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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1415)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	Online	Date	08/11/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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4	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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।

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. There have been arguments that direct benefit cash transfers should replace the supply of food through the public distribution system. Do you agree with such arguments? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नकद हस्तांतरण को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति का स्थान ले लेना चाहिए। क्या आप ऐसे तर्कों से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

Direct Cash Transfer involves

Periodic transfer of fixed sum of money
into the bank accounts of beneficiaries.

Several economists have suggested it to replace PDS.

Arguments in favour

- ① Agency: it empowers people to choose on their own will.
- ② ~~Go~~ step away from paternalistic approach towards Rights based approach
- ③ PDS has poor quality of food grain issue which could be tackled with DBT
- ④ People can buy food items of their choice rather than getting wheat & rice only.

- ⑤ Could help address leakages in PDS
- ⑥ Could spur cashless economy
- ⑦ Help address concerns of exclusion error, non portability of ration card etc.

Counter Arguments

- ① Money could be misused for liquor, gambling etc.
- ② Doesn't account for food inflation
- ③ Food accessibility may be an issue in remote areas if FPS is closed.
- ④ Huge financial burden on government may occur.

Conclusion

Small pilot projects could be undertaken in few districts and then appropriate call should be taken in this regard to realise SDG 2 (Eradication of hunger)

2. What do you understand by the term 'participatory budgeting'? Identify the challenges associated with participatory budgeting in India.

(150 words) 10

आप 'सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन' शब्दावली से क्या समझते हैं? भारत में सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Participatory budgeting is an old concept gaining traction in recent years due to benefits like citizen participation, efficiency and effectiveness of budget making exercise.

Participatory budgeting

- ① Involvement of people in budget making process
- ② Government's active reach out to various sections of society to understand their needs and demand before budget making.
- ③ Citizens' participation via pressure group, NGOs, civil society organisations etc. to meet those in power to express their demand

- ④ Active participation of people in implemen-
tation as well as monitoring of
various budgetary provisions.

Ex ① FICCI holds talks with Finance
Minister before budget making

- ② Agricultural pressure groups give
memorandum of demand to district
collectors / Govt. soliciting their demand
before budget

Challenges

- ① Lack of awareness among people regarding
budget making exercise
- ② People's apathy to participate due to
loss of daily wage
- ③ Government doesn't actively reach out
to people to solicit their demand
- ④ Huge illiteracy ⑤ Lack of institutional
mechanism

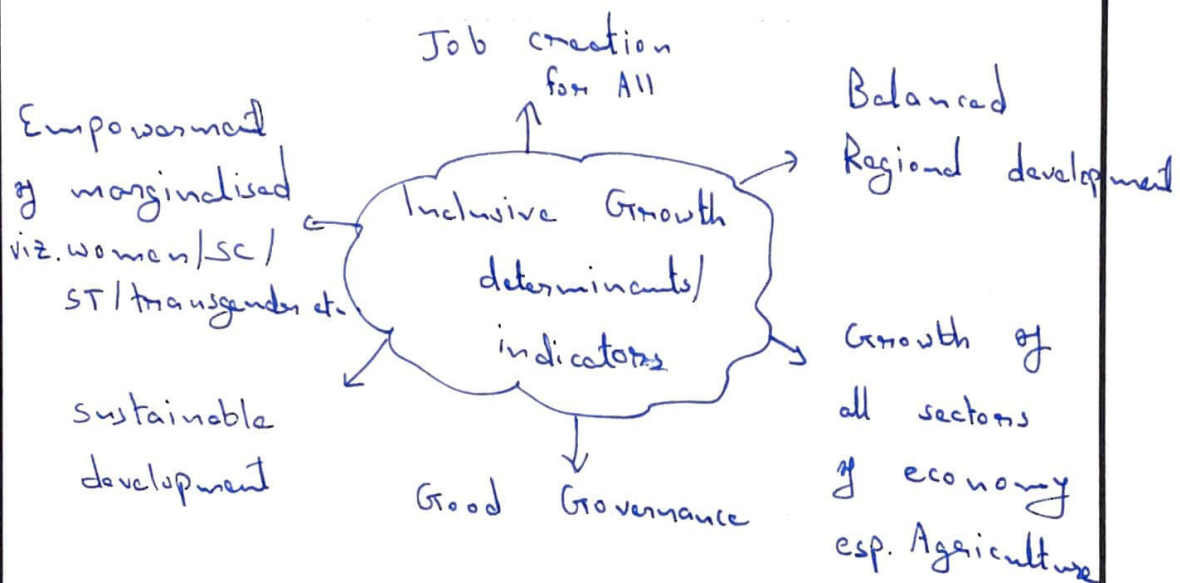
Way Forward

It's a novel idea to deepen democracy and should be
adopted by govt.

3. Inclusive growth in an economy itself negates the need for a Universal Basic Income. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में समावेशी विकास स्वयं ही सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय की आवश्यकता को नकारता है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Inclusive Growth refers to a growth process whereby every section participates and in turn ~~gets~~ enjoys fruits of growth process equitably.



UBI It's an idea mooted in recent times which involves transfer of fixed sum of money in the bank of account of people every month.

How Inclusive Growth negates UBI's need?

① Major beneficiaries of UBI is poor farmers.

But if Agricultural development is undertaken in right spirit. It would lead to 'Doubling Farmers' income' and thus support in the form of UBI wont be required.

② 'Good governance' will reduce burden of bribe giving on common people and thus people will have more disposable income with them, without the need for UBI.

③ 'Poverty alleviation through job creation, social empowerment etc would reduce the need for people's dependence on government for income support.

Conclusion 'Inclusive growth' through policies/steps like agricultural development, human capital generation etc. will negate UBI need and help realise the goal of 'Sabka sath, Sabka vikas'

4. E-commerce holds the potential to revamp agriculture marketing in India in multiple ways. Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स भारत में अनेक तरीकों से कृषि विपणन में सुधार लाने की क्षमता रखता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

E-commerce refers to marketing/
selling of goods/services through digital/
electronic mode.

How e-commerce can help in Agri. marketing?

- ① Provide wider market to farmers as
opposed to present fragmented market
(i.e. selling to local APMC mandis)

Ex e-NAM provides Nationwide market
to farmers.

- ② Help cut intermediaries / middlemen

Ex
Today : farmer → local trader → APMC trader → Wholesaler → Retailer → consumer

E-commerce : farmer → e-commerce collection centre → consumer

- ③ Farmers can get better return for their produce as opposed to present day exploitation by local traders.
- ④ e-commerce marketing can help spur food processing industry, thereby ultimately helping farmers as well as larger economy through job creation, export etc.
- ⑤ Can help reduce food wastage due to better supply chain of e-commerce.
- ⑥ Reduced food inflation will ultimately benefit final consumer. It's achieved due to efficient backward and forward linkage and associated cost reduction.

Way Forward

Expeditions implementation of e-NAM holds the key to Agri. marketing reforms.

5. While digital financial services can expand financial inclusion in India, there are various challenges that need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

जहां डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाएं भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन का विस्तार कर सकती हैं, वहीं इस संबंध में विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Financial Inclusion refers to access to bank account along with bouquet of financial products like credit/insurance/pension etc. in an affordable manner.

How Digital financial services can help in financial inclusion?

- ① Access to multiple financial products from mobile itself can help expand their coverage.
- ② Convenience of remittance transfer/cash transfer etc. from bank App.
- ③ Effective Grievance Redressal through Bank's Application itself can help build trust.
- ④ Help address lacunae of lack of brick and mortar bank presence in remote/

rural areas.

Challenges

- ① Increasing financial fraud $\Rightarrow$ trust of people in digital technology declining
- ② Lack of digital literacy
- ③ Digital Divide - no internet connectivity, electricity availability etc in rural areas
- ④ Digital financial products are more suited to urban middle class and not for farmers / MSME / SHG etc. limit its potential.
- ⑤ Language issue

Way Forward

- ① Beef up cyber security Architecture in the country,
 - ② Digital literacy programs through specific audience based module creation, PMGDISHA etc.
- Digital financial inclusion would ultimately help realise Inclusive Growth

6. COVID-19 has exposed gaps in India's domestic laws to deal effectively with outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially pandemics. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 ने संक्रामक रोगों, विशेष रूप से महामारियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में भारत के घरेलू कानूनों में व्याप्त अंतरालों को उजागर किया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent COVID 19 outbreak had led to witness of scrambling of central and state governments due to difficulty in its containment, partly due to weak laws.

Gaps in Domestic laws to handle pandemic

① Epidemic Disease Act 1897:

① Doesn't define 'infectious', 'epidemic' etc.

② No clear role, responsibility assigned to central and state governments

③ No Rights of people mentioned

Ex [^] police excess during lockdown, people Despite had no recourse

④ Gives too much power to governments but without any accountability.

② Disaster Management Act 2005 :

- ① Doesn't talk about role of media, NGOs etc. and thus their integration in responding to COVID was difficult.
- ③ Constitution has no express provision/subject of 'Disaster Management' in VIIth Schedule and thus there was Centre - State conflict witnessed in deciding lockdown, taking decision regarding red/yellow zoning etc.
- ④ ^{legal} No protection to health personnel earlier leading to events like attack on doctors

Way Forward

Lapsed Bills dealing with Pandemic introduced in 2010 and 2017 in Parliament should be revived and passed expeditiously to better handle future pandemics.

7. Highlight the need for increasing private sector participation in space sector in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Government has given thrust to private sector participation in space under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiative.

Need

- ① To cater to increasing demand for satellite launch from Universities / private sector etc.
- ② To bring in efficiency, technology, innovation etc. with private sector entry.
- ③ Complement ISRO through production of satellite components, launch vehicles etc.
- ④ Reduce burden on ISRO, which could now better focus on R&D, inter-planetary missions, human space flight program etc.

- ⑤ Increase India's share in global space sector and thus bring in Foreign exchange through increased Exports
- ⑥ Job creation, Infrastructure creation, development of students' interest in space sector etc.

Steps taken

- ① New Commercial wing of ISRO created named 'New Space India Limited' to assist in manufacturing of SSLV, PSLV

Autonomous

- ② Regulatory body 'In-Space' created under Department of space to facilitate private sector participation
- ③ Private sector's Entry allowed under recent 'Atmanirbhar Bharat package'
- ④ 'Space Activities Bill 2017' to facilitate Private participation.

8. What do you mean by herd immunity? Also discuss the problems with primarily relying on this approach to stop the spread of infectious diseases.

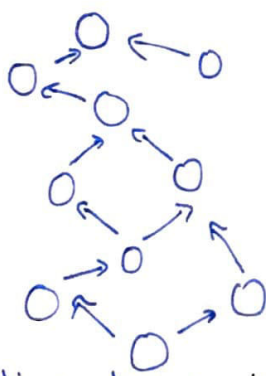
(150 words) 10

हर्ड इम्यूनिटी से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, संक्रामक रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए मुख्य रूप से इस दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर होने से संबंधित समस्याओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

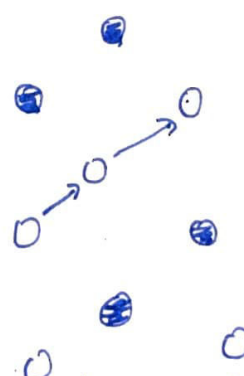
Recent COVID-19 outbreak and UK's earlier approach towards tackling it through herd immunity development has led to spotlight on it.

Herd Immunity

Refers to a scenario where many people have developed antibodies of COVID-19 via either getting exposed to the disease or immunisation. This results in reduction of 'doubling rate' of disease due to breakage in transmission chain.



Active transmission



Herd Immunity

● having antibody

○ No antibody

Problems associated with it

- ① No clear understanding as to ~~when~~
~~how~~ what % of people must be exposed
to achieve herd immunity
- ② May not be long lasting
Ex Recent cases of second time
infection of COVID19 reported
- ③ To realise it, country should allow
active spread of disease among people
which raises Ethical concerns i.e.
akin to country reneging on its respo-
nsibility to check disease spread.
- ④ During the process, many deaths/illnesses
may occur
- ⑤ Takes long time for herd immunity
development

Way Forward Herd immunity attainment through
Immunisation should be the approach.

9. Despite the acknowledgement of terrorism as a global concern, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism is yet to be adopted. What are the reasons and implications of this impasse?

(150 words) 10

आतंकवाद को एक वैश्विक चिंता के रूप में स्वीकार करने के बावजूद, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद पर व्यापक अभिसमय को अभी तक नहीं अपनाया गया है। इस गतिरोध के कारण और निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

CCIT is the proposed convention at UNGA by India in 1996 to address global terrorism.

Reasons for its non adoption

- ① Lack of consensus over definition of Terrorism

Ex A person could be terrorist for some people, whereas he could be freedom fighter for others.

- ② Resistance from USA. It fears that its foreign operations in countries like Afghanistan, Syria may be labelled as terrorism.

- ③ Latin American countries oppose it as

Civil wars against despotic leaders there may be construed as terrorism

- ④ International community view CCIT as India's step to realise its strategic goal of tarnishing image of Pakistan and thus many OIC countries oppose it.

Implications of this Impasse

- ① No Universally accepted terrorism definition leading to inaction to address global terrorism
- ② Rise in terrorism globally
Ex ISIS, recent France attacks
- ③ Increasing cross border terrorism with immunity Ex Pathankot Attack
- ④ No curb on arm transfer, Fund transfer, movement restriction on terrorists.

Way Forward India should Pursue CCIT passage through diplomatic outreach to address the menace.

10. In view of the need for effective border management necessitated by complexity of prevailing challenges, India needs to reform its Border Security Force (BSF).

(150 words) 10

विद्यमान चुनौतियों की जटिलता द्वारा अनिवार्य बनाए गए प्रभावी सीमा प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, भारत को अपने सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

Border Management refers to an act of guarding border from illegal movement of people/goods and give the sense of safety to border residing people.

Complexity of ~~prevailing~~

- ① Vastly different terrain across border viz. desert, plain, mountain etc.
- ② Frequent destruction of fences due to avalanche
- ③ Rivers criss crossing the border

Prevailing challenges in BSF

- ① Shortage of manpower: despite being 2 lakh + manpower, it's still insufficient given the vast responsibility.
- ② Dual responsibility viz. guarding Pakistan as well as Bangladesh border

- ③ Poor Infrastructure availability i.e. shortage of Night vision cameras, ground sensors, patrol vehicles etc.
- ④ Poor treatment of BSF commandos.
Ex Allegation of poor food quality video had come out recently
- ⑤ Ineffective internal Grievance Redressal mechanism
- ⑥ IPS vs BSF tussle

Suggestions

- ① New Border guarding force creation other than BSF to realise 'One Border, One Force'.
- ② Budgetary support should be enhanced to equip BSF with modern Equipments
- ③ Effective Internal Grievance redressal mechanism, better housing/salary/shelter to boost morale
- ④ BSF shouldn't be diverted for internal security challenges

Conclusion Comprehensive BSF Reform is the key to realise Effective Border Management.

11. Though privatization is considered as a prominent component of economic reforms, India has been ambivalent on the subject even in the post reform period. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि निजीकरण को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक प्रमुख घटक माना जाता है, तथापि सुधारोपरांत अवधि में भी भारत इस विषय पर दुविधा की स्थिति में रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Privatisation has been adopted
as a key Reform initiative of India
since 1991 LPG Reforms.

Privatisation It refers to government selling
its share in PSU to private sector/
Public
through various mechanisms like IPO/FPO/
ETF/ private placement etc.

Why it's prominent component of reform?

Multiple benefits associated with privatisation
make it a prominent Reform i.e.

- ① Better Efficiency, profitability
- ② Realise 'Minimum government, maximum
governance'
- ③ Return on Asset is more if it's handled

by private sectors

- ④ Enhanced fiscal space of govt which could be spent on social spending
- ⑤ innovation, better technology introduction etc. through private management.

How India has been Ambivalent?
Post 1991

- ① No major 'Strategic sale' in 1990s decade despite policy of LPG adopted in 1991.
- ② Last major strategic sale was in 2002/03 of Maruti and few other PSUs and since then again momentum is low
- ③ Despite NITI Aayog's detailed Report listing PSUs for Privatisation in 2018, No major implementation undertaken in last two years.

However it's not just the case of reluctance on the part of government, rather market conditions coupled with other reasons ~~has~~ prevented meaningful privatisation. For instance,

- ① 2008 Global financial crisis, 2019 Economic slowdown, 2020 COVID pandemic etc. created market fall whereby good price / return can't be expected through privatisation and thus plan was shelved.
- ② People's reluctance of the idea of privatisation / political reasons / socialist objectives etc. are other reasons holding back privatisation.

Way Forward

Relaxation in Air India privatization conditions, Atmanirbhar Bharat package announcement of privatisation etc. highlight ~~the~~ renewed political will. This must be realised to usher in a strong Economy goal.

12. Highlighting the potential of micro and small enterprises in the food processing sector, enumerate the challenges that they face. In this regard, discuss the importance of the Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (FME). (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारीकरण (FME) योजना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Food processing sector refers to a sector dealing with value addition of food products to realise enhanced shelf life, better returns to farmers and higher Exports.

Potential of micro and small enterprises

- ① Rising Urbanisation and demand for packed food
- ② Increasing Nuclear family and working couple leading to enhanced demand
- ③ Increasing Westernisation and change in food habit
- ④ Rising disposable income in India
- ⑤ ~~Variety~~ Almost all varieties of agricultural

crops available in India, thereby giving assured quality raw material supply

All these potential factors bode well for micro and small enterprises to take up food processing.

Challenges faced by them

- ① Lack of credit availability due to NPA crisis, NBFC liquidity crisis
- ② Lack of availability of skilled workers
- ③ Inability to compete with big FMCG giants
- ④ Poor branding, innovation etc. leading to poor market access for their products
- ⑤ Lack of economics of scale leading to high cost of product
- ⑥ Lack of capacity to Export their products

- ⑦ Availability of Infrastructure viz. water, electricity, pollution treatment facility etc. is an issue

Importance of FME Scheme

FME Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industry would help in following ways:

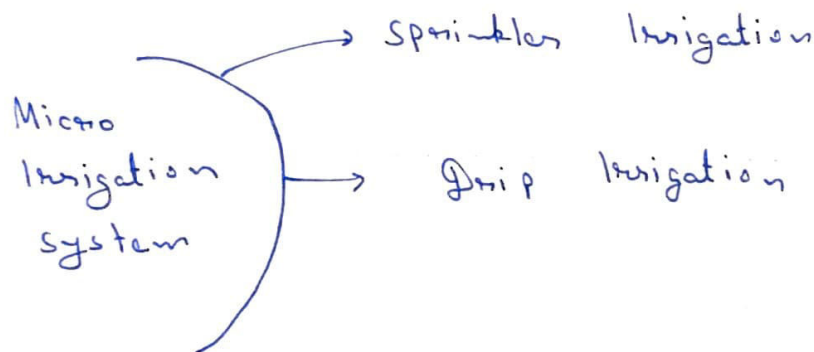
- ① Formalisation would facilitate access to cheap credit from Banks/NBFC.
- ② Formalisation would help attract talents like food engineers to micro enterprises thereby boosting productivity.
- ③ Formalisation would help create Backward and Forward linkages, thereby ensuring access to timely and quality raw materials as well as market.

13. Discuss the significance of micro-irrigation in a situation of water crisis in India. Also, mention the challenges with regard to adoption of micro-irrigation systems in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों को अपनाने से संबंधित चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Micro irrigation refers to
a system of irrigation characterised by
low pressure - low flow rate of water at
high frequency to desired soil location.



Significance of Micro Irrigation

- ① Water saving: better water use efficiency in case of micro irrigation systems
- ② Reduce ~~leakage~~ ^{leaching} of water underground and thus helps retain minerals like Iron, Aluminium in top soil, unlike

traditional irrigation whereby these minerals are drained out.

③ Fertigation: i.e. dissolution of fertiliser and supplying it with micro irrigation practice results in efficient fertiliser utilisation.

④ Micro irrigation checks runoff and thus prevent underground water pollution, river water pollution through Eutrophication etc.

⑤ Higher crop yields have been witnessed with use of micro irrigation

⑥ check soil hardening/soil erosion etc. as in case of flood irrigation

Challenges with Micro irrigation

① High initial cost due to laying down of elaborate pipe network/pump etc.

- ② Not suitable for crops like wheat, rice etc which is majorly grown in India
- ③ lack of awareness among farmers
- ④ Requires perfectly even field and thus additional burden on farmers by or its adoption
- ⑤ choking issue due to dissolved impurity in pipe
- ⑥ Pipe network makes use of tractor/mechanisation difficult
- ⑦ Requires frequent maintenance of pipes

Way Forward With India facing its 'worst water crisis in entire history' (NITI Aayog) it's high time we adopt Micro-irrigation through suitable government support.

14. India needs to integrate energy technology innovation in its broader energy policy. Highlighting its significance, mention the steps taken by government in this regard.

(250 words) 15

भारत को अपनी व्यापक ऊर्जा नीति में ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

21st century being a 'knowledge
century', it's imperative that all sectors
esp. Energy sector adopts innovation.

Energy technologies

- ① Coal based Energy: Supercritical Rankine cycle based technology, Flue gas Desulphurisation, cyclone separator etc.
- ② I.C. Engine / Automobile: Diesel Particulate filter technology, e-vehicle technology
- ③ Solar Energy: graphene based PV modules, Energy storage technology
- ④ Biomass based Energy: Waste to Energy technology

Significance of Energy technology Innovation

① Facilitate Adoption on commercial scale

Ex Wind / solar energy has the issue of Energy storage which could be address through innovation

② Cost reduction and affordability: Innovation

could reduce cost of energy generation

Ex Solar PV cells price dropped drastically in recent times due to better technology of manufacturing in China.

③ Reduce Emission / Green House Gases:

Ex Innovations can help reduce pollution from coal power plants

④ Newer Form of Energy to realise 'Energy Security'

Ex Innovations can help realise wave energy, Nuclear Fusion Energy, OTEC energy etc. which are till now not commercially viable.

Steps taken by govt

- ① India is founding member and leading efforts under 'Mission Innovation' which seeks ~~to~~ innovation in Energy.
- ② FAME scheme, National Mission on Electric Mobility have integrated R&D component in e-vehicle development.
- ③ Under 'Start Up India', government is incubating startups doing innovation in Energy sectors.
- ④ Draft National Energy policy, National hybrid solar-wind policy etc have R&D components integrated.

Way Forward

Innovation in Energy sectors holds the key to realise SDG 7
(Affordable Energy to All)

15. Discuss how the idea of Aatmanirbhar Bharat goes beyond the traditional view of self-reliance. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत का विचार किस प्रकार आत्मनिर्भरता के पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण से परे है।

COVID 19 and associated economic distressed led to government focussing on 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' with the objective of self reliance.

<u>Atmanirbhar Bharat</u>	<u>Traditional view of self reliance</u>
① Can be understood through government's recent announcements	Can be understood through pre-1991 policies esp. economic policies adopted by India in 1950s and 1960s.
② No stress on closing down the borders	Stressed on closed Economy through high tariffs, import substitution policies etc.

③ Focus is integration
in Regional and
Global value chains.

No such Focus. Rather
focus was on developing
self sufficiency in
every sector.

④ Stress on capitalising
on India's strengths
like pharmaceutical sector,
IT Sector, etc. to
enhance export via
developing cost-
competitiveness

Stressed on ^{domestic} capacity
building on all sectors
irrespective of the
fact that in some
sectors it would have
been easy to rather
Import.

⑤ Self reliance through
facilitation/deregulation
Ex space sector opened
up to private sector,
coal commercialisation

Self Reliance through
forced/imposed means
Ex 5 year plans, licensing,
quota etc. to force
private sector to
produce

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>⑥ Call on 'vocal for local' i.e. use of persuasion to people to buy local goods/services</p> | <p>Use Imposition via closing down market for Import</p> |
| <p>⑦ Self Reliance in all sectors viz. Agriculture, MSME, Animal husbandry etc</p> | <p>Self Reliance majorly in heavy industries only
<u>Ex</u> 2nd Five Year Plan</p> |

Conclusion

Present approach of self reliance under Atmanirbhar Bharat is quite broad, going well beyond traditional view in terms of scope, objective, principles and intended outcome. Need of the hour is to couple it with suitable structural reforms to realise this Vision.

16. The increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes in the Indian subcontinent can have grave implications. Comment. Also, suggest some measures that can be taken towards building climate-resilience in India.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में जलवायु की चरम स्थितियों की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के गंभीर निहितार्थ हो सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में जलवायु-प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

As per 5th Assessment Report

by IPCC, Climate change is projected to have devastating consequences on Indian subcontinent due to increased frequency and intensity of extreme events.

Increased frequency & intensity

- ① Large number of floods witnessed in recent times Ex Hyderabad, Pune floods (2020)
- ② Super cyclone Amphan hit West Bengal

Implications on Indian subcontinent

- ① Social:
 - ② Increase in internal migration and conflict with natives due to flood, drought etc.

② Intense Fighting over resources as resources getting depleted due to climate change Ex frequent droughts leading to water stress

② Economic :

- ① Increase in poverty due to disasters
- ② Loss of Agricultural yield due to cyclone, flood etc & destruction of crops
- ③ High health expenditure on govt due to rise of vector borne disease due to frequent Heat waves

③ International:

- ① Sea level rise, ~~the~~ coastal flooding may lead to influx of Bangladeshi refugees leading to conflict b/w India - Bangladesh

④ Political: Rise in inter state conflicts over river water sharing

Measures to build climate Resilience

- ① Promote R & D in Agriculture to develop better crop varieties resistant to pest attack / water stress etc.
- ② Undertake comprehensive study on impact of climate change. Do vulnerability Assessments.
- ③ Promote water use efficiency, promote 3R principle, undertake river water linking to tide over projected water stress.
- ④ Promote Disaster Resilient infrastructure to withstand extreme events.

Way Forward

Government must focus on Adaptation through suitable policy measures to realise Climate Resilient India.

17. Approach to flood control in India should evolve from piecemeal measures to an integrated basin management. Comment. (250 words) 15

भारत में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खंडित रूप में उपाय करने वाला दृष्टिकोण क्रमिक रूप से एकीकृत बेसिन प्रबंधन के रूप में विकसित होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Flood has been the recurrent phenomenon in India, witnessed even recently in many parts of the country.

Piecemeal Measures of flood control

- ① Creation of dams, embankments on river
- ② Afforestation program on ^{some} riverfronts
- ③ Developing flood warning system for only few cities while neglecting other areas.
- ④ Ad-hocism in ^{building} development plans at local levels.
- ⑤ Desiltation of rivers, reservoirs ~~and~~ during Emergency situation.

Integrated Basin Management

It involves taking entire watershed i.e. catchment area as single unit and then design suitable policy.

How it's more prudent approach?

- ① Rivers don't recognise political boundaries
- ② All waters in entire region ultimately flow into the river thus it's more logical approach.

Mechanism / tools

- ① Watershed development plans ^{at} basin level
- ② Creation of River Board for management under River Board Act 1956
- ③ Interstate cooperation in Dam management
- ④ Hydrological data sharing on water inflow

and outflow between states and nations.

⑤ Adoption of Floodplain Zonation Bill 1975.

18. What do you understand by Convalescent Plasma Therapy? Enumerate the potential uses and concerns in its application. (250 words) 15

कॉन्वलेसेंट प्लाज्मा थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके संभावित उपयोगों और अनुप्रयोग में सम्मिलित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Convalescent Plasma therapy

has been in news due to its potential in treatment of COVID-19 patient.

Plasma therapy

Refers to injection of plasma from Donor to Recipient to boost immunity

Process

Blood taken from donor having antibody against a disease



Fractionation undertaken on blood to separate plasma having antibodies



Injected into the blood of donor



Passive Immunity

Potential Uses

- ① Develops immunity to variety of diseases like malaria, dengue, COVID19 etc.
- ② Especially suitable for those having weak immunity like old age people, newborn baby etc.
- ③ Reduces Mortality
- ④ Reduces secondary complications

Concerns

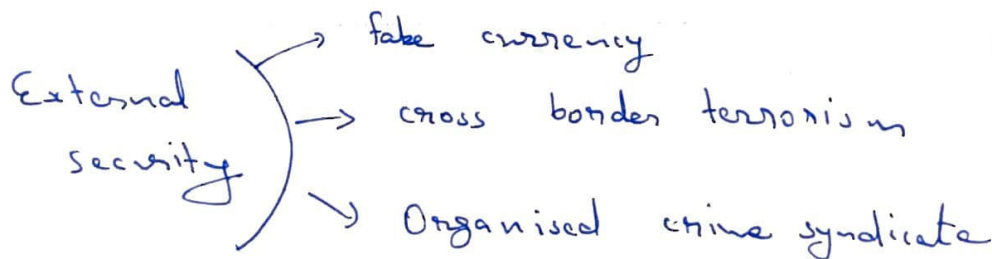
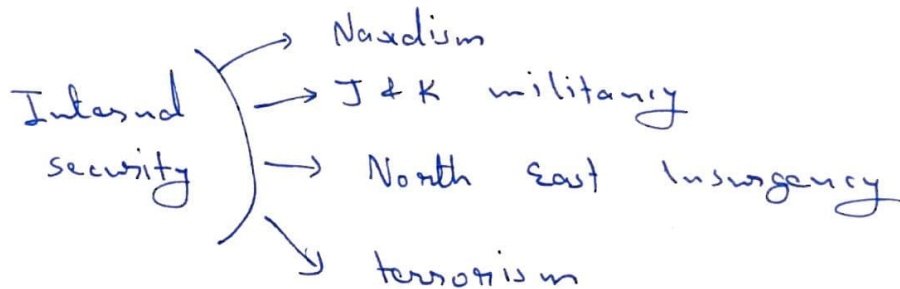
- ① Blood group must match otherwise complications may arise
- ② Possibility of allergy in recipient
- ③ Blood coagulation possibility in recipient
- ④ Not a foolproof technique

19. Given the diverse security challenges as well as external and internal linkages, developing a National Security Strategy for India requires a comprehensive approach. Explain. (250 words) 15

विविध सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ बाह्य और आंतरिक जुड़ाव को देखते हुए, भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति विकसित करने हेतु एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

National Security Strategy

- ① Must identify all security challenges clearly



- ② Must recognise linkages between internal and external securities

Ex ① Organised crime syndicates undertaking terrorism in India - 1993 Mumbai bombing

- ② External state actors (China, Pakistan)
assisting Naxalists, insurgents
- ③ State sponsored terrorism
- ③ Robust Security Architecture should be
laid down
- ④ Emerging challenges like cyber crime,
deep fakes, fake news etc. should be
covered
- ⑤ Security should be understood in broad
sense including Health security, economic
security etc.
- ⑥ Effective Border management is central
to National security

20. What do you understand by Critical Information Infrastructure? Highlight the significance of Critical Information Protection and state the measures taken to ensure the same. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना से आप क्या समझते हैं? महत्वपूर्ण सूचना संरक्षण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Info. Infra

Those infra. which if attacked could have debilitating impact on society, economy as a whole

Ex Air traffic controller, Nuclear power plant, Electricity grid, Dam Management system

Significance of protection

- ① Economic growth hinges on it
- ② Destability may lead to disaster
Ex Dam failure may lead to flood
- ③ Can destabilise day to day activity if attacked
Ex Air traffich may come to halt

if Air traffic controller hacked

Measures taken

- ① Critical Info. Infra. Protection Centre
has been established
- ② National cyber coordⁿ Centre
- ③ National cyber security policy 2013 recognises
CII's importance