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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30591
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/9/19

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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. 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 संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) aim to help investors choose viable investment options, by rating of listed companies.

Significance of CRAs in India

→ Poor loan decisions made by banks led to NPA crisis (NPA share reached a high of 11% in 2018)

→ Recent IL&FS crisis in NBFC (Non Banking Financial Company) sector, a result of inadequate credit rating of investments leading to over-leverage in IL&FS

As a result, it is necessary to have CRAs to ensure financial stability and help ~~the~~ lenders make prudent investment decisions.

Issues in their working

- Conflict of Interest - as they work on 'company pays' model i.e. company being rated pays the CRA. Instead there is need to move to 'subscriber pays' model.
- Rate shopping among companies as they try to find best rating among CRAs. This needs to be regulated by SEBI.
- Lack of competition between CRAs → the entry qualifications can be relaxed to encourage growth of CRAs in India.

A function Credit Rating System is necessary for financial markets to grow and prevent 2008. like crisis caused partly by poor performance of rating agencies.

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

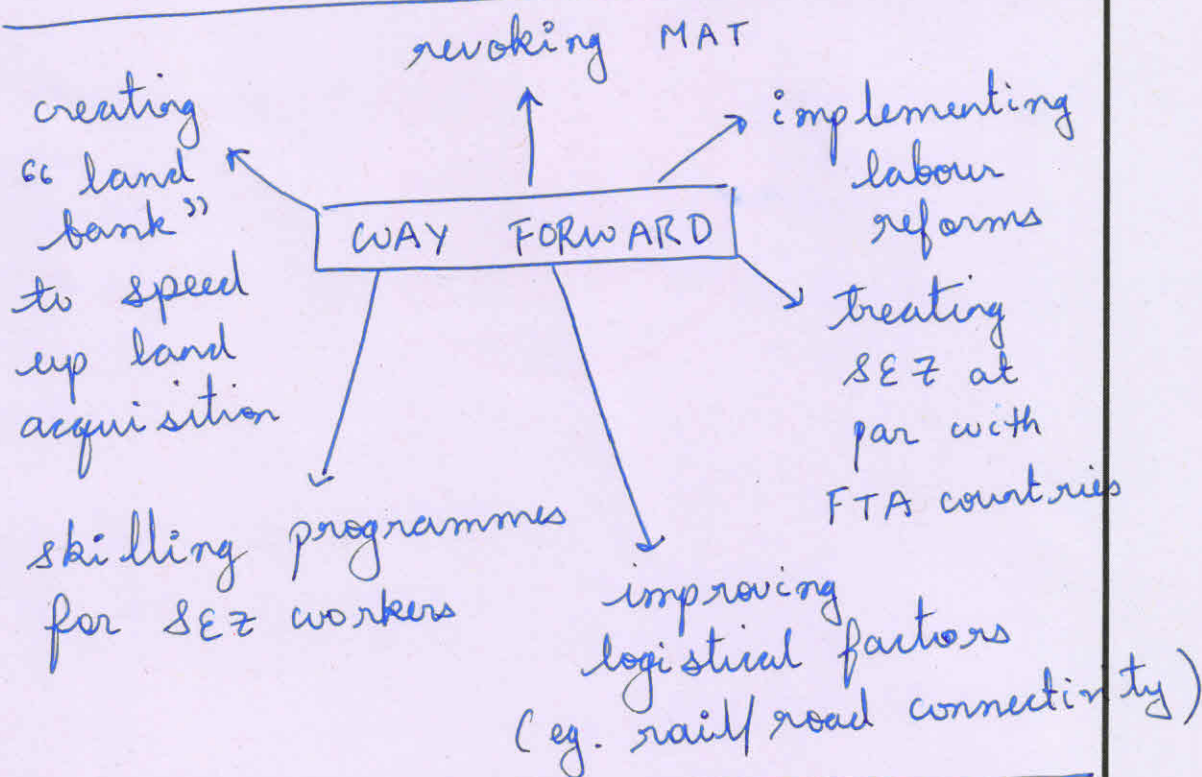
भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Babal Kalyani Committee Report has pointed out that despite high potential SEZs have not led to export boost and employment growth as seen in China.

Issues limiting SEZ Success

- Fragmented land holding - unable to increase area of operation due to land acquisition issues
- Reimposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has made them less favourable for investors
- In India, focus has been on tax incentives rather than relaxed labour, environment inspection regulations (unlike China)

- Domestic market base not utilized →
SEZ goods are treated as imports
in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) and
cannot compete with ASEAN countries
(which have FTA with India)
- Location factors not utilized efficiently -
unlike coastal location of Shenzhen



SEZs are key to boosting exports,
which as per Economic Survey is a
must for 10% GDP growth.

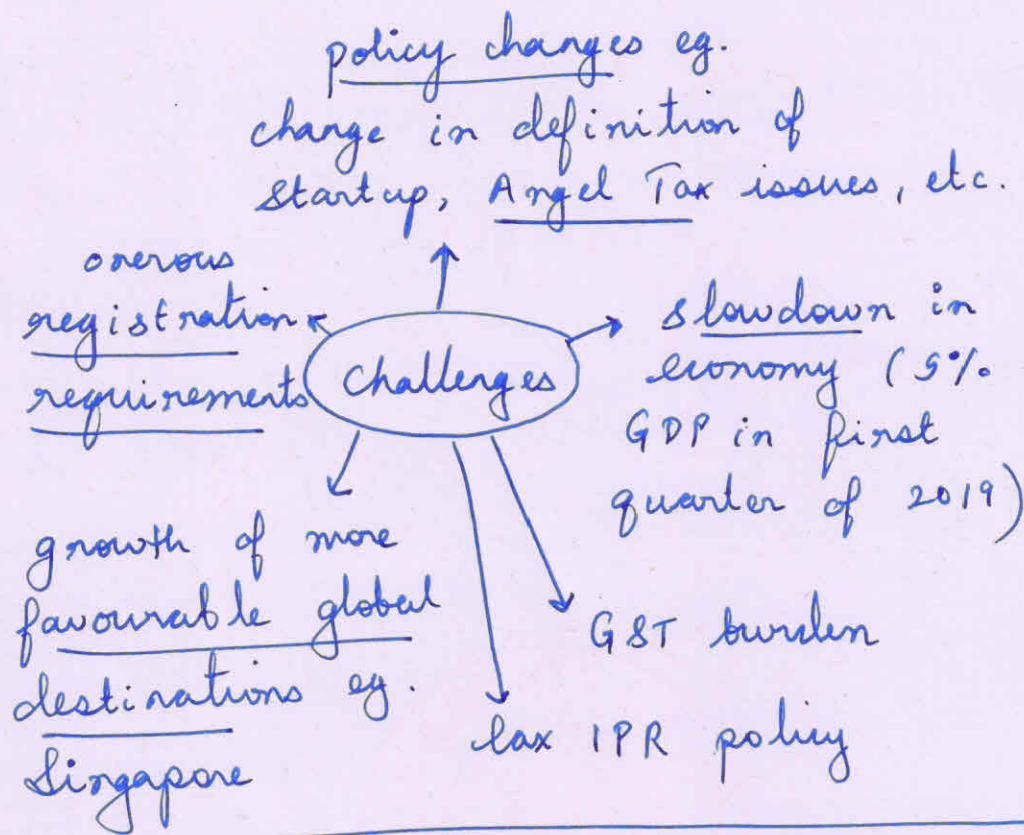
3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic Survey 2019 have called the startup sector the "bright spot" of the economy.

Opportunities for Indian Startups

- high population of educated youth → necessary to drive innovation
- favourable policy climate → Startup India Mission with dedicated incubation centres in Universities
- large domestic consumer base eg. companies like Flipkart and Snapdeal benefit immensely due to high volume of sales
- high fintech adoption rate in India (2nd highest in world) is boost for digital startups
- growing number of internet users



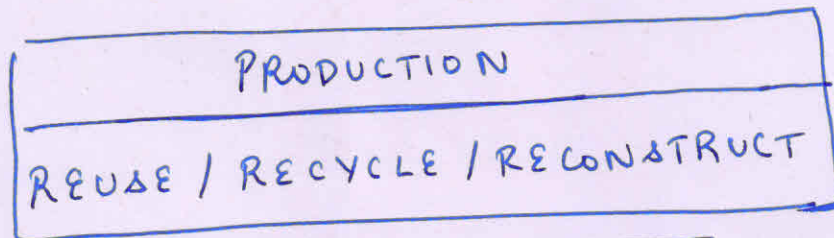
The Economic Survey 2019 claims that rate of job creation is higher among 'infant' firms like startups.

Supporting startups by creating a favourable environment is a must.

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 refers to the optimum utilization of resources by looking at both production and waste management of goods.



Principles of Circular Economy

- Minimizing expenditure, by Minimizing waste → eg. reuse of component parts, utilizing useful objects from waste
- Environment sustainability → reducing pollution caused by improper disposal eg: e-waste projected to double in next 5 years as per WEF

- Zero Effect, Zero Defect - minimizing adverse environmental impact caused by production (eg. carbon footprint)
- boost to operations & management, recycling and waste management industry eg. ship-breaking industry in Gujarat, growth of waste to energy plants

Relevance to India - circular economy can help industries recover value from waste + formalize recycling through integration of waste pickers / kabadiwalas into waste collection system.

Circular Economy has huge job potential and ~~it~~ sets ground for Sustainable India.

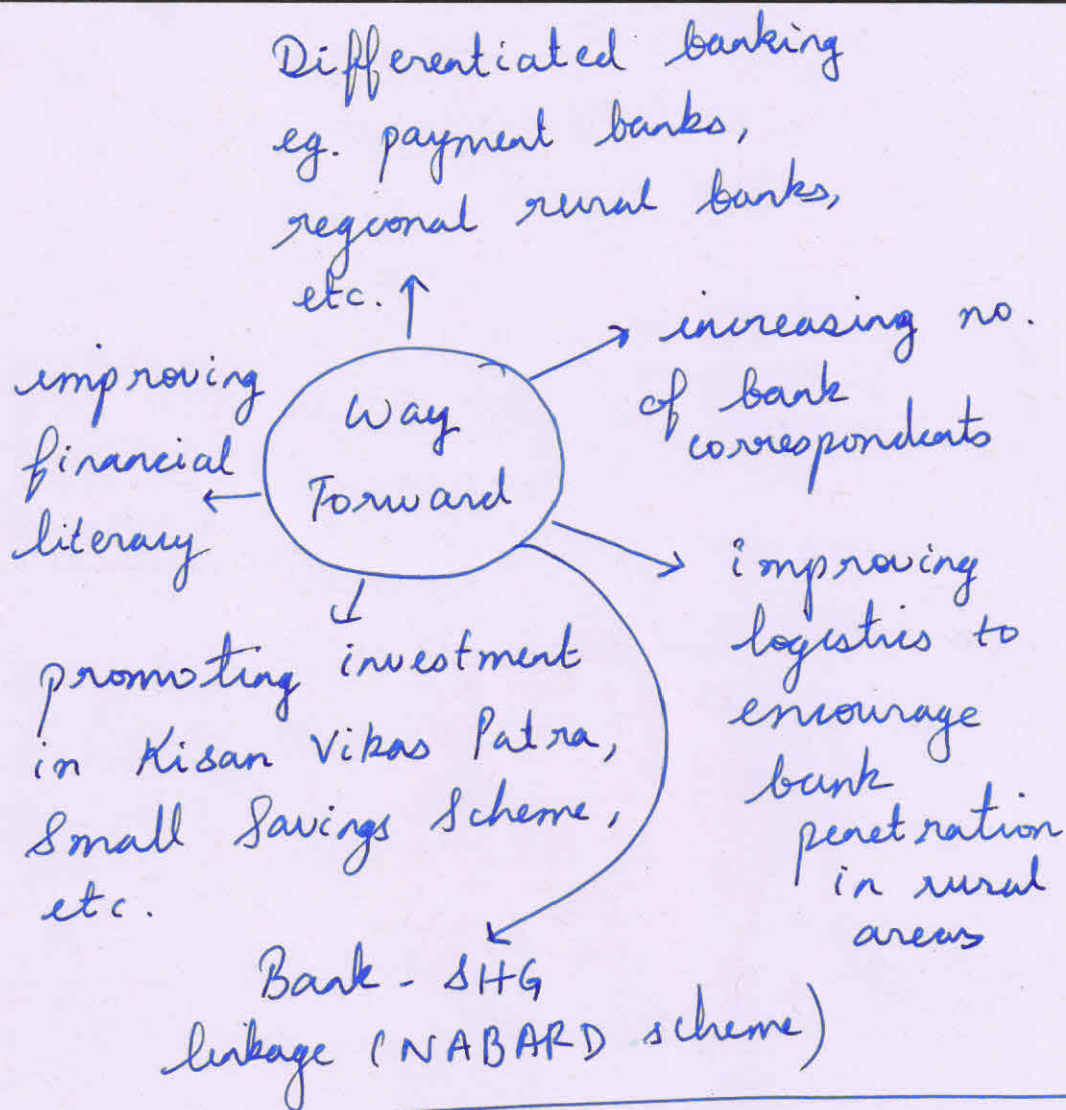
5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana led to opening of more than 35 crore bank accounts (as per Economic Survey 2019) making it the largest financial ~~exte~~ inclusion exercise in world.

Assessment of PMJDY

PROS	CONS
- greater number of people with bank accounts - access to <u>low interest credit</u> in formal banking system - use of <u>Direct Benefit Transfer</u> in schemes eg. PAHAL	- usage of bank accounts is still low - few financial products specifically targeted to rural poor - poor bank penetration



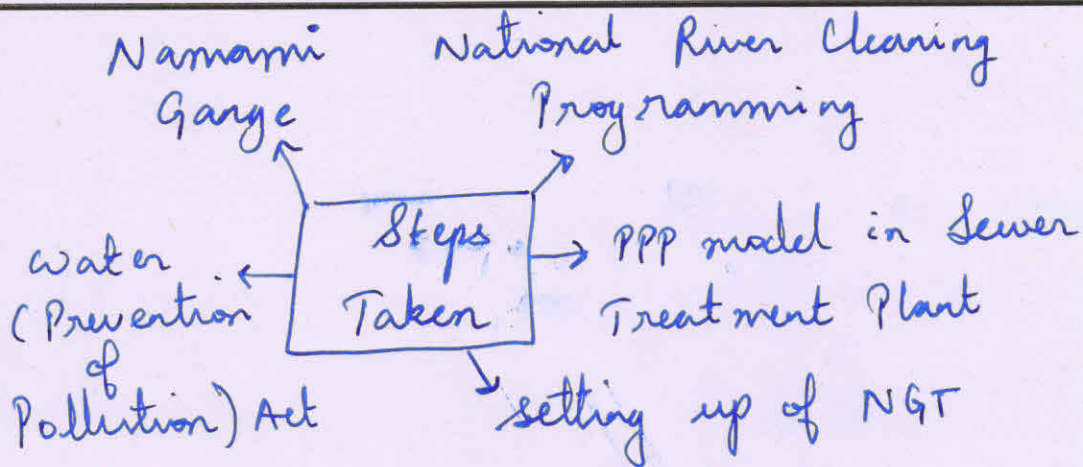
40% of population still do not have access to formal banking in rural areas. Increasing bank outreach is next step after PMJDY.

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।

River pollution is not isolated but negatively impacts surrounding ecosystem as follows:

- pollution of watershed as whole
- polluted water seeps into soil → harmful toxins enter water table
- poisoning of aquatic wildlife → bioaccumulation - affects entire food chain
- choking of animals/birds due to ingestion of plastics
- unclean drinking water leads to spread of diseases in local community eg. cholera, diarrhoea



Despite aforementioned initiatives, pollution remains due to :

- inadequate utilization of allotted funds in flagship schemes like Namamni Gange
- lack of community participation due to top-down nature of schemes
- inadequate river pollution monitoring systems
- poor governance → flouting of rules by industries eg. leather industry in Kanpur.

Concerted action across river basin is a must for clean environment.

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।

MANAV Project aims to ~~write~~ formulate the human genome of an Indian. (Current human genome studies have Western bias).

Significance

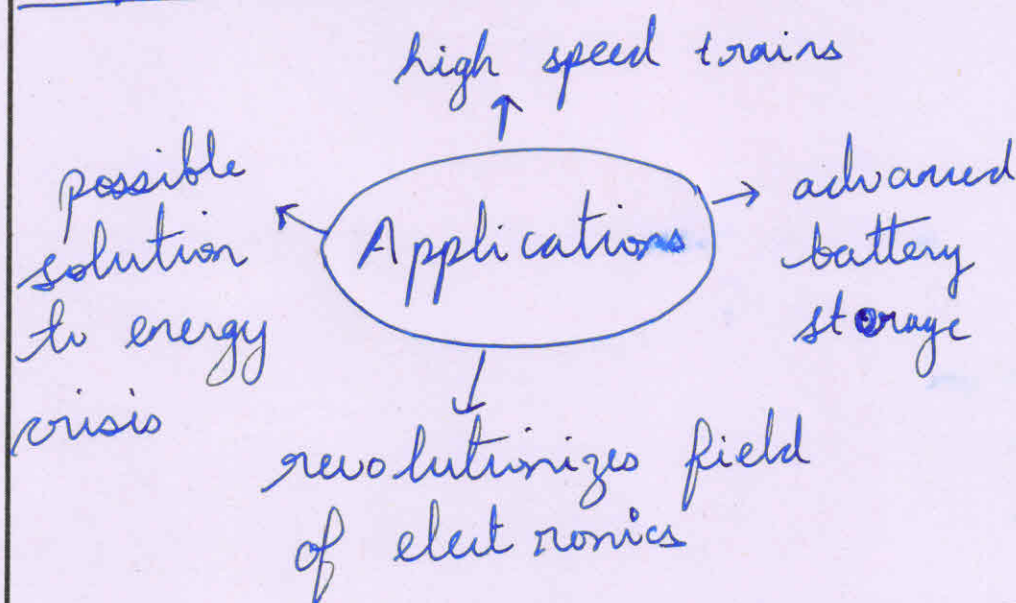
- groundbreaking feat in genetic sciences
- can lead to better disease diagnosis
- helps understand causes of congenital defects
- lays ground for patient specific genetic treatment
- improves knowledge of Indian scientists in highly competitive field

MANAV can lead way to
Indian participation in more
ambitious projects such as OGP-
Human Genome (write).

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 have zero electrical resistance (or ultra low resistance) leading to high electricity efficiency. Challenge is of achieving superconductivity at room temperature.



Currently, superconductivity is only found at sub-zero temperature, limiting practical application.

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?

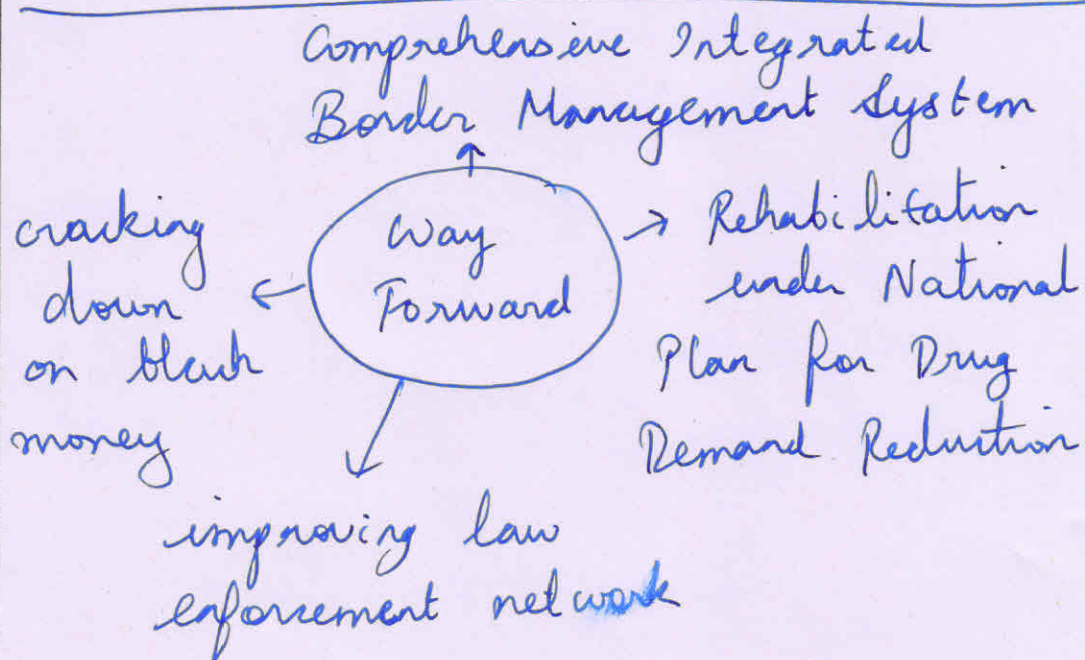
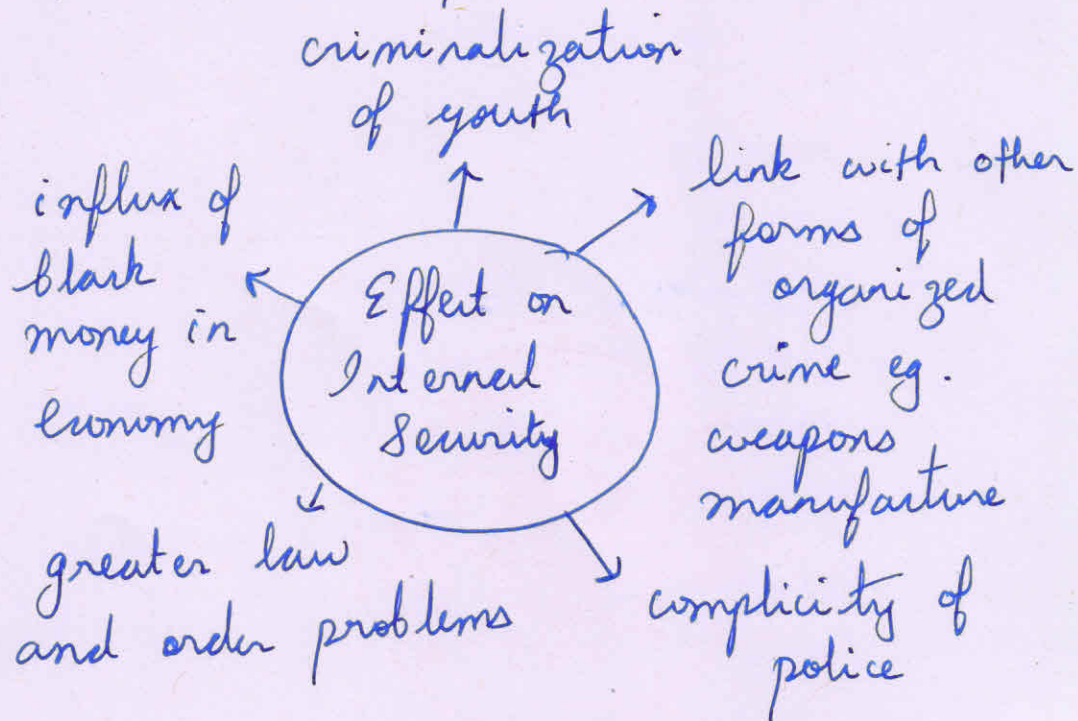
Drug trafficking refers to the illegal smuggling of drugs across borders raising social and security concerns.

Reasons for Rise in India

→ Geographical : India is located between Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) and Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia) which are active hubs of drug trade

→ High rates of drug addiction among youth (esp. Punjab and Northeast) leading to high demand

- large black money network
- use of blockchain technology for illicit payments



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 are especially vulnerable to security risks and therefore are at risk of :

- lower economic growth (unwillingness of business to invest)
- poor social indicators (absence of schools/hospitals in remote areas)

Border Area Development Programme :

- helps build social infrastructure
- social welfare schemes to drive employment eg. skilling programmes for youth

BADP aims to create goodwill
towards army as well as to
integrate border areas into
mainstream.

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 Employment Rules

notified to allow industries to hire non-permanent contract workers, who nonetheless enjoy same benefits as permanent workers. ~~Their contract~~

[Benefits of Fixed Term Employment]

1) Ease of Doing Business

→ allows employers to lay off workers based on terms specified in contract. This helps boost performance in workplace.

Currently, under Industrial Disputes Act permission of government required in firms > 100 workers, to lay off workers. This has reduced

working flexibility of firms preventing them from laying off.

→ allows employers to hire workers periodically ~~storing~~ for non-routine functions

2) Achieving Labour Welfare

→ ensures that worker gets notice before lay-off as specified in contract

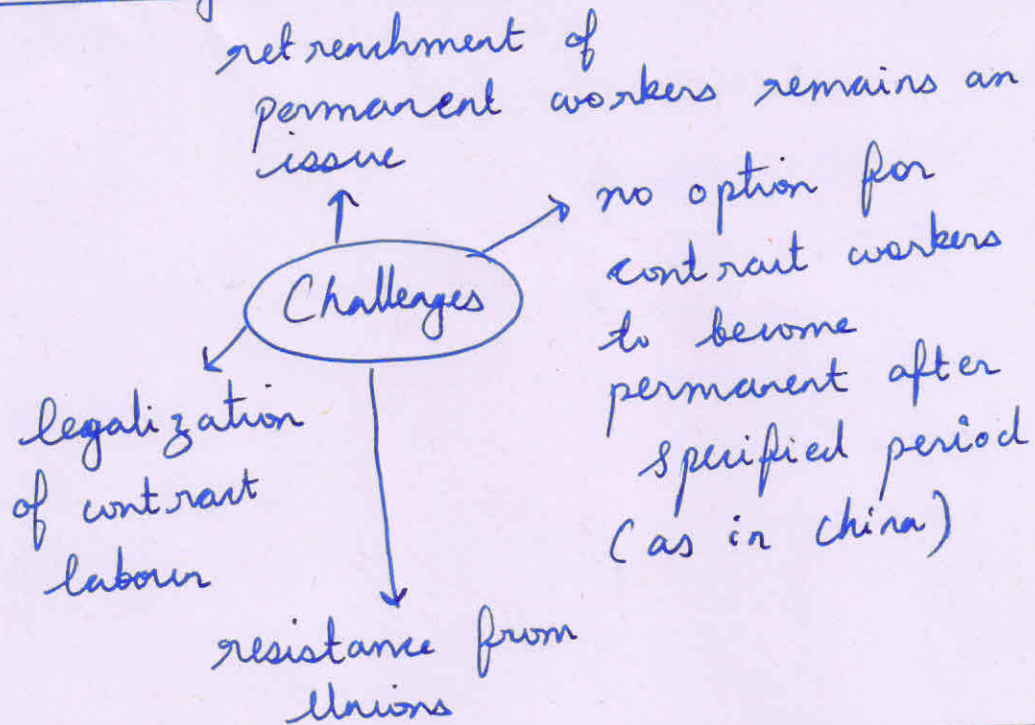
→ worker gets same benefits as permanent worker (eg. salary, gratuity, bonus, etc.)

→ rule based contractualization - to prevent exploitation of labour (in line w/ Art 23 of Constitution)

3) Job Creation

→ rules encourage firms to hire labour instead of machines

working flexibility of firms,
~~preventing them from scaling up.~~
 → allows scaling up of companies -
 creating direct and indirect jobs



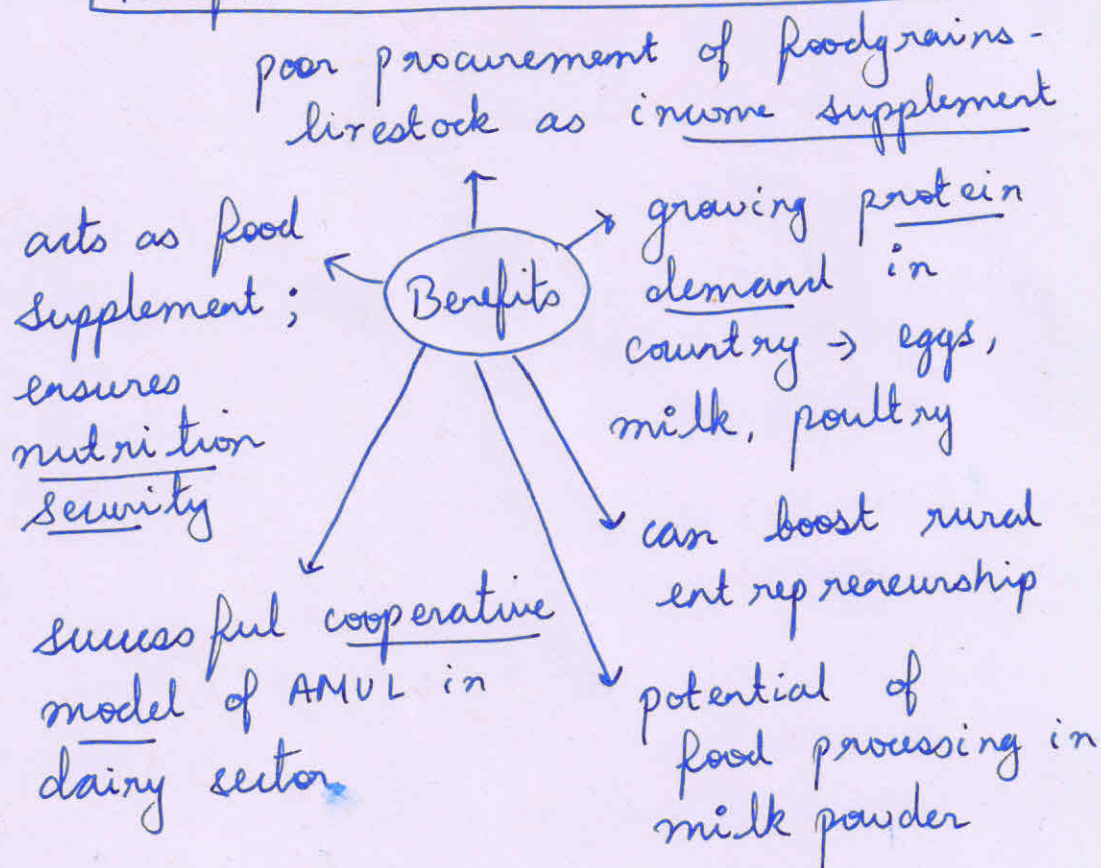
Although issue of rules will help improve business sentiments, systematic labour reforms are a must to drive growth.

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।

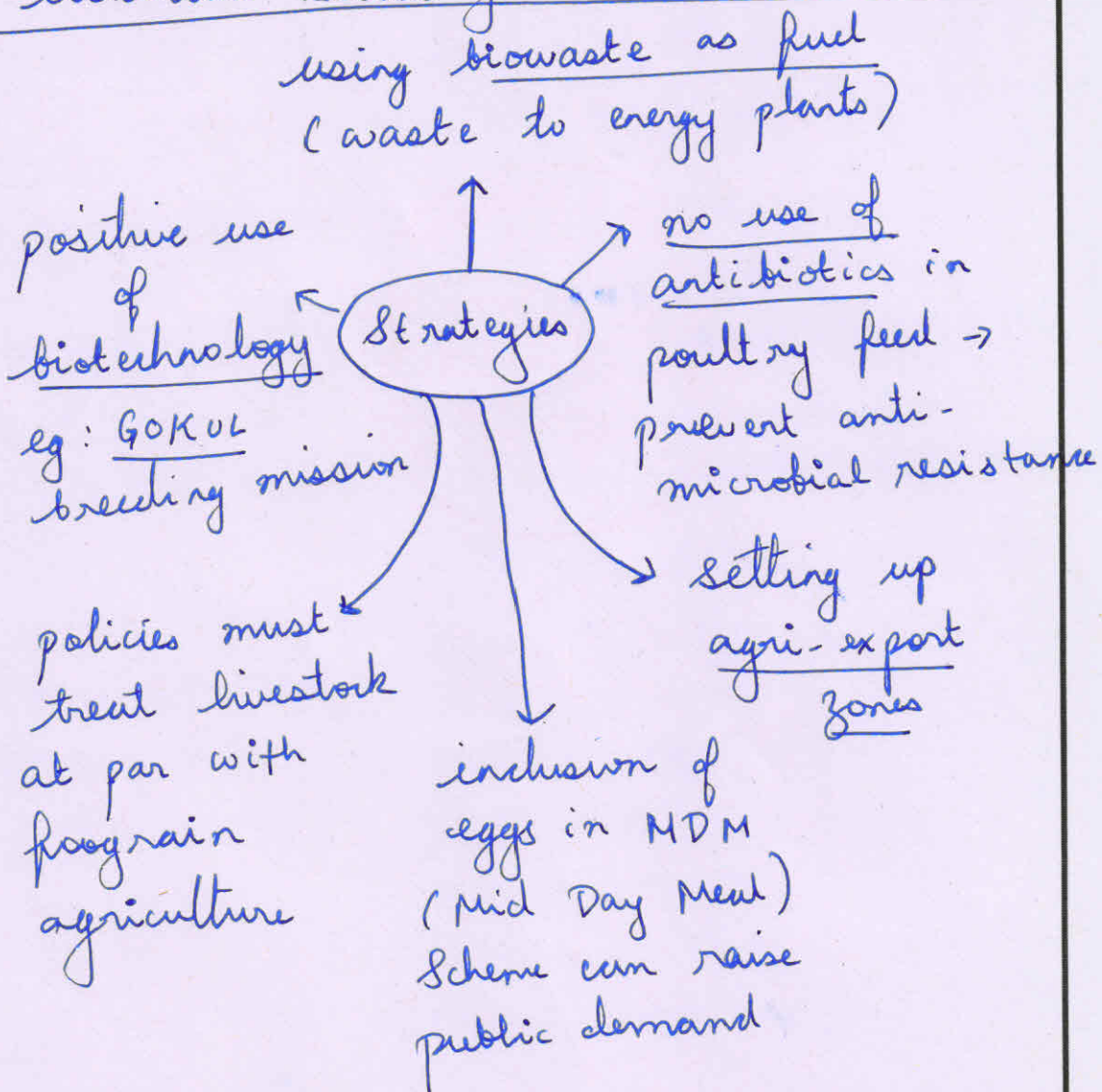
Current slowdown in agriculture sector (share in GDP has been stagnant ~ 10%) highlights need of livestock farming to diversify agri-practices.

Benefits to Low Income Households



With growing climate change and unpredictable monsoon, livestock is a stable source of income.

Strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth



IPCC report shows that livestock sector contributes 14% to human-made emissions. India must strive to reduce carbon foot-print by setting waste to energy plants, ensuring that growth of sector is sustainable.

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 Convertibility allows free movement of capital assets and liabilities across boundaries.

While India enjoys full current account convertibility, there are limits to capital entry in market (eg. FDI restrictions) and ~~the~~ constraints on residents wishing to invest in foreign markets or borrow from foreign markets (eg. ECB limits).

Has the time come to allow full capital account convertibility?

PROS

→ boosts foreign direct investment leading to growth in employment and technology transfers

- reduces pressure on domestic banks
as ~~no~~ domestic investors can borrow
from abroad ; free access to credit
- market based efficiency - optimum
allocation of capital without
restrictions

CONS

- can lead to 'financial overheating'
of economy - due to speculative
capital flows ; may lead to
economic bubble as seen in Asian

Financial Crisis (1999)

- can reduce sovereignty of domestic
firms

Since 1991, India has made efforts
to open up capital market leading
to improved growth and greater

Consumer choice. However any decision to allow full capital account convertibility must be based on country's current financial stability scenario.

As former RBI Governor, Raghuram Rajan said, the issue is not of desirability, it is of timing.

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।

Agriculture extension refers to spread of knowledge regarding agriculture sciences and improvement in R&D.

Challenges to Agriculture Extension

- Main source of knowledge of new farm technology are private companies leading to conflict of interest eg: farmers may ~~adopt~~ buy GM Bollgard cotton seeds from Monsanto without knowing drawbacks
- inadequate number of agriculture universities in India (mainly concentrated in Northwest belt)
- lack of interest among youth in agriculture

Role of Information, Communication, Technology in Addressing Issues :

→ Kisshi Vigyan Kendras can help address farmer queries about best farming practices via online training modules

→ Collaboration with IMD with regard to :

- weather forecasting
- imaging of crops sown based on radio satellite

This can help farmers make data driven decisions. Use of SMS alerts about changing climatic conditions will help battle climate change.

→ Farmer Gyaan Channel on Doordarshan

→ Bol Farmer helpline for grievance redressal

→ AI based precision agriculture →
eg. use of soil data from soil
health card to make decision
about sowing

Modern technology harnesses
data for better decision making.
By improving farmer knowledge via
technology + positive use of data,
~~target~~ goal of doubling farmers
incomes by 2022 as per Ashok
Dalwai Committee can be realized.

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।

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was the result of the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. It is a value added tax, subsuming multiple taxes at central, state and local level, to create single market.

While GST has potential to boost trade in the market, several constraints have limited its effectivity.

Positives of GST

- reduction of multiple taxes (entry tax, octroi, CENVAT, luxury tax, etc.)
- creation of integrated value chain by preventing cascading of taxes
- increase in formalization of tax system

→ many small firms eligible for Composition Scheme have opted to join GST instead to avail Input Tax Credit benefits

→ increase in tax compliance

Negatives of GST

→ although revenue growth is buoyant, it is lower than expected

→ malfunctioning of GST Network - crashed due to multiple users

→ confusion regarding e-Way Bill - downloading bill mid-journey is onerous

→ multiple tax slabs (~~5%~~ 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%) including cess; exclusion of petroleum in GST → reduces simplicity

- frequent changes to GST ~~slab~~ rates of goods - potential for babbling
- anti-profiteering clause may deter business
- filing GST returns complicated for small firms
- delay in payment of ITC reduces working capital requirements of MSMEs

hence, although GST is the first step in tax reform, much more efforts are required to ensure goal of 'One Nation, One Tax'.

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. (250 words) 15

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon capture and storage refers to directly trapping carbon emissions from environment and storing it for use as fuel. This ensures carbon neutrality and prevents global warming.

eg: carbon sucking machines installed in factories, converting CO₂ into raw carbon by pushing it deep into earth (conversion via high pressure)

Potential Benefits

→ reduction in carbon emissions:
helps countries achieve carbon offsetting goals under Paris Agreement, 2015 (COP21)

- keeps temperature rise within 1.5°C
above pre-industrial levels (as
outlined in COP 21)
- solution to energy crisis - reduces
dependence on finite fossil fuels.

Challenges to Wide-Scale Deployment

- highly expensive
- many technologies still in development
stage
- some methods are energy intensive:
may not lead to emission reductions

India - specific Concerns

- India has large installed capacity
of thermal plants (coal based) which
need to be utilized in medium
term, as per NITI Aayog

- Renewable energy more cost efficient (eg. falling solar tariff)
- rapidly rising energy demand means reliance on both conventional + non-conventional sources.

Although CCS technology has great potential, it needs to become commercially viable to be applicable to India's needs.

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 the prevention, preparation for and mitigation of disasters. Disasters cause the greatest harm to vulnerable sections of society, such as women.

Gender Specific Challenges

- lower female literacy results in lower awareness about DM strategies
- lower female participation in DM drills due to confinement in house
- greater financial vulnerability in event of disaster post-disaster losses especially in case of loss of primary breadwinner
- greater chance of physical injury,

~~espa~~ especially among pregnant women

How to make DM more gender sensitive?

- Disaster insurance scheme targeted at women in areas prone to disaster
- Participatory DM Drills eg: high female participation in cyclone drill in Odisha
- Involving women in disaster risk reduction planning by District DM Authority
- Disaster awareness via ASHA / anganwadi workers → outreach to women
- Women support systems eg. proactive role of Kudumbashree in aftermath (SHG)

of Kerala floods in 2018.

By involving women in all stages of disaster management cycle, DM can become more inclusive as per goal of Sendai Framework, 2016.

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

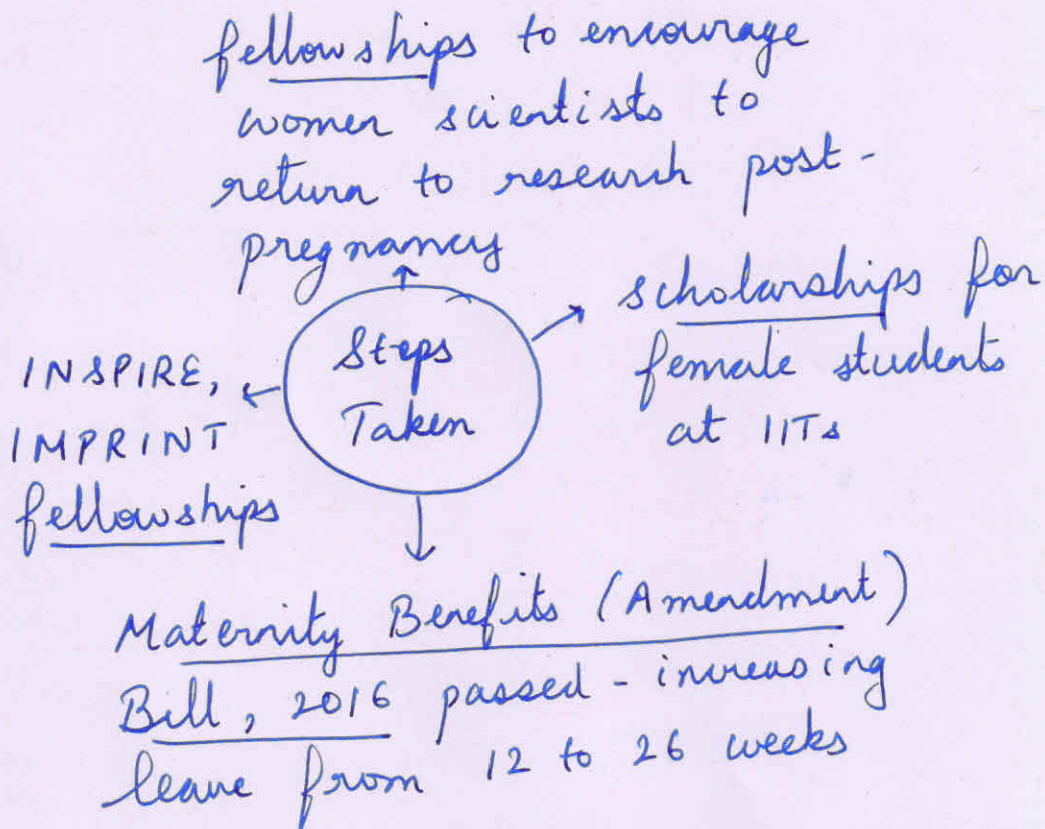
भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Globally, the gender gap in STEM
(Science, Technology, Engineering, Medicine)
fields is very high.

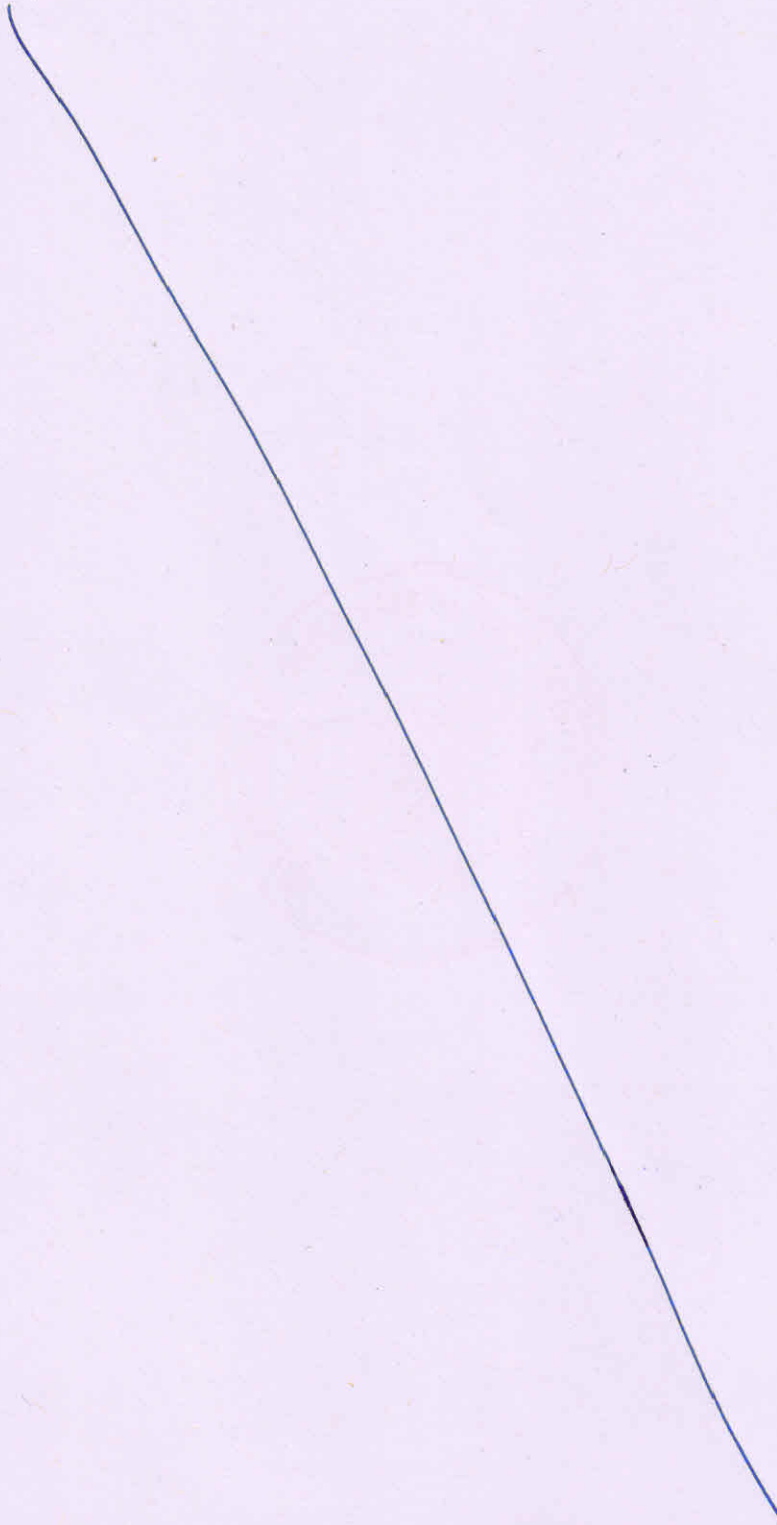
There is low participation of women
in scientific research due to
following reasons:

- prevalence of gender stereotypes
claiming boys have natural flair
for maths and science
- lower female enrolment in higher
education in India
- ~~care~~ career-family life trade off -
many women leave research on
becoming a mother.

- lack of positive role models
- possible gender discrimination in hiring in academia



Apart from schemes, bottom-up change in social mindset needed to encourage girls to take an interest in sciences.



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।

Recent amendments made to security framework :

(i) Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) : it is now possible to designate individuals as terrorists; prior rule applied only to terrorist organizations.

This has enabled known individuals like Masood Azhar to be declared as 'terrorist', ~~enab~~ allowing MHA to take more effective action.

PROBLEMS

→ may lead to individual targeting; person "associated" with terrorist organization also liable for arrest (same as participants in terrorist activity)

(2) recent changes in NIA Act lowers
bar for preventive detention

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

faces both present threats (border skirmishes, ~~traffit~~ trafficking at borders, piracy, etc.) and evolving threats (cyberattacks, drone warfare, etc.).

Recent Steps for Modernization

- creating Chief of Defense Staff
integrating army, air force and navy for integrated attack
- Make II Manufacturing Scheme to drive indigenous manufacture of arms + technology ~~transf~~ transfer

due to 'Strategic Partnership'
with global defense manufacturing
companies

→ Comprehensive Integrated Border
Management System uses high-end
surveillance technology and command
and control structure for intelligence
gathering

→ ~~so~~ rationalization of procurement
procedure

→ use of satellite technology eg.
GSAT 7 and GSAT 7A as dedicated
military satellites

→ Strategic Partnership with US :
inclusion in Strategic Trade
Authorization I list allows access
to dual use technology

~~Due to~~ Along with steps taken to modernize army capacity, reforms as per Kargil Review Committee recommendations are must. There is also need to streamline intelligence gathering by agencies like IB and RAW through implementation of NATGRID.

A comprehensive cyber defense policy keeping in mind India's space assets is must for 21st century security needs.