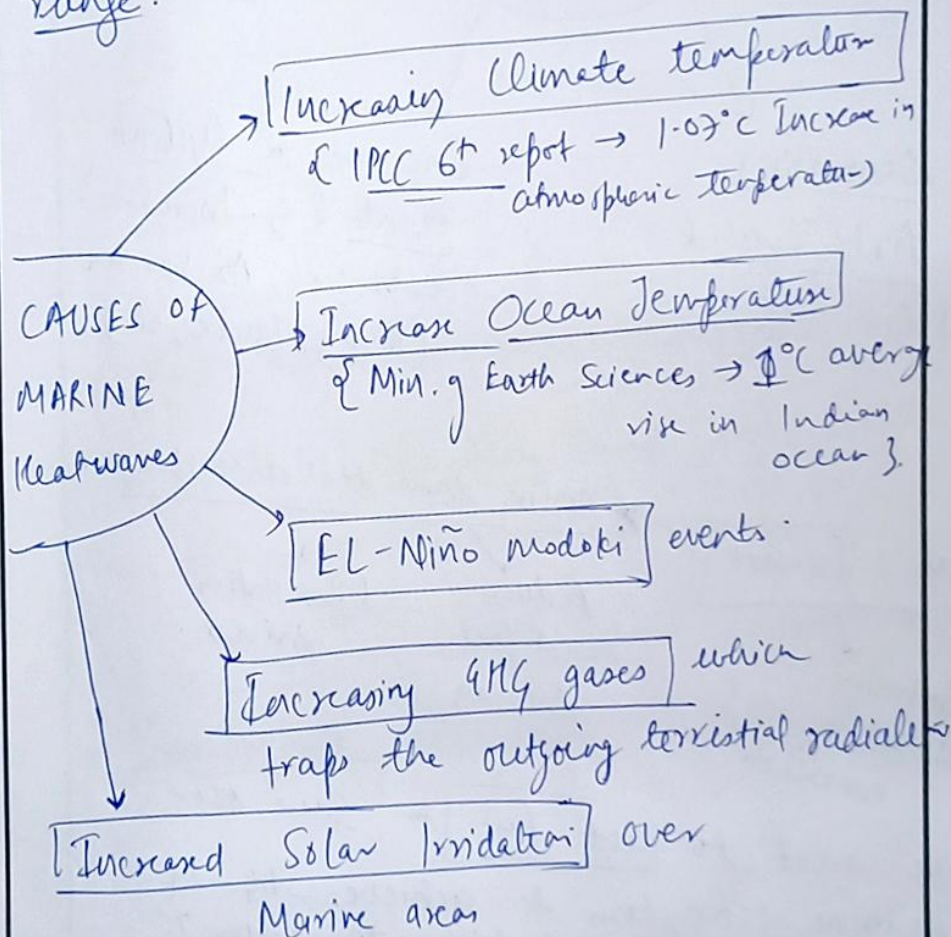
- Micro-irrigation fund and NABARD.
- PM - Kisan Sampada Yojana
- Operation Greens
- Watershed development (PM - Krishi Sinchai Yojana).

All these initiatives combined with better Markets will surely uplift our Rainfed agriculture areas.

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।

Marine heatwaves ^{is} the phenomenon in which temperature of the coastal areas rise beyond their average temperature range.



Reduced Salinity
due to Increase in
Rainfall.

Coral bleaching
{ as corals can
only bear
 $27 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ }

IMPACT on
Ocean
Ecosystem

Decreasing
Marine Biodiversity

Decreasing
Arctic and
Polar ice

Increase in Cyclonic
events { e.g. Increase
events in Arabian Sea
(Nisarg, Taute, etc). }

WAY Forward

Controlling
~~Aerosol~~ aerosol
emissions

cooling down the atmosphere.

Reduce
fossil fuel
burning

Afforestation
drives.

we need to act fast to save our
marine ecosystem & achieve SDG-14
& life below water?

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।

Aseismic structures refer to those development projects and infrastructure which can sustain the impact of earthquakes.

Aseismic structures as a solution to
Combat Earthquake →

- ① They can provide adequate strength needed to stand against earthquake
- ② Provide faster rebuilding and rehabilitation after destruction from an earthquake
- ③ Aid in Capacity building and preparedness ^{reducing} ~~for~~ earthquake vulnerability in India

Need for a National program on Seismic Retrofitting of Building & Structures

① India is prone to earthquake.

↳ Himalayas → tectonic activity still active
 { e.g. Uttarakashi eq }.

↳ Dhruv fault active

↳ Reservoir induced Seismicity is a real threat. { e.g. Koyana Dam }.

② Faster Recovery from disaster →

Speed up
economic
activities

Speeds up education,
healthcare, communication
& power supply.

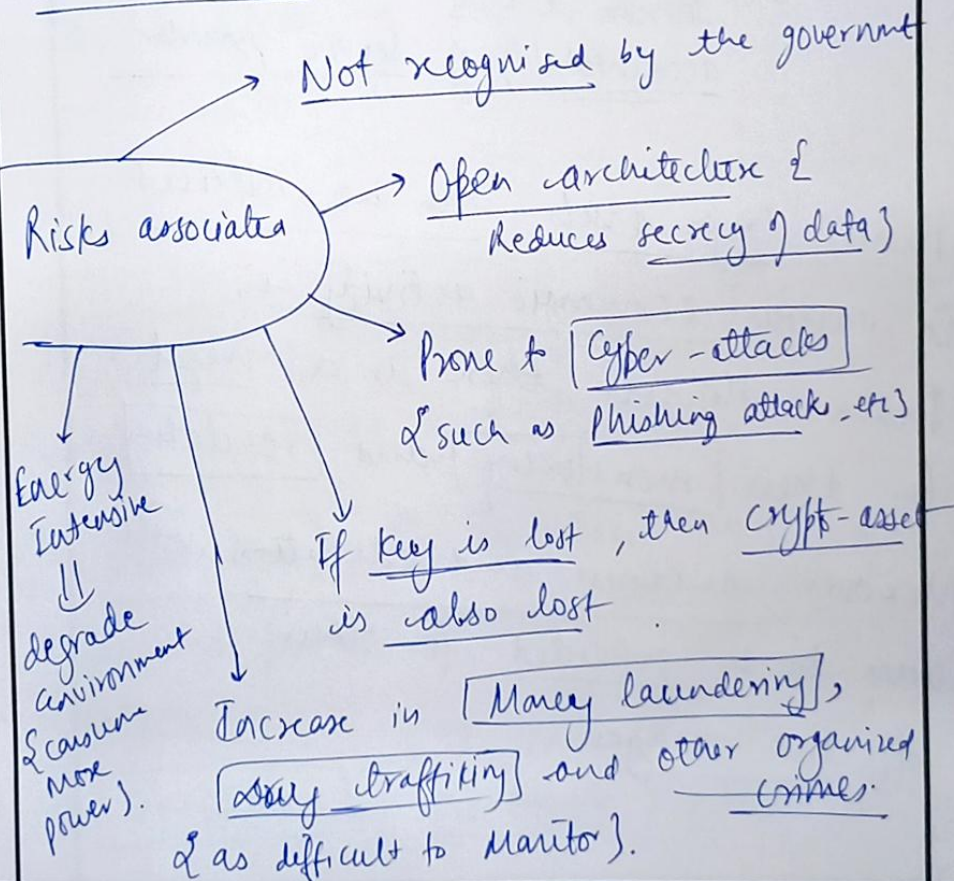
Hence, ~~the~~ In order to be ready to fight against EQ we need to have a strengthened plan of recovery.

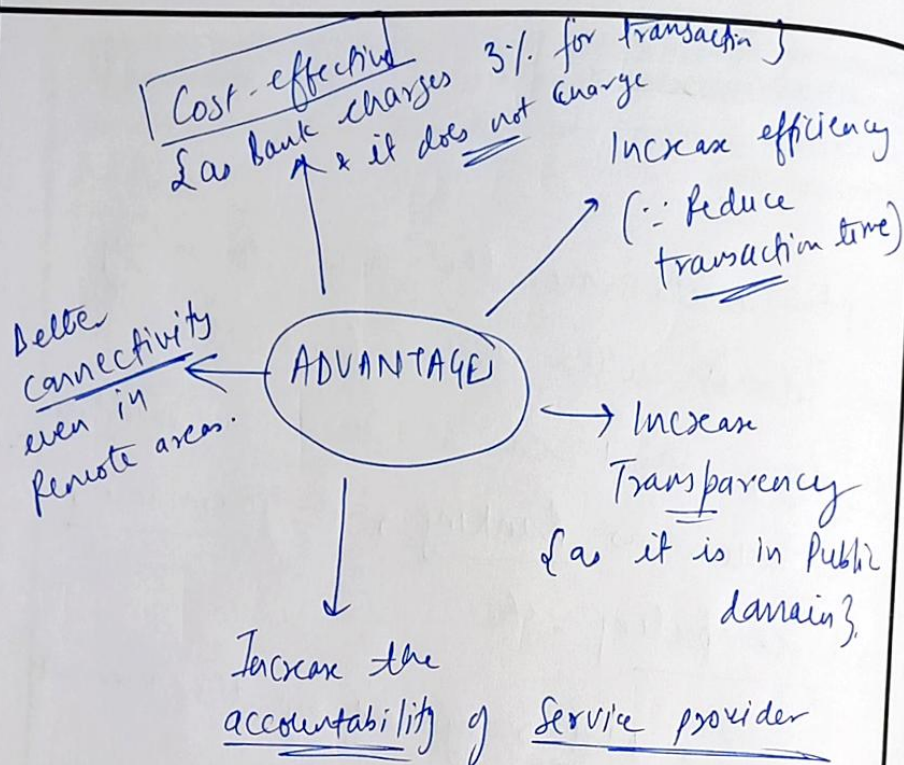
It will also enable us to save millions of life and billions worth of property.

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।

Crypto assets are the new technology based assets which utilise Blockchain technology and can be used for multiple purposes such as Banking, e-governance, cloud computing, etc.





Hence, Crypto assets can be utilised in various economic activity in India. However there is a need for their monitoring and regulation. Moreover awareness and education will have to be provided for their effective usages.

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।

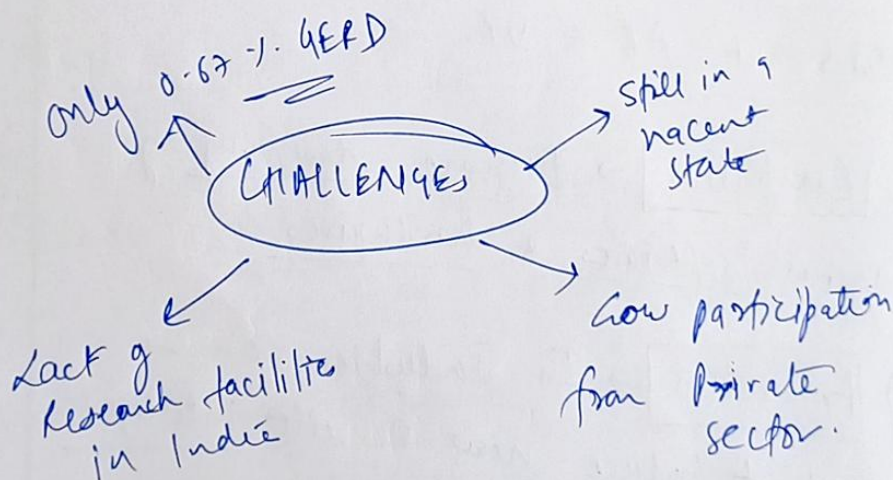
VR & AR are the new degenerative technologies which ~~works~~ ~~can~~ creates an alternative world for the user.

for eg → In VR one can experience the condition of desert or a forest while sitting in his home.

USES OF AR & VR

- ① Computing → Increase designing of various softwares & hardwares
- ② Production → In Industries can be used to produce new & more intelligent designs.
- ③ Agriculture → To monitor the soil health & profile.

- ④ Food Processing Industries → Better conveyer belts and packing of products
- ⑤ Health sector → diagnosis of diseases
- ⑥ Education → Explanation of various topics of solar system, atom, etc.
- ⑦ Sports → Better training experiences.
- ⑧ Service Sector → Enhance tourism experience.



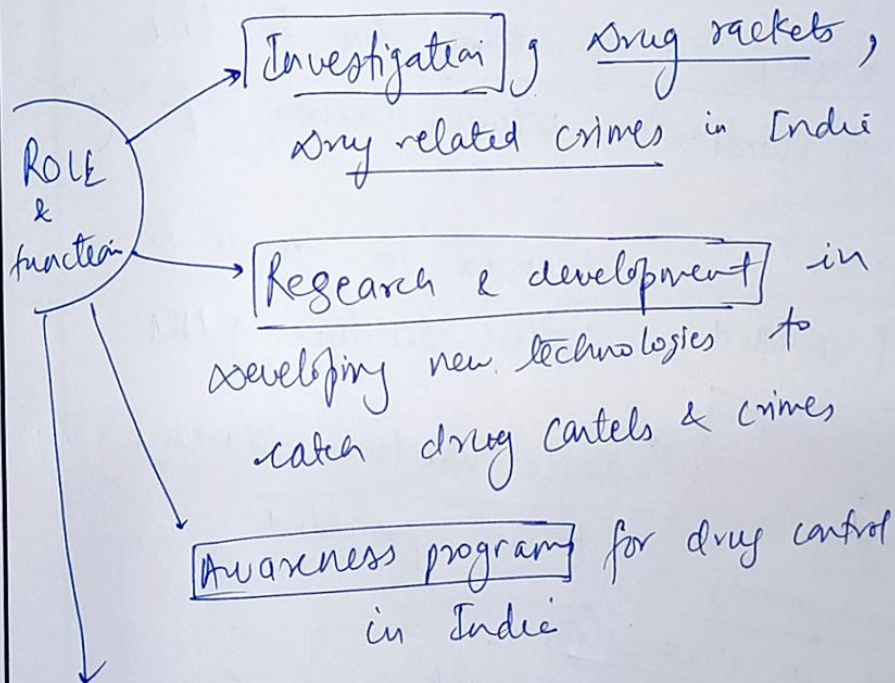
Hence, AR & VR technologies can be harnessed to provide an Inclusive growth to Indian Economy.

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।

NCB is a Statutory Body placed under administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs.



Judicial Cases against the criminals and drug dealers.

Need for NDPS act to be remodelled

- ① Lack of funding for NCB →
{ hindrances in R&D as well as investigations }
- ② Excessive political and bureaucratic interference.
- ③ delays in operations due to lack of coordination between various departments

WAY forward

- Increase in funds for better operations of NCB
- Single window clearance to be provided
- Bringing in transparency & accountability with NDPS act

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 कोजिए।

Recently due to Pegasus Issues

there has been a debate around the need for Surveillance in India

~~Surveys~~

Against Individuals liberty

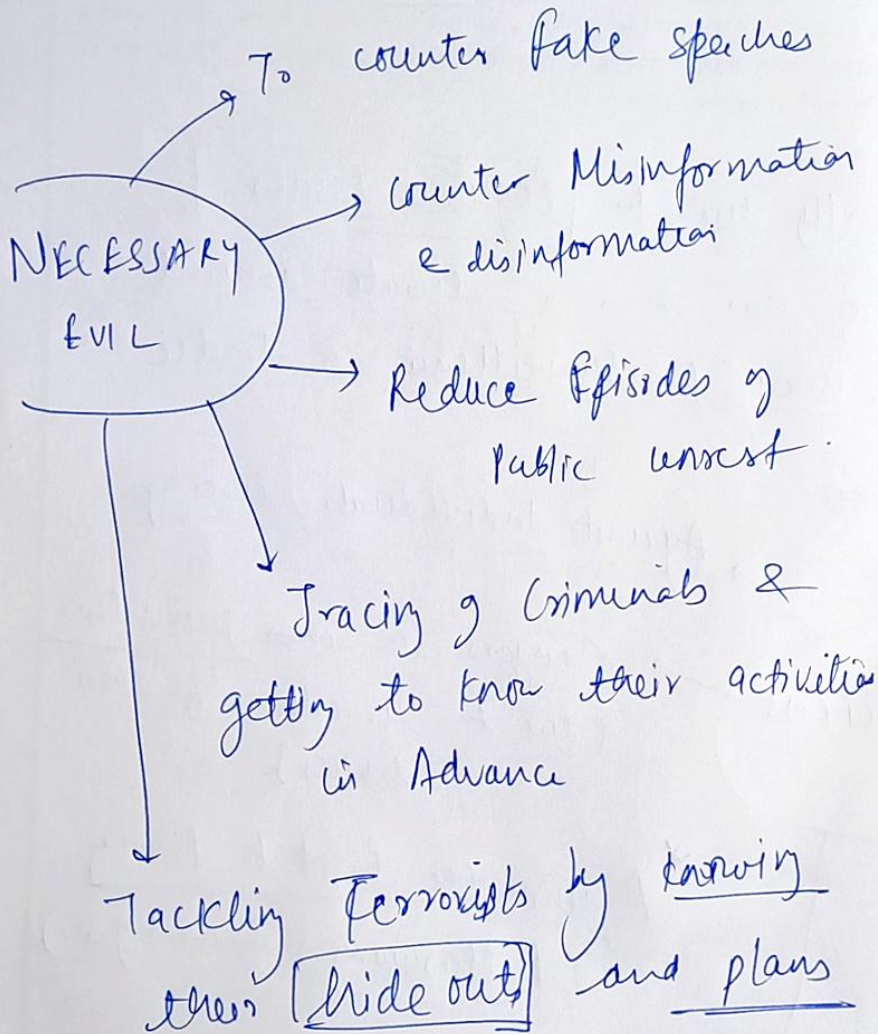
CONCERNS

Dangers for ~~one~~ journalists
& due to surveillance of their
devices.

Against the Right to Privacy
& Puttaswamy judgement etc)

Danger to Integrity & Sovereignty of

India
& as Surveillance of our Secret Agents
can Reveal sensitive information.



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।

Agriculture is a holistic process requiring amalgamation of various factors such as Climatic, Economic, Social factors, etc.

Various factors that affects farmer's decision →

(i) Climatic → Availability of Rainfall

→ Temperature condition
(Rabi in winter
Kharif in summer)

(ii) Fertility of soil → Rice, wheat, etc. require fertile soil

→ Millets, pulses, etc. can be grown in less fertile soil too

(iii) Irrigation availability → Water-intensive crops if irrigation is available.

eg. Rice, Sugarcane, etc.

(iv) Labour availability → few crops labour
intensive
(eg. Rice, organic products)

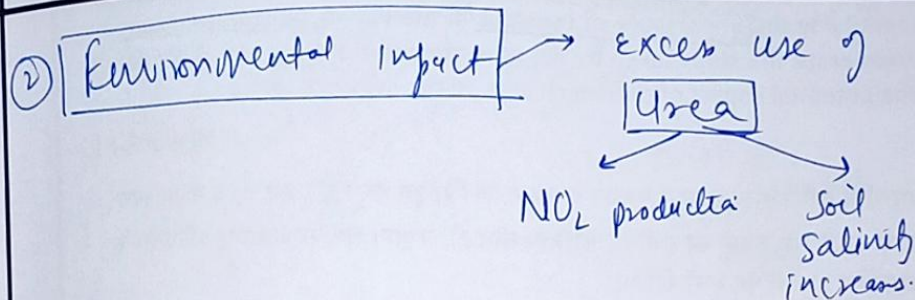
(v) Other Inputs → Fertilisers
→ Pesticides
→ Weedicides
→ Mechanization

(vi) Profit on the Produce
eg → High MSP crops are more frequently
grown

(vii) Market Availability → Crops with more
demand are grown more

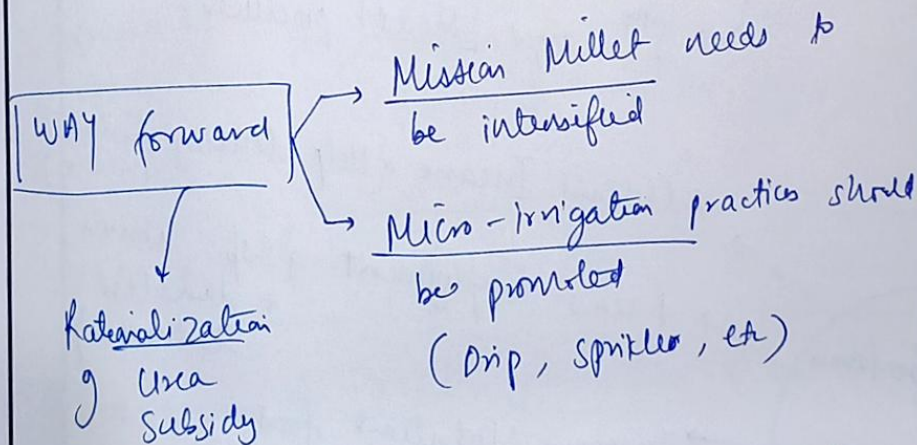
NEED for bringing change in Cropping pattern

① Current MSP regime promotes WATER
Guzzling crops { Rice, Sugarcane } →
depleting Ground Water table.



③ Excess food stock with FCI.
{ Wastage of food due to degradation }

④ Rising Nutritional Hunger in India
{ need to promote more nutritional products
such as Millets, Pulses, etc. }



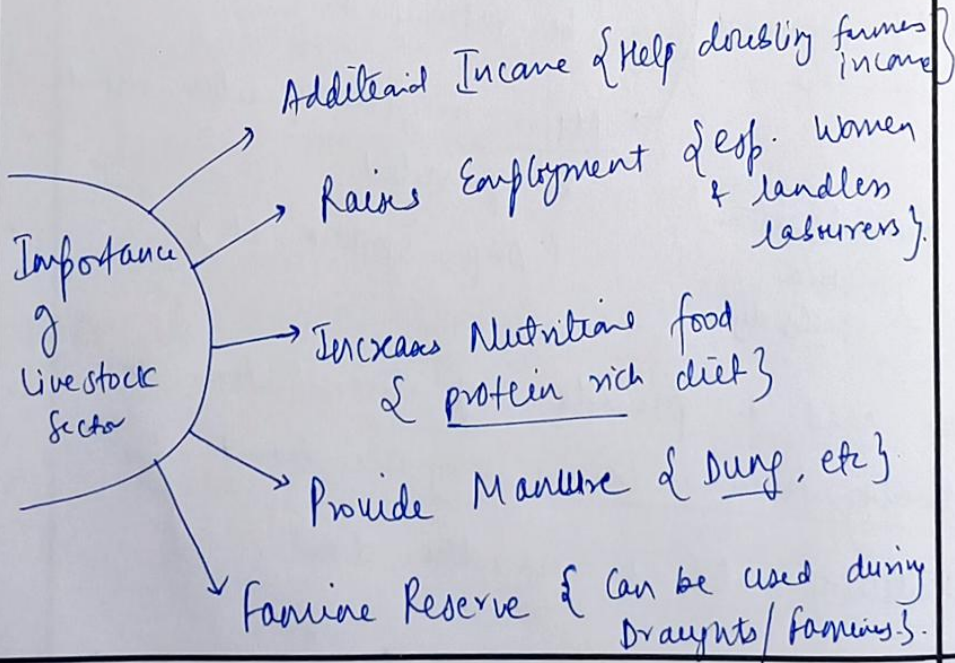
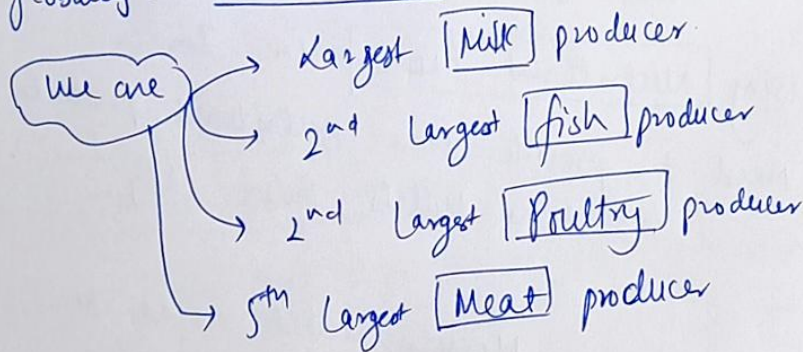
We need to promote crop diversification for doubling farmer's income on one hand & fulfilling SDG-2 on the other.

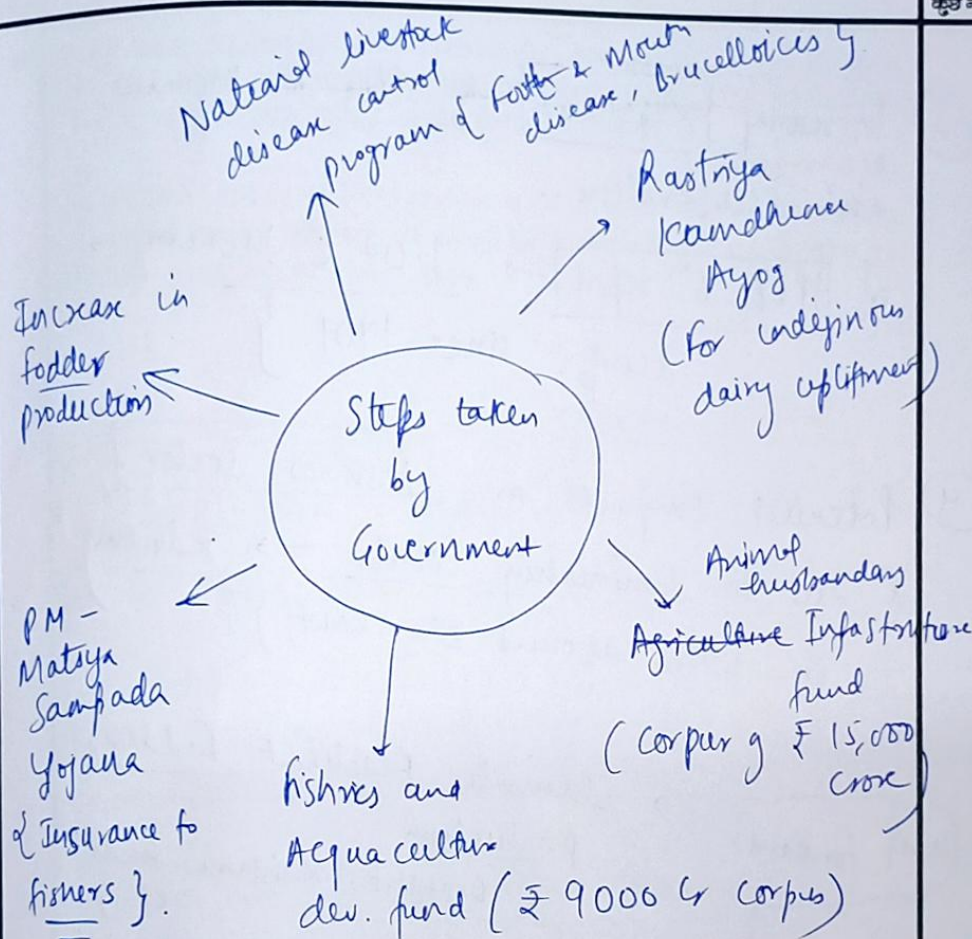
12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(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।

India has the largest livestock sector globally. For instance -





POTENTIAL IMPACT of Climate Change

- ① Decrease in Fodder production { due to decrease in rainfall }
- ② Decrease in Grazing grounds.
{ due to Increasing fire hazards in forest }

③ Increasing Diseases due to increase in temperature.

{ 1986 6th report } → 1.07°C increase in temp. since 1901 }

④ Potential Impact on Fisheries sector
{ due to diminishing corals → reduction in fishes around the coast }

WAY forward

Climate Resilient Food
production

{ Drought resistant seeds, etc. }

Reliance on Indigenous breeds

of cattle.

{ More suitable for dry climate }

Hence, Livestock sector is very important
to provide a cushion to our farmers
and help in achieving our aim
of doubling farmer income

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।

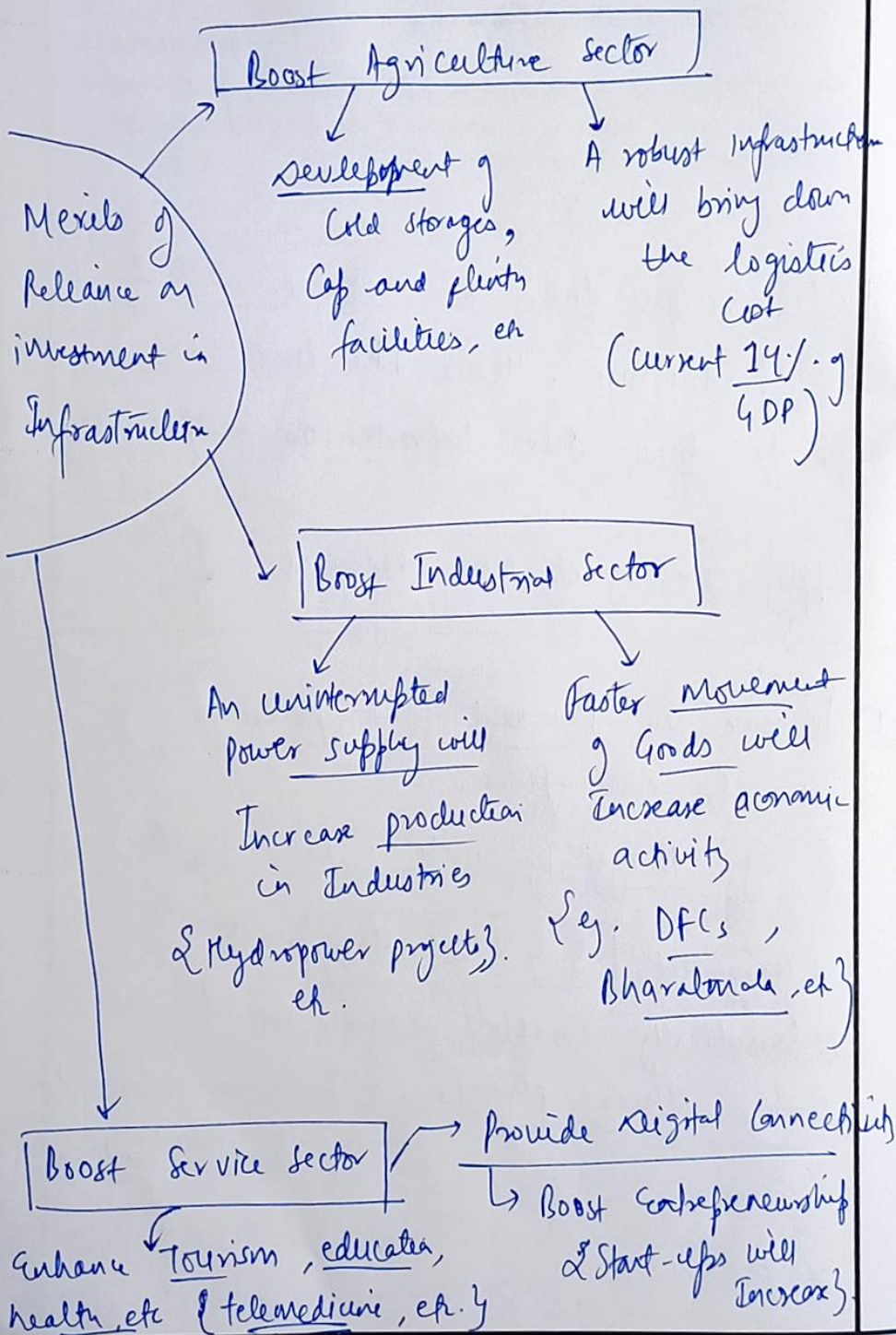
India suffers from a chronic deficit in infrastructure. Hence the time is ripe to boost our infrastructure capabilities.

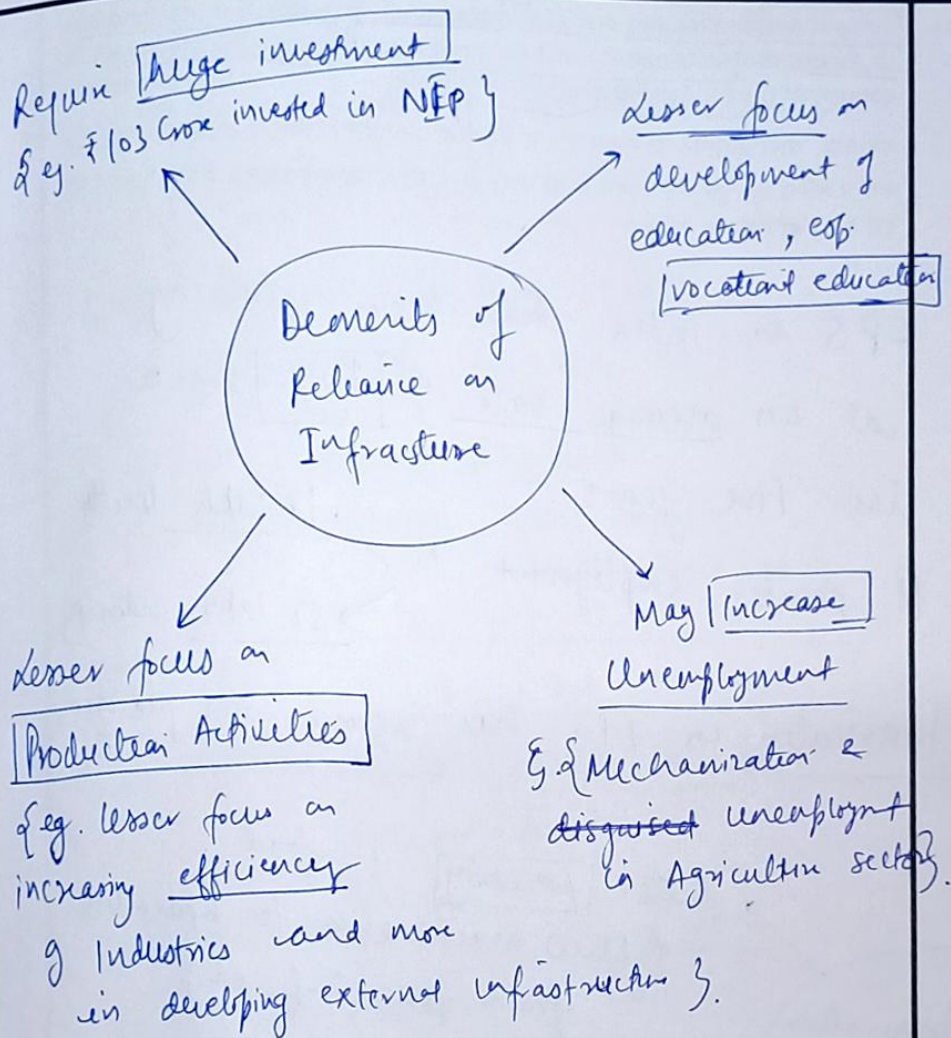
Supply creating its own demand →

① Increase in processed food products boost its consumption.

{ eg. Maggi by Nestle, biscuits, etc }

② Rolling out 5G technology will automatically enable consumers to change their phones. { Increase in demand of phones }





Way forward → Require a balance in developing infrastructure and stimulating demand in the economy.

Infrastructure development has become extremely crucial in realising our dream of \$5 Trillion economy.

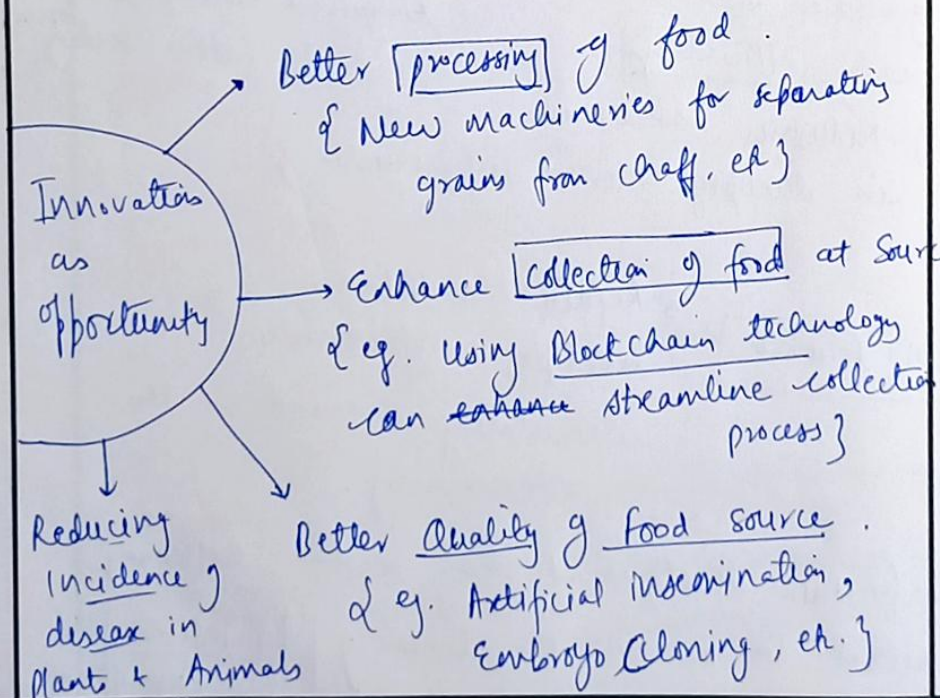
14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. (250 words) 15

(FPS)
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।

FPS in India has been growing at an average rate of 10% since last five years.

It provides employment to $\rightarrow$ 18 lakh directly
 $\rightarrow$ 52 lakh indirectly

Innovation in FPS has become sine qua non



Innovations to ensure sustainability of food production

① Better drought resistance plants

{ Eg. GM seeds, HYV seeds, etc }

② Drought resistant Animals.

{ Selective mating, cross-breeding technologies, etc }.

③ Innovations Reduce food wastage.

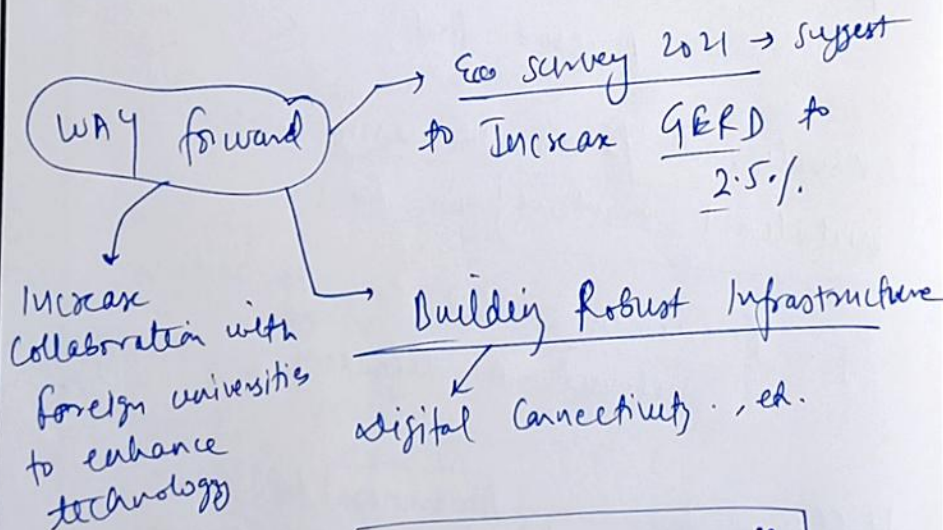
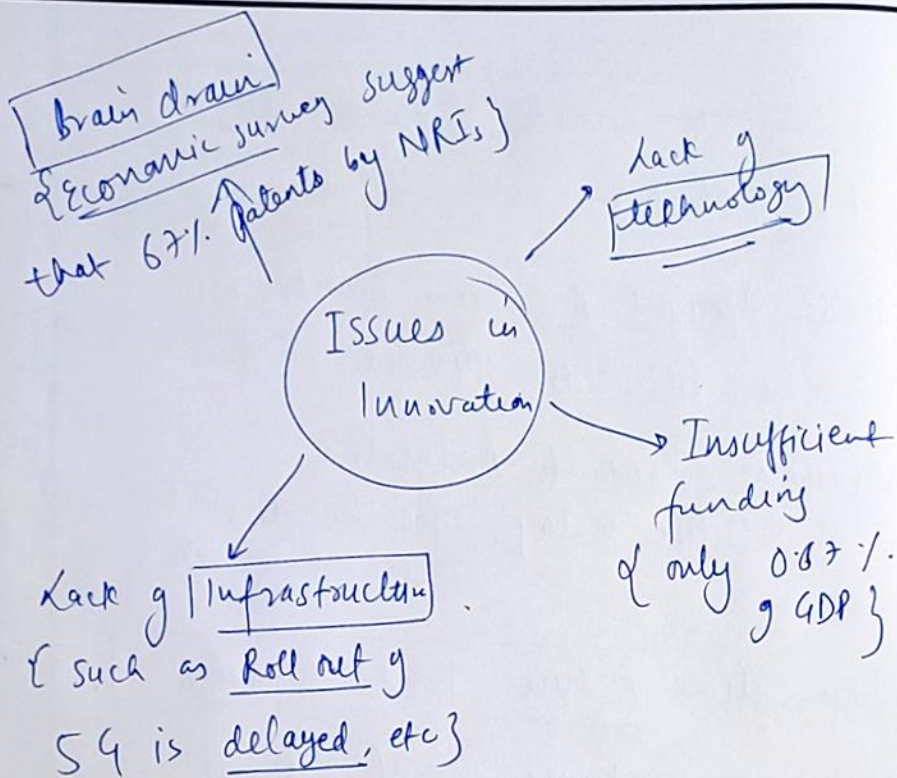
{ for eg. Enhance shelf life of processed food }.

④ Innovations help in Increasing the nutritive content in food

{ Eg. B-carotene added rice to reduce vitamin-A deficiency }.

⑤ Help in Increasing Awareness to save food wastage, etc

{ Eg. Use of AI, Social Media, etc }



As PM said → "Jay Anusandhan",
Innovation has become sine qua non for
an Inclusive food processing sector.

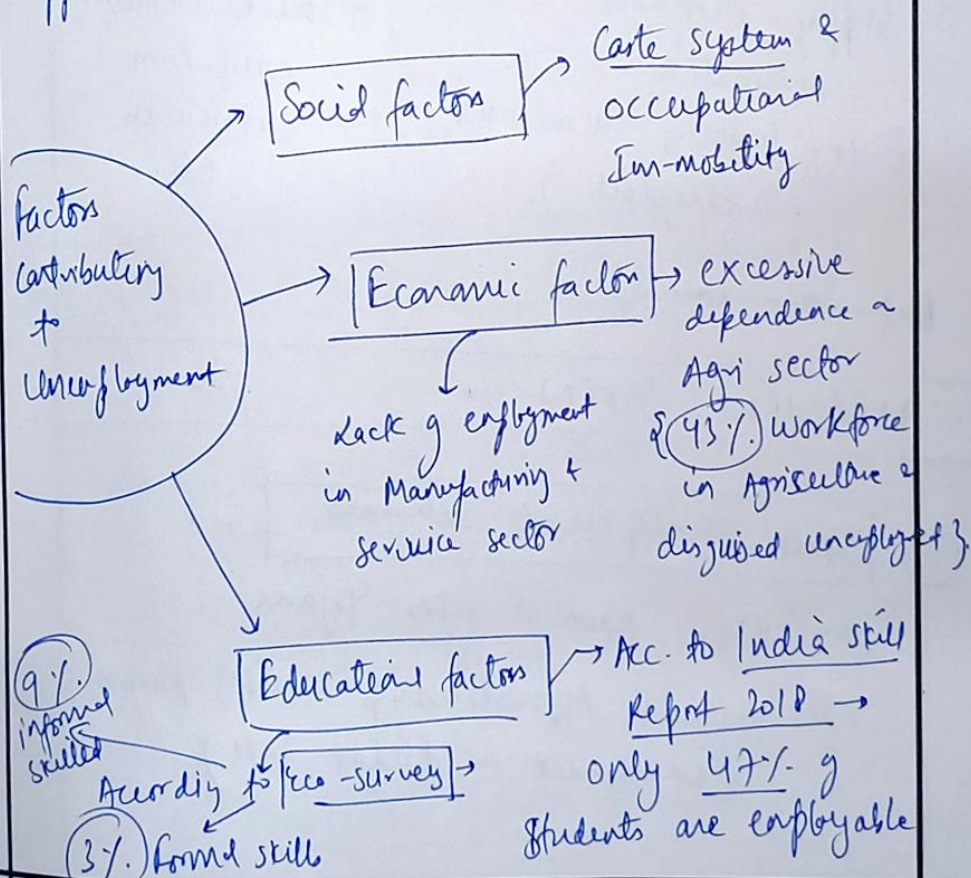
19. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. (250 words) 15

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।

According to PLFS 2019 → Around

13 crore unemployed people in India.

This paints a grim picture of employment opportunities in India.



Other factors are →

↳ Political factors

vote-bank politics
{ to channelise grievances
of unemployed people }

Hence, unemployment is not merely
a structural issues in India →

Supply-demand
mismatch

{ i.e. Industry-academia
disjoint }.

Obsolete Higher
education
curriculum,
etc.

~~But a~~

MEASURES TAKEN →

① Skill development schemes →

① PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana

② National Apprenticeship training program
(announced in Budget 2021)

② Creation of Employment opportunities

Boost to MSMEs

{ Doing away in differences in definition of manufacturing & service MSMEs }

Simplification of Labour Laws

{ Bring Gig & Platform workers under legal laws }

③ Boosting Self Employment

PM - Mudra Yojana

Stand-up India

Start-up India

④ Resolving Academia - Industry disjoint

NEP (2020)

{ producing job ready generation }

e-Shram portal

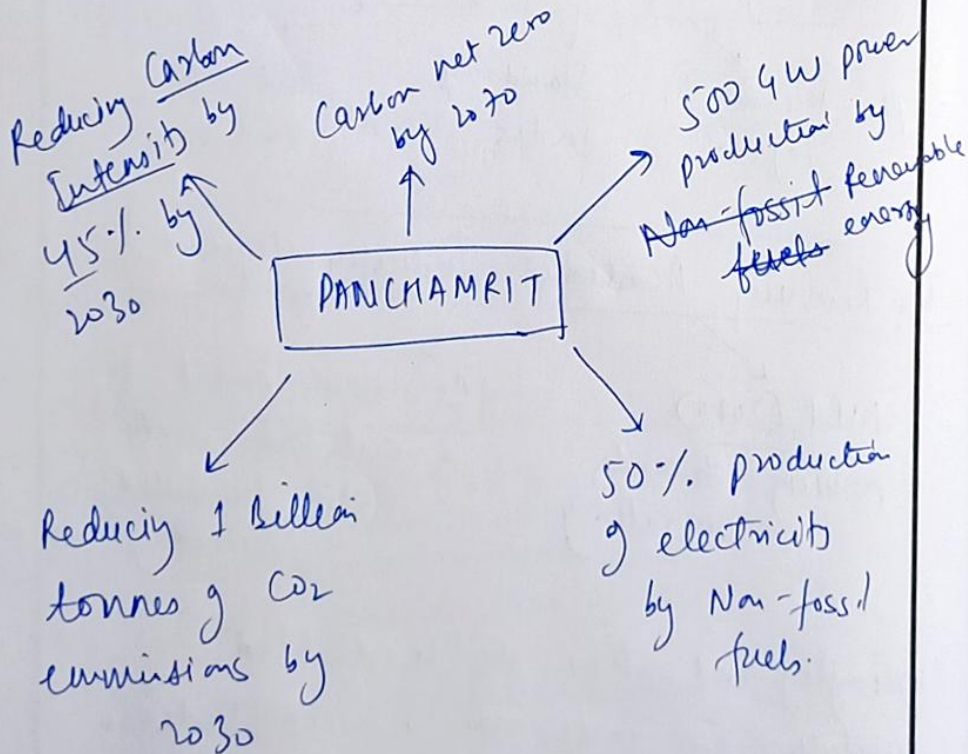
{ database with skills / unskilled workers }

Unemployment has to be tackled carefully in order to achieve India's aim of Inclusive growth & development

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।

Recently in COP26 in Glasgow,
~~Honourable~~ Honourable PM announced various
commitments to achieve our targets
towards reducing climate change.



INDIA'S CAPABILITIES →

① India has achieved following in last few years :-

↳ 24% forest cover in 2019 (FSR 2019)

↳ Around 25% Carbon intensity has come down compared to 2003 levels.

↳ Around 150 GW of Renewable energy production & around 80 GW energy production by Hydro.

② India's ambitious program of NAPCC enable it to achieve its aim.

③ PAT scheme, ECBC (energy control building code)
(Perform, achieve, trade etc)

④ FAME scheme, National Hydrogen Mission
BS VI engine & prodⁿ of Hydrogen by Green sources

⑧ Economic / Financial Mobilization

RBI
(PSL for
Renewable
Energy)

SEBI
{ ESG bonds,
Green Bonds,
etc }

India joined
International platform
for finance by
European
Commission, etc.

Lack of Technology
{ i.e. Still at a nascent
stage }

Still heavily
dependent on
Coal & oil
(50%) (25%)

CHALLENGES

Developed countries
not moving finances
(e.g. \$100 Bn have not
been provided)

Renewable energy
is land intensive
{ i.e. require extensive
land }

We need to enhance our efforts towards
achieving for Net negative by 2030 and
fulfill our NDCs obligations.

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।

~~Recr~~ In recent years, the occurrence of disasters have increased in Western Ghats, especially in Kerala State.



Fig → Western Ghats

ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY →

- ① Incidence of Monsoon

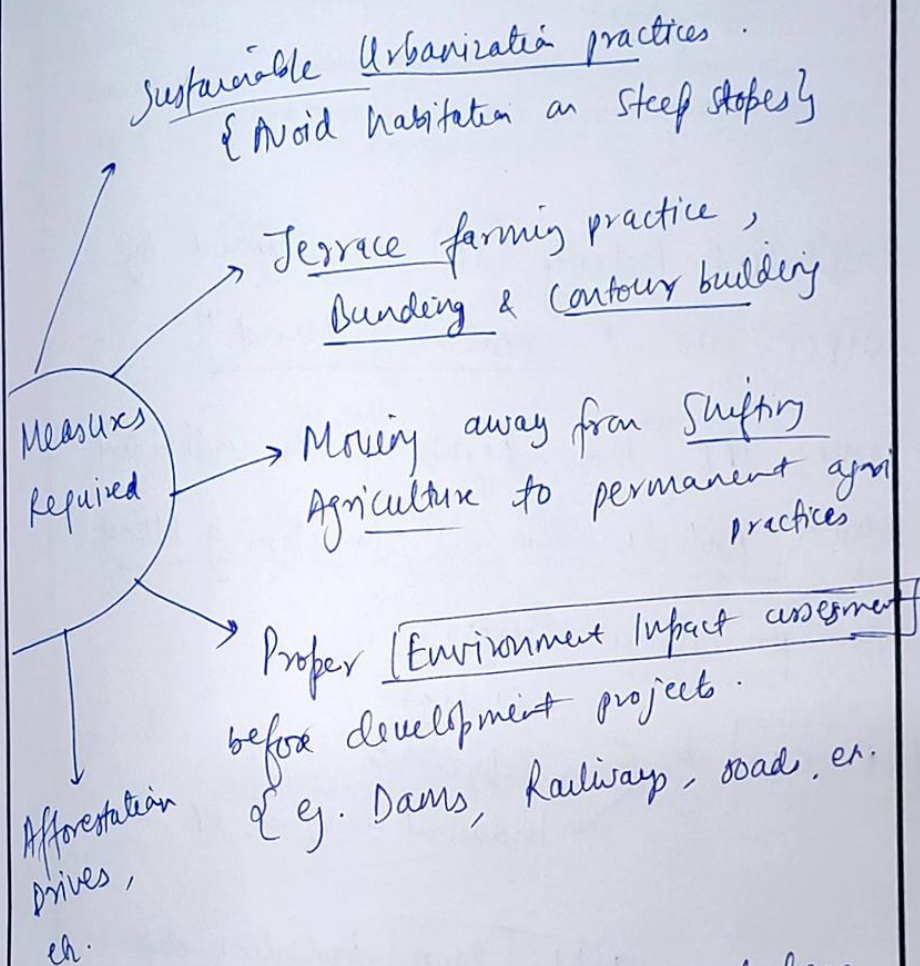
Heavy monsoon rainfall in Western Ghats { prone to floods }.

- ② Steep slopes → WGs are very steep & prone to landslides

- ③ Frequent cloudbursts → due to orographic rainfall.

HUMAN Intervention Exacerbating disasters

- ① Large scale Urbanization in Wq, especially in Kerala.
{ Closely packed houses, etc }.
- ② Large Scale Deforestation for making agricultural fields and industries.
- ③ Construction of Hydropower projects in Steep mountains
- ④ Construction of Roads, Railways, { Blasting, knilling, etc cause weakening of soil }.
- ⑤ Shifting Agriculture in Wq weakens the soil and increases landslides.
{ esp. Tea, Spices, etc }



Kasturirangan Committee reports to declare Wq as Ecological sensitive area can be considered.

Need to promote awareness and education regarding sensitive Wqs and achieve SDG-11 { Sustainable habitation }.

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।

Intellectual Property (IP) is defined by WIPO as "Creation of Mind"

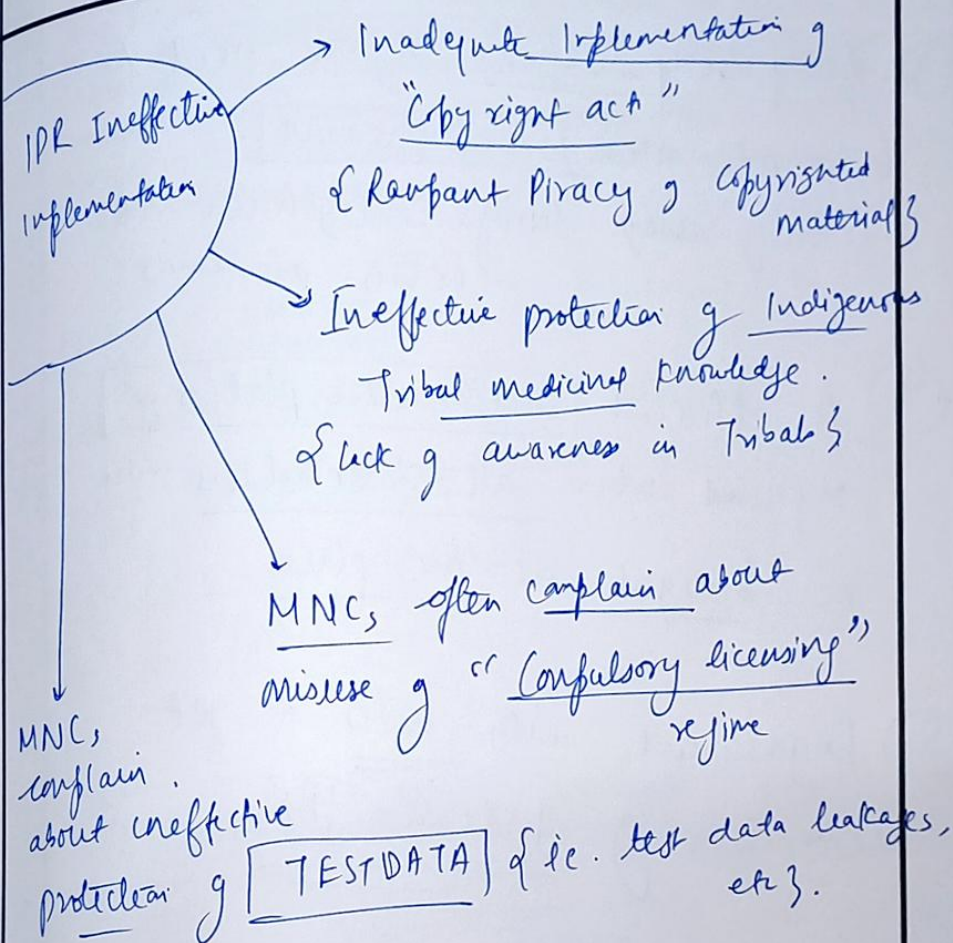
Hence, IPR ^{are} those rights of the individual which protects his "Creation of Mind"

from ~~pr~~ illegal usages.

IP can be
 → GI tags
 → Copyrights
 → Industrial designs, etc.

IPR inadequate protection in India
 → No laws protecting different types of Creation.
 {e.g. Tribal arts, etc}

→ WTO do not recognize Indigenous Medicines, etc
{only recognize GI tags}



SUGGESTIONS

- ① Strict Implementation of Copyright act
 - { i.e. Stingent punishments for violators }
- ② Handholding and awareness dissemination among Tribals regarding their knowledge of medicines & art

- ③ Compulsory licensing regime need to be made more comprehensive.
{only usage during emergencies like COVID-pandemic}
- ④ A efficient deliberative platform required where all stakeholders can be brought at one place.
- ⑤ Engagement with WTO to get recognition of Indian IPRs.

IPR regime needs to be Strengthened to protect our indigenous tribal on one hand and foster an environment of INNOVATION on the other.

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 अपराधिक 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।

Organised Criminal (OC) are the associates which try to obtain money from illegal ways, often surviving on fear and corruption.
& By INTERPOL.

SIMILARITIES between Terrorist & OCs

- ① Both try to obtain money for their personal purposes
- ② Both rely on illegal ways and means to function
- ③ Both induces fear in the Minds of Public
- ④ ~~Both~~

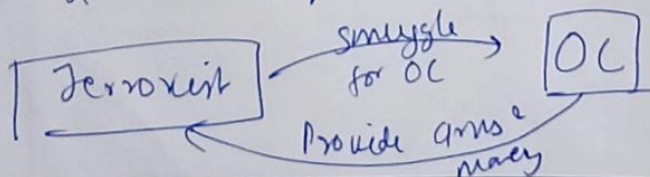
DIFFERENCES

Terrorist	OC
① Try to <u>topple</u> the <u>existing government</u>	Try to create a <u>parallel economy</u>
② Political Motives	Economic Motives
③ Often use violent methods for their purpose	Generally rely on <u>Non-violent methods</u>

LINKAGES BETWEEN OCs & Terrorists

① Terrorist is in need of money for their activities (Procurement of weapons, etc).

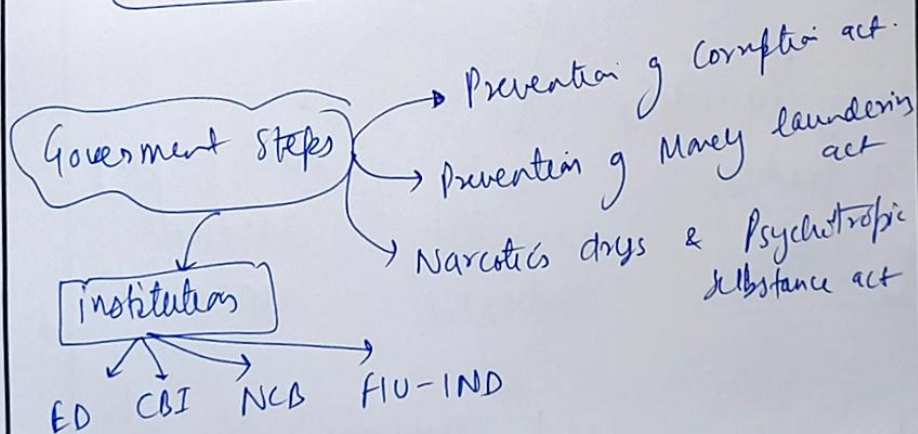
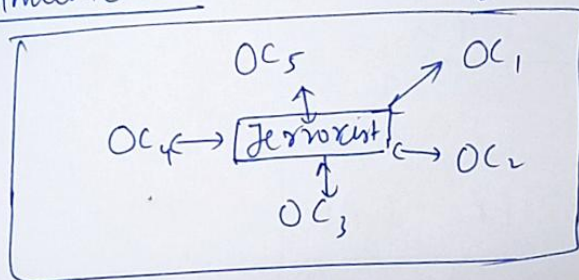
OCs want someone to smuggle their products (arms, drugs, cattle, etc)



② ~~For~~ OCs have trans-national Reach.
Hence they act as Eyes and Ears for
Terrorists.

③ OCs in order to establish themselves in
different countries, host various terrorist groups.

④ Terrorist often act as gateway for
communication between many OC groups.

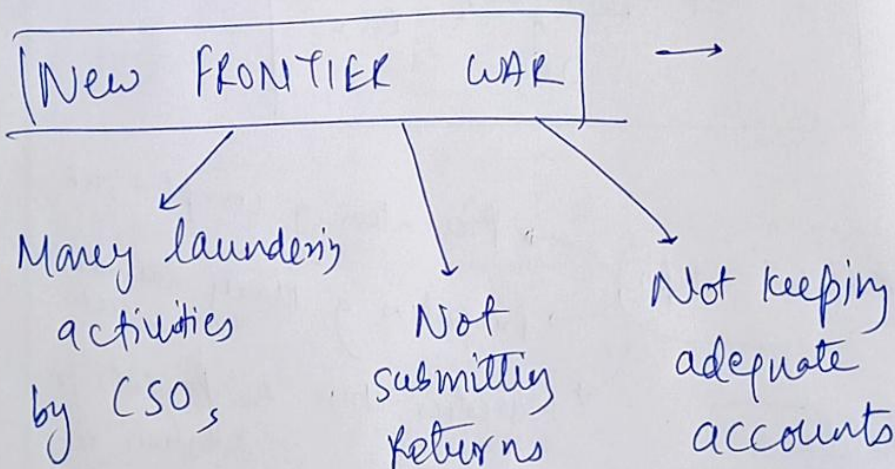


We need to break this nexus of
Terrorist-OC in order to bring peace
& security in our country

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।

(CSOs)
Civil Society is defined by World Bank as all those organization which aid Governments efforts for welfare services.



(IB) has accused various CSOs like Amnesty, Cord-aid & Green piece to reduce India's GDP by

at least 2-3%. This is because
they undermine development activities
in India.

↳ Many NGOs in N-E mobilise
public opinions against Government
policies $\Rightarrow$ Increase in INSURGENCY
{eg. opinions against AFSPA}.

However CSOs are Important because

- ① Mobilizer of Public Opinion
- ② Advocate of Human Rights
{eg. Samtha & Tribal Rights}
- ③ Service Provider in Remote areas
{eg. PRAITHAM NGO & Education}
- ④ Educator of Vulnerable People
{KRUTHI NGOs}.

Hence, CSO increases the
democratic nature of India,
however they need to be
regulated & Monitored.

Recent FCRA amendment
will bring Accountability in
Civil Society organization