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MAINS TEST SERIES- MTS FULL PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES 3

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. *There are **TWENTY** Questions printed in ENGLISH.*
2. *All the questions are **compulsory.***
3. *The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.*
4. *Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.*
5. *Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.*

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No	Marks Obtained
1	6	8	6	15	6 1/2
2	4	9	8	16	8
3	6 1/2	10	2	17	8
4	5	11	7 1/2	18	6
5	6	12	8	19	9
6	4	13	6	20	7 1/2
7	6	14	8		
Signature				**TOTAL**	129

Name	ARJUN MOHAN	**Roll no**	
Subject	GS-3	**Date**	14/9/2018
Module	FULL TEST		09.30.

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1. While trying to achieve its growth achieve, India has majorly focused on import substitution rather than export promotion. Critically Comment. (10 Marks)

India has launched 'MAKE IN INDIA' to reduce imports & increase our exports.

Policies on Import Substitution

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① Anti-Dumping duty on imported goods.
eg: Harley Davidson bikes, chineese steel.

② Make In India: to reduce dependence on imports.

③ National Biofuel policy & Methanol economy fund: to increase biofuel production & reduce crude oil imports.

④ Import duties on pulses (canada), milk (australia) to reduce their imports.

Policies on export promotion.

① Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) to increase service exports.
eg: Business Process outsourcing (BPO).

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② Visa-on-arrival & e-visa for tourism export

③ merchandise export from India Scheme (MEIS) aid textile exports.

④ Make In India resulted in increased exports of military equipment eg: Tejas aircraft.

Success

① Increased production : industrial activity increased.

② resulted in increased employment.

But our Current Account Deficit (CAD) increased in the current year & expected to reach 2.5% of GDP in 2018-19.

India has to focus more on exports as Economic survey 2017-18 identify exports as key to fuel growth. Policies like Innovate in India, Ease of Doing Business reforms can ignite our exports.

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Question asked about direct jump from 1° to 3° sector bypassing 2° sector

2. The onset of high growth for an economy is always preceded by the expansion in its industrial sector. Verify this statement in the context of India. Also analyse the nature of industrial growth suitable for the Indian economy. (10 Marks)

Growth of India is fuelled by consumer expenditure rather than investment in industrial sector.

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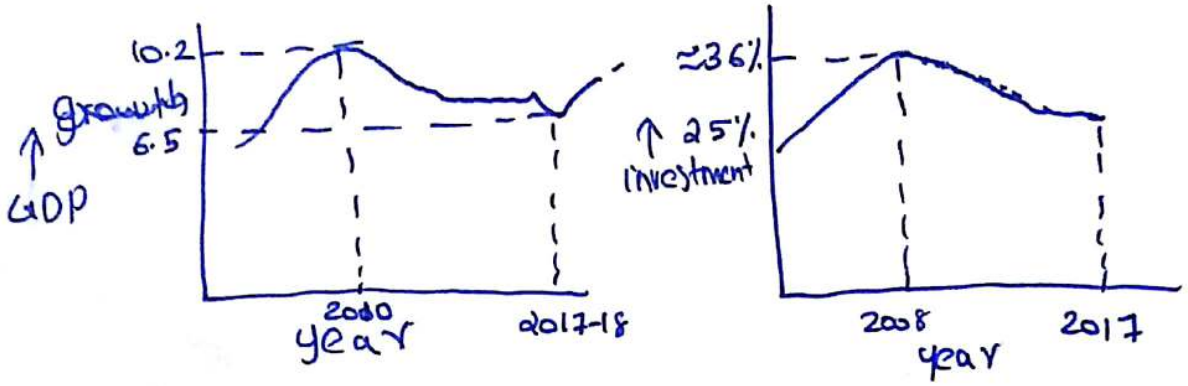

Reason for India's growth

Not asked

① High consumption expenditure fuelled by MNREGA, 7th pay commission.

② Huge public expenditure in infrastructure like roads, railways, bridges etc.

How industrial growth links to economic growth.

Economic growth ↑ → demand ↑ → production ↑ → investment ↑

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What is the case for Industrial

→ Thus industrial growth further aids economic growth & become sustainable growth

Growth suitable for India

① Labour intensive industries: creates huge employment rather than capital intensive industries eg: Textile, leather

② export oriented: should reduced imports and increase exports.

③ Revival of manufacturing industries: increase GDP contribution eg: Make in India

④ Growth of Agricultural sector: as 50% of our employed people depends on agriculture sector.

Private sector investment & export potential are key for economic growth in India. Liberalisation of FDI policies, Skill India mission etc are steps in right direction

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3. Railway sector in India is undergoing a face lift in terms of expansion in network and quality of service delivery. In the light of the above statement critically analyse the scope of joint ventures under PPP model in the railway sector in India. (10 Marks)

Railway has given Habibganj railway station to private sector for development & maintenance. Increasing private sector participation can improve quality of service delivered.

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Scope of PPP model in railway sector

① Station Rejunavation & maintenance: Can create word class railway stations.

② Good quality food: eg: IRCTC food contract can be given to private players; increase competition, good quality.

③ maintenance of railway coaches: performance linked payment scheme helps maintain clean coaches.

④ Building new coaches: eg: LHF coaches by Alstomm offers convenient travel to people.

⑤ Freight corridors: privatising freight travel.

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Delhi-Mumbai High speed train Japan Bullet train

can increase profit for railways

⑥ increased private sector investment & professional management.

Challenges

① Railway is cheapest mode of travel. Private sector has profit interest. Affects affordability

② Railway has crucial role in socio-economic development. This will be affected.

③ Largest employer in India, will affect interest of workers.

④ may result in crony capitalism.

⑤ private investment is on the decline in India due to Twin Balance Sheet problems.

Bibek Debroi committee has recommended privatisation of railway. Engaging private sector can help railway improve quality of service.

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4. A scientific and well thought out cropping pattern is essential to ensure higher agricultural productivity. Analyse the statement in the context of Indian agriculture. (10 Marks)

Cropping pattern in India is based on market price, Minimum Support Price (MSP) by government which result in demand-supply mismatch.

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current cropping pattern & issues

① MSP focussed : so cause demand-supply mismatch.
→ Bumper crop result in fall of price.

② no importance given to soil quality, water availability etc.
→ result in loss of productivity (yield/hectare).
→ land degradation (increased salinity in Punjab)
→ water stress (due to depletion in ground water level).

③ Climatic conditions are not considered.
eg: monsoon pattern.

④ crop availability in previous season neglected.

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→ technology eg: precision farming
→ crop rotation
→ intercropping

→ mixed cropping
→ integrated farming

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Need of scientic cropping pattern.

① Geographic information system can identify the total sown area & crop. Based on supply-demand, crops can be sown.

② Satellite mapping helps predict climate. cropping based on climate reduce vulnerability to disaster,

③ Soil nutrients monitoring: crops that can adapt ~~increases the~~ to conditions can be selected.

④ monitoring of water level using radars
eg: PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana

⑤ Drones to estimate the pest attack, crop loss etc. eg: PM Fasal Bima Yojana

So, Scienting planning of cropping pattern helps in increasing productivity. This helps in achieving our dream of doubling farmers income by 2022.

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5. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism which was introduced as a means of farmer support proved more to be a menace than a blessing. Is it so? To what extent does the MSP impact the export competitiveness in the agricultural sector? (10 Marks)

Based on MS Swaminathan commission recommendation govt has decided to increase MSP to 1.5% of production cost from Khanf season 2018

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How MSP act as blessing ?.

① Assured Procurement of goods : eg: Rice, wheat part of public distribution of goods.

② minimum production cost is assured.

③ helps farmers to repay loans

④ price stability is assured during times of bumper crop. ⑤ ensure food security.

How MSP turns out to be menace ?.

① cereal centric production : eg: Rice & wheat accounts for 50% of crops produced in India.

② huge burden to exchequer

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Issues, concerns

② benefits mainly big farmers rather than marginal farmers.

④ distorts market mechanism & leads to inflation.

But MSP is very much needed to ensure income to our farmers.

(+ve) (-ve)

How MSP affect export competitiveness?

→ MSP may be higher than market price. So people sell to govt rather that for exports at lower price.

→ This reduce our export competitiveness.

Price Deficiency payment System (eg: Bhavanthar Bhugthan yojana by Madhya Pradesh) and Direct Income Support (eg: Rythu Bandhu, Telangana) are better alternatives for MSP system.

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6. With relevant examples, discuss how the use of various technologies improved the quality of decision making in sports. (10 Marks)

Technology has penetrated in sports technology as well.

Cricket

① hotspot technology : to check whether ball hit bat. used in Decision Renew System.

② Snicko : based on sound recognition, to check edged ball.

③ Camera : to check action in slow motion eg: in run outs.

Football

① Video Assistant Referee (VAR) used in 2018 Russia football world cup.

→ Helps in cross checking decision of referees & rectify errors.

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Athletics

① Slow motion cameras & hotspot technology helps identify winners in running events. eg: olympics. (photofinish)

Shooting

① Sensor technology used in shooting boards to sense correct positions & score.

→ weather forcasting system

→ Doping Tests

→ Goal line technology.

→ light detectors - optimum lighting for game.

→ onfield communication device

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7. Discuss the role played by the National Green Tribunal in ensuring citizens right to healthy environment in India. (10 Marks)

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was formed by NGT Act 2010.

→ It work based on principle of Natural Justice.

How it helped in ensuring health environment

① Action against air pollution : asked central govt to file action plan on Delhi smog issue.

→ NGT guidelines on construction activities in Delhi

→ ban on Diesel vehicles sale in NCT-Delhi

② Clean water sources

→ fined Art of living for damaging yamuna flood plains

→ actively monitoring 'clean ganga mission' & directed govt to put Signboards showing

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→ Nyamgiri POCSOSTEL plant issue

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potability of water.

③ Protection of trees:

→ give interim order against cutting trees in Delhi

→ Bangalore flyover issue - NGT give order to save trees.

Challenges

① Lack of technical experts in NGT. Huge backlog of vacancies.

② Fund availability is less

③ official mechanism to check implementation of its orders is missing.

④ Supreme Courts hear appeals against NGT order

⑤ Backlog of pending cases.

Use of technology & appointment of subject experts are key to reform NGT.

No suo-moto power

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8. India has not woken up to water crisis caused by Climate Change. Do you agree? Describe the mechanisms to reduce the impacts of such a crisis. (10 Marks)

Composite water management Index by NITI Aayog shows by 2030, demand of water will far exceed supply of water.

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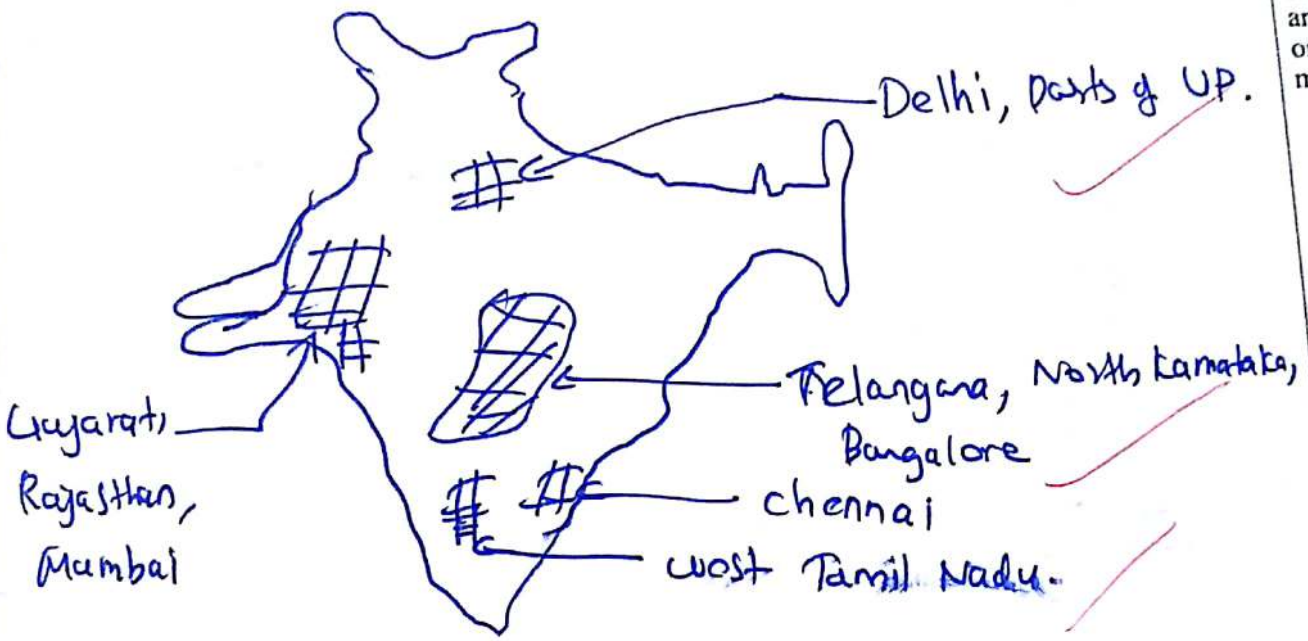

water stressed areas.

→ World Bank report shows that 60% of population in India affected by water stress

→ leads to sanitation issues, potable water deficit, Spread of infectious diseases etc

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Mechanisms to avoid water stress

① Source stabilisation initiatives

(a) Atal Bhujal Yojana : to recharge groundwater.

(b) Rainwater harvesting system in Tamil Nadu ↓ as part of building rules.
Kerala, Assam etc.
↳ palathulli peruvallam

(c) Clean Ganga mission to reduce water pollution

(d) PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana to increase water use efficiency.

② Source diversification initiative

(a) Neeranchal watershed management initiative

(b) DRIP (Dam Rehabilitation project)

(c) River Interlinking eg: Ken-Betwa

(d) Artificial rains (eg: Varshadhan)

(e) Desalination plants eg: tel Avi. (Tel Aviv model)

③ Institutional Mechanisms. — { central water commission
central ground water control body.

Mihir Shah recommendations to improve water use can be implemented to reduce water stress.

↓ SDG-6. National water policy 2012

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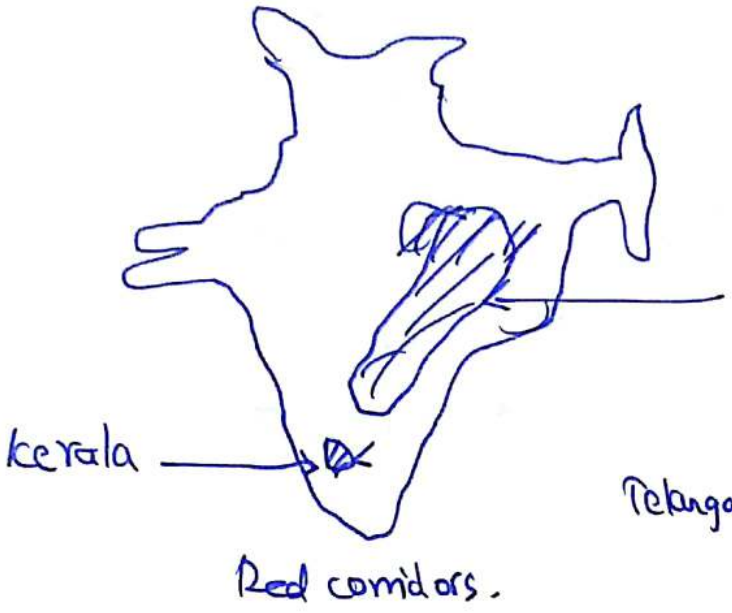
9. What are the reasons behind the origin of "red corridor" regions in India? Discuss the efficiency of India's plan to shrink the area of "red corridor" regions in India. (10 Marks)



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Reasons

2nd ARC identifies the following reasons.

(1) Land related factors

- landlessness, land alienation
- forced eviction for development project

(2) Development deficit

- High incidence of poverty. — (45% of poor in India belong to these area).
- lack of infrastructure, → health, education, roads.

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Administration — corruption, nepotism.

Social issues — exclusion, untouchability.

India's counter insurgency strategy

Focus on → Socio economic development

eg: LWE mobile connectivity project
Nai Roshni skill development
LWE road project

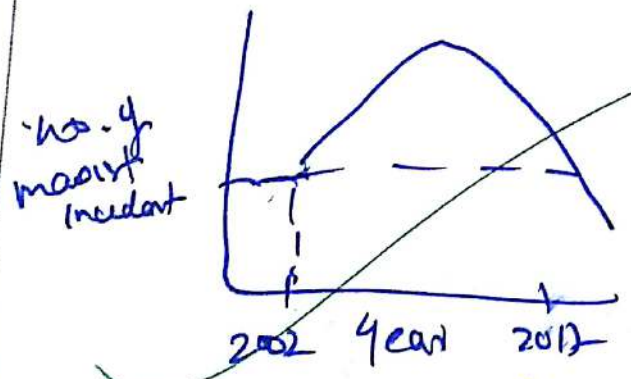
Samadhan e Kalanya's doors RRP

→ Use of force

eg: Security related expenditure eg: Fortification of police station
narajeevan surrender policy.

→ Aspirational districts & Prabhari officers

How successfull ?



→ come down to pre-2002 levels.

(Source: MHA)

As, Virginius Xaxa committee recommended development is key.

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10."Terrorism, as a security threat stands at a different elevation in comparison with that of others in terms of its origin and the potential consequences it can produce". Discuss.(10 Marks)

Terrorism is use of force to intimidate govt to achieve social-political objective. (give examples)

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Origin

① role of external actors like pakistan, Hizbul Mujahideen.

② development deficit in Jammu & Kashmir.

③ Historical reason → Fall of USSR, Rise of taliban
→ partition related cause

④ Islamic fundamentalism
eg: ISIS.

Incomplete

Consequence

① political : loss of life & property.
→ against government & democracy.
eg: ISIS in Syria

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(D) Economic

→ parallel economy
eg: drugs trade, arms trade.

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11. The NITI Aayog has envisioned the doubling of farmers' income by 2022. Analyse the role played by the allied sectors of agriculture in achieving this vision, giving insights on the various initiatives undertaken by the government. (15 Marks)

Promotion of allied sectors including animal husbandry, food processing etc is one of the main element of 7-point strategy of NITI Aayog in doubling farmers income.

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Role of allied sectors

① Food processing industry: growth potential of about 10%/year and contribute to 11% of GDP in agricultural sector.

- Huge demand & increase in disposable income of middle class : potential for income.
- Reduce wastage of crops.

* PM Kisan Sampada Yojana aims to create → forward-backward linkage
  → Mega Food Parks
  → Logistics : cold chain infrastructure.

* Allocation for food processing industry

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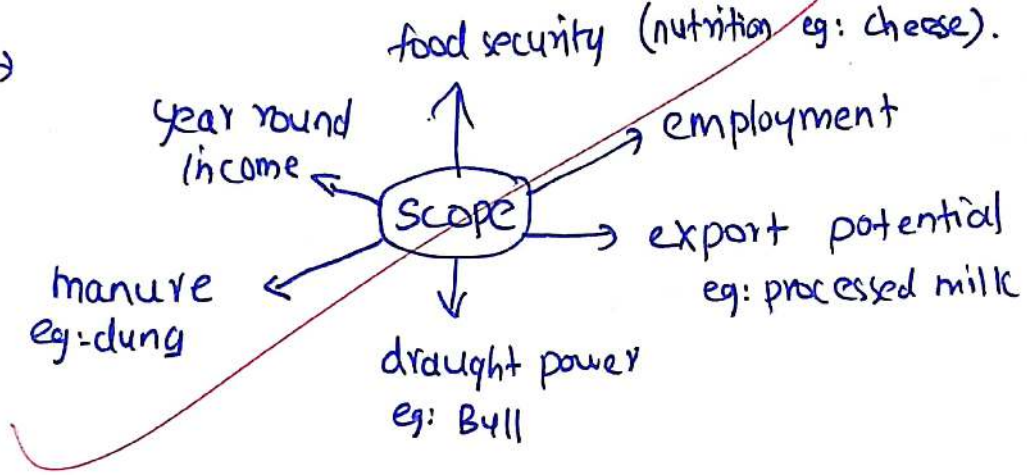
almost doubled to Rs. 1400 crore from Rs. 715 crore

* Nivesh Bandhu portal for easing FDI in food processing sector.
* 100% FDI through automatic route permitted.

(2) Animal Husbandry

→



→ Rashtriya Gokul Mission : to increase productivity of cattle.

→ KISAN credit card extended to fisheries & animal husbandary sector.

→ Rs. 10,000 crore infrastructure fund for fisheries & animal husbandary.

→ Blue revolution : aims to increase fish production & export revenue.

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③ Energy production

→ use land for energy production.

→ Gobar Dhan Yojana : to increase biogas & manure production from dung.

→ KUSUM (Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Uttam Abhyaan)
: Solar pumps + selling solar power to grid
• increase income to farmers.

→ National Biofuel Policy aims to produce 2-G biofuel substance like Jetropha in farm lands.

Challenges also

④ Other initiatives

~~Recent Study~~

→ Operations Greens : to ensure price stability for potato, tomato.

→ Revised National Bamboo Mission : Bamboo as 'green gold'

Recent NABARD study finds only 23% of rural income comes from Agriculture. To tackle Poverty (SDG 1) & to achieve equality (SDG-10); diversification of agriculture is key focus.

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12. The emergence of 'digitally empowered farmers' is crucial for taking Indian agriculture to its next phase. Analyse. Are there any factors in the Indian economy which impede the emergence of such farmers? (15 Marks)

Through missions like Digital India, e-NAM etc, govt of India is pushing digitalisation of agricultural sector.

How digital empowerments helps agriculture?

Pre-production stage

(1) estimating area of production : based on Geographical information System (GIS) data, crop pattern across country can be estimatted.

- helps in planned cropping reducing chances of bumper crop.

eg: RESOURCESAT satellite.

(2) Soil Quality Analysis : using handheld devices.

- helps understand soil nutrient level.

eg: Soil Health Card Scheme.

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(3) m-KISAN channel : to teach farmers on modern farming method.

Production stage

(1) use of drones to spray pesticide, fertilisers.
→ reduce production cost.

(2) climate smart agriculture : technology based drip Irrigation technologies.
→ increase water use efficiency.

(3) PUSA app : to give updates on climate.
→ reduce vulnerability to disaster.

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Post Production stage

(1) e-NAM : provides pan-nation wide market linkage
- better price realisation.

(2) use of drones to estimate crop loss.
eg: PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

(3) cold chain infrastructure
eg: e-VIN model on vaccines can be emulated to agricultural sector.

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Factors impeding digital farmers

① Lack of digital infrastructure : rural areas remain unconnected
→ urban-rural divide

② Digital illiteracy : most farmers unaware to use mobiles & internet

③ Lack of investment : private sector investment is coming down.

④ Lack of technology : integration between science & farming is missing.

Bharatnet programme aims to give internet connectivity to all villages.

→ DISHA (Digital Saksharatha Abhiyan) aims to bridge the digital gap.

Empowered Digital citizens is a key pillar in Govt's Digital India Policy.

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13. The existing welfare schemes in India are riddled with misallocation, leakages and exclusion of the poor. Do you agree? What can be done to solve these issues? Can the introduction of Universal Basic Income be a part of such a solution? (15 Marks)

Govt has given a big push to digitalisation to reduce corruption & leakages.

Recent achievements

① 86% of payments made directly to beneficiary in MNREGA. This ensured timely payment.

② PAHAL : LPG Direct benefit transfer (DBT) programme. World's largest direct cash transfer programme.
- helped to eliminate ghost beneficiaries saving almost Rs. 30,000 crores.

③ DBT, JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile Linkage) : Govt estimate Rs. 90000 crore savings in last 4 years.

④ PFMS (Public Finance Management System) to monitor financial flows.
- reduced misallocation & blocking of funds.

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Where we need to improve?.

① Beneficiary identification : Inclusion-exclusion error is happening.
eg: PDS part of National Food Security Act 2013.

② Exclusion due to non-availability of Aadhar card
eg: Jharkhand girl denied ration.

③ corruption & red-tapism

How to solve

① Digitalisation of full services
eg: UMANG App.

② Financial inclusion through Jan Dhan Yojana.

③ Legislations like Lokpal Act, Prevention of corruption Amendment Act (2018).

④ Doorstep delivery of financial service
eg: India Postal Payment Bank.

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UBI as a solution

Advantages

① All persons are given a fixed amount. So no inclusion-exclusion error

② DBT & JAM linkage can reduce corruption.

③ Ghost beneficiaries can easily be identified.

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Disadvantages

① huge burden on exchequer

② act as an incentive for unemployment

③ Productivity of economy will reduce.

④ people may use money for alcohol, drugs. will negatively impact poverty alleviation

⑤ may cause inflation

So, Universal Basic Income is not a panacea for the problem. But rationalisation of subsidies & better targeted Universal Basic Income can yield better results.

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14. Reforming Public Distribution System (PDS) in India not only amounts to bringing food security to the poor but also reduces inefficiencies in the essential service delivery mechanism of the government. Discuss the statement in the light of poor efficiency of our PDS system. (15 Marks)

National Food Security Act (2013) aims to give targeted public distribution system in India.

→ approximately 66% of population benefitted.

How PDS bring food security ?.

① Rice/wheat at Rs 1/kg ; coarse cereals & kerosene : to targeted beneficiaries.

② public procurement system for 24 crops including rice, wheat etc by providing minimum support price (MSP).

→ gives farmers assured income, ↑ purchasing power.

③ Buffer stock to meet food security in times of disaster, war etc.

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Problems / inefficiencies in our PDS

① Quality concerns : rotten food materials.
- lack of cold chain infrastructure.
- importance to quantity of food, no focus on diversification of nutrients.

eg: rice / wheat oriented PDS.

② corruption & maladministration
- ghost beneficiaries.
  eg: PDS outlet - market nexus.
- blackhoarding & blackmarketing
- huge subsidies given by public exchequer as food subsidies. estimates by Amartya Sen shows only 20 ps reach poor when govt spend Re.1

③ Procurement
→ favoured for rice, wheat
→ distorts market price.

REVAMPING PDS

① Digitisation : Aadhar – JAM linkage is

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NSSO data show only 60% of PDS reach intended beneficiary.

made to reduce ghost beneficiaries.

② Diversification to include coarse cereals

eg: millets → address malnutrition.

③ Scientific principles for storage

→ cold storage facility.
eg: in Punjab

→ First in First out principle for materials.

④ Retail outlets to Self Help Groups (SHG)

→ reduce hoarding & blackmarketic

⑤ Grievance redressal forum at district level.

→ GPS tracking (reduce pilferages)

→ door step delivery eg: plan in Delhi

Santhakumar committee has given a detailed report on PDS revamping. Along with this emulating Chattisgarh model of PDS can improve our PDS system.

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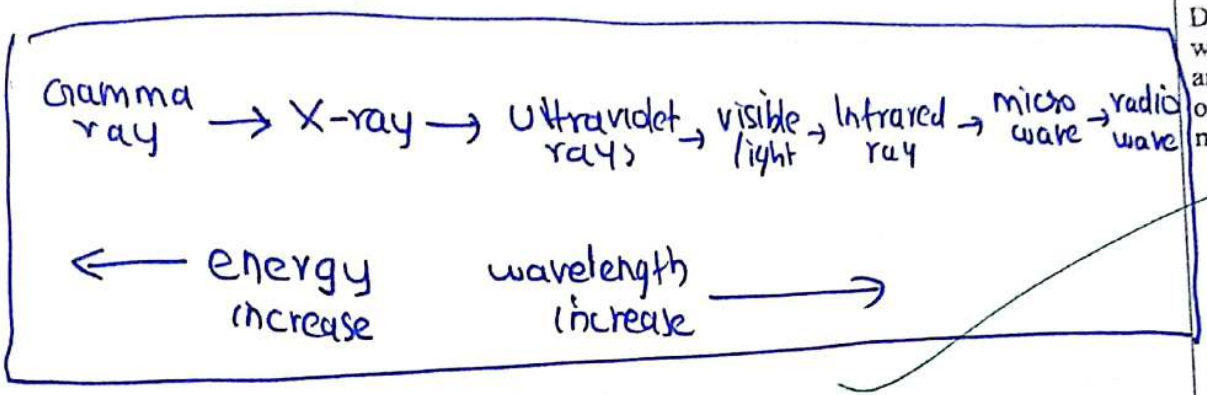
15."Harnessing the prospects of different parts of electromagnetic spectrum has revolutionalised the medical sector in India. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

Electromagnetic spectrum consist of high energy gamma rays to low energy, high wavelength radio waves.



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Use of electromagnetic spectrum in medical sector

① Gamma ray

a) Sterilisation of medical equipments like needle, knife, scissors, surgical equipments.

(b) Treatment of cancer : to radiate & destroy cancer cells.

CCI treatment of food - Quality food to patients.

PET scan.

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② X-rays

→ to pictograph the ~~soft~~ hard tissues/organs in body

eg: X-ray of chest.

③ manufacturing of medicines : to kill microorganisms.

④ UV rays

→ eye-testing equipments.

→ Ultra violet scans (Ultrasound scan) for pregnancy

eg: Amoenocentalisis. Test

⑤ Visible Light

→ used in surgery rooms eg: monochromatic light.

→ LASER used for precision surgery

eg: eye surgery.

⑥ Infra red : used in medical equipments for communication.

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→ testing of ear, eye etc

⑥ Radio waves → MRI scan

→ used in electrocardiograph, electroencephalogram etc.

→ used to send data from one hospital to another.

→ used for real time monitoring of patient status by doctors.

Thus electromagnetic spectrum has revolutionised our medical sector

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16."India has become a nuclear triad" What do you understand by this statement? Considering the changing dynamics in India's neighbourhood, do you think it is inevitable to revisit our no-first use policy with respect to nuclear weapons? (15 Marks)

India can now launch nuclear weapons from land, air and water thus becoming a nuclear triad.

eg: . Brahmos & Agni missile from Tatra Truck — Land.

• Brahmos can be launched from INS Arihant (Nuclear submarine) — Sea.

• Agni missile from Sukhoi MK-13, HELINA (Helicopter launched NAG missile) — Air.

INDIA's no first use policy

→ will not use nuclear ~~missiles~~ war equipment at first instance

→ mutually assured destruction if nuclear/chemical/biological weapon used against India.

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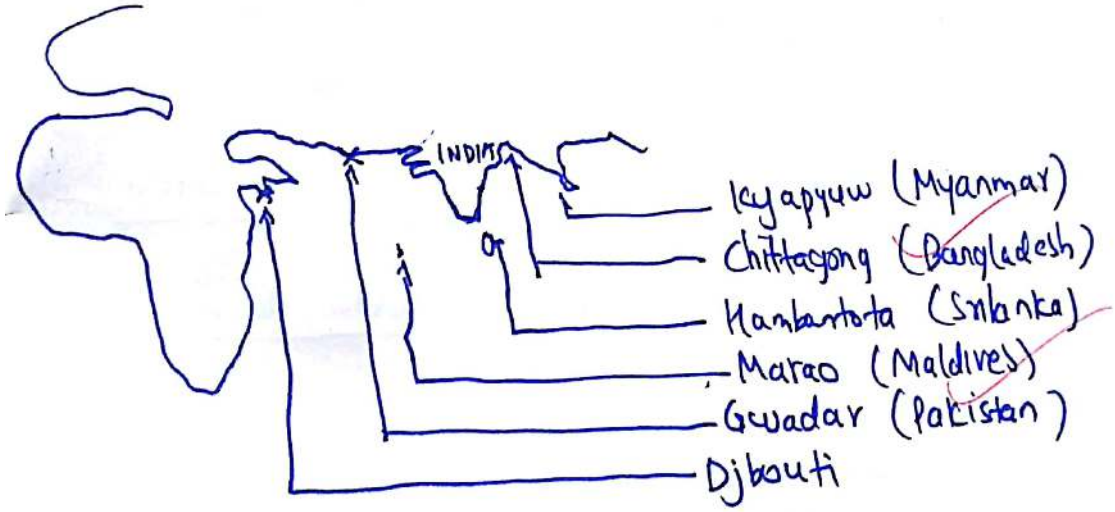
» creating credible minimum deterrence

» political council takes decision

Changing Dynamics in Neighbourhood.

① Nuclear weapon accumulation by Pakistan.
eg: Babar missiles, Nasar missile.

② Strategic real estate by China in Indian ocean region.



STRING OF PEARLS.

③ Intercontinental Ballistic missile developed by North Korea.

④ Growing Terrorism : Rise of ISIS in Afghanistan, maldives etc.

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Should we revisit our no-first use policy ?

YES

- first strike on India can cause huge damage to civilian & military infrastructure.
- India donot have enough technology to track nuclear weapons launched by other nations.
- Pakistan-China nexus : stockpiling of nuclear weapons in pakistan.

NO

- India developed missile defence system
  eg: Prithvi defence system. (exo atmosphere)
  Ashwin defence system (endo atmosphere)
- India's committment to peace & non-proliferation
- Nuclear weapons can cause inflictable damage to humanity
- Global position of India will be diminished.

We should not revisit our no-first use policy. But India should actively pursue for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons & ensure that NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) is non-discriminatory in nature.

India as a responsible nuclear power.
India's bid to NSG, nuclear cooperation agreement etc.

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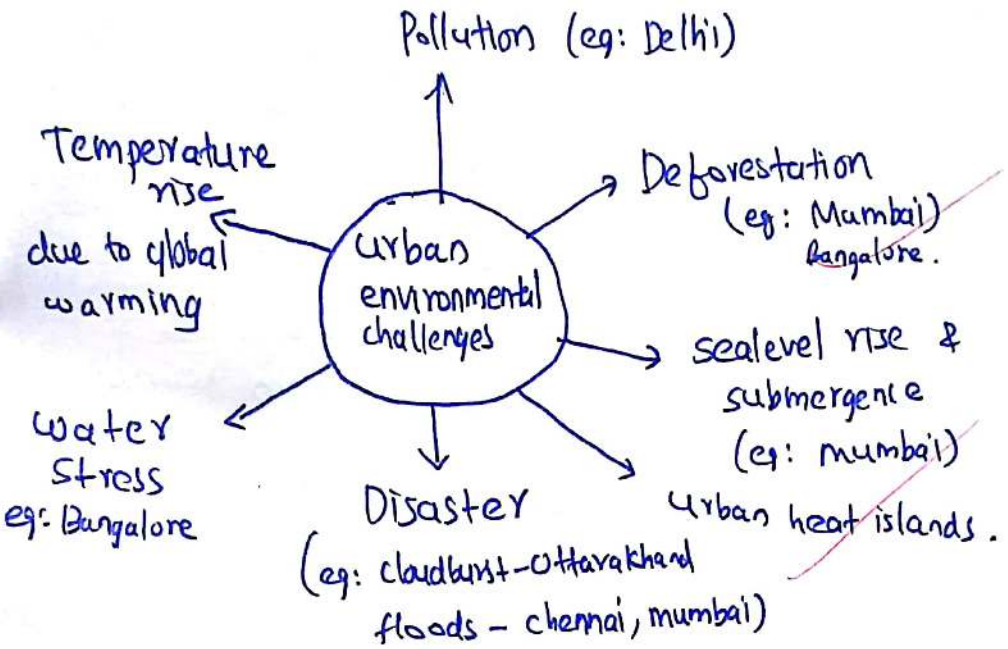
17. Examine the factors responsible for India's urban environmental challenges. Also discuss the recent government initiatives to address these challenges. (15 Marks)

World Health Organisation (WHO) report places 14 Indian cities among top 20 polluted cities in world.



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Factors Responsible

① Deforestation & concretisation : huge tree cover is lost
- concretisation result in urban heat island.

② Pollution

Air : vehicular emission, burning of plastic etc.

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Soil → landfilling, solid waste (eg: Delhi)

noise pollution → vehicles, factories.

thermal pollution → factories to water bodies

water → plastic pollution (13 million tonne plastic deposited in ocean an year).

③ Global warming & climate change : cause melting of ice, increase in sea level.

④ Disasters : increased air pollution cause condensation of nuclei, resulting in cloudburst & flash floods.

⑤ Lack of scientific planning : lack of drainage, wetland destruction (eg: chennai floods)

⑥ Overexploitation of water resources

eg: Bangalore to go zero ground water by 2030 (IISc study).

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

(1) Afforestation Initiatives

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. Green India mission for green highways.
. Joint Forestry Management
. CAMPA (compensatory Afforestation fund management & planning of public assets Authority)
. vertical farming promotion.
. SMART cities & AMRUT mission has elements of afforestation

(2) Green Energy Initiatives

(1) Fame (Faster Adoption & manufacturing of Hybrid & e-vehicles): for electric vehicle promotion.
(2) Shift to BS VI fuels & vehicles by 2020.
(3) SRISTI for solar rooftop energy production.
(4) Swacch Bharat Urban for municipal solid waste management

+ Urban Centric Initiative

(3) Legislations

(a) Plastic waste management rules 2016
(b) e-waste management rules 2016.

(4) International corporation

(a) International solar alliance with france
(b) Paris deal against Global warming & climate change.

India is striving forward to meet Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable cities)

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18. The unanimous support by civil society and utilizing the possibilities of social media made the recent Kerala flood relief works near efficient. In the light of the above statement examine the changing role of non State entities in rescue and relief operations during disasters. (15 Marks)

Kerala floods attained global attention & received support from NGO's, common man, Indian diaspora etc

Role of non-state entities in rescue & relief

POSITIVE

1. easy mobilisation of resources for rescue
   eg: boats during floods from fisherman.
2. Relief materials including food, dress etc.
3. monetory support to aid rescue & rehabilitation.
4. many NGO's can provide safe shelter for rehabilitation activities.
5. Proper disbursal of information is possible through NGO's
   eg: flood alert, Tsunami Alerts etc.

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⑥ Mental support & counselling : helps to ease mental shock inflicted on victims.

⑦ Aiding civil authorities like National Disaster Management Authority, District collectors etc in their duty.

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NEGATIVE

① Spread of fake messages.

eg: Mullaiperyar Dam issue.

② can create tense situation & can lead to fighting.

eg: communal interest during disasters.

③ non-state actor can play spoilsport by engaging in unethical activities like theft, molestation etc.

eg: sexual exploitation during elphistone bridge stampede.

④ financial frauds by creating fake

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disaster relief fund appeals.

National Disaster Management Policy 2016 & Sendai Framework (2015-2030) speaks about role of non-state actors.

→ Proper codification of standard operating procedure for involvement of non-state actors in pre-disaster, disaster & disaster phase can help reduce impact of disasters.

Compare & Contrast to show the changing role. + see how Stakeholders played their role in earlier events and present

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19. The incapacity of India's neighbourhood states is the root cause of most of our internal security challenges" Do you agree? Analyse. (15 Marks)

Internal security challenge like Terrorism (in Jammu & Kashmir, Hinterland terrorism e.g: Mumbai 26/11 attack), maoism, ~~terr~~ north east insurgency, smuggling, money laundering etc have close links with neighbouring nations.

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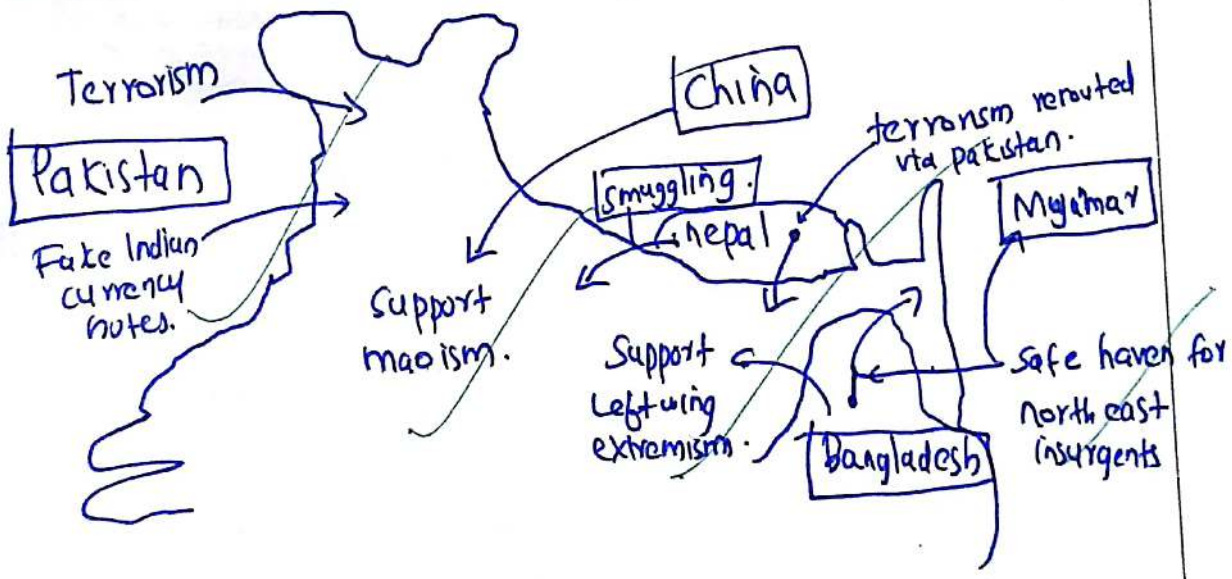

How incapacity of neighbourhood states cause internal security issues

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ENLITE IAS
Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

country ~~State~~	issue.
Pakistan	• Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) support terrorist organisations like Lashkar-e-Taiba, Taliban etc • Kashmir seperatist group tracked by Pak military. • Khalistan supporters trained in Pak. punjab. • Fake Indian currency notes to effect India's economic sovereignty.
China	• supply arms, money to left wing extremism movement in India. • safe haven for north-east insurgents.
Nepal	• was not able to prevent infiltration of terrorist to India ~~from~~ pakistan eg: Abu Tanda incident • Smuggling of drugs, arms etc. • support to left wing extremism.
Bangladesh & Myanmar	• safe heaven for north east insurgents. • Smuggling of arms, drugs etc. → Rohingya refugees issue.

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But there are many other internal issue which cause internal security issues.

① caste based division eg: sons of soil movement

② Linguistic reasons eg: Anti-South agitation in Maharashtra.

③ cultural reasons eg: cow vigilantism.

④ Development deficit eg: north east insurgency, left wing extremism

⑤ Religious extremism eg: ISIS using telegram.

⑥ Land related factors: land alienation & forced eviction led to left wing extremism
eg: Naxalbari

⑦ civil rights movement eg: Sterlite protest.

⑧ Influence of superpowers
eg: USA in Kudankulam protest.

India's counter insurgency strategy is 2 pronged in approach → socio-economic development
→ use of force.

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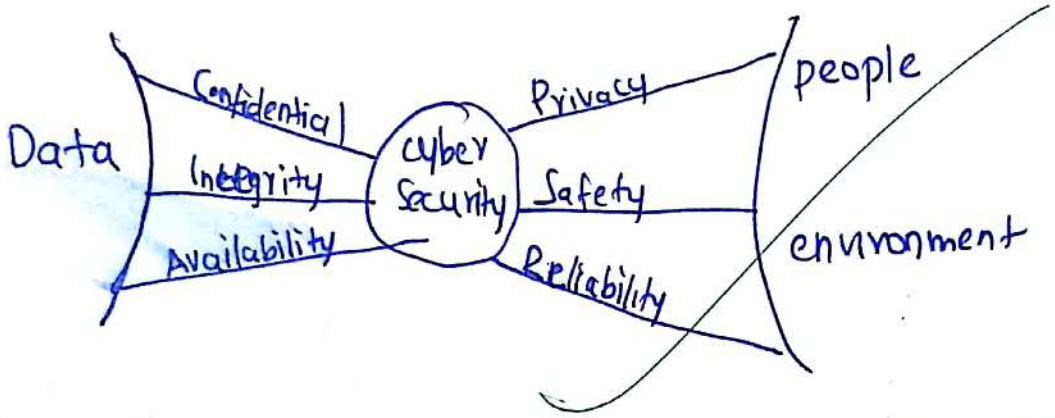
20."Considering the multidimensional threats associated with the cyberspace, India should focus on creating a cyber taskforce which has the capacity to retaliate than to defend the cyber attacks" Examine. (15 Marks)

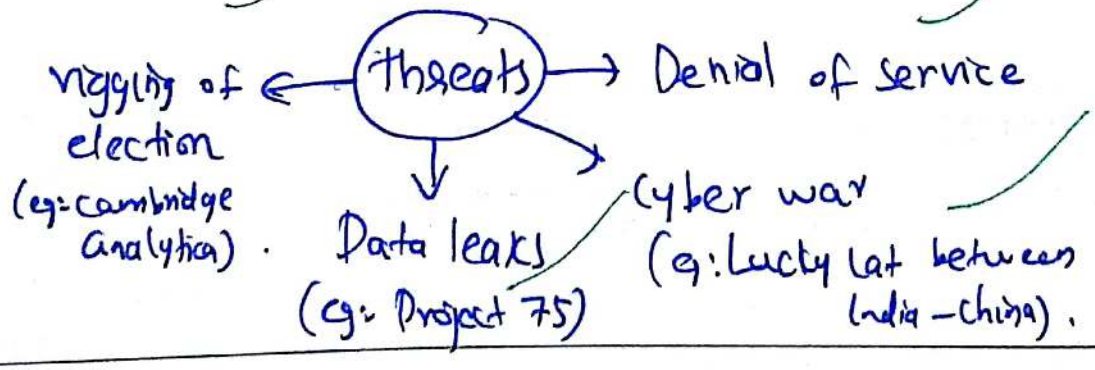
NITI Aayog has given a cyber-security framework for India.



This framework is based on defence rather than retaliation.

NEED FOR CYBER TASKFORCE WITH RETALIATION

→ multidimensionality of threat



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→ causing social, political & economic loss to a country.

→ cyberspace developed as 5th dimension of warfare.

→ supercountries utilising cyberspace to take sensitive data from countries (eg: Scorpene data leak).

→ has power subvert election results (eg: Cambridge analytica — America election).

→ has no geographic limits

eg: Ransomware attack on India by Sweden hackers

So, India needs to equally respond to other countries in cyberspace.

Advantages of Retaliation

① will act as deterrence for that country in future for cyberwarfare.

② helps in intelligence gathering

③ Reduces vulnerability of Indian cyberspace to attacks.

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Demerits

① Digitalisation has many advantages
eg: UN using for poverty targeting schemes.
Retaliatory action can act against global interest

② is against the spirit of Budapest conference on cyber crimes ☺

③ can cause economic & political losses to people as well as countries.

④ Retaliatory actions will be taken by other countries. will lead to cyber war.

⑤ will affect India's DIGITAL INDIA policy.

So, it is better that India create a strong defence policy on cyberwarfare. Minimum credible deterrence will also be good.

→ National cyber security policy 2013 & cyber Swacchtha kendra (in 2017) helps India in addressing its cyber security challenges

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