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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	KARTIKEYA JAISWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	1031651
Center	RADIUS	Date	18-12-'21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. 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)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		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 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।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. 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।
8	10		
9	10		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

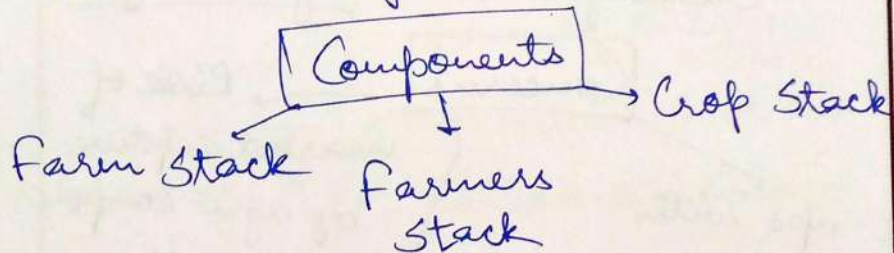
6.

1. AgriStack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Agri-Stack (AS) refers to an integrated database of agricultural sector, being created to facilitate solutions to agri-sector & issues.



Need for AS :

- Assessing prevalent farm holding structure to enhance yields in fragmented land
- Building a database of farmers with unique IDs

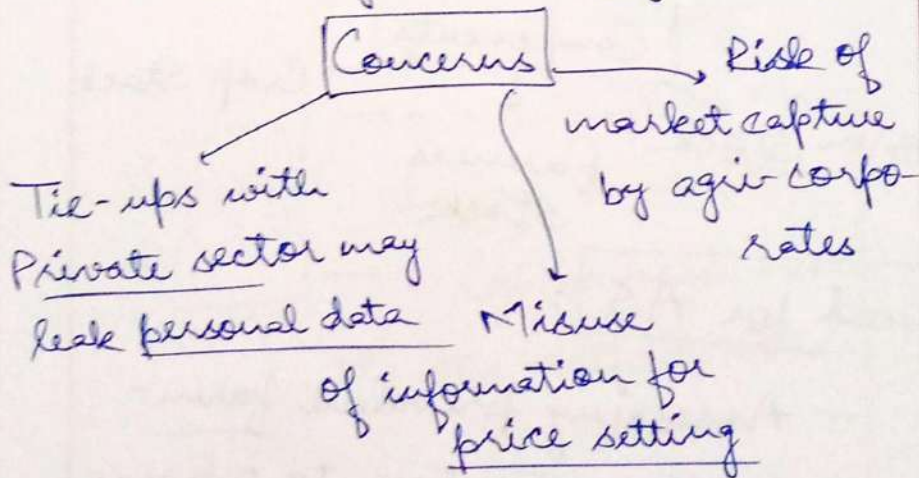
↳ Better beneficiary identification

- Gauging the crop pattern in
India

↳ Agro-Climatic Planning.

- Facilitating Precision Agriculture
& Allied Sector

- Creating a better-agri-ecosystem

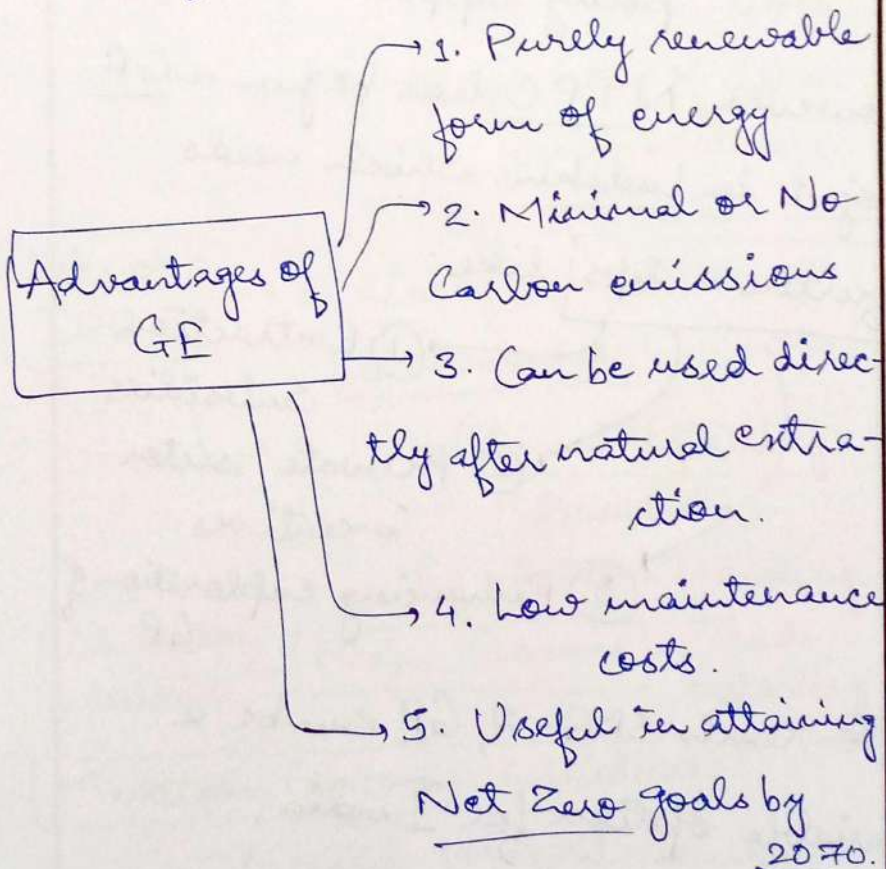


AS must be built on the firm foundations of privacy & farmers' welfare.

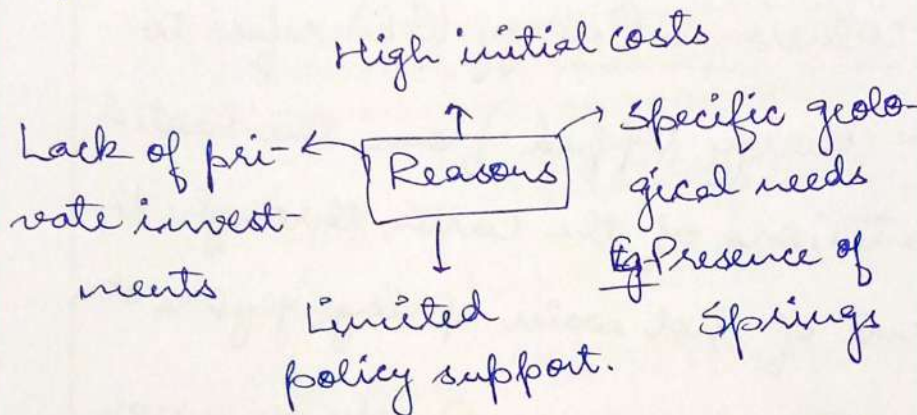
2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. discuss. (150 words) 10

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Geothermal Energy (GE) refers to the energy tapped from the heated interiors of the earth, through the use of hot water springs, geysers etc.



However, there's limited adoption of GE in India at present.



However, NTPC has begun a GE Project in Ladakh, which needs

Further steps like:

- ① Extraction Subsidies
- ② Private sector incentives
- ③ Enhancing exploration of GE

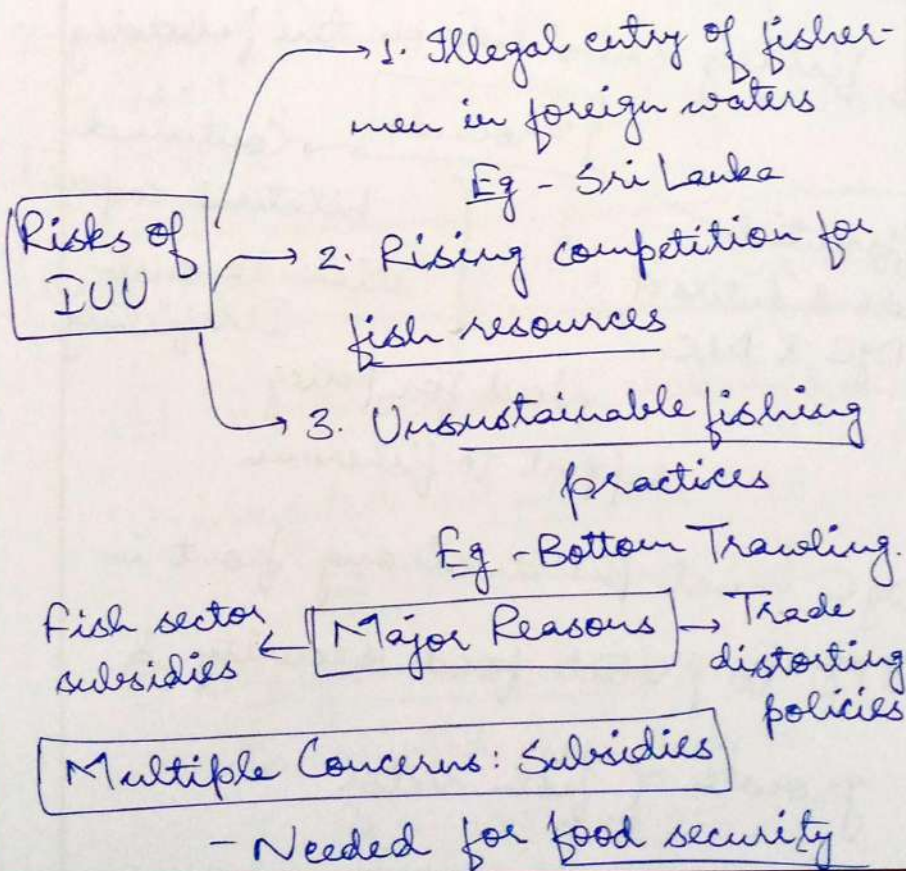
To reach SDG-7, GE can be a viable option for India.

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue.

(150 words) 10

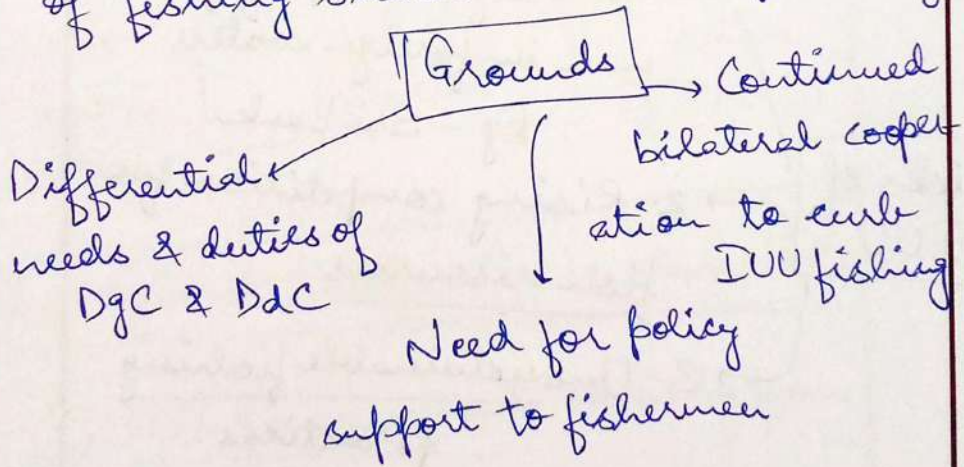
जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन मन्डि को समाप्त करना संधारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

IUU fishing in developing countries, like India, has of late become a subject of dispute in WTO negotiations



- in developing countries (DgC)
- Developed countries importing (DdC) the same IUU fished lot.
 - Subsidy elimination prevents growth & investments in budding fisheries sector.

India has opposed the elimination of fishing subsidies on the following



DgC must put a strong front in WTO to protect food security & growth of fish sector.

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rained agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard. (150 words) 10

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

As per Min. of Agriculture data, about 51% of Net Sown Area in India is rained & caters to 68% farmers.

MSP Procurement



Bias against Rained Agriculture (RA)

① FCI procurement mainly from

irrigated wheat-rice belt

Eg - North & NW India

② Irrigation subsidies eliminate

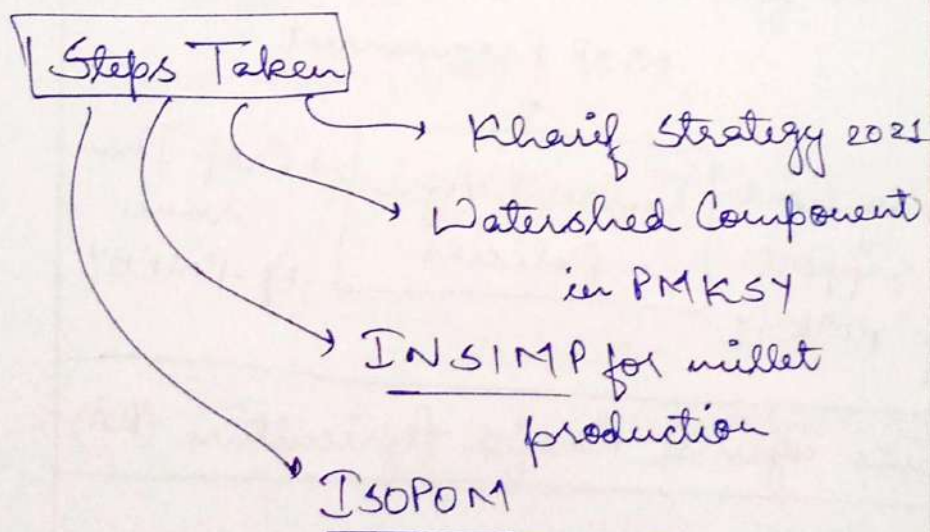
to rained crop choices

Eg - PMKSY.

③ Higher rates of claimed pay-
ment in irrigated crops

↳ Under PMFBY.

④ Declining production area
of Millets & Pulses.



Parity in policy support

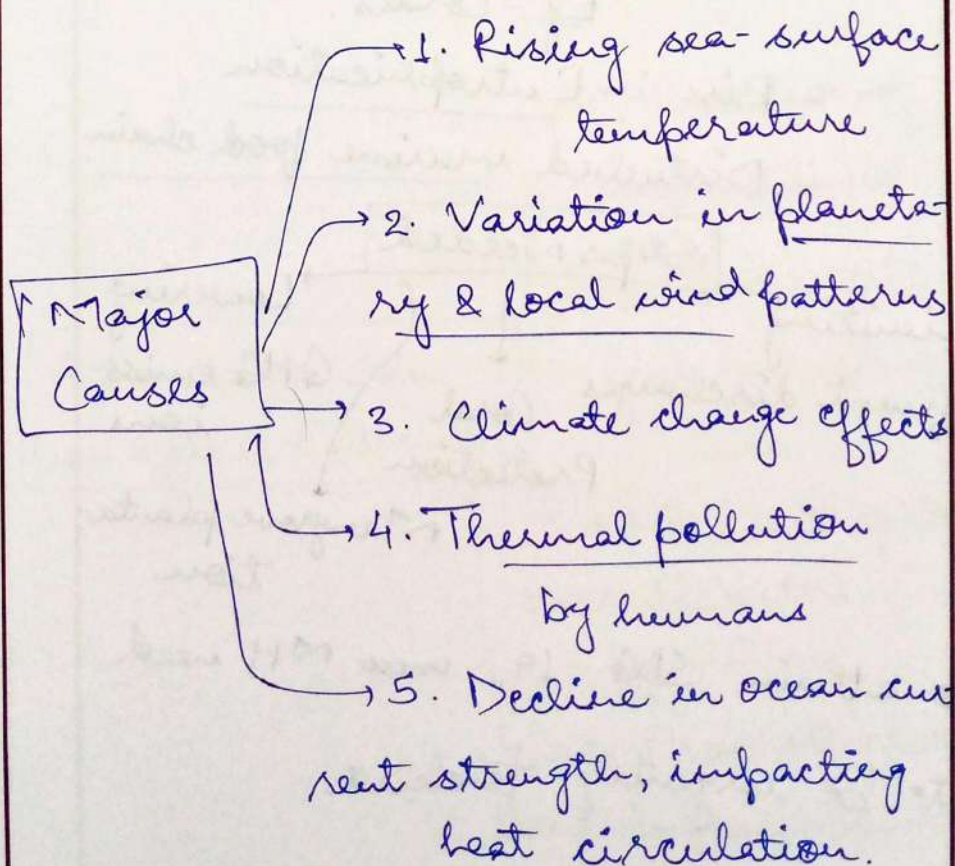
Steps Needed → Sustained & rationalised subsidies.

Fair agri-subsidies to all farmers
can quicken the goal of doubling
their incomes.

5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem. (150 words) 10

एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Marine Heatwaves (MH) refer to sustained phases of high temperature ocean currents that last for days or even weeks.



Impact on Ocean Ecosystem

- Death of sensitive marine biodiversity
Eg - Planktons
- Disruption of life cycles & living conditions
Eg - Corals.
- Rise in Eutrophication
- Disturbed marine food chain



To attain SDG-14, ~~we~~ ~~an~~ ~~an~~ need to be urgently tackled.

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. (150 words) 10

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Aseismic Structures (AS) refer

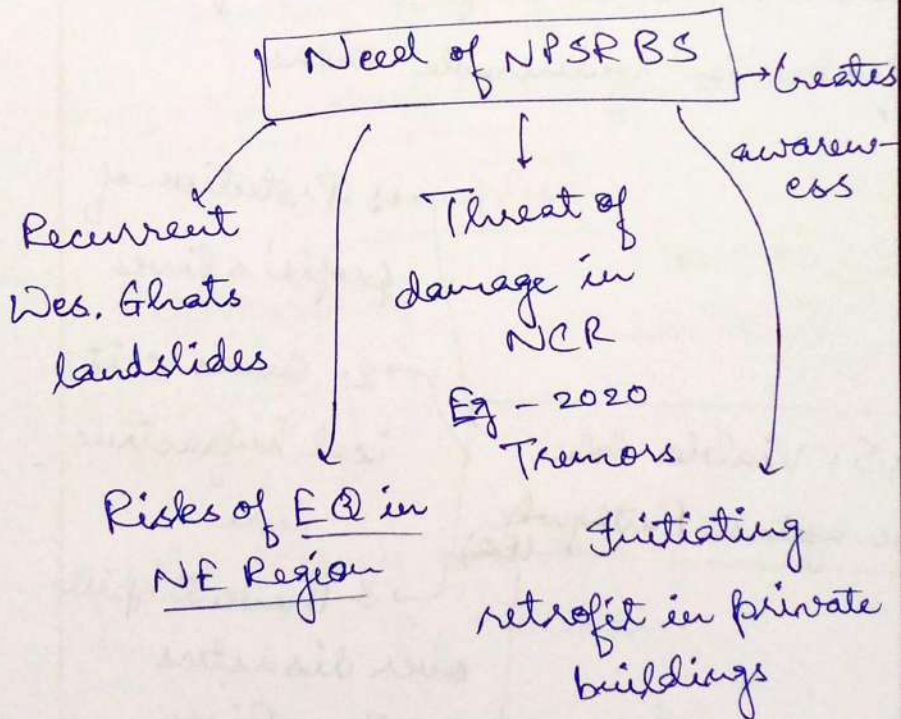
to resilient infrastructure that can withstand high intensity earthquakes in vulnerable areas.

AS: Viable Solution against Earthquake (EQ)

- 1. Protection of people's lives
- 2. Saves critical infrastructure
- 3. Prevent spill over disasters
Eg - fires
- 4. Promote resilient infrastructure

National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Building & Structures

(NPSRBS) is recently launched to retrofit old structures with AS technology.

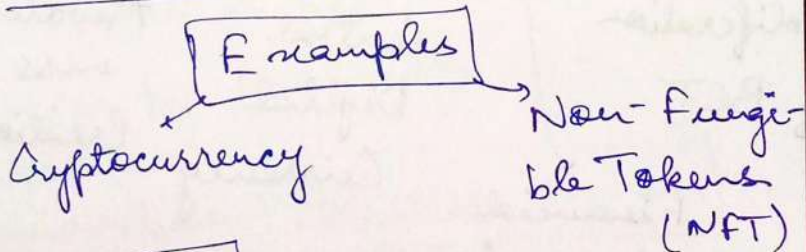


NPSRBS is a timely step towards resilient structures.

7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cryptoassets (CA) refers to digital assets that are protected by strong cryptography and often use Block-Chain Technology (BCT) for use.



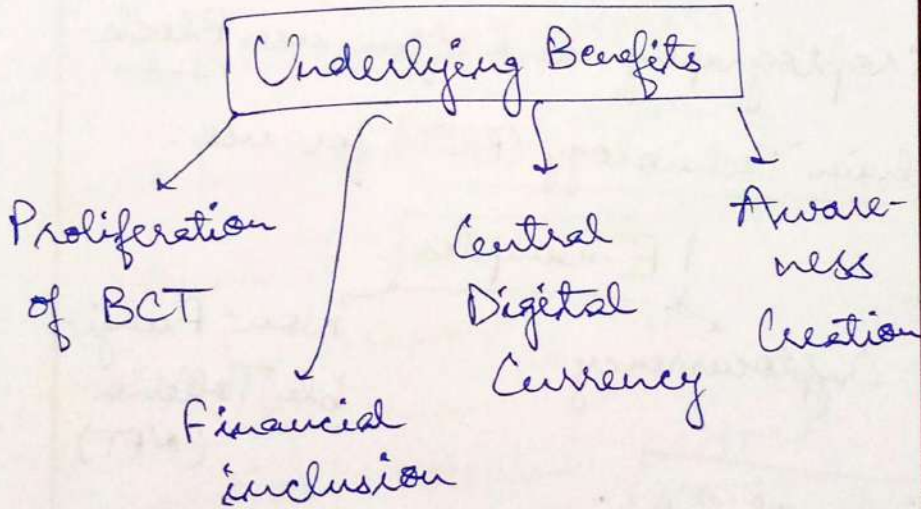
Risks of CA :

- ① Money laundering threat
Eg - Bitcoin
- ② Unregulated market.
- ③ High price volatility.
- ④ IPR violations by

corrupting Passion Assets

eg - NFT

⑤ Risk of cyber attacks &
privacy breach



Way Ahead

India needs to formulate
a law to tackle CAs.

8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India.
Discuss. (150 words) 10

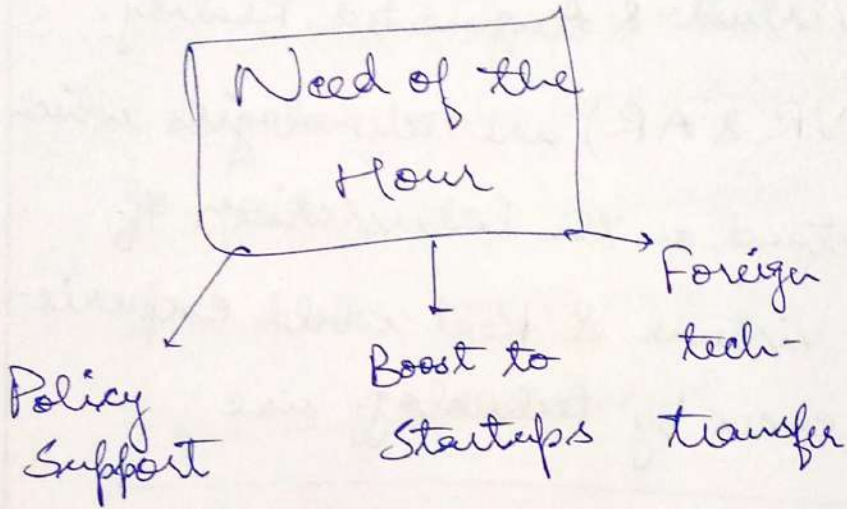
हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual & Augmented Reality
(VR & AR) are technologies which stand on the intersection of Virtual & Real world experiences by technology use.

Innovation : Potential Sectors

- ① Gaming & Toy Industry
Eg - Pokemon Go
- ② Social interaction
Eg - Meta
- ③ Automobile design

- ④ Electronics layout.
- ⑤ Biotech research.



VR & AR can transform India's
4th Industrial Revolution.

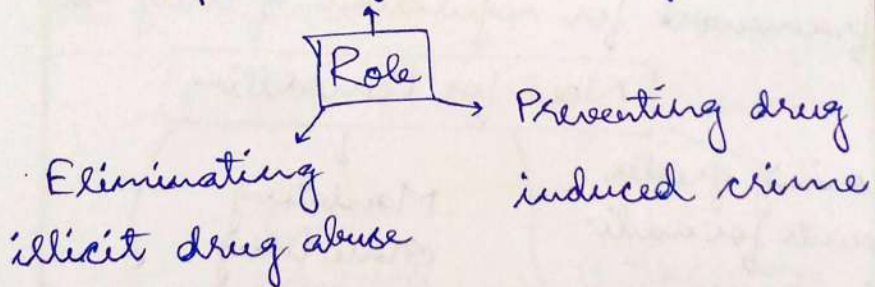
9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.

(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is a statutory body under NDPS Act (1985) to manage the illegal consumption, storage and other uses of drugs in India.

Apex drug control body

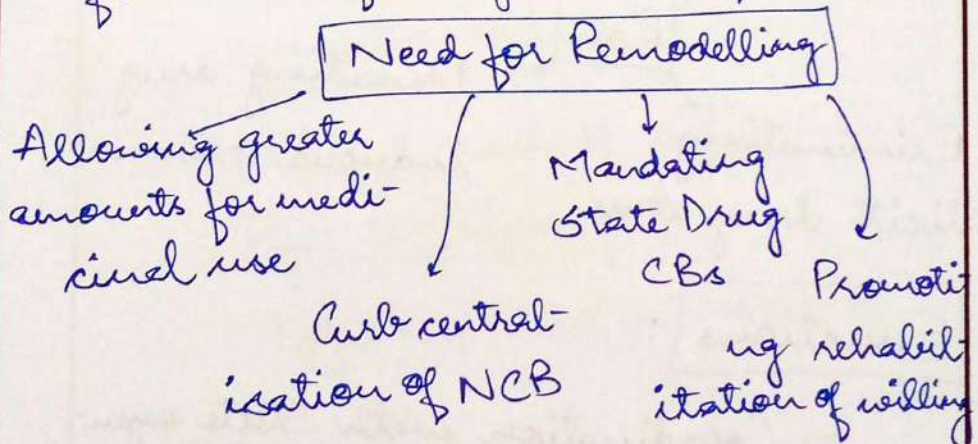


Functions :

- Coordination with State agencies & police for intelligence
- Monitoring illegal drug smuggling
 - ↳ Border customs
 - ↳ Ports

- Surprise inspection of export-import consignments
- Prosecution of drug criminals
- Convergent raids with agencies like Revenue Intelligence Unit, CBI etc.

NDPS Act (1985) is India's legal framework for regulation of drug use



While remodelling NDPS Act is the need, issues like Centre-State coordination & expeditious prosecution need to be addressed.

10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. (150 words) 10

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, reports by investigative journalists led by Washington Post revealed the use of Pegasus software for surveillance on ministers, activists etc

Ills of Surveillance

- Direct breach of citizens' Right to Privacy
↳ Art-21: J.S. Puttaswamy Case
- Erodes citizens' trust in administration
- Suppresses freedom of press
- Stifles dissent from Civil Society & NGOs

- Risk of data theft & misuse of personal identity
- Threat of data mishandling by third parties
Eg - NSO Group, Israel

Surveillance is seen, however, as a necessary evil for:

- ① Maintaining national security
Eg - Maoist Networks
- ② Preventing crime & upholding public order
- ③ Controlling terrorism & violence

Way Ahead:

Even if for critical uses like national security, legal-institutional norms must be adhered for surveillance

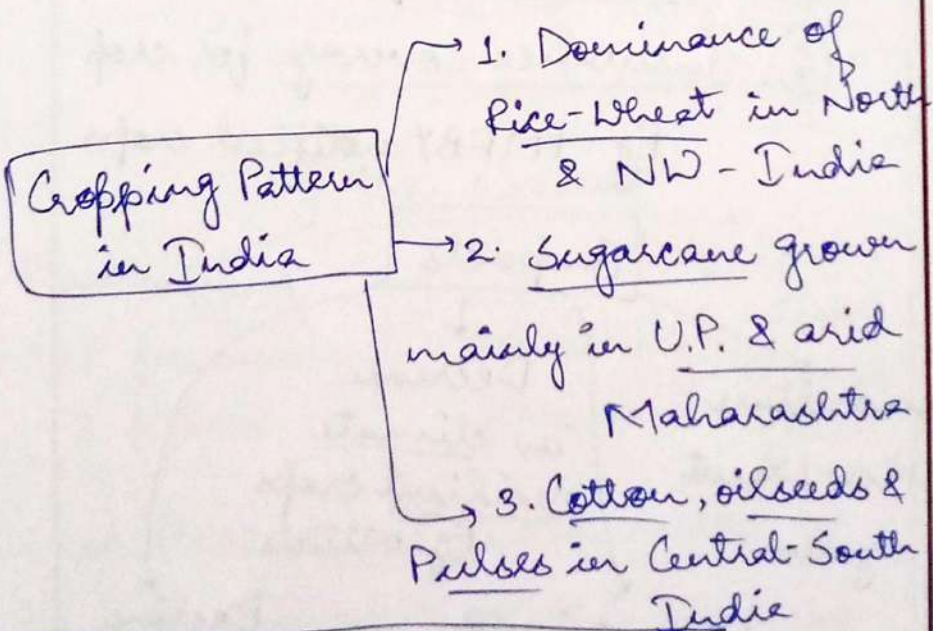
11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India.

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

Cropping Pattern refers to the choice, frequency & sequencing of crops to be grown by a farmer.

Eg - Crop Rotation, Mixed Cropping



Factors Affecting Crop Pattern

- ① Productivity of land & yield

of crop.

② Market price of the crop.

③ Government support for crop
procurement

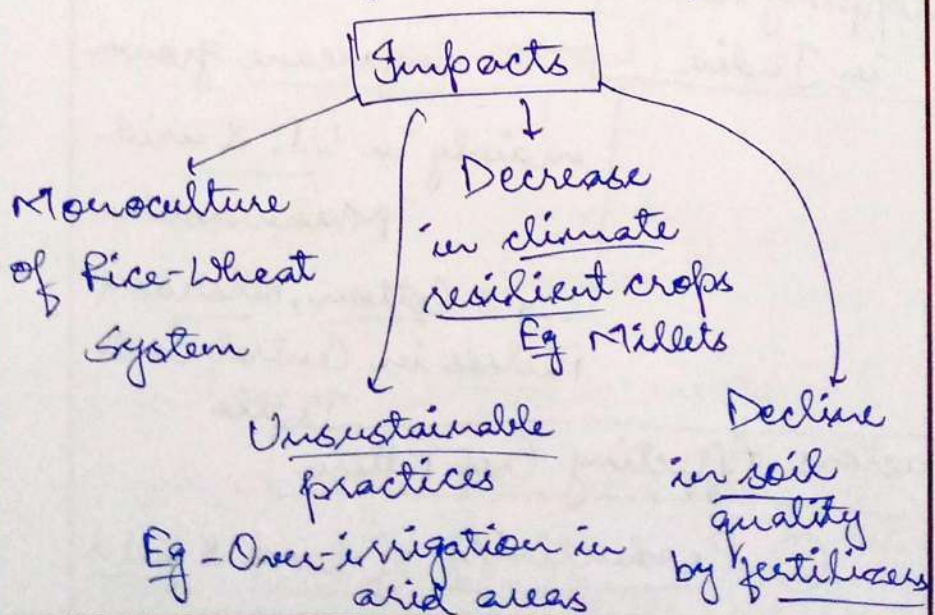
Eg - MSP, MIS etc.

④ ~~Means~~ Availability of means
of irrigation.

⑤ Annual rainfall in the region

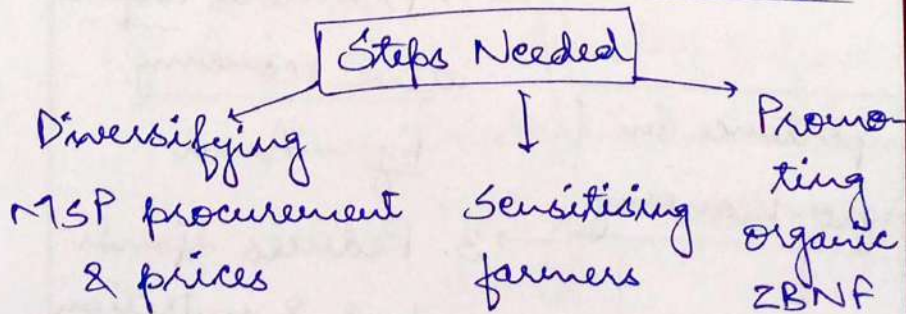
⑥ Insurance coverage for crop

Eg - PMFBY notified crops



Need for Changing Crop Pattern

- ① Enhancing area under Millet production
 - ↳ Low input
 - ↳ High yield.
- ② Promoting legumes & pulses
 - ↳ Soil enrichment
 - ↳ Nutrition.
- ③ Incentivising crop rotation
& mixed cropping.



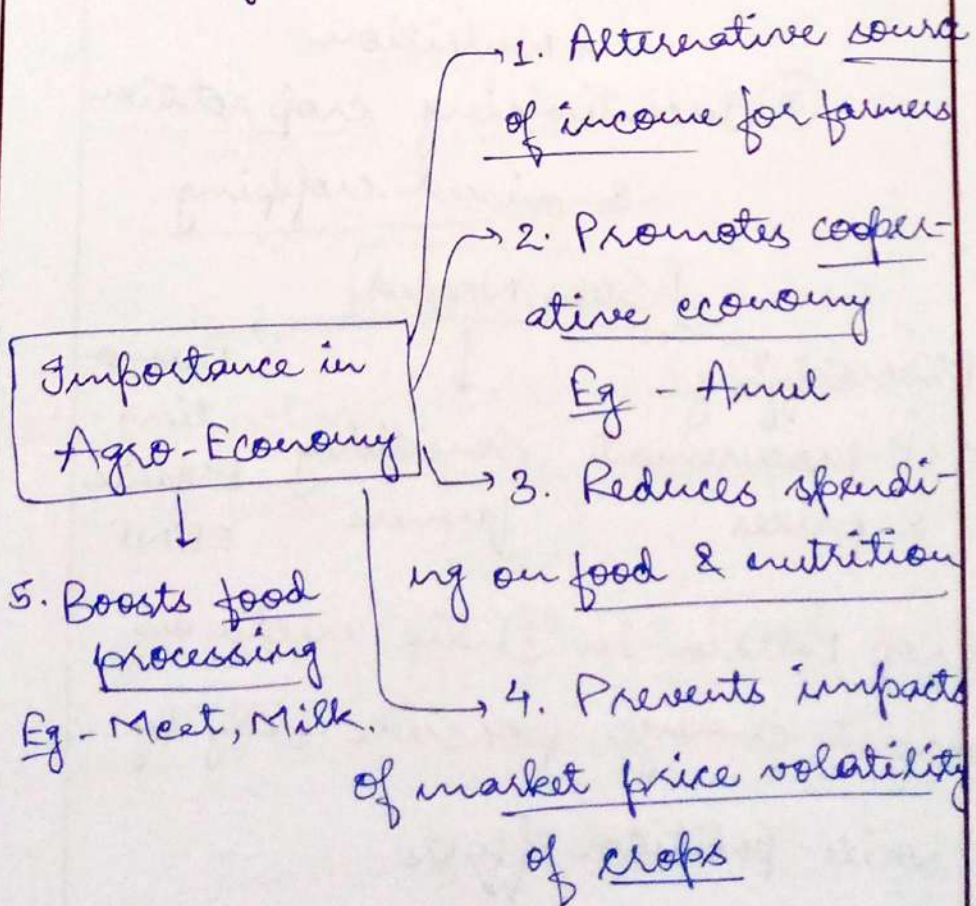
Crop Pattern in India needs an urgent change, possible only by socio-political efforts.

12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Livestock sector contributes 4% to ^{and} Indian GDP about 30-35% in India's agricultural GDP.



Steps Taken:

- ① National Livestock Mission:
Integrated project for development
& growth of livestock sector
- ② Rashtriya Gokul Mission
 - ↳ Artificial insemination
 - ↳ Gokul Grams.
- ③ National Animal Disease Control Program.
- ④ Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund.
- ⑤ National Dairy Development Board.
- ⑥ Dairy Development Fund.

Impact of Climate Change on Livestock

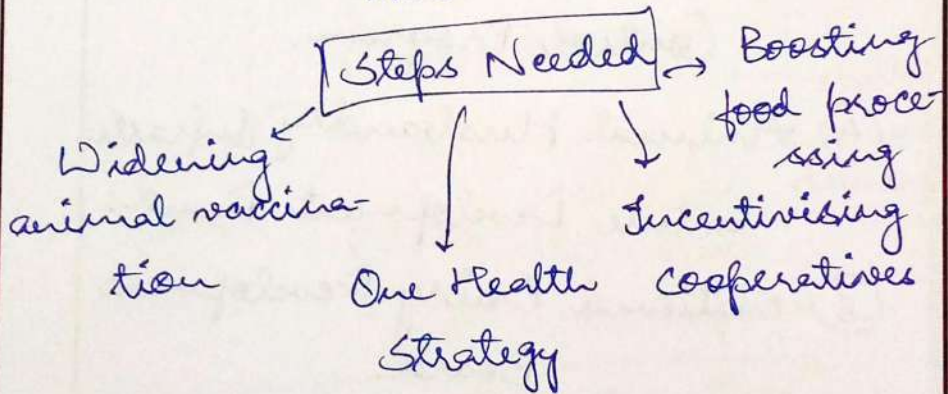
- Increasing instances of

animal disease spread

Eg - Foot & Mouth Disease,
Brucellosis.

- Desertification of pastures
- Decrease in yield of forage crops
- Emerging anti-microbial & resistance

↳ Antibiotic overdose



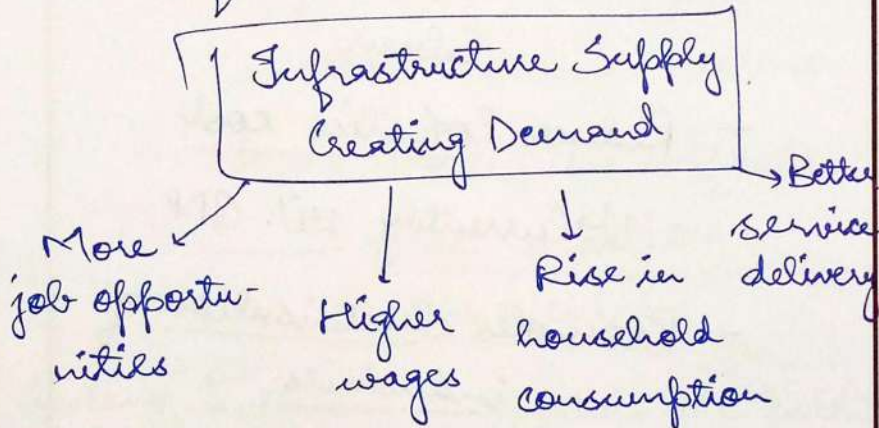
As per Ashok Dalwai Panel, if these issues are addressed, livestock can help double farmers' incomes.

13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, Government launched National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) to promote private investment in core infrastructure assets.



Investment in Infrastructure

① Merits :

- Creates multiplier effect by raising employment.

- Improves quality of infras-
tructure & allied services

Eg - Transportation.

- Reduces capital spending
burden on public sector.

↳ Private participation

- Increases productivity of
labour

- Reduces logistics cost

↳ Currently 14% GDP

- Promotes clusterisation of
industries.

This fillip to infrastructure invest-
ment is required to boost Indian
economy, post COVID downturn.

However, a unidimensional

reliance on it, has following Demerits

- May raise fiscal deficit in public exchequer.
- Needs convergent reforms in other sectors
Eg - Skilling, Social sector
- May crowd out investment in other economic sectors.
- Needs quality in infrastructure creation

Steps Needed

Creating multiple
job avenues

Sustainable public
private partnerships

To reach SDG-9, infra-investment is a must, but with multi-directional reforms.

14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. (250 words) 15

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is the 2nd largest agricultural producer globally & leads in commodities like milk, mangoes etc

Food Process-
ing Sector in India

1. Poor quality of agro-raw materials
2. Lack of quality standardisation mechanisms
3. Death of cold storage & silos
4. High transportation costs & delays

↳ 5. Lack of capital & technology with food processing industries. (FPIs)

Potential of Innovation & Growth

① Accessible Opportunities

↳ Seed capital funding of FPIs

↳ Mega Food Parks

↳ Eg - PM - Sampada

↳ Chances for formalisation of FPI units

Eg - PM FME.

↳ Technological integration

Eg - Cooperative sector

② As a need to assure sustainable Food Production

- ↳ By raising farmers' incomes
- ↳ By integrating tribal MFPs
Eg - Tri-Food scheme
- ↳ Promoting sustainable crop patterns
Eg - Millet food products

Possible Innovations

Cooperative FPIs
in Poultry & Meat
sector

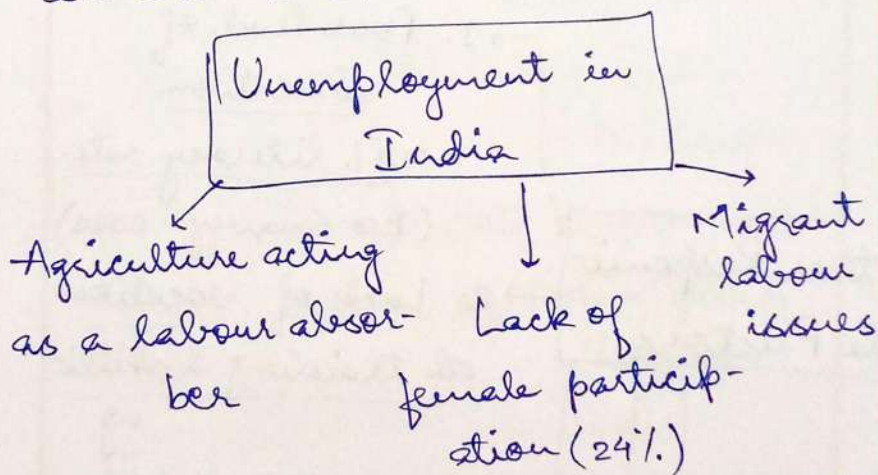
Healthy food
products in
fruit sector for
urban demand

F&PI sector is a sunrise sector of Indian economy. With solution to issues listed above, India can transform itself to a FPI hub.

15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. (250 words) 15

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per PLFS (2020-21), Labour force Participation rate in India is a mere 40.1%.



Conventional Structural Issues

- Agriculture occupying 45% of labour force, but contributing only 16.5% to GDP

- Stagnancy in GDP contribution
of Manufacturing sector
(16-17%)

- Rise of capital intensive
service sector

Eg - IT exports

Other Respon-
sible Factors

1. Poor level of
education

↳ 77% literacy rate
(Eco Survey - 2021)

2. Lack of vocation-
al training & skilli-

3. Social restrictions
on women working out
of homes

4. Poor working condi-
tions

Eg - Lack of creches,
social security

- ↳ 5. Capital intensive exports
- ↳ 6. Delinked industry & academic curriculum.

Steps Taken

- ① Make in India
↳ Jobs in Manufacturing sector
- ② Skill India Mission
- ③ Self employment by PM-MUDRA Yojana
- ④ Start-Up India- Stand Up India.

These efforts need to be effectively sustained to leverage the demographic dividend of India in near future.

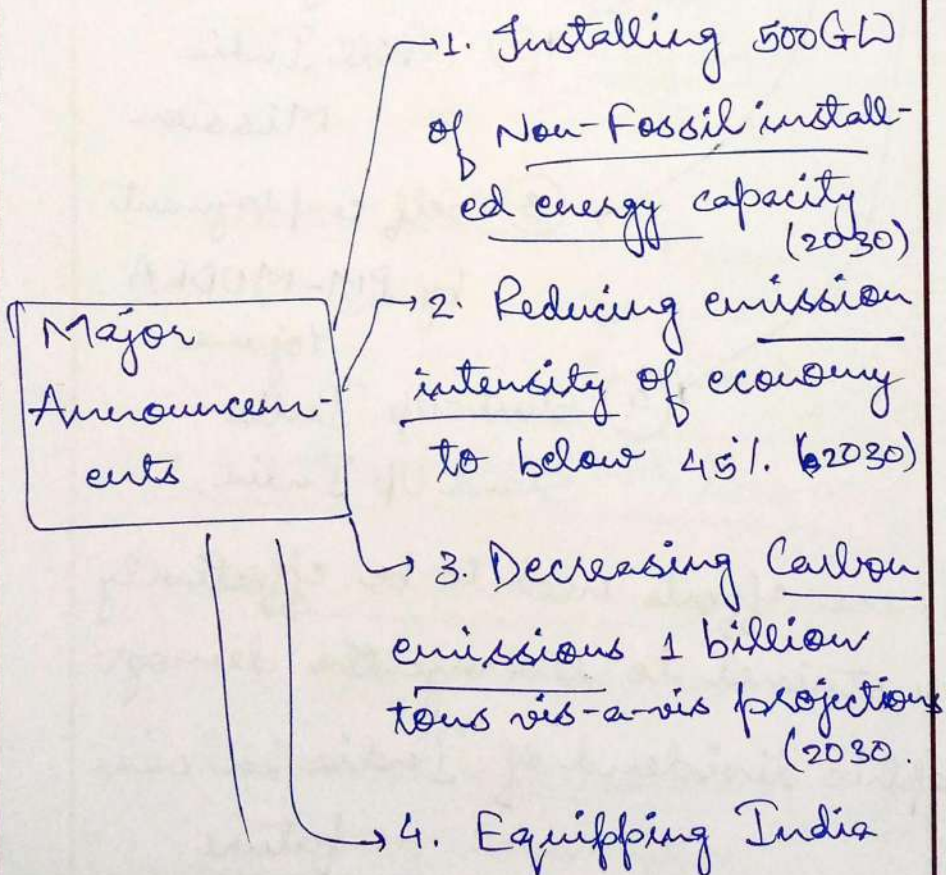
16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. (250 words) 15

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In COP-26 - UNFCCC (Glasgow, 2021),

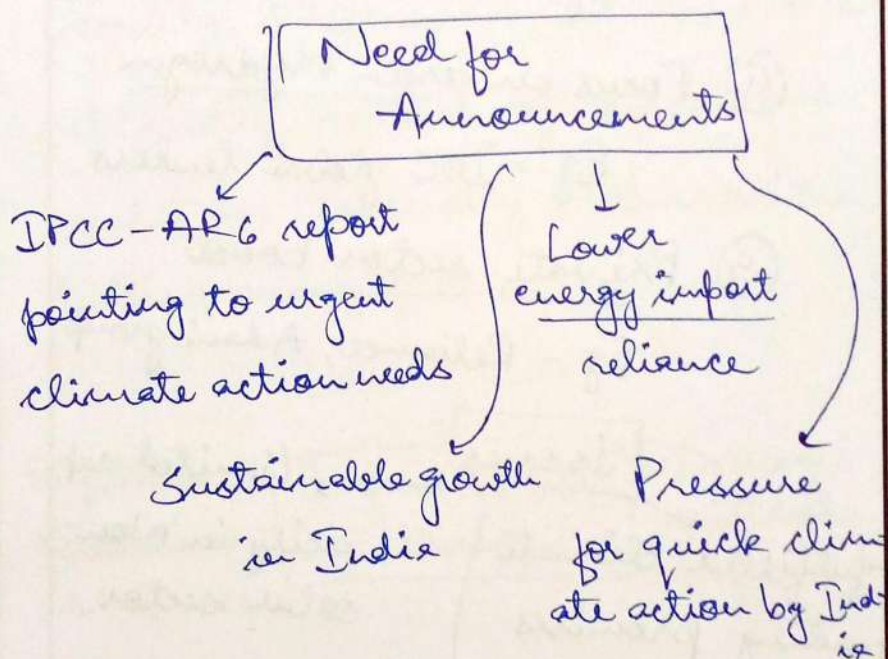
India made its 5 Key Climate

Action Announcements ("Panchamrit")



with 50% Renewable Energy
Capacity (2030)

→ 5. Going Net 0 emission
nation by 2070.



India's Capabilities : Net Zero 2070

- ① 33% renewable energy capacity installed (2020)
- ② Enhanced solarisation of energy consumption.

Eg - RPO, Roof Top Solar, PM-Kusum, SPIN Portal.

③ Tapping geothermal energy

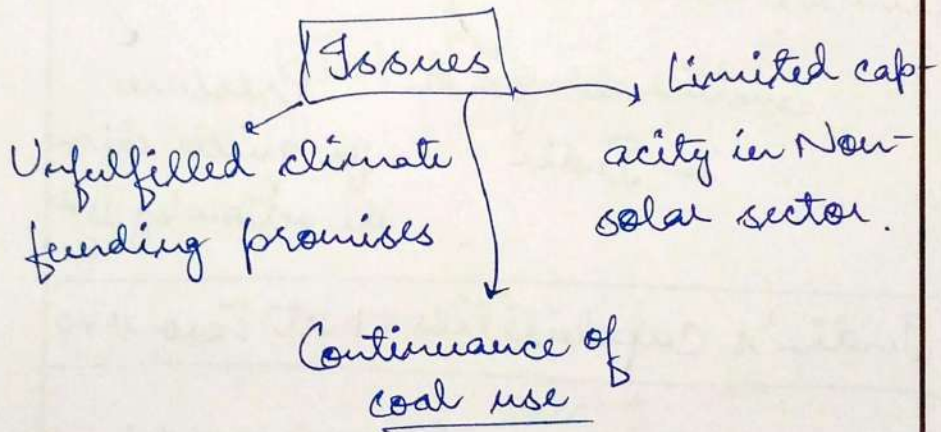
Eg - NTPC in Ladakh.

④ Focus on Green Hydrogen

Eg - IOC global tenders.

⑤ Private sector boost

Eg - Reliance, Adani group

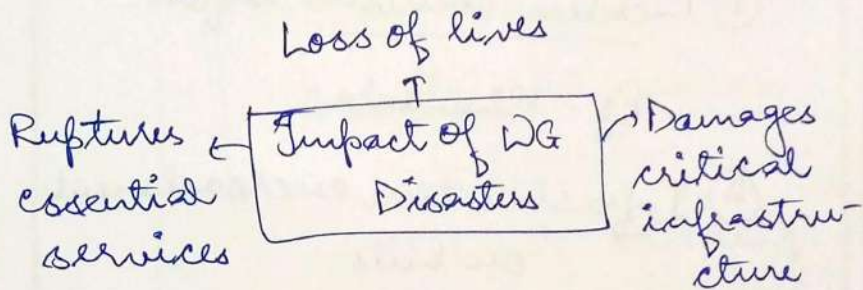


To attain Panchsmit goals, above issues need to be addressed by a multipronged effort.

17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently, Western Ghats (WG) were repeatedly rocked by disastrous landslides, especially Maharashtra, killing many people.



Role of Geography:

- ① Monsoon facing, windward slopes in WG.
- ② Unconsolidated rock deposition in WG.

③ Presence of underlying seis-
mic faults

Eg - Bhimsa fault.

④ Hill denudation by river
flow & winds

Eg - Godavari, Mandovi.

Exacerbation by Human Interventions

① Reckless tourism inflow.

Eg - Khandala

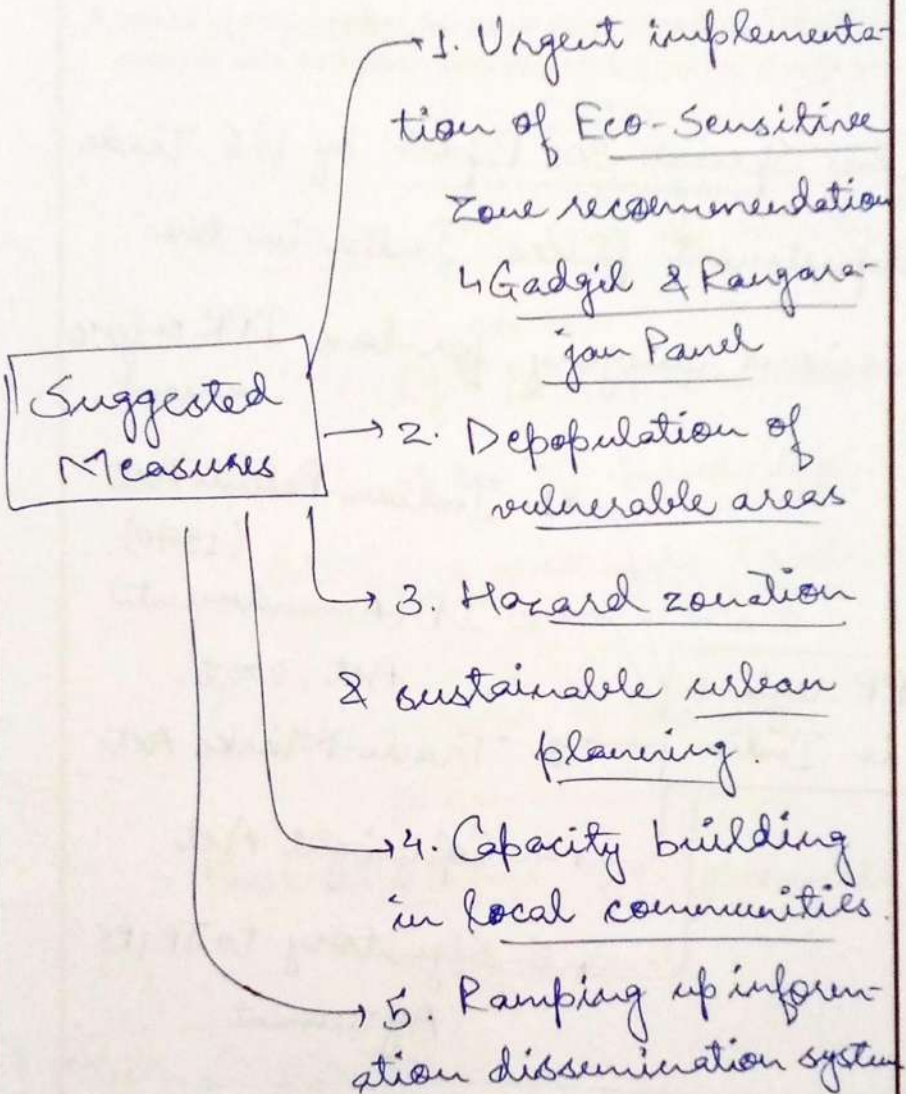
② Infrastructure encroachment
on hills

↳ Settlements. ↳ Roads

③ Displacement of traditionally
knowledgable communities

④ Passage of heavy freight rail-
ways

Eg - Nilgiri rails.

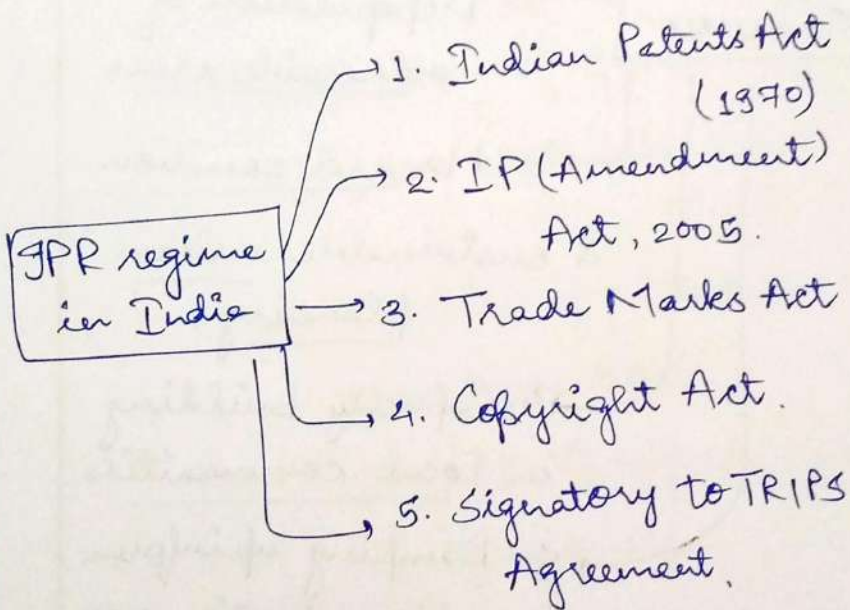


To protect WG from disasters & preserve its natural heritage, urgent steps are needed.

18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective. (250 words) 15

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

The Special 301 Report by US Trade department places India in the serious category for lax IPR enforcement.



Issues in India's IPR regime

- Inadequate protection of IPR

- ↳ Many processes excluded
- Ineffective implementation of regulations
 - Web-based piracy of artistic content
Eg - Cinema, Documentary
 - Proliferation of fraud, duplicate firms with fake Trade Mark
 - Generic copies of protected pharmaceuticals.
 - Poor capacities of enforcement professionals.

Steps Suggested :

- ① Amending IP Act to include protections against web piracy.

- ② Foreign collaboration for Capacity building in personnel
- ③ Stricter penalties for violation of provisions.
- ④ Surprise inspections in informal drug economy.
- ⑤ Expanding IPR protection to modern technology used by Startups

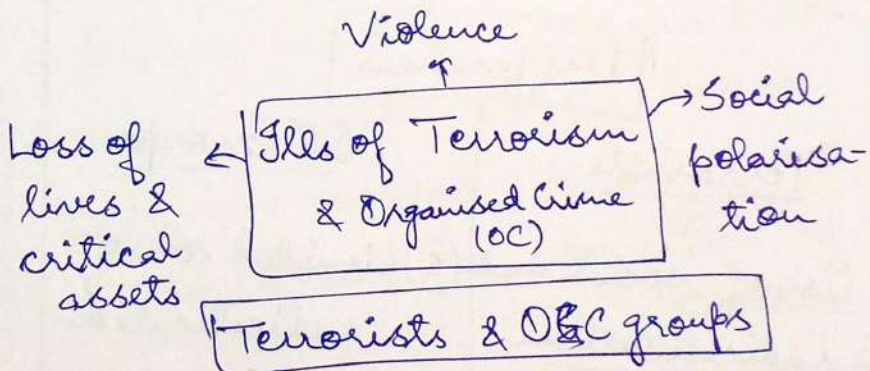
Way Ahead :

To attract foreign investments & boost domestic economy, India needs to act holistically for a robust IPR regime.

19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. (250 words) 15

आतंकवादियों और संगठित अपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

As per World Terrorism Index (2020), India is the 8th most terrorism affected country in the world.



Similarities:

- ① Creation of a network of underground & overground workers
- ② Use of laundered money for funding

③ Rackets of human & drug
trafficking.

④ Participation in illegal
arms trade.

⑤ Destruction of critical assets
& instilling a sense of terror

Differences

Terrorists

① Use of social med
is radicalisation.

② Pursuance of a
ideological/political goal

③ Usually assert religi-
ous fundamentalism

④ Conduct lethal
attacks

OC Groups

① Limited role of
radicalisation.

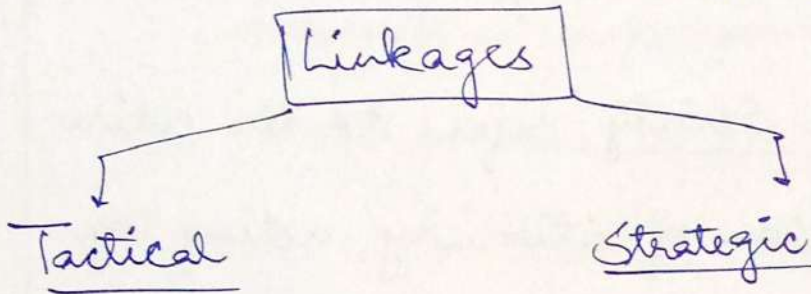
② Pursuance of
economic goals.

③ Usually away
from religion.

④ Conduct large
robberies

Eg - 26/11 Mumbai
attack

Eg - Dawood Ibrahim,
Chhota Rajan gangs



↳ Illegal channels
of funding

↳ Duping law enforce-
ment agencies

↳ Synergies in target
recruitment

↳ Undermining
State power

↳ Arms trade
linkage

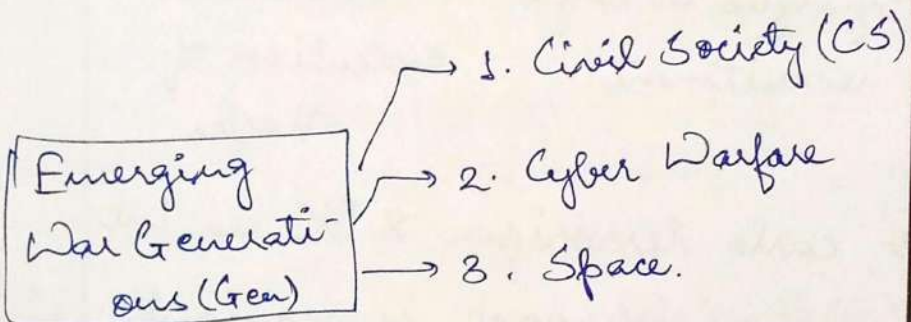
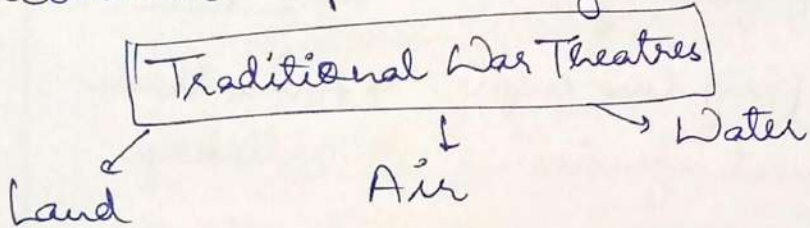
↳ Coordinated
execution of
attacks.

To curb terrorism & OC, an int-
egrated approach is required

20. There is a view that the 'civil society is emerging as the new frontier of war' in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate with logical arguments. (250 words) 15

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Civil Society refers to the entire collection of citizenry, acting together to achieve common socio-economic & political goals.



Civil Society: 4th Gen Warfare

① Use of ~~the~~ civilians as

Overground Workers by terrorist

Eg - Jem in Jam Kashmir

② Abuse of CS opinion for
vested interests by NGOs

↳ CBI report (2020)

③ Use of civil society for
religious propagandising.

④ Misuse of RTI for extrac-
ting sensitive information.

⑤ Radicalisation of youth
by terror outfits
Eg - ISIS.

⊥ However, CS also acts in legitim-
ate social interests as:

- Raising demands for

Corruption eradication

Eg - India Against
Corruption.

- Professing equality in rights

Eg - Naz Foundation.

- Campaigning for basic am-
enities

Eg - Rozi Roti Adhikar
Abhiyan.

- Advocating for administ-
rative accountability.

Thus, while remaining mindful
of & regulating CS abuse, CS
must be sensitised to collaborate
in creating a better India.