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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	RICKEY AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	15500
Center	ORN	Date	07/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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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.

All the Best

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 are institutions involved in designating the credit functioning of economy of a country.

example :- CRISIL

SIGNIFICANCE

- 1) It highlights the state of economy of a country.
- 2) The rating is significant to increase investment in an economy. Investor, invest based on rating of economy.
- 3) The rating also compares various economies for the performance.
- 4) For confidence of market, it is important.
- 5) The rating also highlights the areas of improvement in the economy, for enhanced rating.

ISSUES

- 1) The integrity of rating has been questioned at time-
- 2) There exist lack of transparency in the parameters for rating.
- 3) ~~to Investor~~ funding for these agencies, also raised issue of conflict of interest.
- 4) There's been instances of corruption.
- 5) Lack of country specific approach.

There exists need for more transparency in the financing and methodology of these credit rating agencies.

With these, the CRA can act as effective and true indicator of economy and market sentiment.

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 मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SEZ were special zones created to enhance the exports from the country. They were dedicated areas, created ~~of~~ through SEZ Act, 2005.

ISSUES

1) There has been lack of policy consistency, related to SEZ.

example:- Minimum Alternate Tax, applicability on SEZ.

2) Free Trade agreement, nullified the special benefits of SEZ.

3) delays in projects, infrastructure of SEZ.

4) land for SEZ not been used fully.

5) Global economic slowdown hindered exports.

6) lack of associated factor market
reform like land, labour, capital.

7) Delay in clearance:

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 1) Taxation policy be streamlined.
- 2) ease of doing business in SET
be promoted.
- 3) clearance be swift for SET.
- 4) logistic cost be decreased.
- 5) land acquisition be made easy.
- 6) labour laws be codified.

steps like GST, ~~and~~ IBC code,
process of labour law configuration has been
started.

Along with it, measures of Baba
Kalyani committee be implemented for
success of SET.

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।

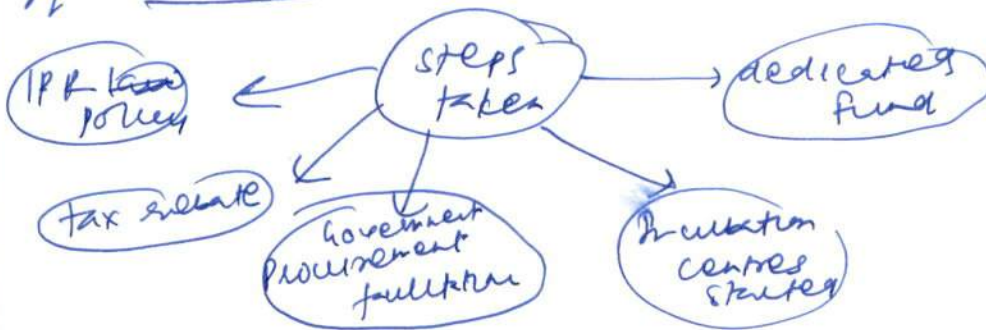
Start up are young entrepreneurs ventures, to address the economic and social challenges of the nation.
(Younger than 7 years, less than 25 years)

OPPORTUNITIES

- 1) Can create employment for the country. (currently high unemployment of 6%)
- 2) Can catalyse the economic growth.
- 3) Provide engagement avenues for young demography.
- 4) Provide unique solutions to emerging social, economic problem with new, innovative thinking.
- 5) Increase competitiveness of economy.
- 6) Bring regional, inclusive growth.

Challenges

- 1) Lack of adequate financing
- 2) Lack of skills and education,
- 3) Lack of incubation centres,
- 4) Inadequate collaboration of industry with academy
- 5) Lack of IPR protection and delays,
- 6) Inadequate support ecosystem,
with red tapism -
- 7) High taxation and other regulations
- 8) Risk averse culture -



There exist need for holistic approach with financing, policy, infrastructure and social support ecosystem, to leverage the opportunities of startup in India.

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 is a type of economy, ~~to~~ which depends upon leasing, sharing, recycling, reusing of ~~product~~ same product for multiple time usage.

PRINCIPLES

- 1) Multiple times usage of a product in an economy.
- 2) Focus on recycling, sharing, reusing leasing of a same.
- 3) Less creation of new product and minimal resource requirements.
- 4) Requirement of innovation, to create quality product.
- 5) Sustainability of economy.

REFERENCE FOR INDIA

- 1) With rising population of India and ever increasing pressure on resource, the resource increases.
- 2) India has 17% of global population but 2.5% of land. So circles economy can help in bridging this divide.
- 3) To address pollution, ~~the~~ and environmental sustainability.

ISSUES

- 1) Lack of Quality product and Innovation in production
- 2) Lack of adequate legal and policy framework.

So with necessary laws, and framework, India can leverage the potential of circular economy, for economic growth and environmental sustainability.

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।

PmJDY was flagship scheme launched by Government of India to increase financial inclusion in the country:

Objectives

- 1) Increase financial sector penetration
- 2) Bring inelasticities.
- 3) Mobilise small savings.
- 4) Use financial network for service delivery.
- 5) Financial literacy.

PERFORMANCE

- 1) The financial inclusion has increased from 53% to 95% of household having bank account.
- 2) The zero deposit bank accounts have decreased.
- 3) Jam trinity have been used for direct benefit transfer like MUNRECA,

LPQ

- 4) financial mobilization of resources have taken place.
- 5) Insurance penetration have increased
- 6) women bank accounts have increased.

ISSUES

- 1) post demonetization, many accounts used as conduit of black money laundering.
- 2) still 'last mile connectivity' remains an issue.
- 3) financial literacy needs to be enhanced.
- 4) Banking correspondent will less

WAY FORWARD

There needs to be building upon the success of Pradhan. More last mile connectivity, literacy and presence of innovative solution, can bring about financial inclusion, and inclusive growth in India.

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।

Pollution in rivers have multifaceted impacts. They cause problem in heavily surrounding ecosystem, by degrading the quality as well. Indian rivers are heavily polluted as well. (NITZ #409)

[IMPACT] ~~is~~

- 1) The polluted river water impacts aquatic life.
- 2) Polluted river impacts the crops, which uses those water for irrigation.
- 3) Those crops through biomagnification impacts human life as well.
- 4) The river pollution, impacts people directly, who use those water for drinking.
- 5) The quality of soil near foodplac also gets impacted.

INITIATIVES TAKEN

1) Namami Gange Programme.

2) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ..

3) Despite various measures, there has not been improvement as:

1) Behavioural change has not been focused

2) Lack of continuation of various measures, and fragmented approach.

3) Lack of adequate funding for the same.

4) Convergence of stakeholders like industry, NGO, society, Government not steady.

5) Religious reasons (like solid immersion)

However, recently, with Jal Shakti Mantralaya convergence has been done.

There need effort for more public participation, awareness and

infrastructural support to address the issue of river pollution.

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 is a research project launched by department of Biotechnology to document human tissue and biology.

The project involves -

1) Studying, analysing and documenting the understanding of human biology, at tissue level.

2) It would publish detailed understanding of the same.

SIGNIFICANCE

1) The understanding would help in research of human being.

2) Designing various medicine, health care treatment can be facilitated.

3) The ~~set~~ medical and research students would be facilitated with such an ATLAS.

4) It would improve understanding of human being at microlevel.

5) Biotechnology products and industry development would take place.

So, the project holds lot of success for industry, academia, and society at large, by improving quality of healthcare for human being.

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 are certain materials which behaves like a very efficient conductor at certain condition

PROPERTIES

1) Behaves like fast conductor with almost zero resistance.

2) The behaviour is found at very low temperature.

3) Specific material has such property.

APPLICATIONS

1) Used in bullets & fast railways like bullet train.

2) Used in communication industry, for superfast transfer of signal.

3) used in industries, like IT,
robotics.

4) used for designing products with
minimum lags.

5) for superfast computers

CONSTRAINTS

1) Requires working at very low
temperatures

2) Very fast conductivity is difficult
to control.

3) Requires huge initial investment.

Addressing the constraint, can
help in ~~that~~ bringing them in
practical use, to be able to leverage
their immense potentials

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 is one of the most prominent organised crime after arms. India has become major destination and hub because:-

Reasons

1) India is located between golden triangle (Laos, Cambodia) and golden crescent (Afghanistan - Pakistan)



2) Porous boundary and borders, facilitate trafficking.

3) Lack of employment in border region (eg: North east and Punjab)

4) Support of adversarial state.

5) Weakness of border forces.

⑥ THREAT ON INTERNAL SECURITY

1) Terrorism and insurgent activities are ~~are~~ supported by drug trafficking.



so with trafficking the base of terrorism increases.

eg: Nagalm, Taliban.

2) the illegal trade decreases the capacity and legitimacy of state.

3) Youth and drug abuse harms social and economic security.

So, there exists need for strict border management, decreasing both demand and supply of drug

to ensure that security threats due to drug trafficking can be addressed.

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 development~~
Border management is an holistic concept, and border areas and people becomes important stakeholders. The development of those areas becomes important for security & economy also.

BADP

The programme to develop border areas is important as:

1) It brings economic prosperity, growth in border areas.

2) With development, infrastructure is created. This supports security activities.

3) With development, the legitimacy of state in border dispute area increases.

4) People's support for security force increase.

BADP steps1) Road Construction

- to address the connectivity issues faced by forces.

- It helps in effective mobilization, patrolling of forces, etc.

2) Creating Infrastructure electricity

- telecom, phone lines, digital connectivity, improved functioning of forces.

- It also helps in development of people of those regions.

3) Economic development

- like border haat, helps in development of people livelihood.

So, BADP is important component to address both economic as well as security challenges of border areas. Other challenging effective border management - ent. for strong and secure India

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।

Ease of doing business implies the conduciveness of business and policy environment for carrying out economic activities in the country. Ease of doing business, ^{other} basic objectives are:

- 1) ensuring labour welfare with security, decent work conditions
- 2) job creation for the economy.
(Unemployment rate is 6.9%)

Fixed Term Employment

It implies jobs which are contractual in nature, for fixed tenure. After the tenure, that individual leaves the firm, and contract ends.

Ease of doing business

It facilitates ease of doing business,
as ~~example~~

- 1) employers don't have to keep worker beyond term.
- 2) gives flexibility to employer.
- 3) certain labour laws not applicable,
- 4) compliance cost for industry decreases

②

Labour welfare

- It ensures that labour has the freedom
and flexibility

- Creates more mobility for worker

ISSUES

- Job security is impaired
- ~~But~~ there is lack of welfare
measures for employee
- Lack of grievance redressal

JOB CREATION

1) With ease of doing business, and flexibility to business, more jobs would be created

2) Business would want to expand, leading to job creation.

So, there are chances of ease of doing business and job creation being facilitated. However issue with labour welfare may exist.

So, need for defining guideline - Protection and standardisation of condition insurance redressal mechanism for fixed term employment.

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।

~~Livestock sector in India, witnessing~~
~~comprises of dairy, text~~
India has vast and growing livestock sector with around 25% contribution to agricultural GDP. It supports 10 crore farmers.

POTENTIAL

- 1) It supports income of poor farmer.
- 2) It acts as insurance for farmer.
- 3) It can create jobs in sector like dairy, leather, meat, and reduce poverty.
- 4) Increase in export, can augment income.

- 5) With changing demand towards dairy products, the sector witnessing growth may augment income.
- 6) Cost of production of agriculture may decrease with livestock.
- 7) Provide sustainable food, fodder & fuel to local.

ISSUES

- 1) Lack of quality fodder
- 2) Lack of infrastructure like storage, transportation
- 3) Mostly unorganised sector.
- 4) Quality of livestock and breed is poor.
- 5) Lack of access of credit for expansion.
- 6) Disease, hygiene issue.

STRATEGIES

- 1) Self help groups and cooperatives be promoted (like AMUL)

- 1) Research for quality breed
- 2) Expansion of credit for livestock sector
- 3) Modern technology extension services be done.
- 4) Supply of fodder be increased
- 5) Logistics improvement is required.
- 6) Veterinary care facility be enhanced
- 7) Livestock insurance enhancement
- 8) Steps like Dairy development and Infrastructure fund, Cattle Welfare Project, Rashtriya Gokul Yojana etc, have already been taken. Further suggested steps would ensure livestock development, addressing poverty, and rural development.

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 liberalisation implies full ~~sector~~ relaxation on the convertibility of capital across the country.

Benefit

- 1) It increases the flow of capital across country.
- 2) Facilitates ease of doing business.

✍

CURRENT TIME

Currently India does not have full current account convertibility. Certain restriction, permission are required for flow of capital.

At present, there are certain

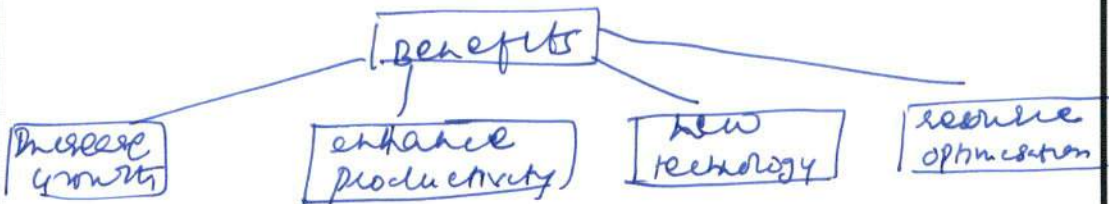
- 2) changes of capital flight still exist
- 3) External environment & unpredictable like Trade war, 'currency war'
- 4) Fed may change policy rate in near future.
- 5) oil prices increasing

So, ~~the~~ though the time is facilitating for full liberalisation, there exists lot of domestic and external vulnerability. So, there needs gradual liberalisation of capital account, as per the recommendation of Kothari, with checks and balances.

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 services are research, skill, technological and informational facilities extended and provided to agriculture.



Challenges

- 1) the funding on agriculture research is minimal (only 1% of agricultural GDP).
- 2) the quality of research is poor in agricultural activity.
- 3) lack of linkage of farm and lab.

- 4) Lack of transfer of technology
- 5) Poor awareness of farmers.
- 6) ~~Poor~~ lack of coordination between agricultural university, ~~at~~ research institute and farmers
- 7) Lack of newer talent for the same
- 8) Inadequate foreign collaboration.
- 9) Disconnect of farmers.

ICT ROLE

Information and communication technology can facilitate extension as:

- 1) ICT can help in connecting farmers with research and extension services
- 2) for disseminating information about services.
- 3) to coordinate between various stakeholders.

- 4) To create awareness among farmers
- 5) Education of farmer about technology.
- 6) For international collaboration and research.

Steps taken

- 1) DD KISAN to educate farmers
- 2) Digital India to connect farmer and increase awareness.
- 3) skt

So, there exist need for increasing IT, and also increase financing of research institutes, bring new talents, to ensure that extension services reaches farmer. that would help in doubling farm income by 2020.

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।

GST was consolidation of indirect taxes in the country, to create a structure of 'one nation one tax' in the country.

Intended objectives

- 1) Simplify taxation structure
- 2) Increase tax compliance
- 3) boost to ease of doing business
- 4) catalyse economic activities and growth

REALISATION OF OBJECTIVES

1) The tax structure have been simplified.
only 4 slab remains now.

2) The tax compliance have increased in last 2 years.

- 3) With GST data, ~~and~~ checking tax avoidance by taxation authority has been easy.
- 4) Inter state trade have increased.
- 5) Formalisation of economy have increased.
- 6) Inflation have decreased
(@ 3%)

However, there are issues still remaining:-

- 1) still multiple slab exists
(4 slab)
- 2) GST benefit have not been passed adequately to consumers.
- 3) there has been failure of GSTN network.
- 4) compliance cost of small enterprise have increased.

5) Many sellers like Petrol, alcohol
still not under GST.

6) Tax filing not simplified

7) Delays in tax credit payment

So, there exist need for
more simplification of structure, and
tax filing. Along with it, decreasing
compliance cost further, would
ensure that full objectives of GST
are realised, and 'one Nation
one tax' is achieved.

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 are mechanisms that facilitates carbon sequestration. they capture and store the carbon from atmosphere.

Examples

- 1) Tree plantation to increase carbon capture and storage.
- 2)

Potential Benefit

1) Decreases the green house gases from atmosphere.

2) Global warming would be decreased.

3) India's commitment to INDC would be fulfilled.

- 4) Quality of air would be improved.
- 5) Carbon stored can be a source of potential energy.
- 6) Carbon trading can be increased.

Challenges

- 1) Lack of adequate financing for such measures
- 2) Lack of awareness for the same.
- 3) Lack of coordination between various stakeholders like NGO, society, government, business.
- 4) Lack of adequate technology.
- 5) Scarcity of land for carbon capture and storage measures.
- 6) Priority of addressing economic challenges.

- 7) Lack of political consensus
8) Inadequate international cooperation

(So, these issues need to

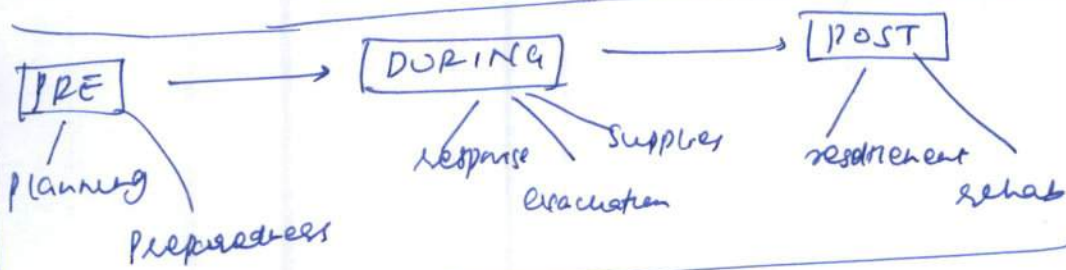
- 1) Increase financing
2) Increase collaboration with key
stakeholders

Initiatives like COMPA, Green
India mission, REDD+, needs to
be actively implemented to leverage
the potential of carbon capture
and storage techniques.

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 involves addressing various stages challenges of planning, preparedness, and disaster response and post-rehab methods



GENDER SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- 1) Women are not given disaster training
- 2) they do not have adequate information about disaster response.
- 3) During planning their roles are not taken.

- 4) Often during disasters, they are last ones to be rescued
- 5) Pregnant women, lactating ones have challenges during disasters
- 6) During resettlement, their claims are often neglected
- 7) Lack of adequate women relief women, hinders active disaster response for women.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

PRE-Disaster

- 1) They should be involved in planning process
- 2) training, skilling of women needs to be done.
- 3) women NDRF team needs to be raised.
- 4) women centric infrastructure needs to be constructed.

DURING DISASTER

1) Evacuation and response, should give priority to lactating and pregnant women:

2) women rescue operation be monitored and streamlined

3) specific guideline meeting women be laid

POST

1) women claims during resettlement should be dealt swiftly

2) women representatives be involved for the same.

All these measures would ensure that a gender sensitive help to disaster exist. This would ~~ensure~~ address women vulnerability during disaster.

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?

Women participation in science research have been around 15% only. Though there has been some individual achievement.

Achievement

- 1) Tessy Thomas - initiator of Agri
- 2) Kiran Nayandhar - founder of Beacon
- 3) Janki Ammal

The reason for low participation are:-

- 1) SOCIAL
 - lack of social push for women entering science.
 - Early marriage of women, hinders career.
 - Permitted to spend on girl education

- 2) ~~40%~~ long gestation period for science
- 3) lack of adequate facility like water, transportation.
- 4) sexual abuse cases at various organisation
- 5) Class cutting at various level.
- 6) High dropout rate, due to lack of women institutes, safety concerns,
- 7) Inadequate women institutes
- 8) financial constraints of family.
etc

STEPS TAKEN

- 1) KIRAN scheme.
- 2) WRIE scheme
 - ↳ for improving infrastructure of women institutes
 - ↳ addressing cost of mobility
- 3) UDHAN scheme - to incentive young

girl to science:

4) India-USA STEMM Collaboration.

There exists need for social awareness and sensitization campaign. Along with this, financial and economic support, can help in promoting women talent in field of science. This would be helpful for both science and women's progress.

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।

There has been legislative measures like NIA Act, UAPA Act to address terrorism. However ~~ever~~ with changing times and modern challenges, amendment was necessary.

UAPA Amendment

- 1) Individuals can also be designated as terrorist.

(Earlier only organisation were designated. so many times individual terrorist escapes. Moreover lone wolf attack threat can be addressed with this)

- 2) Now, Inspector of NIA can investigate case.

(This would address the issue of lack of senior officers).

3) For seizure of property, now permission from D4 of NIA required instead of state D4P

(This would make process more speedy . . .)

~~ISSUES~~ NIA amendment

1) The scope of NIA have been increased to human trafficking, counterfeit currency etc.

(With increasing convergence of terrorism with organised crime, this was required to address the issue holistically)

2) Now, NIA can investigate cases outside India.

(With globalisation and international nature of terrorism, this is helpful)

3) Government can delegate specific court as session court of NIA

ISSUES

- 1) In UAPA, individuals may not have adequate recourse, if designated terrorist, outside central government
- 2) seizure power to DQ of NIA, weak power of state Government.
- 3) Increasing scope of NIA, may infringe state police powers.

So, better collaboration with state police, and defining standard protocol and guideline, would help in better functioning of these laws; to address terrorism in the country, and realise New India's vision of zero terrorism.

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 is overall institutional framework to ensure security of the Nation. It consists

3 :-

1) Cabinet Committee on Security
(headed by PM).

2) National Security Agency

Executive
(headed by
NSA)

Political
(headed
by PM)

3) Defence Planning Committee
(with NSA and various secretary
and head of defence)

4) Recently Proposed Chief of defence

PRESENT AND GROWING THREAT

With threat from 2 fronts (western and eastern), rising radicalism and fundamentalism across the world, space and cyberspace, the architecture needs relook.

ISSUES

- 1) Convergence of various bodies is inadequate, rendering collaboration
- 2) Lack of focus on space, cyber warfare.
- 3) Civil - military collaboration inadequate.
- 4) Lack of multisectoral approach.

STEPS TAKEN

- 1) Defence Planning Committee - to bring together civil and military bureaucrat together.

2) Recently proposed measure for chief of defence staff.

This would bring synergy, coordinated response between ~~the~~ various forces.

3) space and cyber warfare wing being setup, to address emerging issue.

All the recent measure has potential to bring in more synergy. There needs more engagement between three forces, and civil military to develop robust security architecture for the nation.