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MANISH BHARDWAJ

AIR 215 CSE
2023

CONTEMPORARY ISSUE

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CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, GS PAPER - III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		• There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name MANISH BHARDWAS

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Manish

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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Section - A

Q1. Climate change is a global problem. How will India be affected by climate change? Also, discuss how will climate change affect the Himalayan and coastal states of India? (10 Marks)

- Climate change is a phenomenon in which the average earth temp ~~of~~ increase at a very rapid pace due to which ~~the~~ in the era of Industrial revolution the quality of air deteriorate, sea-level rising, Species became endemic.
 - India affected by climate change →
 - flooding, drought & serious threat to coastal states
 - degrading air quality to severe level according to air quality index
 - food security issue
 - Urban heat island issue, Conflict b/w animal and human increasing.
- Need to precisely explain and exemplify in Indian context*

Remarks

- * Climate change affect Himalaya & Coastal area
- due to inc. in the global temperature, pace at which melting of glaciers in Himalaya increasing. this will lead to flooding of river in Northern India
- due to this change, species residing in Himalaya faces serious threat to existence

→ Coastal Area → due to rise in sea level, Coastal Area faces threat of drowning / sinking. e.g. Mumbai faces flood every year. last year Kerala flood is an excellent example of this

Write words properly

Probable impacts like

- *Salinization which will adversely impact agriculture*
- Migration*

→ What should be done,

→ follow Paris climate → Kyoto protocol

→ Hartmann Committee report recommendations must follow

→ Industrialization & environment must go with a balanced approach.

Need to suggest the specific recommendations

Suggest some specific ways

Remarks

Q2. The green revolution has led to many problems for farmers due to its increase in agriculture produce. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

→ Green Revolution → Under the hand of S. Subramanyam in 1960's India ~~not~~ achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in crop production → this phase is known as green revolution before this India ~~had~~ to depend on USA and other ~~state~~ for import of food & fertilizers.

→ problems faced by farmers →

1) despite inc. in crop production, but this approach is much biased towards rice & wheat, whether other crops does not get proper attention.

~~the~~ sur. of India's total water utilized in agriculture field, this led to the situation of water-distress depletion of ground water, burden the government in water & electrical subsidy.

Remarks

Displacement of labour due to extensive use of agri machinery

Adverse impact on the distribution of income in rural areas

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- Change in the cropping pattern due to green revolution
- due to use of fertilizers & pesticides, the soil nutritious value degrades gradually results into the barren of agricultural land.
- Only some (Northern states) got benefited from green revolution, (NE & Southern states) remain unaware of this revolution.
- But despite these drawbacks, green revolution change the perception of farmers regarding agriculture like →
- India now became exporter of food product
- Self-sufficiency, crop productivity, crop yield inc.
- FDI procure enough amount of wheat/ grain that they will further sell at PDS shop
- New technology and modernization of agri.
- Green revolution has both pros & cons for Indian agriculture but due to increase in demand & population, this is the time to launch 2nd phase of green revolution.

Remarks

Q3. As part of its commitment under the Montreal Protocol, India has launched the second phase of its programme that aims to eliminate the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Examine the challenges involved in eliminating HCFCs from India and suggest some remedies. (10 Marks)

Montreal Protocol $\Rightarrow$ Due to the regular depletion of Ozone layer & enlarging the Ozone hole at both hemispheres, in 1989 a global initiative was founded to curb the emission of CFC gas & recharging Ozone layer.

Mention the specific aim and objective of Montreal Protocol

In the 1st phase of this protocol, India successfully achieved its target to curb & limit the CFC. Now it's time for 2nd phase, where we further go one step & curb the use of HCFCs.

Challenges in eliminating HCFCs

Life-span of HCFC in environment is approx 20 times more than CFC $\therefore$ much harmful for environment even a small amount of HCFC.

Remarks

Highlight how it can adversely impact
eco. growth

→ HCFC's emits from of refrigerator, aerosol spray
being of types → daily regular used things.

Need to
cover challenges like

→ HCFC has no proper strategy to curb the selling
banning of these products that emits HCFCs

Techno transfer

Finance
also
People attitude towards their environment is not
appreciated well. India is at third place in
the world, which emits GHG after USA, China

→ In light of genuine
challenges suggest required steps

→ When should be done
proper Monitoring frame-work with help of GPS &
satellite mapping → area specific.

• Strict ban & penalty on Industries which not
compliance with govt policies

• Move to renewable source for energy productivity

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→ the most imp. step is to change in the attitude &
behaviour of people towards their own environment

Q4. Infrastructural development in the hill areas has affected the fragile ecosystems. Thus, there is a need to strike a balance between ecology and economy in these regions. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

→ One of main reason behind last year Kerala flood is the infrastructural development in the western ghats which change the geographical dividend of area & result into the loss of both economically & societal.

Good intro

→ Mining activities, tourist infrastructural development hotels, restaurant is the example of these disasters that human faces regularly.

Focus on the specific demand of the question

→ Affect of Industrial development →

• Migration of tribals at their native place.

• Loss on the authority of their minor food produce.

Cover outcomes in short paragraph

Construction at ESZ's (economic, sensitive zone) result into land sliding, flood & increase the risk of sinking for coastal people.

Remarks

Need to discuss major anthropogenic activities which make the fragile ecosystem of hill areas vulnerable

- due to this many animals / species leave their native habitat & this ~~also~~ result into human-animal conflict.
- Also life-threatening to Coastal species because of Siltation & run off harmful chemicals into sea.
- Govt. Steps →
 - Recommendation of Radgil & Kasturirangan Committee followed.
 - Strict ban on the Construction at Eco. sensitive zone.
 - Role of NCR is very imp there, which help the tribal at equal par with HNCs.
 - Coastal regulatory zones must established.
- 3i "We inherit this environment from our future generation", a balanced approach b/w Industry and environment must be there for inclusive growth of all.

Remarks

Suggest some sustainable development planning methods

Q5. India, as the host country of World Environment Day, has taken certain measures to tackle the changes in the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, which would make dealing with plastic waste a little less cumbersome. Discuss. (10 Marks)

→ World env. day is celebrated on 5th June every year.

→ Now the time India host this event & suggest some measures to proper regulation of environment.

→ India measure to tackle plastic waste management

Ban of plastic bag with less than 50mm thick

Use of paper bags in place of plastic

proper collection, transportation & disposal of plastic waste.

→ Segregation of plastic waste is done in proper manner

Remarks

Need to precisely discuss major policy and law initiatives highlighting their aim and objective along with their

- ✓ Plastic being a non-biodegradable waste
 present in the environment for very long
period.
- Ban on plastic waste → emits poisonous gas in
 env. ∴ a proper facility of disposal
of plastic waste must be adopted.
- * In this environment day, India must pledge
 various initiatives like banning of industry in
residential area, Industrial disposal in sea
must be controlled.
- Strict adherence to commitment & penalty
must be there.

What are the major required
 in the existing Rules/Laws
 for efficiently dealing with
 plastic waste and discouraging
 its misuse?

Remarks

Q6. India being a highly connected and digital-ready economy remains a high potential market worldwide. Are domestic companies well placed to utilize this opportunity? What other challenges are observed in digital integration? Explain your answer with relevant examples. (10 Marks)

→ India with more than 40 mn user of smart phone & the pace of Internet connection also increasing at a very rapid pace. Now the govt. process are now ~~being~~ used by online & ~~filling~~ starting a new business under a single window of govt. is done.

What are the major pre-requisites of a digital economy?

→ Domestic companies → around 90% of these companies are a part of unorganised sector with their reach & product quality very limited.

→ they are much involved in manual work rather than using high machinery.

→ India's $\frac{1}{2}$ of its revenue come from service sector & outsource their service but the manufacturing industry is way lagging behind due to lack of technical labour and the credit they get from banks.

Remarks

Then Discuss the challenges in their digital integration (in light of genuine evaluation of Indian companies potential)

Suggest way forward

clarity in explanation required

→ there is a very less demand of India's goods in the global market due to digital integration with other companies.

→ Cyber-threat & breach of privacy is another reason of this that foreign market not connected with local.

→ loss of data of Aadhar is the main flaws in cyber-security. Stuxnet virus to Iran & other malware hit the govt. agencies regularly.

→ What should be done. =

1) Govt. must reach at the neural level for digital integration.

2) Skill enhancement & broader education is given to citizen.

3) FDI norms must be relaxed so that they integrate with the domestic producers.

4) TRAI must come forward & co-ordinate with other countries in the area of digital integration.

3 Superficial analysis of Remarks
Need to properly analyse
Are Indian companies well placed to utilize the digital technologies and economy?

Q7. With reference to the medical tourism sector, there is a considerable lack of awareness in target markets about India's capabilities, infrastructure and cost advantage in the health and wellness space. Discuss corrective steps and also suggest ways to bridge the health divide within India. (10 Marks)

- India world wide known for its cheap & quality medical facilities. ∴ medical tourism contribute a significant share in revenue of health sector..
- Medical facilities in India is almost $\frac{1}{10}$ its price in foreign countries & ∴ patient from every part of world prefer to come there - but since last couple of years India looses its place in this sector due to the reason of →
- India not enhance its capabilities like No. of Dr/patient, No. of bed, not updating to new technical instrument, no proper hygiene.
- there were some instances where the doctor is involved in the opium heavy mafia & export to other countries..

Remarks

These are general problems related to Indian health sector

Why there is a considerable lack of awareness in target markets about India's capabilities?

- Medical tourism benefits only four mega cities remain other states unaware of this benefit.
- Revenue earning is mainly to private sector, govt. sector was far backed behind in the field of tourism sector.
- Corrective Step → *In light of them suggest corrective measures.*
 - Increase in the facilities like + inc. in the no. of dr. per patient + which is done by opening up of more medical colleges.
 - Inc. the efficiency of infrastructure by inc. in the no. of beds, upgrading to new technical equipments.
 - Private sector involvement in opening hospitals in remote states & N-E of Country
 - FDI norms also relax ∴ more capital will infuse in health sector.
- NCI must come forward & attempt these steps to overcome / fill the gap of health divide.

First establish the statement in general context and then analyse Indian scenario in detail

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Q8. The demographics of developing countries and emerging market economies lead to very large numbers of youth entering the labour market each year, and many do not find jobs in the formal sector. Evaluate the situation observed in India and how far has the economy been able to bridge this employability gap? (10 Marks)

→ India is now in the phase of demographic dividend, where large share of its population is under working age (16-55) yrs.

→ But as per the scenario, we are not getting benefited from this dividend because →

- 90% of industries are in unorganised sector
- Unemployment rate crossed double-digit.

• Technical knowledge which gets at institution not par with changing scenario of global market.

• Brain-drain is the main problem.

• Indian youth forcefully engaged in "fig-leaf economy" which neglects skill development aspect with not protection of job.

Precisely discuss
↓
Shortage of skilled workforce

Concerns related to education which neglects skill development aspect

Remarks

→ How to bridge this gap.

- proper employment opportunity needed →
- when needed capital → ∴ PPP &
- relax of FDI norms.

Bring in clarity regarding the context

Industry-Institute linkage → ∴ skilling of youth properly (P.M. Kaushal Vigyan Yojana)

Make in India / Skill India → implement properly

MSME flourish by getting good credit by MUDRA Yojana

→ Special export zone / Regulatory mechanism

3½ A game work ready by government by which we can change the "demographic disaster" into "demographic prospectus"

Need to cover major govt. initiatives

Remarks

like - NSDC, etc.
→ Analyse existing issues with them.
→ Suggest corrective steps.

- Q9. Critically examine the core components of inclusive growth and underscore the effectiveness of government policies pursued in this direction. What, in your opinion, can be done to expedite the process? (10 Marks)

→ Inclusive growth is the process by which all the section of society represent equally & get equally the proper benefits from the govt.

equal minority states



Inclusive growth

→ Regret to govt. & divorce.



tribal equality
on minor food products

Regret to women
on wages, employ.

What are the core components of inclusive growth?

Govt. policies

Article 14, 14.21 of Indian Constitution guarantee equality.

Focus on govt. policies instead of Consti provisions (under the govt. policies heading)

Remarks

Cover initiatives like MGNREGA, PMEGP, PMRPR, etc.

- Nankhi, Ladli yojana for girl
- Hunar haat | Giving right way given to panchayat
- Proper representation of minority in parliament & women in panchayats
- What now to be done → *Need to examine the outcomes of govt. policies till now*

Not just giving subsidies & loan-waiver make them self reliant by enhancing capability & skills development to each sector people

→ Social budgetary

→ Good-governance

→ Change in the recent SC judgements like

Gabriela temple

→ triple talag → help in inclusive growth.

LCBTA

→ Role of (NAT) for environment growth

Suggest way forward in light of them

Contextual justification required

Focus more on economic orientation of the question

Q10. Employment prospects, health outcomes, and educational opportunities greatly aid in reducing poverty and offering a stable space for inclusive growth. Illustrate with examples. (10 Marks)

→ According to Amartya Sen "Poverty is not just the deprivation of food, it also comes under broader definition of social equality, health wellness & proper education"

→ Acc. to recent report of Rangarajan Committee on poverty estimation, approx 21% of Indian population is under poverty line.

→ employment, health & eduⁿ are the sub-strands of vicious cycle of poverty, they have the ability of stable space for inclusive growth.

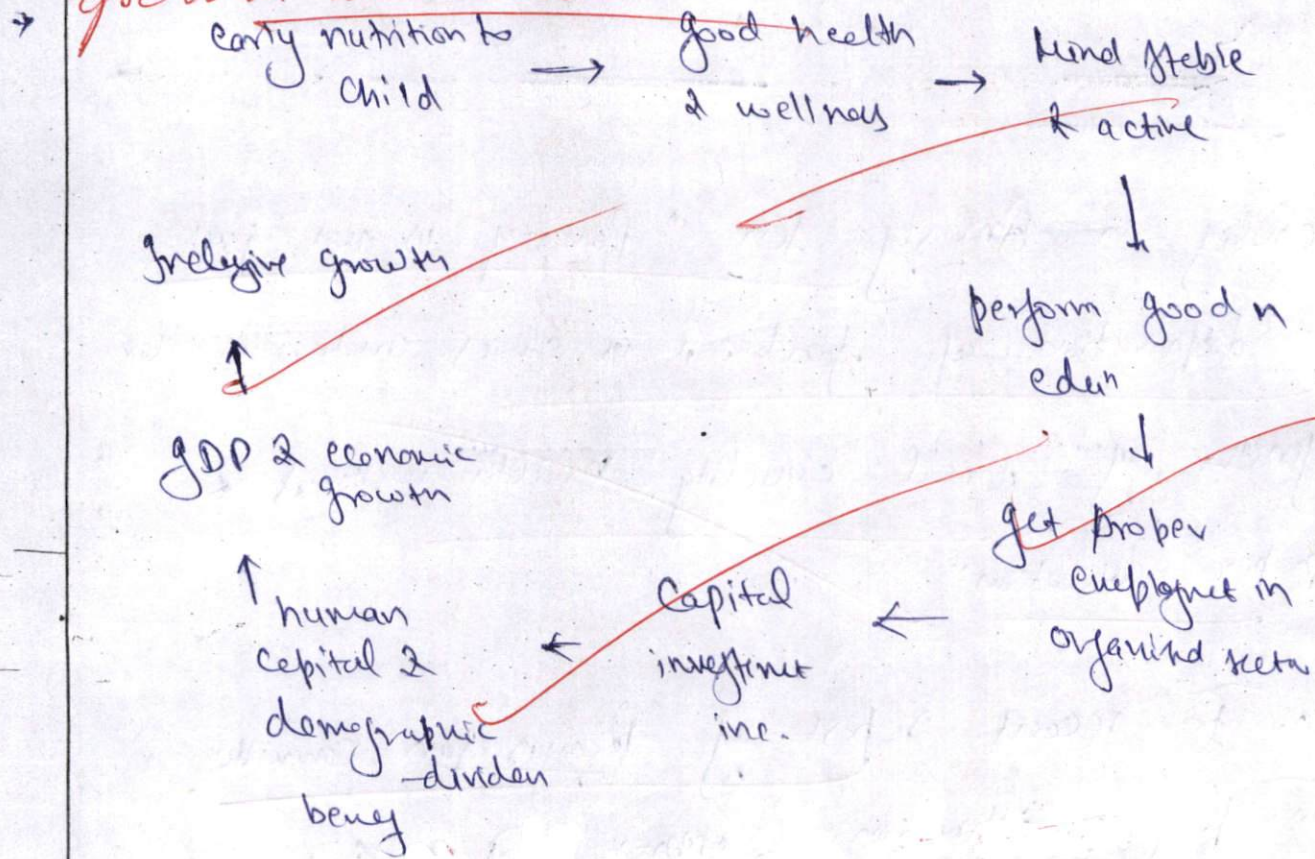
→ India faces 6% of unemployment.
49% of women faces anaemic problem.

→ only 25% students enrolled in higher eduⁿ.

Properly explain and highlight the vicious cycle

Remarks

Need to analyse the role of good education in poverty reduction and inclusive growth in detail



→ With the proper government efforts in creating more jobs by PPP & FDI

3. Industry - Institute Linkage & PMKVY Scheme

→ Involve No of Dr/partners, govt collaboration with NGOs to clear the health problem & enhance the nutrition by in PDS & mid-day meal schemes

Section - B

Q11. India's internal security problems are a manifestation of internal weaknesses and external attempts at waging a proxy war. Discuss. (15 Marks)

→ India is facing the double edge sword regarding its Internal Security both from internal & external ways, which deteriorate the stability of nation & weakens the democracy & right of the people.

Internal weakness

External threat.

• left-wing extremism

• N-E separatist tendency

• Communalism, Regionalism

• Nuclear threat from Pak

• China threat from
String of pearls

• golden triangle & golden crescent

→ Internal weakness

• due to difference in the culture & traditional history
of (N-E) states, they never got proper attention.

Remarks

from Delhi & not get politically representation at Parliament.

Clarity required

- Separatist tendencies in post life → hehalistan issue, dravidian issue, in (M-C) weakens the unity

Good coverage Jeely of communalism and regionalism regret riots & blast regularly at particular places.

- No proper rights towards women & children jeans the "Rule of law" of constitution.

→ What should be done → *Also analyse underlying reasons for internal problems*

Assam accord & Maje accord must be implemented in full pace.

Good Inclusive growth & good governance is the answer proper representation of the minorities in the parliament.

Proper employment & skilling facilities by govt. help youth & indulge in mainstream India.

→ External threat →

• Cross-border terrorism from Pak, Nuclear threat

• Refugee & migrants problem from Bangladesh & Myanmar

• China OBOR threatens CPEC & string of pearl policy

• deteriorate India image in Indian ocean.

• drug trafficking due to golden triangle & golden crescent
is the main reason for funding of terrorist organisations

→ What should be done →

• Border management

• Use of soft power with neighbour countries
& help them in Infrastructure development in Bangladesh

• Counter China by strengthen its reln with Sri Lanka
& Iran & Maldives both economically & politically

• Proper eye on funding source of terrorist organisations

• India must deal with both Internal & external factors
To strengthen its democracy.

Need to discuss proxy war wage by Pak in detail

China's support to Maoists

6

Q12. The Maoist movement gets ideological, moral, financial and intellectual backing from China. This, in turn, poses not just internal but has greater ramifications to the sovereignty of India. Analyze. (15 Marks)

→ In 1960's China adopted the Maoist ideology of far left communalism for its people.

→ due to which the industrial development grows in China & trust of the people towards its government. Strengthened

→ Mao the China is morally & financially very strong as compared to India. One party rule there, become the main reason for instant decision making.

Areas in which Maoists are active

Discuss about Red Corridor

After the Mao, Dzen ideology was there, which further pushed the China into a financial power stage.

But the Maoist ~~idea~~ ideology in India became a reason which deteriorate the stability & internal peace of the country.

Remarks

→ Affect of Maoist ideology in India

• left-wing extremist glorified.

• Ideologies of separate nation emerged from time to time like in Assam, Manipur & A.P.

• Many separatist group emerged like ULFA, and Naga Socialist group which hampers both the stability & integrity of country.

• emergence of Communist ideology party like (P-I-M) → declared illegal by the government.

• they (separatist group) attracted by the youth which were unemployed & unaware of inclusive growth.

• Separate Nagalim & tribal people migrate from native place & lose authority over tribal forest produce.

Focus on the specific demand of the question

Need to focus on Naxalite movement

Red Corridor (Chhattisgarh, Orissa, A.P., Jharkhand, etc.)

Remarks

You have mainly focused on insurgency in NE India

→ Govt. Steps →

Knowing the actual region, they are culturally & traditionally different from Central India. ∴ do not hamper the history of N-E region.

Inclusion growth like infrastructure development, employment opportunities is the answer.

Proper representation of N-E in the parliament.

Assam accord & Nagas accord must be implemented properly.

Not regular use of AFSPA in (N-E)

3. With understanding of both N-E people & govt. initiative were the only way which secure the sovereignty of India.

Remarks

Q13. Blogging is considered to be a powerful tool that has the potential to be utilized fully for expressing thoughts, views, and disagreements. To what extent, have they delivered? Substantiate your answer. (15 Marks)

⇒ Blogging is basically a way of "Right to speech
& expression" which guarantees our constitution.

By blogging we can express our satisfaction,
anger, disagreement ~~views~~ about a particular topic.

How blogs are different from websites in general

⇒ Benefits of blogging →

• give proper authority to people to stand a par with powerful human.

• Strengthen the democracy & rule of law.

• Respect the "right to privacy".

• ~~High~~ / broad base of Internet user & connectivity

we can share our feelings at the world wide
with in fraction of ~~sec~~ seconds

of # me too campaign.

Remarks

*Analyse and exemplify the way
blogging is used for expressing thoughts
and disagreements and along with
in present times*

Highlight its creativity, community building, etc benefits

drawbacks

- huge content delivery over the internet & free base of delivery this make the source of information autonomous.
- fake identity & breaching the privacy of individual is the main threat.
- Hate speech by blogging become the source of spreading hatred & feeling of communalism.
- except IT act 2000, India does not have any proper framework to deal with this issue.
- Recently two Mumbai girls arrested for blogging regarding some celebrity personality this violates the right of people.

→ Govt Steps

• Data-localization in India is the main step.

• proper surveillance & filter mechanism by the social media platform.

• Compliance with IT act 2008, definition of cyber-threat must be broadening.

• WikiLeak & panama paper reflect the source & power of cyber world.

• Blogger, Content-writer. posting ~~their~~ views on social media is way to express freely not to defame any authority. People must know their facility & limitations both.

5½

Q14. TRAI had always backed principles of a free and open Internet by recommending restrictions on service providers from entering into agreements that lead to discriminatory treatment of content on the Internet. Comment in reference to net neutrality and its impact on communication media. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q15. Cyberwarfare is considered more dangerous than even nuclear war, why? Discuss the potential threat of cyber-attacks for India and suggest some preventive measures.

(15 Marks)

In a world of globalization & digital integration, where every one is connected by one way & another, we are surrounded by a threat that is evolving every day - "cyber-attack".

from knowing the bank details & leaking the private data on Internet to alter the decision making process in US-election of 2016 are now faced ~~challenging~~ challenge of cyber attack

Threat of cyber-attacks,

Discuss the nature and methods of cyber attacks and in its light

- 1) breaching "Rt. to privacy"
- 2) leaking of imp data from govt. agency which hampers the internal security
- 3) Defence system is very much threatened to cyber-attack.

Need to explain each and make them self explanatory

Remarks

* Good "Stuxnet" malware which defuncts the working
of Iran defense.

→ Now the world is interconnected & every thing is
digitally - cyber-attack is a critical issue.

→ Wikileaks & Panama papers is the best example
of it.

→ ISIS (terrorist organisation) use cyber-security to
mobilize youth & for terror funding, money
laundering.

→ Preventive Measures →

• CERT-In (Computer emergency response team) must
come forward with a framework that strengthens
cyber-security by collaboration with the agencies
of other nations.

Remarks

What are the major reasons
which make India more
vulnerable to cyber-attacks?

In light of them suggest specific suggestions to tackle each concern

India has only 489 $\Rightarrow$ high tech cyber professions where as China have around 1500

data of Aadhar leaks & temporary of EVM
govt must collaborate with hyper edun
institutes like (IGN, IIS)

India get help from Russian agencies &
USA to strengthen its cyber security so
that it can deal with Pak & China
factor in future.

5

Q16. Post-disaster rehabilitation is considered to be an important activity in Disaster Management. What do you understand by the term Rehabilitation? Explain about Physical, Social, Economic and Psychological Rehabilitation of Humans. (15 Marks)

→ disaster is both a natural & man-made phenomenon resulted into huge loss of human and capital.

→ Govt. efforts somehow not able to deal with these disasters & put a finger on it regarding their policies.

• Main aspects to deal with disaster

Pre-disaster preparedness

during disaster

Post-disaster rehab.

→ Post-disaster rehabilitation is a process by which the people affected by the disaster can be securely placed / moved to a safer destination.

Remarks

* Physical Rehab is the physical movement of the people which affected by disaster.

Social rehab is setting up the social activities like building club, society at their new native place & get chance to start their life again.

Economic rehab is to start the economic activities of the affected people at their new native place. Govt. helps them to build up their economies again by construction of small industries & gave subsidies.

* Psychological rehab is the fear that deepens in the mind & soul of the affected people. It's next affected by children & old aged person. Psychological trauma they faced can be in their mind for long time.

Precisely covers specific initiatives under them

Ref. hints

Remarks

Need to cover precisely and in detail

→ Govt Steps,

1) Put all the measures to avoid the disaster & minimise their impact.

2) during disaster, supply of sp. food & equipment to the locals

In conclusion

3) as early as possible, post disaster rehab & analysis must be there

5 we can not change the path of disaster but use proper approaches to deal with that.

→ proper guidelines & notices must be given by govt.

"Special task force" must be technically & emotionally equipped to deal with disaster.

At this time people trust over govt is more important.

Remarks

First highlight overall impact around the globe precisely

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Q17. Climate change is not only a major global environmental problem but also an issue of great worry to a country like India. Discuss some of the adaptation and mitigation measures that can be taken in the present scenario of climate change. Mention what are the advantages of afforestation & reforestation. (15 Marks)

Climate change is a process which alters

the pace & density of change climate by

inc. in global temperature, inc. in the

sea level rising, threatened to species.

Then discuss Indian scenario

We are on a rat race of industrialisation & lag behind the importance of environment

India affected by climate change -

1) flooding, melting of glaciers (Himalaya)

inc. the sea level → threat to coastal life

2) due to inc. in population & growing demand of energy we put pressure on coal based plants to produce energy.

Remarks

- GHG emission in environment & pollution
- emission from transport & industries result more in 1.5°C as compared to pre-Industrialization
- Delhi known for 'Urban heat island'
- 5/10 most polluted cities is in India
- compromises food security → impact economy & life of farmers
- "adaptive & Mitigation Measures" →
- proper implementation of Paris protocol to limit carbon temp to 1.5°C to pre-Industrial
- Use carbon credit → as mention in kyoto protocol
- Move to renewable source of energy (Inter-Solar alliance)
- BB-N norm for emission of vehicle

Remarks

Need to discuss adaptation and mitigation as an approach (aim, objective, orientation and specific

→ Judge's & best practices committee recommendations
must followed.

Advantage of Appraisal & reports.

good quality of air we get.

Clear the env. | Air Quality Index improves.

Home to many species | Animal-human conflict do.

Control & run-off to rivers, prevent
de-salination.

Avoid generic
 approach ↓

Standardize
 your
 content
 and

discussion.
 (Take clue
 from model
 hints).

→ "We inherit the environment from our
 next generation" ∴ must be a balanced
 approach in industrialization & environment
 for inclusive growth.

52

Q18. What are the similarities and differences between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality? Discuss the applications of Augmented Reality in day to day life.

(15 Marks)

Virtual reality → is a concept where we experience a new world that is totally different from our real world.

- we experienced V.R by using spl. type of gadgets like virtual reality Box.

→ Augmented reality →

• In new space we experience

• At our real space we experience some additional features that we connected the real life & digital life together

• google glasses is an example

Remarks

Similarity

- Both experience of fusion of digital world with real.

Covers more similarities and differences

differs

- In Augmented reality → No new space is created whereas V.R. new space is experienced with new features.

Application of Augmented reality

- We are dealing with our real world with digital features.

- Helps in Mechanical Engineering to design the complicated machine.

→ Help in the field of pharma & dr
 used Augmented reality to operate the
 complicated surgeries.

Improve legibility
 (Most of the words
 are not clear and
 unreadable)

→ By Augmented reality Architects get new design
 Education wages.

→ Students experience a new world by which
 Language interpretation
 they experience both fun & learning
 Medical

→ Augmented reality used in defence sector also
 Tourism for designing of missile & equipment

"Technology by both 'boom & ban', it is up to
 us & governance that we choose when
 to use it."

51/2

Q19. What are Neutrinos? How will Neutrinos help to understand the various processes of Earth? What are its other significances? (15 Marks)

Remarks

†

Remarks

↑

Remarks

Q20. What is environmental DNA (eDNA)? How is it helpful in the conservation and monitoring of past and present biodiversity? (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks