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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2369)

Name of Candidate	Mansi Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	709839
Center	Online	Date	Sept 11, 2024

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं सही ढंग से देनी चाहिए (नाम, रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर और टेस्ट कोड)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में दिये हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. 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 उचित माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रश्न पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न पत्र तथा उत्तर लिखी हुई पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अधिक निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाने चाहिए। अनिश्चित माध्यम में लिखित उत्तर किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसका भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से कटा जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recommended Strongly Recommended</p>
2	10		
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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.

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All the Best

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1

The recent Panchamrit pledge of India calls for Net Zero Emission by 2070 that calls for energy transition in transport sector.

Hurdles faced by energy transition of transport sector

- ① Manufacturing hurdles: due to lack of availability of raw materials \Rightarrow lithium for electric vehicle.
- ② Issue of food security due to ethanol blending of 20% by 2025.
- ③ Technological bottleneck: as energy transition needs inclusion of new technologies \Rightarrow Green Hydrogen.
- ④ Funding issue: As transition calls for \$50-100 billion in transportation



⑤ lack of global cooperation in devolution of funds and technologies to developing countries.

⑥ lack of uniform policy as focus in shift in multiple sector through multiple models.

Government Steps

① Green Hydrogen Mission to produce hydrogen-fuel based vehicles.

② push to electric vehicles (tax benefits).

③ Shift to Bharat Norms VI to reduce emissions.

④ focus on mass transportation eg. hydrogen bus in Leh.

Through this, sustainable transport system can help in achieving goal of "Swachh Bharat, Swasthya Bharat".

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②

Recently, WTO has formed rules to check the subsidies against illegal, unregulated fisheries sector.

Rules of WTO

- ① Curb fisheries sector subsidies for illegal and unregulated fishing in developed countries [2 years time given for developing and least developed countries]
- ② Prohibit subsidy on vehicles that lead to illegal vehicles.
- ③ Regular check on fishing sector.
- ④ Regulation on fishing in high seas and exclusive economic zone.

Impact on India

- ① On farmers: may increase cost

of fishing industry thus increase burden.

- ② Impact livelihood of coastal communities.
- ③ food security of India may get hampered.
- ④ Impact export sector as India is one of the large exporters of fisheries.
- ⑤ against principle of Common but Differential Responsibility. (CBDR)

India's Stance - Not signed the treaty so far as it is impacting her domestic economy and further reiterated CBDR.

Thus, these form of prohibition should be gradual and following CBDR to ensure SDG-14 (Life under water)

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3) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme is a central sector scheme with provision of direct benefit transfer of ₹ 6000 in accounts of farmers.

Benefits to farmers

① provide economic security to farmer

② incentivise investment on agriculture by credit availability.

③ act as cushion against hazards, market uncertainties.

④ Can be used to provide education and health facilities to kids [Human Resource]

⑤ Additional Income to reduce rural poverty.

Significant challenges

- ① Bank Accounts : not available for all farmers.
- ② delay in disbursal of amount.
- ③ Inclusion and exclusion errors in identifying farmer.
- ④ Corruption : ghost beneficiaries and lack of service delivery.
- ⑤ paltry amount : As 6000 is very less for farmers [Rythu Bandhu is proving more]
- ⑥ Not linked to inflation.

Way ahead

- ① Computerisation of process to reduce errors in beneficiary identification.
- ② link it with inflation [CPI-AL or CPI-R]

This will help in providing social security to farmers [Article 39: welfare of all]

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4

As per Livestock Census, India has 536 million livestock which highlights importance of animal husbandary in India.

Role of digital technology in transforming animal hush.

① Veterinary services: can be accessed at far flung areas.

eg e-Pashu Sanjeevani

② Market-availability: through digitisation eg WINDOS platform

③ Modernisation of Abattoirs using new technologies can improve quality of animal products.

④ export potential: by creating

awareness in market

eg → Pashmina Shawl of Kashmir

⑤ Increasing farmer's income by improving market potential, infrastructure eg → AMUL products.

⑥ Extension Services: can guide farmer to improve productivity.

eg → Kisan Call Centres

⑦ Awareness among farmers through digital technologies

eg → MEGDoot tell about temperature and weather information.

Although there are issues like digital exclusion, lack of digital literacy but these can be countered through DISHA initiative, Bharat Net and helps in doubling farmer's income.

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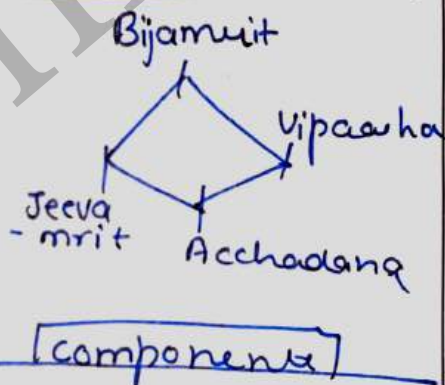
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5

The recent WIPO agreement on Traditional Knowledge has highlighted how it can be used for sustainable agriculture for environmental conservation.

① Natural Farming as propounded by Shubhash Palekar is based on traditional knowledge.

Budget 2024-25 - promote 1 cr farmers to shift to natural farming.



② Fertiliser Availability through new ways eg Nepal tribes used Charred bones to increase phosphate

③ Pest Management by natural ways eg. use of smoke to keep away



pests.

④ Restoration of Natural Ecosystem

eg. Use of Phytophagous weevil to control water hyacinth in lakes

⑤ Sustainable irrigation practices

eg. Meghalaya's drip irrigation system through bamboo.

⑥ Taungya Cultivation practices by hill tribes which is sustainable in nature.

⑦ Biodiversity Conservation along with

agriculture eg. Integrated Pest Management System.

Thus, India needs to promote her traditional knowledge for sustainable agriculture [Convention on Biodiversity Conservation Goal]



6

As per Coalition of Disaster ~~Initiative~~ Initiative (CDRI), Media is an integral part of disaster management

Role of Media in disaster management

① Disseminating information in timely manner for effective evacuation. [As done during Amphan cyclone]

② Creating Awareness among people about disaster management.

eg → Cover head under table during earthquake.

③ In highlighting infrastructural loopholes in disaster preparedness.

eg → Stormy blockage.
pipe

④ In ensuring effective implementation of legal measures like CRZ Rules and can expose encroachments, deforestation issues

⑤ Role as mediator between victims, government and administration.

⑥ In collecting pan-India donations for relief-measures (as during Kerala flood).

Way-forward

① fix specific time per week or month to create awareness.

② Sensitive media reporting during disaster.

③ Role as vigilantor in checking structural and non-structural measures.

Then only media will prove itself as fourth pillar of Democracy.

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7 India due to its large pharmaceutical industry is known as "Pharma Capital of the world".

Role of technology in Drug Development

- ① Promotes new solution for drug development
↳ mRNA vaccine for COVID-19.
- ② Inculcates innovation thus more effective products ↳ growth hormone using genetic engineering.
- ③ Easy testing through artificial tissue development (reduce animal dependence).
- ④ New drugs combinations under Fixed Dose Combinations can be explored.

5) Generic Medicines can be developed.

Role of technology in drug manufacturing

1) By focusing on Active Pharmaceutical indicators (As India imports 90% of API from China)

2) By providing boost to pharma sector under PLI scheme.

3) Streamline the manufacturing process by digitisation.

4) Enhance productivity: for ex PCR i.e. Polymerase Chain Reaction can boost manufacturing.

By this, goal of SDG 3 (health for all) and "Swasth Bharat, Samridh Bharat" can be achieved.

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8

India's 45% of labour force and 17-18% of GDP is dependent on agriculture and inclusion of new technologies like agrovoltatics can be game changer.

Role of Agrovoltatics in farming

- ① Reduce dependence on electricity for irrigation
- ② Power-production can boost the area under irrigation (as 52% is only irrigated)
- ③ Income-generation by selling off the extra power (PM KUSUM)
- ④ Promotes precision agriculture as it can reduce wastage of water.



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5) Reduce dependence on coal based electricity (helpful for India's Panchsant Pledge).

Yet, issues are there

- 1) Awareness among farmers regarding use of technology is minimum.
- 2) May exploit groundwater resources due to increased availability of electricity.
- 3) Seasonal nature of sunlight may impact growth.
- 4) High cost of installation in farms.
- 5) Small farmers (86% of India) may not afford it.

Thus, there is need of government push for agrovoltatics to double farmer's income (Ashok Dasai Committee)

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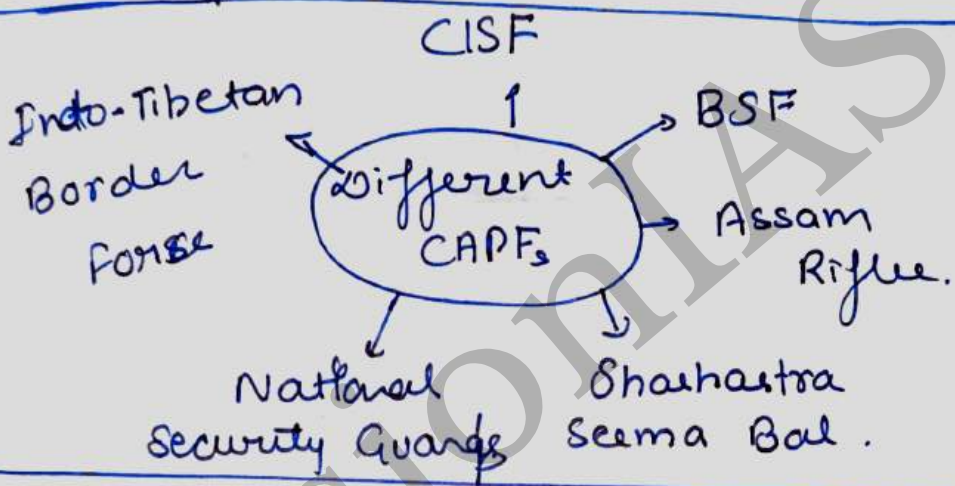
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9

Central Armed Forces are paramilitary forces that aims to enhance national safety and security.



Role of Jointness of CAPFs

- ① Streamline the administrative mechanism as now work in silos.
- ② Better utilisation of resources, as duplicacy will be resolved.
- ③ Transmission of ideas and innovation
eg. SSB can work with ITBP



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for hilly areas,

- ④ Foster Innovation as less funding would be needed after jointness.
- ⑤ Promotes Cooperation among force.

Yet, there are challenges

① Different requirements: as borders are different, specialisation is needed. ITBP can work at higher altitudes but BSF can work in mainly areas.

② How to distribute resources?

③ Political unwillingness

④ Long history of working in silos.

But, Jointness can be introduced in gradual manner without impacting national security.

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10
The technological advancement
in form of internet has accelerated
impact of drugs and terrorism
in India.

Linkages between drugs, internet and
terrorism

① Drugs and internet

↳ Internet created peer-pressure
and mental frustration that
leads to instant gratification
in sense of drugs.

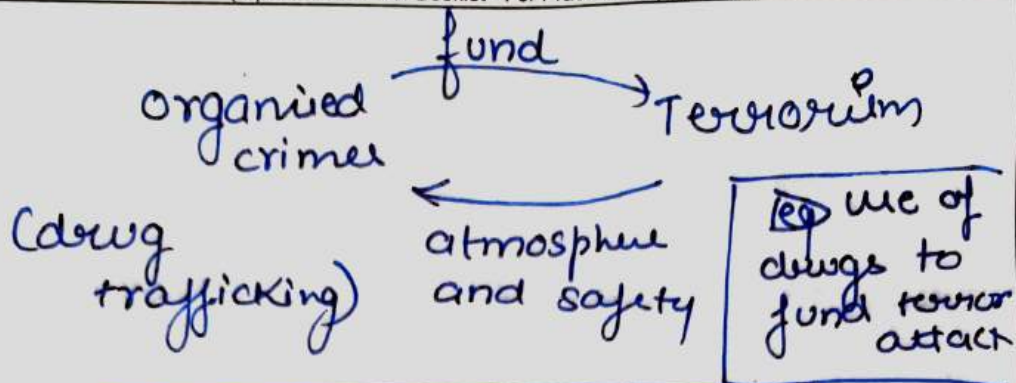
↳ also, drugs are easily available
through internet (dark web)

② Drugs and terrorism

↳ both provide support to
each other.

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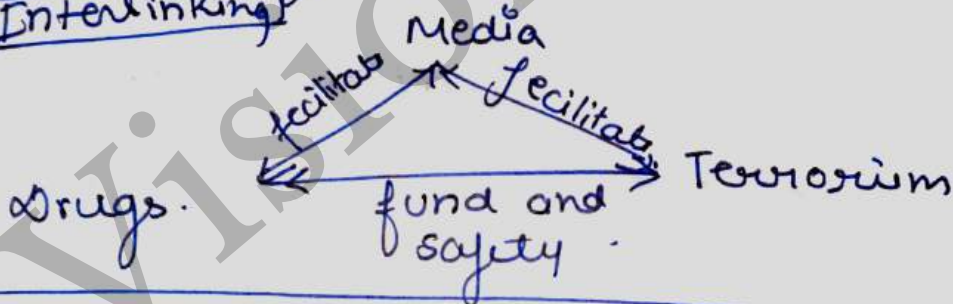


③ Terrorism and Media

↳ easy to radicalise through social media

↳ ISIS inspiring lone-wolf attack through telegram. [Bengaluru blast case]

Interlinking



How to break?

- global Cooperation like UNODC, RATS of SCO etc.
- Operation Pigeon of Kerala to prevent online radicalisation
- create awareness.

This will provide eye scuhia against it.

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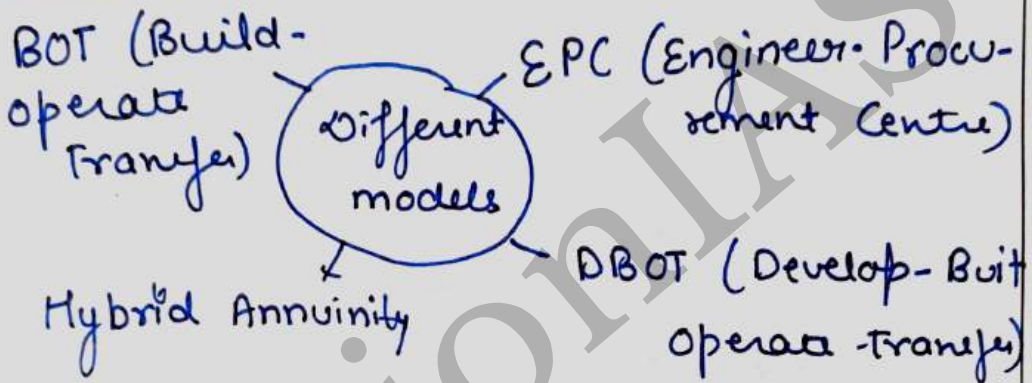
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11

Public-Private Partnership is new model for infrastructure development where private sector collaborate with public one.



Role of PPP as Investment Model.

① Brings efficiency: by collaboration with private sector.

→ PPP for Expressway of Bundelkhand

② Faster innovation: due to inculcation of new talents, skills

→ Modernisation of food parks.



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- ③ Reduce burden of government: It can focus now more on human capital development.
- ④ Timely completion of project due to effective management.
- ⑤ Risk-sharing thus attracts private sector.
- ⑥ Brings investment for capital intensive infrastructure projects.
- ⑦ Reduces crowd-out due to less involvement of public sector.

Not a panacea for projects

- ① Regulatory cholestrol: delays the project as land-acquirement, delay in environment clearance.
- ② Existing bottlenecks: due to lack of land-title issue.



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③ Legal Measures : Forest Right Act, PESA and land acquisition and rehabilitation act lead to delay.

④ Lack of Development Finance Initiative for long term investment to PPP

⑤ delay in government disposal of fund → demotivate private sector.

⑥ Collusion in project allocation hampers development.

Vijay Kelkar Committee recommendation

① form National PPP advection authority for projects.

② streamline regulation for faster start of projects.

③ discourage Swiss Model.

This will help in achieving economy of [\$7 trillion by 2030].



12

On the recommendation of Parth Mukhopadhyay Committee, One Nation, One Ration Card was introduced in India.

Role of ONOR Card in food security

- ① Provision of 50% food-grains to person all over country: reduces food insecurity (SDG-3)
- ② Ensures quality food through PDS to migrants in new places.
- ③ reduces malnutrition and food scarcity to persons.
- ④ Annaitran portal for hassle-free food security [As Right to food in fundamental right: PUA]



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case]

⑤ Reduces financial burden on poor persons and this money can be used for education, hygiene.

⑥ Protects multidimensional poor (11% of country) from effect of food inflation [9-14% in July, 2024]

⑦ Ensure affordable, accessible and sustainable food to all.

Obstacles need to be overcome

① Aadhar Card is mandatory but only ~93% of population have it.

② Internet facility and electricity for Annavitran portal is not available at all places.

③ Lack of awareness among people.

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4) Ghost beneficiaries: lead to error in distribution

eg In Chhattisgarh, 20-25% ration cards are bogus.

5) Leakage from PDS due to corruption.

6) Not as per taste of migrants,

7) focus only on calories but not on nutrient security [Rank: III in global hunger index]

way ahead to overcome obstacles

① Universalisation of PDS (as in Tamil Nadu) can be explored.

② Computerisation of PDS system (Wadhwa Committee)

③ food-coupon system (Delhi) or Community Kitchen can be used.

④ focus on nutrient security (add Millet)

As per Shanta Kumar Committee, this will help in food security (Article 47)

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13

Budget 2021-22 introduce new
scheme of Product linked Incentives
(PLI) to boost manufacturing sector
in 13 sectors (later 14th: Drone added)

Need for New Industrial Policy

① The last was developed in 1991
as LPG policy (Liberalisation,
Privatisation and Globalisation)
but since then major changes
have taken place (Asian Crisis, COVID-19)

② To increase the contribution
of industrial section in GDP
(now Manufacturing sector: 17% of GDP)

③ To escape the MIDDLE INCOME TRAP
by focusing on jobs for growth

④ Improvement in export competitiveness

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of Indian products in global market
(India: 5th largest economy but global share of only 2.4% in global trade)

- ⑤ To reverse the jobless growth caused due to premature shift to service sector.
- ⑥ focus on labour-intensive sector to tackle disguised unemployment
- ⑦ To boost the Atmanirbhar Bharat
- ⑧ Focus on MSMEs under new policy can boost the "Local to Global" and "Vocal for Local".
- ⑨ Reduce import dependency
↳ 90% of Active pharmaceutical indicators from China.
- ⑩ Ensure inclusive development
(Article 39)

Not a panacea

- ① Other issues like Skill development is major [As per Skill India Report : only 52.5% youths are skilled]
- ② Patriarchal Norms : reduce women participation in industries.
Women : 37% LFPR [PLFS 2022]
- ③ Not focused on Silver Economy as population of old-age is increasing
- ④ Regulatory cholesterol needs reform in governance structure.

Way Ahead

- ① follow Vishakha guidelines for women inclusion in new policies.
- ② Skill development should be focused
- ③ focus on MSME to boost productivity

There is only new industrial policy will help in making Viksit Bharat
@2047.

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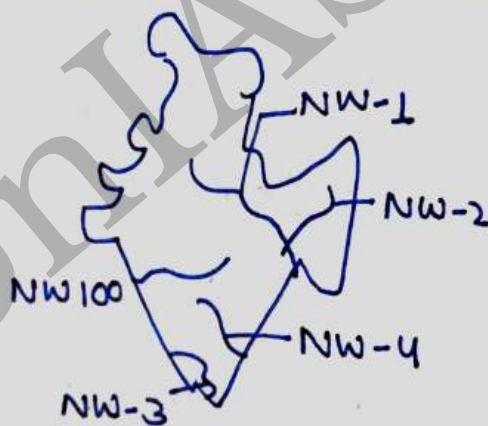
14

Inland waterways in India are the fourth largest waterways to focus on inter-region connectivity.

Prospects of Inland Waterways

① Provide Connectivity

due to large potential of rivers in India
eg. Ganga (NW-1)
Brahmaputra (NW-2)



National Waterways

② Cost-effective in construction

Road / Railway : 5 cr / Km
waterways : 2.4 cr / Km

③ Greener source of transportation

as it emits less emission than other mode of transportation.

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④ Post-led development: by including local communities in development.

⑤ Boost trade in country by focusing on waterways.

ieq Multimodal logistic Ports.

⑥ Tourism Potential: by developing cruise ieq Ganga Cruise.

Challenges Associated

A) Sedimentation deposition: reduces potential of waterways.

B) Impact of climate change: could hamper the future.

ieq As per ICIMOD, 50% of Himalayan snow will be lost by 2100 → reduces water flow in river.

C) Environmental issue: for waterway

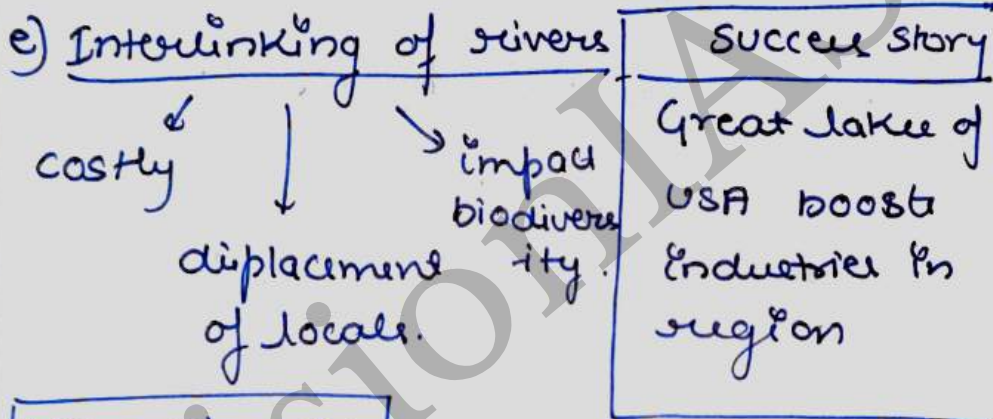


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development, river beds have to be increased which impacts natural biodiversity.

d) Connectivity Issues: Not as effective as rail and road transportant



Way-ahead

① Follow green-port models like
Maui Nauka of India.

② Budget 2024-25: provide for hydrogen
ports to reduce emissions.

③ More multimodal projects to
improve connectivity.

This will ensure infrastructure development and growth (SDG-8).

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15

Recently, world's largest grain storage under Cooperatives was developed in India. This highlights importance of Cooperative Sector in India.

Role of Cooperatives in farmer's income

- ① Credit availability: to increase farm production.
eg → 65000 PACS in India.
- ② Fertiliser availability: eg → IFFCO for nano-urea for farmer.
- ③ Provide high-yielding seeds to improve productivity.
- ④ Mechanisation of farms: by renting instruments, tractors etc.



Role in Agriculture exports

① Economy of Scale: thus increase export competitiveness.

② extension services to improve quality of products
eg APEDA

③ Infrastructural development to reduce spoilage.
eg. cold storage.

④ Standardisation of products as per global demand.
eg AMUL exporting milk.

Role in Strengthening rural Economy

① By promoting integrated farming
eg MPEDA helping pisciculture with agriculture.

② Road and transport connectivity to rural areas
eg SHGs of Madhya Pradesh (NITI Aayog)

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③ Improve farm productivity by providing raw materials.

④ Act as lobby and pressure group to attract attention towards rural area,

Yet, issues are there:

- ① Lack of regular elections, meetings.
- ② Only 20% of cooperatives get credit on time.
- ③ features of Cooperative Banks like Punjab and Maharashtra Bank.
- ④ Double Control (State + RBI)

Way Ahead

- ① Regular elections at regular time.
- ② Multistate Cooperatives Act to reduce double control and prevention of future faults.
- ③ Computerisation of PACs -
This will help in doubling farmer income as he Delwai Panel

16

Project Tiger is a central scheme with aim of tiger conservation in India and doubling tiger population by 2022.

Succes of 'Project Tiger'

- ① Increase in population: As per Tiger census 2022, the number has crossed 3900 in country.
- ② State-wise performance has improved → Madhya Pradesh emerged as highest population.
- ③ Tiger Reserves: Number has increased to 54 in country.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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④ CA/TS accreditation: to > 25 tiger reserves : success story.

⑤ St. Petersburg Goal: India has already achieved goal of doubling tigers population.

⑥ Rising population: even when urbanisation and industrialisation impacted forests.

yet, there are few issues -

① Over-population: population capacity of tigers in reserves has overflowed.

② Fragmentation of habitats due to development projects.

③ Increasing man-animal conflict

④ few Tiger reserves have no tiger
eg. Buxa TR.



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further Steps Needed:

- ① Increase number of tiger reserves to cater increasing population.
- ② Tiger relocation projects to new tiger-reserve from overflowed one.
- ③ Improve veterinary services to reduce diseases.
- ④ Community led development
eg. Baiga tribe got rights under tiger reserve.
- ⑤ Developmental projects should undergo rigorous GIA (Environment Impact Assessment) to prevent land fragmentation.
This would help in sustainable biodiversity Convention (Kunming Montreal Protocol).

(17) Littoral State of Bay of Bengal are prone to disaster like cyclone, flood, tsunami and storm surges

Significant strides in disaster preparedness

① Early warning System
eg. National Ocean Research Centre.

② Community led management (eg) Mock drills

③ Resilient Infrastructure
eg. Retention walls.

④ development as per NDMA guideline.

Yet, efficacy is limited due to

① Detection and Early warning for tropical cyclones is difficult due to range of climate events.

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- ② Climate Change: aggravating disasters frequency and thus more preparedness needed.
- ③ Infrastructural bottleneck: as resilient infrastructures are not made.
- ④ Deforestation and encroachment of wetlands: impacting natural capacity of disaster absorption.
- ⑤ Slow implementation of programmes,
eg. Sendai framework guidelines.
- ⑥ Lack of awareness among population regarding colour coding warning of disaster.
- ⑦ Issue in dissemination of information due to weak

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network system.

8) Administrative hurdles in effective management of disasters.

Way Ahead

A) Structural Measures

① Hazard-mapping and zonation of disaster.

② Infrastructure construction like retention walls, dams etc.

③ Biodiversity Conservation

eg. MISHIT Programme: Mangrove

B) Non-Structural Measures

① use of satellites for early warning system

② use social media to create awareness.

This would convert littoral state from "VICTIM" to "FIRST LINE OF RESCUE" (as per CDRI).

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कुछा इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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186

Quantum Technology is an emerging field which uses quantum principles of matter.

Two principles

→ Principle of Superposition
ie. Quanta are not binary 0 or 1 but 0 and 1

→ Principle of Entanglement
ie. effect on one can be detected by other.

Common used Quantum Technologies

① Quantum Computers

↳ work on principle of Superposition.

↳ 10,000 times faster than Super Computers.

eg. India's first Quantum Computer.



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② Quantum communication based on principle of entanglement.

- ↳ end-to-end encryption.
- ↳ faster delivery of data without getting interpreted.
- ↳ if hacked, easily detectable.

③ Quantum equipments like clocks which are highly efficient.

④ Quantum materials can be made using Quantum principle.

↳ Sensitive detectors.

⑤ Quantum dot - recently got noble prize for it

↳ it has fluorescent ability thus used in flow

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cytometry, drug detection etc.

Steps taken by India

- ① National Quantum Mission.
- ② A lab for Quantum Research has been set up in Aurangabad.
- ③ National Mission for Quantum Research and Technology
- ④ Global Cooperation for technology transfer.
eg. ICET with USA.

Through these steps, India is striving to attain edge in Quantum Technology as per National Scientific and Innovation Policy.

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19

Under Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, India is focusing on Indigenisation and export of defence products.

Measures adopted by India for

(A) Defence Indigenisation

① focus on innovations and research in field of defence

eg DRDO : HAL Helicopter.

② boost to defence manufacturing through global cooperations.

eg Brahmos manufacture in India.

③ Import technologies for further indigenisation eg MQ B9 reaper drone from USA.

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④ Increasing fund for defence manufacturing i.e. Budget 23-24 seen 750% increase.

For domestic Capital procurement

① 100% FDI is allowed in few sectors while for sensitive area, government approval is needed.

② Startup projects to improve capital procurement i.e. Agnikul.

③ PLI Scheme: to boost manufacturing in defence projects.

for Export promotion

① Bilateral agreements
eg. Brahmos to Phillipine,

② Defence Cooperation eg. INDUS-X

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with USA.

⑧ Multilateral engagements eg. BIMSTEC and ASEAN - Defense Conference.

Issues that still persist

A) Low spending on R&D : only 0.7% of GDP.

B) India is net - importer (largest as per SIPRI report)

C) dependence on other countries for technologies (eg) \$400 from Russia.

d) funding issue : 80% of defence budget for pensions, operations and personnel management.

e) lack of avenues for exporting products.

Thus, there is need to streamline resources to focus more on defence indigenisation (Shekharikar Committee)

20

The recent Operation Samudragupta of Navy which seized drugs-transportation through Indian Ocean highlights vulnerability of Indian coast.

Vulnerability of India's Coast

- ① very long Coastline : 7517 Km.
- ② technological hurdle : as it is not surveilled enough.
- ③ lack of man-power to guard the coastal area.
- ④ very few check-points, thus large area is open to enter
eg → 26/11 Mumbai attack.
- ⑤ Inadequate Intelligence gathering at coastal area.

Current Security System for Coastal

① Multi-layered Security

- ↳ Marine police for coast area.
- ↳ Coast Guards : upto 12 nautical mile.
- ↳ Indian navy : in EEZ and high sea level.

② Inclusion of technologies for surveillance eg Satellites = GSAT : 1

③ Engaging with Coastal community

eg. Sagari Prahari Dal.

eg. Sagari Suraksha Dal.

④ Global Cooperation to handle piracy

eg. Indian Ocean Rim Association.

eg. Recent, Operation Sankalp to curb piracy.

⑤ Military exercises to reduce

security challenges \rightarrow Malabar exercise.

⑥ Robust Intelligence gathering through collaboration of IB, NIA and MARPOL.

⑦ Separate Protection Force under MARCOS (Maritime Commandos)

⑧ Multilateral groups to protect Indian ocean \rightarrow Bahrein based Combined Maritime Force.

Way Ahead

① Integrated Theatre Command for effective maritime management.

② More focus on intelligence gathering

③ Community engagement to create eyes and ears in ocean.

This would help in updating Coastal Security as "Jalmev Yashya, Balmiv Tashya" (who controls water, control everything)