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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1415)

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|-------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Name of Candidate | NAUSHEEN | Registration Number | 734212 |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Date | 13/Dec/2024 |
| Center | ONLINE | | |

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:

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 मुख्या पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम को अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट 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।

(1) Direct benefit cash transfers (DBTs) mooted for the supply of cash instead of food, strives to transfer it directly into the bank accounts of an individual. This does away with the need to depend upon supply system (PDS)

WHY? DBTs should be introduced?

① Financial Inclusion : About 60% of the rural population either don't have bank accounts or depend on informal means. With DBTs they would have banking inclusion and in a formal one.

② It would do away with fake beneficiaries due to KYC norms of

banking accounts.

- ③ It would prevent delay in the supply of food grains from central distribution system / Point of sale (POS) facilities.
- ④ Social empowerment and human capital development with the available cash can also be undertaken.

However, the concept of DBTs has shortcomings too :-

- ① It might be used for nonbeneficial purposes like taking up of tobacco, drugs.
 - ② would not address overall nutritional needs that can be undertaken by government through fortification of food.
- Shanta Kumar Committee suggests introduction of DBTs but gradually and with other factors into consideration such as nutrition needs.

Challenges associated with it are :-

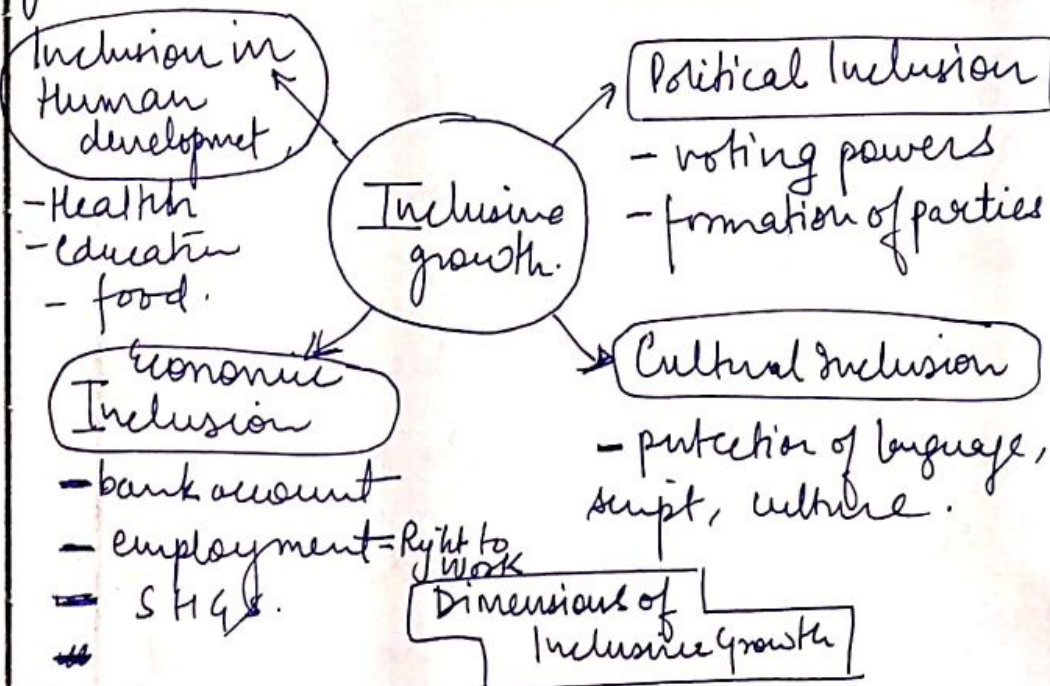
- (i) Time Taking
- (ii) Mutual Antagonism between interests of industrialists - environmentalists ;
Industrialists - workers - farmers ,
- (iii) Government budget might not be able to give space to each and every section due to larger "development and welfare" motive.

For.e.g. Strategic Disinvestment presented in Budget of 2019-20 divided purse across various sections of citizens .
This makes their participation useless .

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।

3. Inclusive growth, as per World Bank is defined as a "growth process in which each and every section participates and is inturn benefitted by such growth".



Inclusive growth involves the above given spheres. To achieve all this Universal Basic Income (UBI) cannot be a proper option.

WHY? is UIB not perfect option :-

- (i) Population of the country might not know the right direction of investment.
Government sets the priority areas through its welfare programmes like Public Distribution System, Ayushman Bharat etc.

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।

4. E-commerce and agricultural marketing has now become mutually beneficial.

Problems faced by agri-marketing :-

① Presence of large number of intermediaries that doesn't allow them connect to original buyers.

E-commerce has the potential to do away the need or dependence on beneficiaries intermediaries.

② Farmers can get the best prices for their produce which they are not able to get through APMC mandis of state government.

③ Farmers are not able to participate in supply value chains of agricultural processing options.

E-commerce companies and the respective seller can allow farmer participation.

④ Wastage of food due to improper storage facilities. About 7 million tonnes of food is lost in India every year. E-commerce companies does away with the need by instantaneous sales.

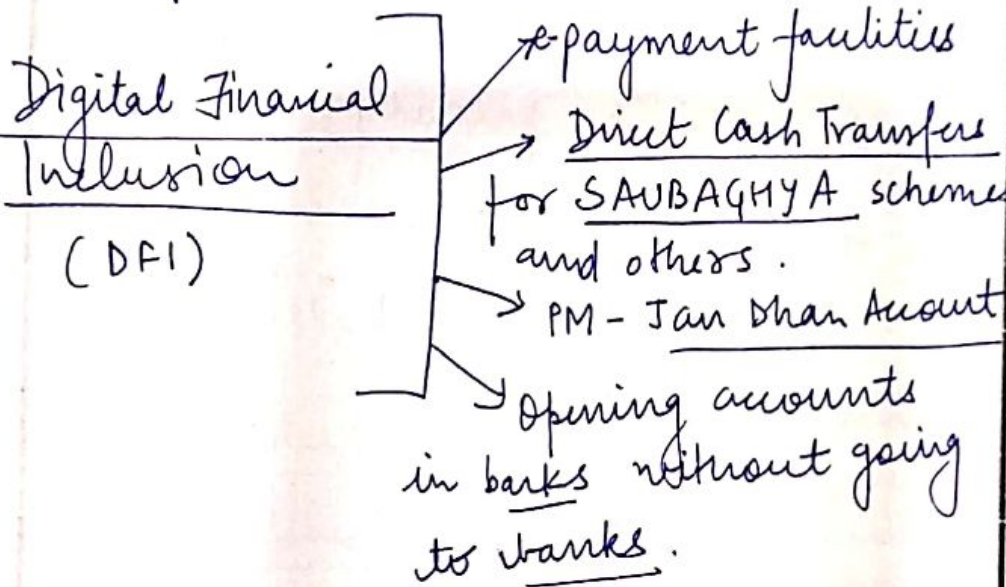
Government's initiative of e-National Agricultural Marketing (e-NAM) is in right direction in this regard.

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 निरूपित करने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

B. Digital financial inclusion can be seen as a component of "Digital India" push of the government of India.



Challenges

(i) Digital Divide
Rural-Urban; Male-female divide in India is very glaring!

(ii) Cyber Threat: About 75% of e-reservations and 50% of payments

would be digital by 2030. This presents a huge challenge in ensuring safety of the accounts. For e.g., Recent Google Pay Frauds.

↳ (iii) Poor digital literacy in India.

ARC-2 report - e-governance in India suggests that government must make services digital ⁱⁿ a priority order.

Digital financial inclusion, will be preceded by digital literacy; proper KYC norms online.

५

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।

6. COVID-19 not only disclosed the shortcomings in health infrastructure of our country but also domestic laws in dealing with pandemics or any such health crisis.

GAPS in India's Domestic Laws :-

① Disaster Management Act, 2005

► Public Order & Health is in State list of 7th Schedule, however DM Act gives overriding powers to centre to deal with any disaster with National ramification. States' too invoked Epidemics Act to deal with the situation. This created confusion among people.

▶ Health crisis also became a law and order problem with Ministry of Home Affairs interventions and imposing of terms such as "lockdown", "social distancing". This was again a shortcoming of Disaster Management Act, 2005

▶ No provision to deal with Fake News.
 • DM Act was passed in 2005 when social media had not prevalated as they do now.

WAY FORWARD

- Inclusion of terms "refrain", "restrict" in DM Act, 2005.
- provision for prevention of fake news.
- Centre's intervention must also be restricted.

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।

⑦ Private sector participation has always been associated with greater efficiency and a means to promote competition in a country. Same is the case for space sector:

NEED for private sector participation :-

① ISRO is running up to its full capacities in endeavours of Indian government. It also has to launch some of the satellites of foreign government. This prevents it to focus on priority sectors like Space Warfare (recent development); Remote Sensing Satellites etc.

② Careful usage of tax payer's money ;
~~most~~ ^{many} of the projects of ISRO fails, fore.g.
recent Chandrayan-2 lunar mission.

This drives criticism of wastage of
the tax payer's money.

③ Competition and efficiency in space
sector: For e.g. in USA - SpaceX and
Tesla are major players.

Government's Initiative

↳ ANTRIX

↳ New Space India Limited : it
provide a level playing field for private
players in the development of small launch
facilities & satellites.

↳ IN-SPACE : ISRO would handhold
the private initiatives in space sector
to develop various projects through its research
facilities.

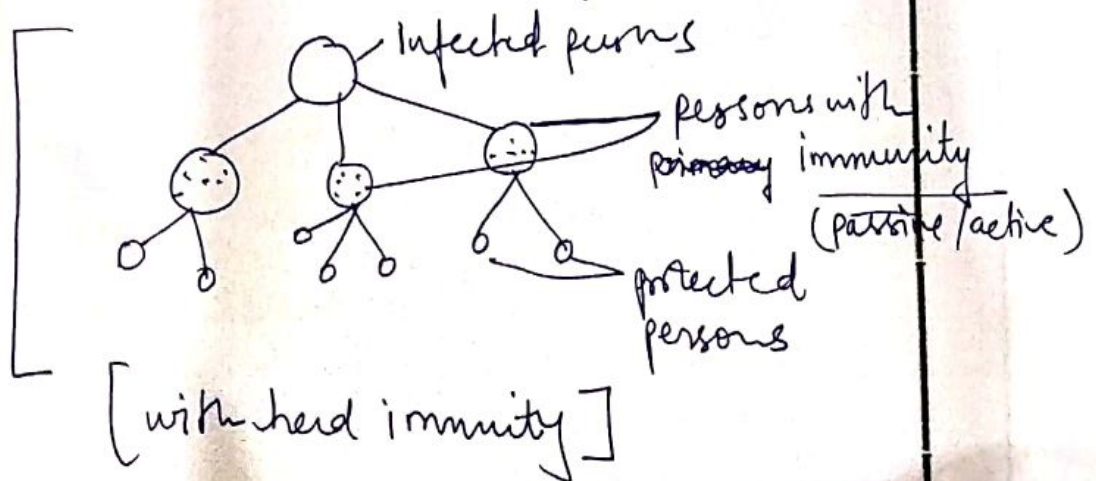
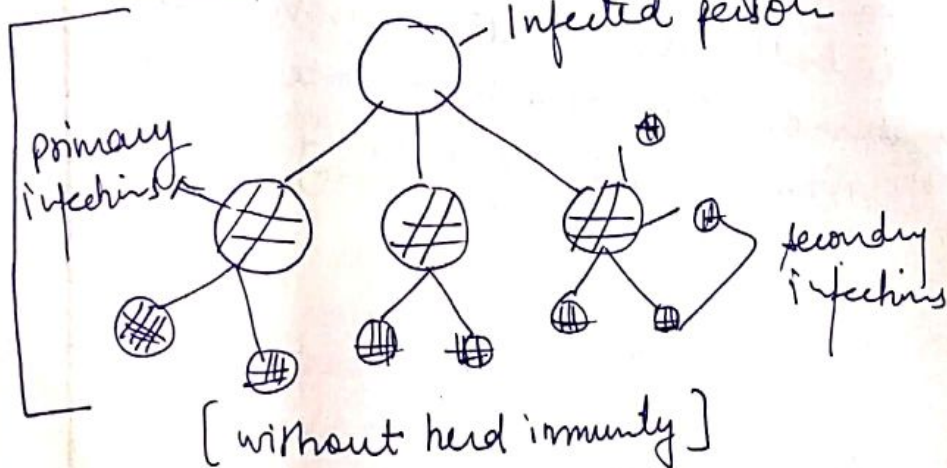
8. What do you mean by herd immunity? Also discuss the problems with primarily relying on this approach to stop the spread of infectious diseases.

(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।

⑥ Herd immunity was recently heard in the case of COVID-19 and the spikes in the infection and associated cases.

WHAT? is Herd immunity



With herd immunity, person already infected (passive immunity) or person having vaccine (active immunity) can break the chain of spread.

Problems in relying with it :-

- ① Ethical concerns : when to let infection take over?
- ② Not a fool-proof method
- ③ make both the infected person and persons surrounding him to become lax in other safety norms ; handwashing, masks etc.

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?

9. Terrorism can be defined as an event or ideology that considers violence as a means to achieve their goals. Despite the fact that its effect can be seen all over the world, the countries have not come up with a proper convention.

Reasons → ① lack of proper definition of terrorism. This point has been raised by ARC-2 report.

Fore.g- countries of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation considers any act of violence as terrorism while for India it also involves state structure.

② Some of the countries themselves are involved in act of terrorism, For e.g. Pakistan is involved in proxy-wars against India. Myanmar and Nepal supports ethnic uprisings and left wing Extremism in India, respectively.

③ Lack of proper consensus.

④ No means to implement the convention. Already UNSC ~~is~~ Security forces are involved at many places.

Implications

① Act of terrorism continue unabated. For e.g. India ~~has~~ ~~to~~ faces around 1-2 terror events every ~~year~~ year.

② Economic loss

Around 2% of GDP every year.

③ Erosion of moral fabric and radicalisation.

ARC-2 suggests international collaboration for the same.

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). Discuss.

(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। चर्चा कीजिए।

16. Border Management refers not only to the prevention of acts of terror on borders but also the process of development of both sides of the borders equally well.

Effective Border Management: issues in India

- Porous borders
- Inefficiency in resource management
- Border forces
- Critical Infrastructure
- Resource Efficiency

Problems faced by BSF

- lack of critical technology like NVDS;
- inefficient border infrastructure like flood lights
- Has to take care of J&K insurgency along with India-Pak border

Problems of BSF → Role of Over ground workers (OGW) and associated events of stone-pelting
→ Occasional references of human rights violations.

According to Madhav Godbole Committee of Border security :-

① India needs to train border forces in human rights.

② Should streamline their work and restrict it to one major area — Insurgency

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।

(11.) India in 3/4th the period after independence, according to Economic Survey (2019-20) has been involved in socialistic framework which is based on State's presence in economy. However, even after 2PG reforms, government has not been able to fully privatise the economic ventures / systems of our country.

Early reasons for state's intervention in economic sphere

- Lack of Capital with Indian entrepreneurs
- Overall profit motive rather than welfare motive of ~~the~~ private players
- To provide secure jobs to unemployed youths.

WHY? has government not been able to leave the economic sphere :-

① According to Economic survey, people of our country thinks privatisation to be antagonistic to our growth process.

② Complete absence from some of the crucial spheres can be drastic for the country's development.

Fore. g. Present COVID-crisis and US hospitals which are entirely in private sectors. This led to them not allowing patients.

③ Opposition from workers against the (trade unions) capitalistic spirit.

Fore. g. Electricity Board workers recent protest against privatisation.

④ Complete absence of government can also lead to downfall of corporate.

governance

For e.g. ~~the~~ Kingfisher's tragedy.

- ⑤ Complete privatisation of Banking sectors would do away with rational interest rates.

However, recent government initiatives of Strategic Disinvestments of HPCL; ~~is~~ has been right move in the direction. It has also announced Initial Public Offer (IPO) of LIC trust allowing private sectors to enter insurance field.

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 क्षेत्रक 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 औपचारिकरण (FME) योजना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

(12.) Food processing sector can be defined as various phases of collection, packaging, processing and distribution of food products.

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|---|--|
| <p>Potential of <u>Small & Micro Food Enterprises</u></p> | <p>→ It can create around <u>10 million jobs</u> in next 5 years, according to Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>→ It can deal with the problem of <u>disguised unemployment</u> in agriculture sector.</p> |
|---|--|

India is the largest producer of milk, potato and II largest producer of rice, sugarcane ⇒ FPI can make good use of it.

Challenges faced in this regard are :-

- ① According to Niti Aayog, Food processing facilities in India are compared to USA and China are small in size, this prevents them in undertaking 'economies of scale'.
- ② These small and micro enterprises don't have 'state of the art' technology and most of them specialise only in 'cheap' sectors such as "pickle industry". While processing of meat, milk are ~~are~~ under developed countries.
- ③ Lack of capital both human and financial.
- ④ "Dwarfism" as per Economic Survey (2019-18).

Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprise (FMFE)

- builds a corpus of 600 crore for the 'formalisation' ⇒ this would provide capital to them.
- creation of Food processing institute would provide them with human capital.
- would employ more people.

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।

13. Micro-irrigation, as presented as a suitable option for Indian agriculture in Economic Survey (2019-20) can be defined as an irrigation facility that irrigates efficiently and sufficiently.

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→ It would support the notion of "Per Drop More Crop" of Hon'ble PM.

→ It ~~for~~ would prevent salinisation of soil which is considered a problem in Northwestern India due to excessive irrigation.

→ would allow dealing with water stress, which according to Niti Aayog is present in 60% of Indian states.

Challenges associated with Micro-Irrigation are :-

① Lack of inadequate survey about the quality of soil and type of crops grown in different states in India.

② Present way of government's intervention in agriculture and irrigation is of subsidy according to quantum of usage. This prevents farmer in using water efficiently.

Present Government's initiative of Pradhan Mantri - Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - depending on micro-irrigation is correct intervention. Also important is the creation of Micro Irrigation Fund with NBARDA to fund such projects.

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।

14. SDG-7 of Sustainable Development Goals calls for Clean Energy. India's policy in this regard is not just provision of existing state of energy technology ~~but~~ ^{but} also integrating it with technology innovation!

According to International Energy Agency (IEA), India is moving ahead in its endeavour of 125GW of electricity by 2022.

Various Steps Taken by Govt

- PM-KUSUM
- Tokamak investment in Nuclear fusion technique
- International Solar Initiative (ISA)

- Fuel Cell by ICMR
- Green Bonds
- Introduction of BS VI vehicles.

① PM-KUSUM

→ Government of India's initiative of providing ^{solar} energy pump-sets to farmers and transferring excess energy to power DISCOMS.

② Tokamak Investment

→ Involves investment in International thermo nuclear facility ~~in~~ ~~India~~ at CERN. This would involve ~~B~~ ~~C~~ nuclear fusion - a source of clean energy without any residue.

③ International Solar Alliance

→ Formed in 2015 to address the requirement of energy in international sphere
Headquarters in New Delhi.

Fuel Cell by ICMR → involves production of energy through H_2 and O_2 by product of it is only water.

Green Bonds → India's first green bond produced by Yes Bank and then by SBI to support clean energy was an innovation in the field.

Significance is

↳ coming at terms with "state of art technology" of energy.

↳ promoting "Inclusive growth in energy,"
Also marching ahead in completion of SDG.
↳ would promote innovation and provide finance.

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।

15. Self reliance (Aatmshakti)

There was a concept for indigenisation of products as against foreign products - generally seen as "inward looking strategy". However, self reliance (aatmanirbhar) now is different in terms of visualisation of the needs of our economy in post-COVID world order.

| <u>Traditional view</u> | <u>Modern view</u> |
|--|--|
| <p>→ Only Indian products face complete independence from <u>foreign domination</u>.</p> | <p>→ Only Indian products face strengthening of our <u>local industries</u>.</p> |
| <p>→ <u>Against Globalisation</u></p> | <p>→ <u>not against globalisation world view</u>.</p> |

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।

16. According to Global Risk Index by Germanwatch, India's position has worsened from 14th to 5th position in terms of climate disaster and risks associated with it.

This can be seen in the following events and statistics released by Ministry of Earth Sciences about India and Climate Change impact:-

① Occurrence of floods in India have increased by 6% from 1961 - 2018.

② Recent cyclones of Maha and Kyarr in Arabian sea which is

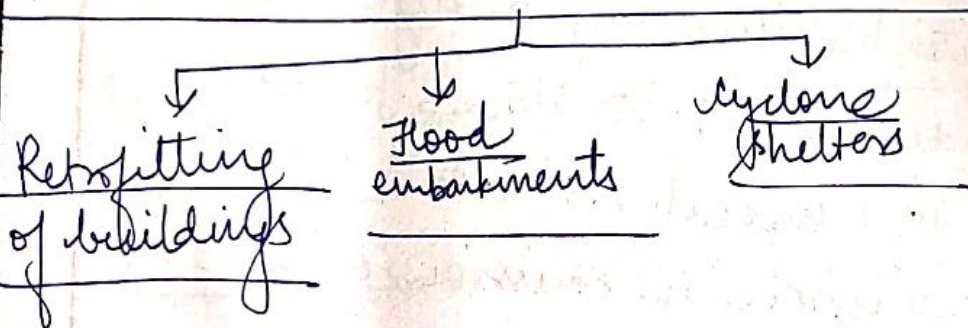
An unusual event in Arabian sea can be taken as a cause of climate change. ^{impact}

③ Droughts have also increased by 14%. Due to restriction of monsoon rainfall in July-September only.

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, around 2% ^{of GDP} is spent in India on Disaster Management.

In order to build climate-resilience India ~~can~~ can take following measures:

① Climate Resilient Structures



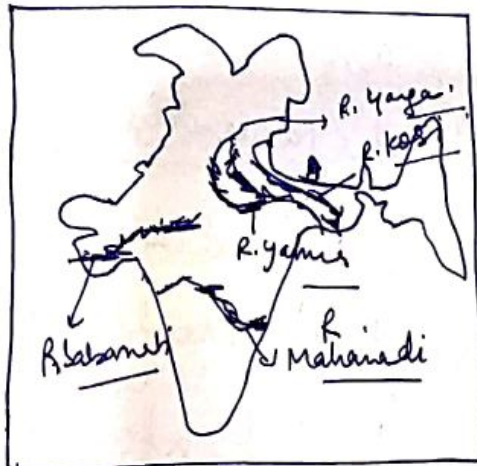
- ② Afforestation, especially Mangroves in coastal areas to provide shelter beds for coastal community.
- ③ Following of Coastal Regulation Zone Act, 2018 in its entirety to avoid public human losses.
- ④ Environment Impact Assessment before undertaking any project.
- ⑤ Awareness among citizens and children.

Government of India's Nationally Determined Contribution in Paris Climate Initiative is a right step in this direction. It strives to restrict rise in temperature to below 1.5°C and reduction in emission of 20-30% of GDP.

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।

17. Flood Control is very crucial for India, as, according to Rashtriya Bash Aayog, 160 million hectare of land of our country is 'flood prone'.



Flood Prone Areas due to silting of rivers

Reasons of Flood

- ① Silting of rivers and change in its course.
- ② Urbanisation and associated urban floods.

③ Encroaching of water bodies in urban areas For e.g. Recent Hyderabad floods due to encroaching Hussain Sagar lake.

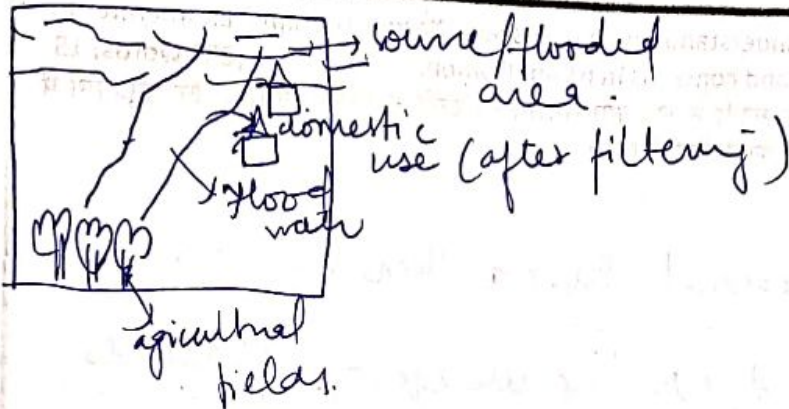
- ④ Erratic Monsoon
- ⑤ Cyclones and associated floods

Approach to flood control have been inadequate due to :-

- ① Their ad-hoc nature and after-crisis planning.
- ② Inability to prevent associated epidemics like cholera, jaundice.
- ③ Inadequate provision for dealing with floods and droughts simultaneously.

→ Introduction of watershed / integrated basin management can be undertaken to address this.

WHAT? → Transfer of flood water to other areas for its usage in agricultural and other operations.



Benefits?

- ① Cost effective
- ② Twin benefit of flood management and water crisis management
- ③ Permanent in nature.

Challenges?

- ① Natural elevation of India from ~~west~~ North to South.
 - ② Inadequate facilities / manpower
 - ③ Improper research in this field.
- Dasgupta Commission suggests water shed management for flood control to make it effective.

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 चिन्ताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(18.) Convalescent Plasma Therapy can be defined as the usage of plasma of a person who has already been infected with a disease to evoke passive immunity in another person.

This is done by transferring the plasma into blood of the person requiring immunity.

Potential Uses

- Passive Immunity against virus/infection
- To build immunity of a person with genetic defects

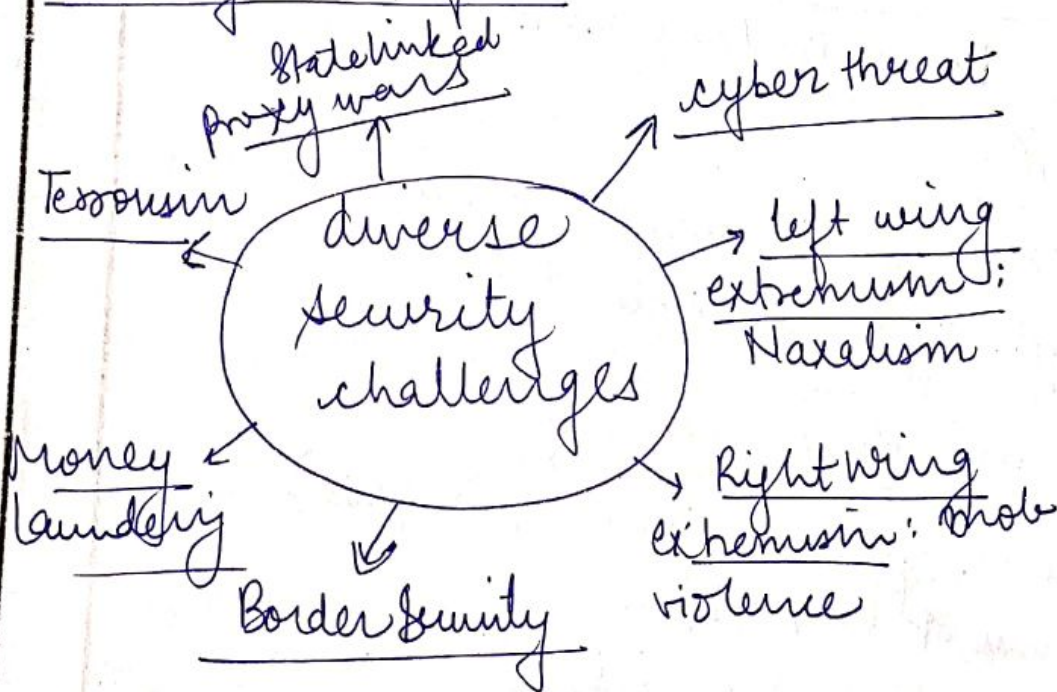
Concerns in its applications

- In order to invoke immunity government/private facilities can inject plasma from a person without help himself getting well.

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।

19. National Security Strategy requires India to look not at internal or external security challenges individually but develop a comprehensive strategy to deal with both along with other security challenges.



External Linkages

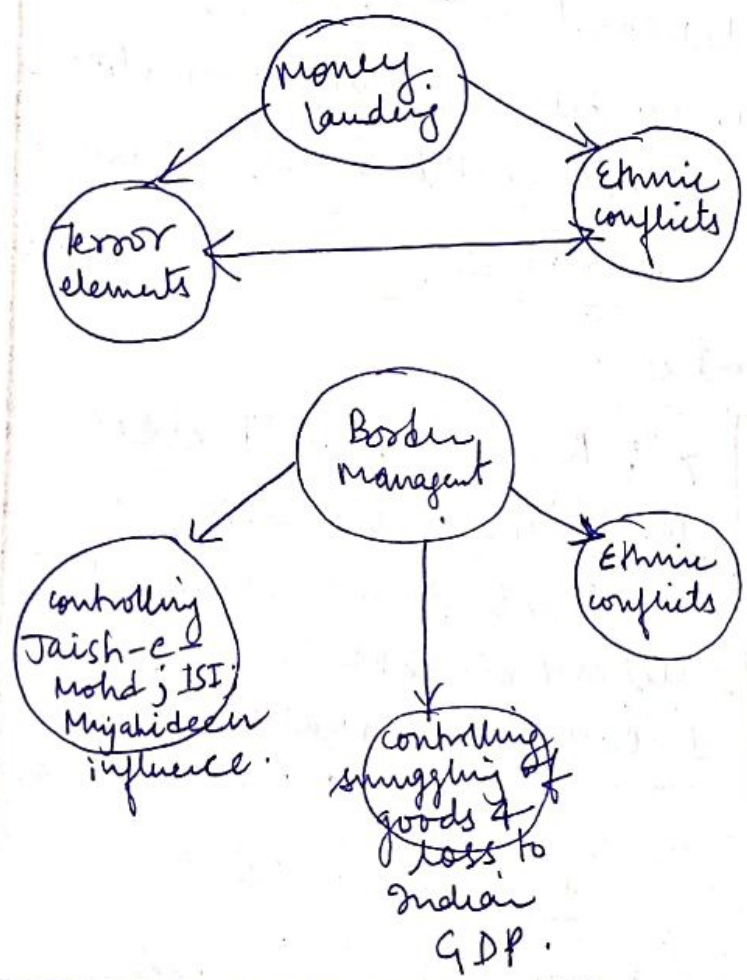
- ① North East Insurgency supported by Myanmar, and Nepal
- ② Naxalism supported by Nepal
- ③ Jammu & Kashmir Insurgency supported by Pakistan
- ④ Border smuggling due to Free Movement Regime (PMR) with Myanmar and Porous Borders with Bhutan & Nepal.
- ⑤ External linkages of money-laundering through off-shore accounts.

Internal Linkages

- ① Over Ground Workers (OGWs) in Jammu & Kashmir.
- ② Separatist elements
- ③ Radicalisation of Indian youth.

④ Change in demography due to inclusion of foreigners in Indian soil.

Comprehensive Approach would strive for following things :-



Madhav Godbole Committee recommendations

of → solution to border issues
 of → rationalisation of border forces
 must be undertaken.

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।

20. Critical Information Infrastructure

can be understood as national infrastructure containing such information that its leakage will have security, national and international ramifications for the country.

Significance of Protection

→ ① Connected to Nuclear Facilities any disturbance in which can result in nuclear disasters.

Fore.g. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant and "D track" virus.

→ ② Digital push for economy has been recently undertaken by government through "Digital India" mission →

leaking of central database of such information would have privacy concerns in its entirety.

③ Economic loss: Recent Twitter hacking case, the hackers collected \$120,000 from the companies. To prevent such loss, government must protect the critical infrastructure.

④ Erosion of public trust and foreign capital due to safety concerns.

Measures taken for same are:

① IT Act, 2000 had provision for creation of NCIIPG for protection of critical infrastructure.

② Cyber Swachta Kendras (CSK)
under Meity.

③ Cert-IN, CERT-Fin (to protect
financial facilities), NIC-CERT (to
protect central database of government).