

**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - III**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
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18.		
19.		
20.		

90

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Ramendra PrasadRoll No. 19376

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 30/12/20Signature Ramendra

## Section - A

- Q1. 'A well-coordinated inland waterways network could bring a fundamental alteration in the logistics scenario of the country'. Do you agree with the statement? Mention the reasons for your arguments. (10 Marks)

India has unfavourable Modal Mix where waterways account for only 6% of total transport. (China - 46%)

Well Coordinated Inland Waterways:  
A fundamental alteration

- ① Cheaper: would reduce logistics cost in ~~country~~ (currently 14% of GDP)
- ② Bulk transport can be easily achieved over water.
- ③ low fuel costs for companies.
- ④ Coordination: seamless flow between Multi-Modal  $\Rightarrow$  River  $\leftrightarrow$  Sea  
River  $\leftrightarrow$  road, rail

Remarks

Other challenges in logistics sector

- ① Lack of Uniform Authority
- ② Lack of Cold Storage facilities  
Eg for perishables
- ③ Lack of Infrastructure  
Eg All weather roads
- ④ Railways: Freight is costly due to cross-subsidisation of fares.

Challenges in inland waterways  
exp. to be further

Thus apart from improving coordinated waterways other sectors also need to be focussed to ease logistics & become \$5 Trillion economy. NITI Aayog suggests Multi-modal Hubs (Eg Varanasi), & a uniform Authority across sectors.

Relevant

3

Multiple limitations in navigability  
VDP

Remarks

Q2. What do you understand by Genome Sequencing? Discuss its importance, the various efforts by India and how will it lead to ethical and scientific clinical trials for gene therapies. (10 Marks)

*As per  
order of  
DNA  
nucleotides  
or bases*

genome sequencing is the  
mapping of genes / DNA in any  
organism.  $\text{Eg } A - G - A - C - T \dots$

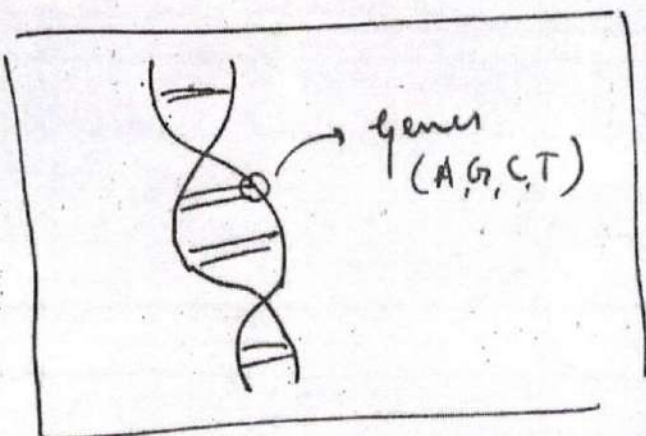


Fig: DNA

Importance of Genome Sequencing

- ① Human DNA: Better understanding of genetic diseases
- ② Pathogen DNA: Understanding cures & vaccines  $\text{Eg } \text{COVID-19}$
- ③ Plant DNA: Better crop for agriculture.

*Explain  
it properly*

Remarks

④ Animal DNA: preserving biodiversity  
 Eg DNA of Southern White Rhino

*brief it.*

Efforts by India

*Brief it in few lines*

- ① IndiGen initiative
- ② Man and Human Atlas
- ③ Dept. of Biotechnology initiatives
  - National Biopharma Mission
  - Biotech Kisan
  - i3

How it will lead to ethical & scientific trials for gene therapy

*Diagrams based*

- Better diagnosis
- Better treatment
- Understand risks
- Consent of Board of Ethics

Thus govt. needs to promote R&D in this area in vision of "Jai Anantandhan"

Remarks

*Points are mentioned but you need to write 2-3 lines for each of arguments.*

3/4

Q3. Discuss the features of Indian economy that make it so heavily dependent on service sector. (10 Marks)

In India service sector accounts for 60% of GDP & employs around 35% of population.

Features of Indian economy that make it heavily dependent on service sector

① Agriculture: has low productivity & disguised unemployment  
(49% of population → 16% of GDP)

② Manufacturing & secondary sector has not expanded much  
(secondary sector - India = 25% of GDP  
China = 50% of GDP)

③ So most of opportunity exists in service sector.

④ High informal economy (84%)

eg migrant labour,  
street vendors, etc.

Brief it

⑤ Historical reasons: focus on.

govt. jobs & PSOs (clerks, etc.)

⑥ Cultural: most parents encourage child to be doctor, engineer, etc.

Relevant

⑦ BPO Boom: English speaking population can work as offshoring of services  
eg Call Centre.

⑧ Skilled IT professionals at cheap prices  
eg Infosys

Relevant

Thus we see dependency on service sector. Govt. should improve manufacturing through Make in India PLI scheme, etc to achieve \$5 Trillion economy target.

Explain you points in 2-3 lines

31  
Suggest measures to reduce service dependency on sector

Q4. Since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the shrinking cryosphere in the Arctic and high-mountain areas has led to predominantly negative impacts on Himalayan ecosystem and its water resources. Discuss how Glacier retreat and snow cover changes have threatened the ecosystem of Western Himalaya. Discuss the steps which have long term impact on Himalayan glaciers. (10 Marks)

Relevant info  
Global temperatures have risen by 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels, melting ice/snow in cryosphere (snow/ice covered polar regions & mountains)

Negative impacts on Himalayan ecosystem & water resources

- Relevant
- ① HKH (Hindu Kush Himalaya) region has experienced greater warming than average.
  - ② Biodiversity change - threat to Himalayan Brown Bear, etc.
  - ③ Shrinking glaciers eg Gangotri, Yamunotri
  - ④ Risk of glacial lake outburst flood

Remarks



⑤ Albedo Effect Feedback as darker earth is exposed & absorbs heat.

Influence Indian summer monsoon  
Greater water quality  
contaminated

Steps which have long term impact on Himalayan glaciers

- ① Global Warming due to CO<sub>2</sub> & methane emissions.
- ② Anthropogenic: burden on fragile ecosystem by construction of dams, tourism, etc. Reservoir
- ③ Agriculture in nearby areas change microclimate. Eg Karakoram
- ④ Deforestation affects watershed.

Thus we must protect & preserve

Himalayan ecosystem through steps like NAPCC to achieve SDG#15 (Life on Land)

3 1/2

Suggest measures to deal with this  
eg. Paris agreement & fine interlinking

Remarks

Q5. "Beating plastic pollution is not only a slogan but is an imperative today". Discuss in context of ever increasing Great Pacific Garbage Patch. What changes do you suggest in one's day to day life to make the slogan reality? (10 Marks)

Brief about extent and location of Great Pacific Garbage

Globally 8 million tonnes of plastic are dumped in the oceans annually.

Ever increasing Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP)

Relevant

- ① large area in North Pacific gyre which is filled with plastic debris, called as GPGP
- ② Threat to marine life  
 Eg Turtles get trapped
- ③ Nearby Islands get polluted  
 Eg Midway Is., Hdabra Is.
- ④ Water birds dead due to eating plastic.

Remarks

5) Microplastics released in the ecosystem.

Changes in day to day life

Release

- 1) 3RS - of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- 2) Waste segregation at source  
Eg AmBikapur Model of Chhattisgarh (zero waste)
- 3) Avoid plastic bags & use cloth bags.
- 4) Avoid single use plastic  
Eg use of thermos water bottle instead of packaged water.

4 1/2

Add some of national and international programmes  
eg. PM Plogging  
Clean India Campaign

Thus overall, entire economy needs to adopt Circular Economy approach to achieve SDG#12 (responsible consumption)

Remarks

Q6. Discuss the mandate of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). Also, analyse how this post would resolve many security problems and challenges in India. (10 Marks)

Point Based on Kargil Review Committee

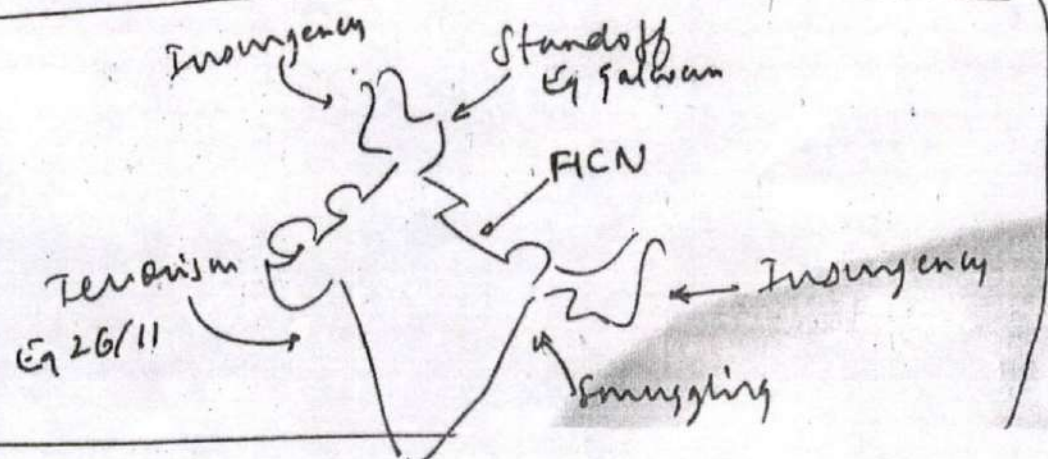
The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is a 4 star general envisaged as head of Tri-Services.

Mandate of CDS

- ① Head of Tri-Services
- ② Secretary of Department of Military Affairs (DOMA).
- ③ Planning & strategy for National security.
- ④ Indigenisation of Defence Equipment

Acts as a link b/w Strategic Forces Command

Fig: Challenges



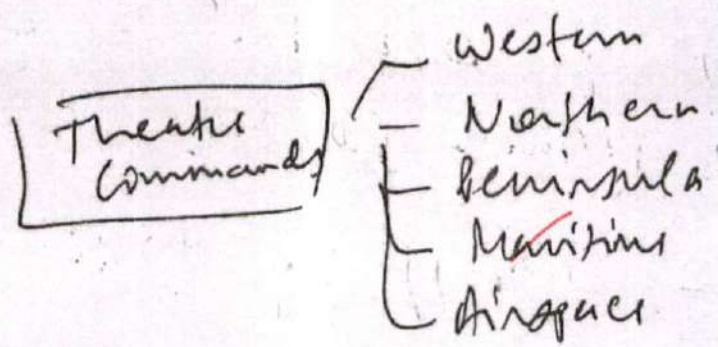
Remarks

How the post world war II challenges & security problems

① Jointness & coordination between services.

② single point of contact with Executive.

③ Promotion of Theatre Commands



④ Reduce dependency on Russia, etc. for equipment.

Thus CDS is a good step for National Security. It was also suggested by Shankar committee

Remarks

Repeat

Bring more clarity

3 1/2

Add more specific points

Minister of Defence  
contracts  
Talking about  
from your space  
Act as an arbitrator  
in case of divergent  
views

Q7. India is in the process of constructing an underground neutrino observatory. What are the advantages and risks associated with the project? Do you think the risks outweigh the advantages? (10 Marks)

*To shield atmospheric neutrinos*

India is in process of constructing Neutrino Observatory in West Bodi Hills, Theni, Tamil Nadu.

Advantages of Neutrino Observatory

① Neutrino is a particle with negligible mass & zero charge. Hence difficult to detect.

*Relevance*

promote development of Physics i.e. Particle Physics, Quantum Field Theory

③ Uses of Neutrino

- Detection of Nuclear Stockpile
- Remote Sensing
- Metrology

Remarks

④ Help understand Origin & composition of Universe / E.g. Dark Matter, Dark Energy

*Briefly*

**Risks**

- ① Environmental destruction & deforestation.
- ② Underground - risk of collapse
- ③ Disaster Risk - landslides, forest fires.
- ④ Sensitive Instruments - technical & financial risks.

*Too much generalised*

②

*Avoid generalised*  
*white space*  
*Challenges*  
*↳ Magnet failure*  
*↳ Carbon footprint*

Yes the advantages outweigh the risks. It can help boost India's image as a "Knowledge leader" in the world.

*Advantages*  
*↳ Medical imaging etc*

Remarks

Q8. Inequality goes beyond income and affects opportunities like access to jobs and other livelihood opportunities. Elaborate. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Skill India mission, regarding the job access to masses. (10 Marks)

Oxfam Report & Thomas Picketty

Report highlighted inequality in India.

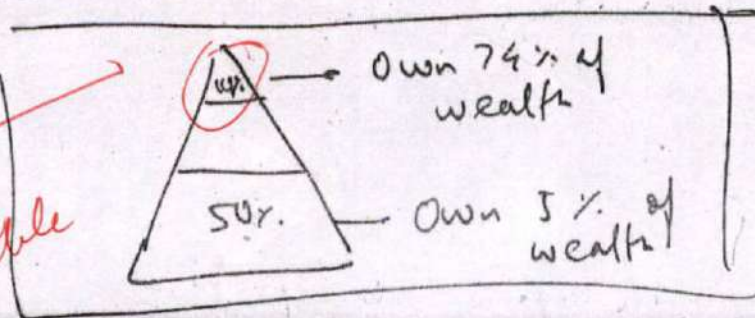


Fig:  
Oxfam Report.

Inequality goes beyond income & affects opportunities like jobs

① Education inequality: low education leads to low productivity jobs.

Skill development inequality  
eg Traditional skills not valued.

② Gender: Wage Gap of 30% (Econ. Survey)  
Glass ceiling, etc.

Write in words  
No need to draw diagram  
Numbers in report not clearly understandable

Relevant



④ Vulnerable groups at disadvantage

↳ Multi Dimensional Poverty = 27.5%

SC = 33%

ST = 50%

Effectiveness of Skill India

Positives

- ⊙ Vocational Education (VET) promoted  
↳ B.Voc. course
- ⊙ Placement-linked training
- ⊙ Apprenticeship scheme
- ⊙ Recognition of prior learning

Negatives

- ⊙ Only 5% Indians have formal skill training
- ⊙ Jobless growth
- ⊙ Lack of focus on emerging technologies  
Eg. AI, IoT
- ⊙ Lack of standardisation

Sharda Prasad committee suggests restructuring of Skill Sector Councils to promote "Humus Hai toh Kadam Hai"

Remarks

Relevant

3/4

Support few steps to reduce inequality  
↳ Promote labour intensive industry  
↳ Progressive taxation

scope of improvement in introduction

Q9. What are India's Key Disaster Vulnerabilities? How far the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) been effective in meeting the demands of India's varied disaster vulnerability profile? (10 Marks)

India loses about 3% of GDP

each year due to disasters

(UNDRP)

India's Key Disaster Vulnerabilities

- ① Earthquake: 52% of India is prone
- ② Drought: 48% Eg Vidarbha
- ③ Floods: 12% Eg Bihar
- ④ Landslides: 12% Eg Kerala
- ⑤ Cyclones: 8% Eg Amphan

Other factors

- lack of Early Warning
- lack of Coordination (vertical & horizontal)
- local bodies not well equipped.

cut it  
completely  
within  
reasonable  
space  
life  
examples

relevant

Remarks

NDMA's effectiveness: positives

① 3 Tier Mechanism — National Disaster Mgmt Authority  
(Disaster Mgmt Plans at each level) — State Disaster Mgmt Authority  
Local Bodies

*Cite examples to validate their effectiveness eg. Dr. oadish*

- ② forces created: NDRF & SDRF
- ③ Funds: at central & state level
- ④ Early Warning systems created  
Eg Flood Forecast by CWC.

Certain Drawbacks — Supreme Court pointed out lapses by States  
Multiplicity of Funds  
lack of coordination

*Bike floods every year*

*4/8/22*

2nd ARC has suggested measures like Vulnerability mapping & Responsibility Matrix to be created to achieve goals of "Sendai Framework".

Remarks

*Brief about your arguments in 2-3 lines with examples to substantiate it.*

Q10. Domestic electronics manufacturing ecosystem does not require government subsidy. Instead, it expects the government to be a catalyst for growth. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

*Constitute it with manufacturing in electronics*

Manufacturing sector contributes only 16% to GDP (China - 40%) showing scope for growth.

Domestic electronics manufacturing does not require subsidies

① Subsidies are short-term while long term structural changes needed.

*Release* ② Access to Credit needed  
Eg NPA issue

③ Access to Technology needed  
Eg IRGID

④ Need for Upskilling as India is stuck in Middle Income Trap (Econ. Journey).

Expects govt. to be catalyst

- ① Ease of labour laws  
Eg labour Code compliance.
- ② Access to Technology  
Eg Digital MSME scheme.
- ③ Improve EOBR (Rank # 3)
- ④ Reduce Tax rates & interest rates for credit.
- ⑤ Create Domestic ecosystem to reduce China dependency.

To do away with  
inverted  
duty  
structure  
facilitate  
FDI  
Invest in  
semiconductors  
and  
fabrication  
plants

3x2

Thus apart from subsidies like PLI scheme govt needs to focus on quality building & handholding (Eg zero defect zero to help achieve \$5 Trillion economy.

Release

Highlight the challenges in the industry

Remarks

Explain your point

Section - B

Q11. "The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity with 20 global Aichi targets adopted in 2010 ends in 2020". Critically Analyze the implementation and outcomes of global Aichi targets. (15 Marks)

Relevant Intro

Aichi Targets are a part of international commitments to preserve Biodiversity under the UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

Waste species Aichi target

- 1) Preserve flora & fauna biodiversity
- 2) In-situ & ex-situ conservation
- 3) Human & environment should go hand in hand e.g. Biosphere Reserves.
- 4) Prevent illegal wildlife trade
- 5) Prevent Habitat destruction
- 6) Improve endemic species & reduce alien invasive species.

Remarks

## Implementation & Outcomes : Positives

- ① IUCN Red List providing threat perception per species.
- ② Institutions like TRAFFIC & Interpol countering wildlife trade.
- ③ Carbon sinks planned under Paris Deal (IMBC: 2.5 billion tonnes)
- ④ India :
  - legislation like Biodiversity Act
  - Protected Areas like Wildlife Reserves
- ⑤ Projects like Project Tiger, Project Rhino, etc. successful
- ⑥ Biosphere Reserves created  
eg Nanda Devi

relevant.

Remarks

Negatives

- ① Destruction of Habitat  
 ↳ Amazon fires
- ② Industry: eg Palm oil industry  
 threat to Borangutan habitats
- ③ global warming posing threat  
 ↳ Melting ice caps - threat  
 to polar bears.
- ④ Wildlife trade & Wet Markets  
 ↳ China.

*Relevant*

Thus India as well as world need to renew commitments to preserving Biodiversity, Green Carbon & Blue Carbon.

*Write what are targets proposed and progress made on it. Implementation/Outcomes are sufficient. Elaborate points for better understanding.*

U/12



Q12. Rapid industrialisation in India has not only led to the economic development, but to severe pollution of our natural resources. What are the major environment degradation effects of industries? What are different water treatment strategies? Comment on some major recent initiatives taken by government to reduce liquid discharge from industries. (15 Marks)

Rapid industrialisation has led to pollution of air, water, land, etc. *severely disrupted the whole envt.*

### Major Environmental Degradation Effects of Industries.

- ① Groundwater: 70% polluted  
(NITI Aayog CWMI Report)
- ② Rivers: Toxins like heavy metals  
Eg Mercury, Lead
- ③ leaching into soil  
Eg Arsenic pollution in Jharkhand
- ④  Destruction of Habitats  
Eg Bahjan Oil Well in Assam

*Relevant but miss it.*

Remarks

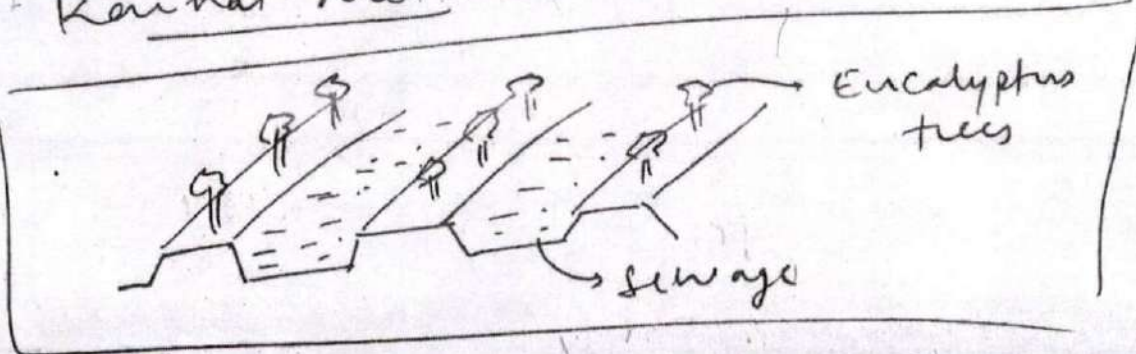
⑤ Air Pollution : 15/20 most polluted cities are Indian (IQ Air Report)

Different Water Treatment Strategies

① Sewage Treatment Plants for cities & Industries.

② Bio Remediation & Phyto Remediation using plants, fungi etc.

③ Kanhal Method



④ Use of Wetlands  
 eg East Kolkata Wet of Kolkata.

⑤ Decentralised Treatment Plants  
 eg Avadi

Remarks

Waste  
 Radioactive  
 Pollution

Include  
 Desalination  
 Coagulation

## Initiatives taken by govt.

- ① CPCB & SPCB taking action against erling industries.
- ② BIS Norms to be followed
- ③ Naraini Ganga programme
- ④ Jwala Bharat Abhiyan
- ⑤ Green Co rating for compliant industry.

Brief about these programmes

Included  
ODI 12

NGT  
CR

Govt. must ensure zero discharge of untreated waste by enforcing Polluter Pays principle to ensure goal of SDG # 12 - Responsible Consumption.

Brief govt initiatives

Explain water treatment strategies

Remarks

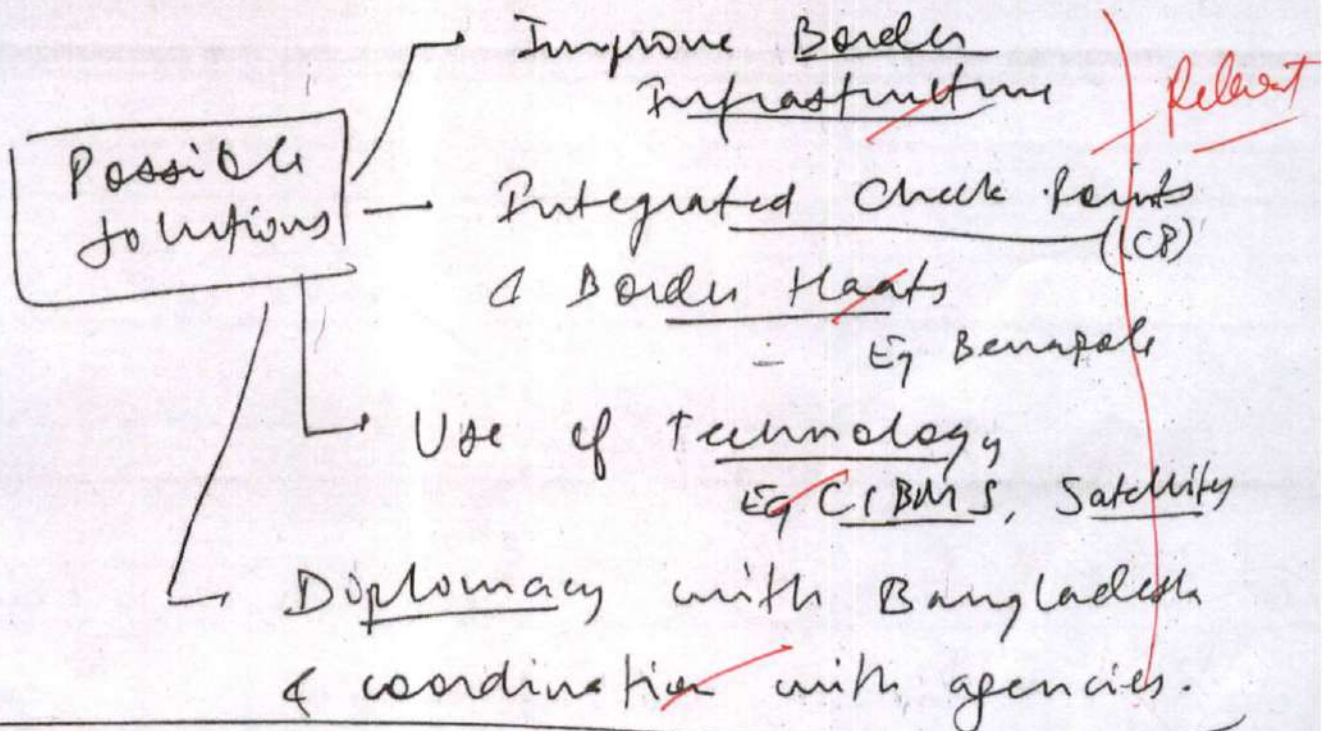
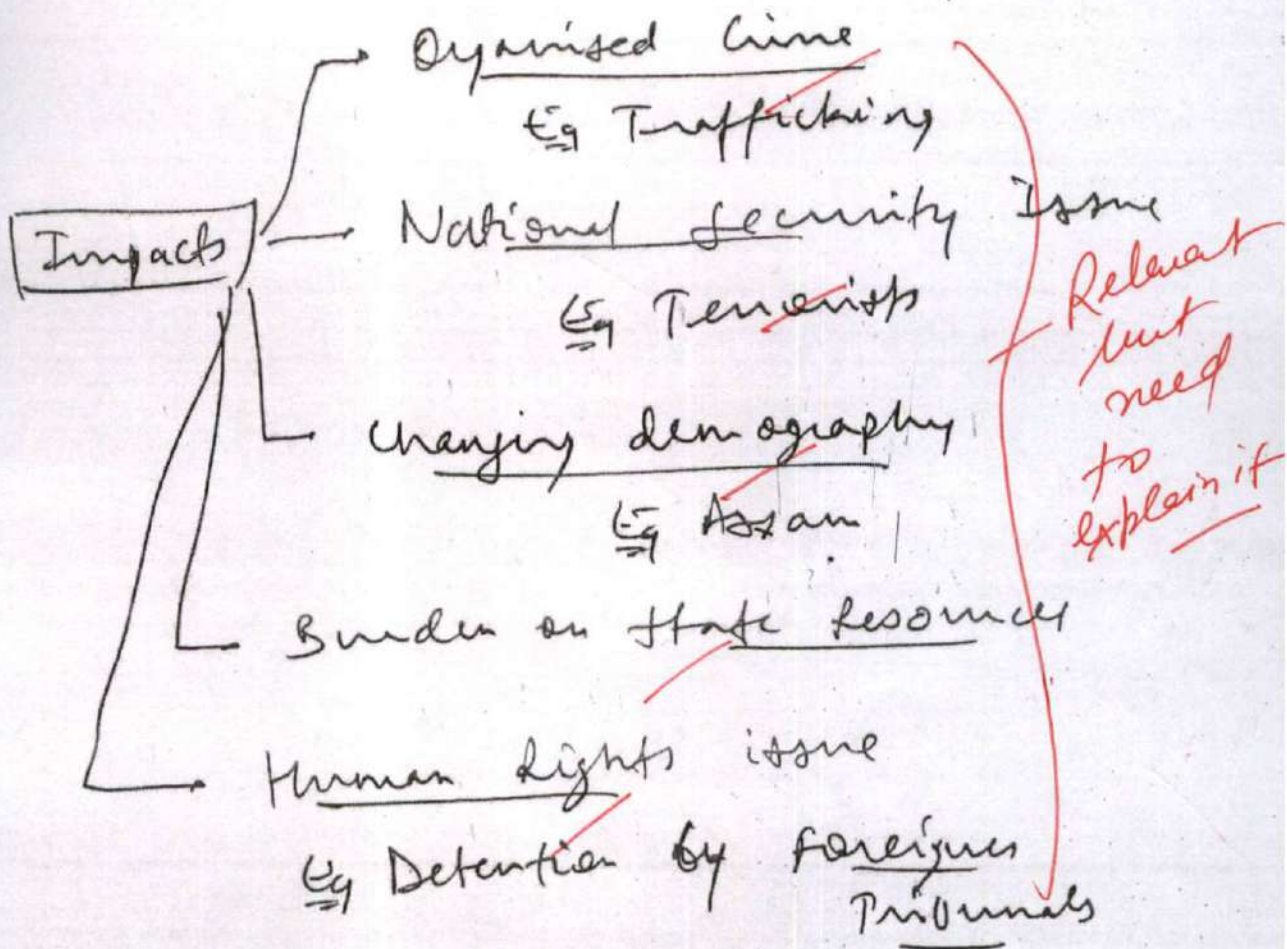
Q13. Examine the issue of infiltration in India through the India-Bangladesh border along with its impact and possible solutions. Also, examine the significance of border infrastructure for managing security challenges in the border regions. (15 Marks)

India & Bangladesh share a border along difficult terrain called "char" land.

### Issues of Infiltration

- ① Human Trafficking taking place  
Eg Sex Trafficking.
- ② Illegal immigrants ~~are~~ are coming through.
- ③ Difficult terrain makes it easier to slip through.
- ④ ~~There~~ Human Vigilance is not 100% fool proof.
- ⑤ Lack of Border Infrastructure.
- ⑥ Cattle smuggling taking place.

Remarks

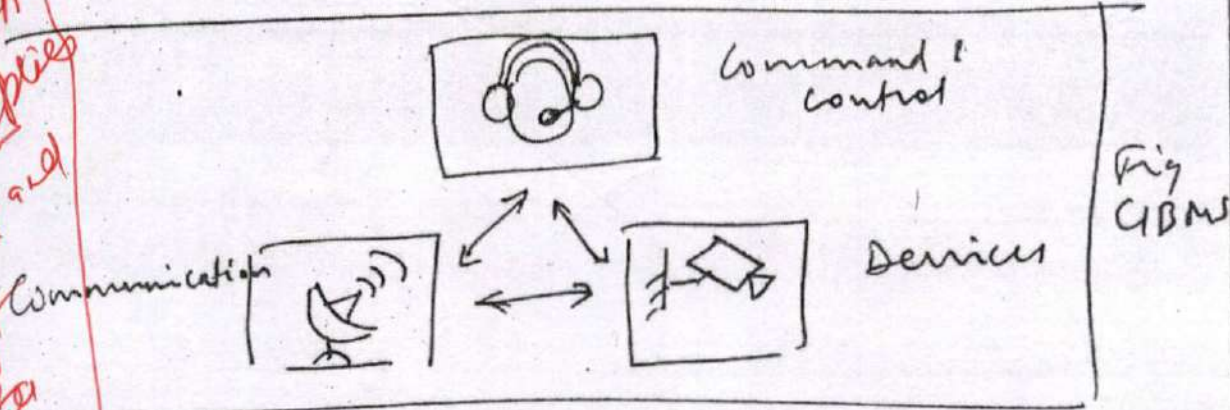


Remarks

## Significance of Border Infrastructure

- ① Roads: Better accessibility for troops & supplies.
- ② CIBMS: Use of technology like Laser, IR sensors, Radar, CCTV, etc.

More food and essential supplies proper and disaster mgmt.



- ③ Border Haats & ICP: legal transport of goods & people.
- ④ Check on difficult terrain & marsh

Madhankar Gupta Committee has suggested different techniques for different borders which can help improve "Sashakt Bharat"

Remarks

Explain your points in detail. One words are not enough.

Q14. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, was passed by the Parliament recently. Describe the key provisions of the Bill. Do you think it will be support in the goal of doubling the farmers income by 2022? Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

Farmers Produce Trade & Commerce Bill was one of 3 Farm Bills passed by government to introduce reforms. *Aimed to open up the markets*

Key Provisions of FPTC Bill

- ① Promotes "One Nation One Agri Market"
- ② Farmers can sell outside APMC Mandis *Brief points*
- ③ No Mandi Tax to be levied
- ④ Direct selling promoted
- ⑤ e-NAM connectivity
- ⑥ Inter-state free trade

Remarks

How it will support goal of doubling Farmers incomes by 2020

① Middlemen reduced : Ashok Dalwai stated farmers receive only 15% - 40% of price paid by consumers.

② Better price discovery through open competition.

③ APMC infrastructure will improve to compete with private sector.

④ Improve private investment

⑤ Boost to cold storage, logistics & supply chain.

⑥ Food processing boosted by direct selling leading to better price.



## Issues with FPTC Bill

- ① Small & Marginal farmers lack bargaining power. (84%)
- ② MSP dismantling fear.
- ③ Bihar case : APMC dismantling led to lower prices.
- ④ Big corporate monopoly might be promoted.
- ⑤ Arhatiyas also act as credit lenders due to personal relations.

Relevant

The FPTC Bill is good step

but further market making is needed. Ashok Dalwai suggests Cold Storage / Warehouse as markets, eNWR adoption, etc.

6 1/2  
Brief about  
key provisions  
of bill

Remarks

Q15. Although the philosophy of terrorism and concept of Gandhian non-violence do not go hand in hand, yet the instrument of non-violence could prove worthy in tackling the issue of terrorism in India. Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

Gandhian philosophy of Satyagrah is based on twin pillars of truth & non-violence.

### Issue of Terrorism

- ① ISIS declared "Wilayat" in India.
- ② Home Waf Attacks Eg Pulwama, Christchurch shootings.
- ③  sleeper cells lying in wait.
- ④ External States Eg Pakistan creating "Narrow-Terrorism" in Punjab, J&K.
- ⑤ Cyber crime / Cyber Terrorism i.e. use of Dark web.

Remarks

Also discuss with examples  
 Define philosophy of terrorism not terrorism related incidents

## How Non-Violence can tackle terrorism

- ① Promote tolerance  
 Eg Hindu-Muslim unity
- ② Moral high ground ~~can be~~ *Being more clarity on it*  
 taken
- ③ Incultation of peace since  
 childhood Eg Happiness Curriculum *Explain it*
- ④ Surrender policy rather than  
 retaliation. Eg LWE,  
 North East - Bodo, Naga, etc.
- ⑤ Reduce state crimes & polarization  
 of society

## Issues with non-violence

- ① Ineffective against use of

Remarks

bombs, guns, etc.

Interfere  
as weakness

② more leeway to terrorists  
for hegemony Eg brainwashing  
on social media & recruitment

Time  
consuming

③ Agencies like NIA, RAW, etc.  
would lack teeth.

④ Fear psychosis could be created  
by terrorists Eg 26/11 → Mumbai  
9/11 → USA.

Delve

Thus along with concepts  
of non-violence we should  
also consider concepts of Kautilya  
& Mahabharat of using "tricks  
with tricksters". Capacity building  
of agencies like NIA, NATARID,  
NTRU, etc. can help achieve  
of ashakti Bharat

Remarks



Elaborate  
philosophy of  
terrorism

Write in  
detail how to link  
and create linkage  
between terrorism  
and non-violence  
in proper manner

Q16. Cyber world has been leveraged by various crimes syndicates and is giving rise to new form of organized crime like fake call-centres, extortion racket etc. What do you understand by organized crime? How increased presence of internet is affecting it? also assess the preparedness of India to tackle this challenge. (15 Marks)

Organised crime is performing of illegal acts by a well organised & structured crime syndicate.

eg Arms, human & drugs trafficking.

How increased presence of internet affects it

① Dark web is used as a marketplace to sell contraband  
eg Drugs.

② Use of malware increased  
eg IBM report states Indian companies lose ₹ 13 Cror per

Remarks

year due to cyber attacks.

③ Financial data like credit card info sold on "Joker's stash" online.

④ Recruitment of cadres through social media.

⑤ Fake call centres: Eg Jamtara

⑥ Extortion Eg revenge porn

Indiv's preparedness: positives

① National Cyber Security Strategy formulated.

② NATGRID created to monitor threats.

③ Cert IN as nodal agency

④ Training of HR like ethical hackers  
Eg Cyber warriors police force created.

Remarks  
their mandates in 1-2 line

## Vulnerabilities in Preparedness

- ① Threat to government data  
Eg Wannanary ~~ransomware~~
- ② Lack of skills & trained HR ~~Release~~
- ③ Emerging technologies are exploited  
Eg bit coin for purchase of drugs, arms.
- ④ Lack of Awareness among citizens  
Eg Phishing Attacks.

Thus, by training of HR (Eg Tech Sagar Portal), encouraging Bug Bounty Programmes, Cryptography & generating awareness (Eg Cyber Swachhata Abhiyan) we can ensure a Cyber "Jashakti Bharat".

Role of these agencies

Remarks

Added  
prints  
Cyber Policy  
IT Act

Q17. "Diverse nature and larger impacts of natural disaster on society and economy needs a robust natural disaster management plan". Discuss with reference to recent directions to central government by Supreme Court to formulate national plan for disaster management. (15 Marks)

India loses 3% of GDP each year due to natural disasters.  
(UNDRR data)

Diverse Nature

① Climate change leading to extreme weather events.

② 8% of area prone to cyclones.

③ 12% area flood prone

④ 42% area drought prone.

⑤ 58% area earthquake prone

Larger impacts on society & economy

① High population density  
② Urban floods.

Other examples  
from regions

Remarks



- ② Coastal areas are also  
loosely ~~packed~~ Eg W. Bengal
- ③ Vulnerables are disproportionately  
affected Eg ~~Odisha~~ tribals.
- ④ Disruption of industries &  
infrastructure  
Eg Kerala floods & landslide

~~Relevant~~

Need for robust National  
Disaster Management Plan

- ① Helps in planning as per  
Vulnerability Mapping  
Eg City Zonation.

- ② Responsibility Matrix created  
Eg Urban floods - MOUD.  
Rural floods - Jal Shakti  
Ministry.

~~Done by IT~~

Remarks

① Early Warning systems created

② first responders trained

③ Eg local bodies, civil society.

Explain

④ creation of structural & non structural measures

Eg cyclone shelters

Supreme court directions

① Bodies like NDMA (JDMA to meet regularly.

② Devaluation of funds to local levels ("certificate of utilization of funds") to be expedited.

③ Prepare comprehensive plans for 5 yr, 10 yr, 25 yr

Above guidelines can help ensure gender goals of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Remarks

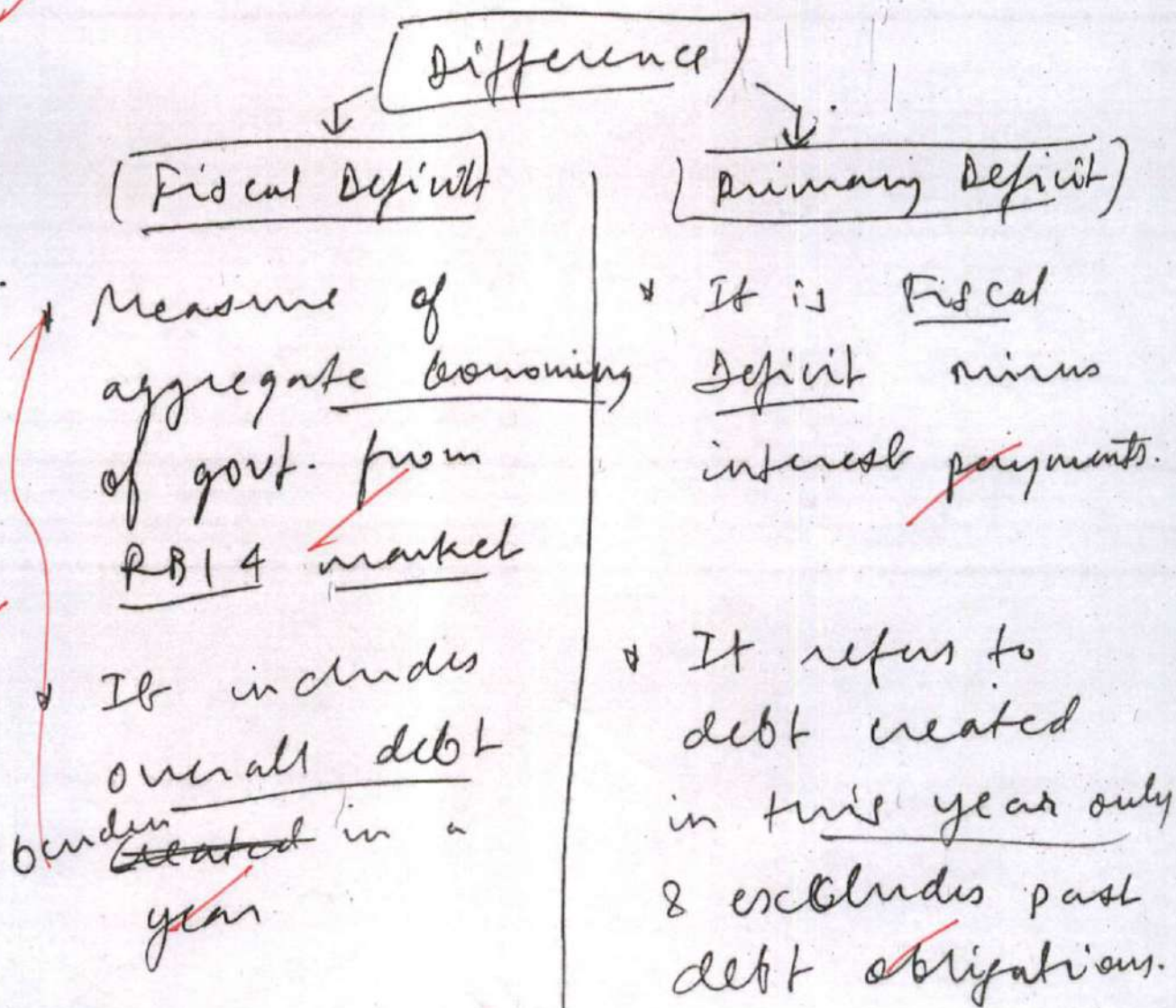
Point out relevant but you need to explain few points for better understanding.

Improve writing some words are difficult to understand

Q18. What is the difference between fiscal deficit and primary deficit? Why fiscal deficit is acceptable, but not the primary deficit? (15 Marks)

Fiscal Deficit & Primary Deficit are terms used in Government Budgeting (Article 112).

Define both



Release

Remarks

\* Govt. of past  
& their mistakes  
are also  
included.

\* Current govt.  
held accountable

Why Fiscal Deficit is acceptable  
but not Primary Deficit.

① India was a developing  
economy post independence  
(Poverty was 80%)

② Earlier high govt. spending  
was done on infrastructure  
Eg Dams, power projects.

③ Welfare schemes earlier  
to alleviate poverty  
Eg oparbi pratao

Not released (4)

Today govt. has crossed 7%+ growth rate from earlier "mind rate of growth" (3.5%)

Why fiscal deficit  
- Govt. if used capital assets  
- ve saving by credit agencies

Current govt. is expected to follow fiscal prudence as per FRBM Act.

Border or frontier generation

Current govt also has increased tax & collections from a growing economy.

Primary interest

Hence fiscal deficit may be

Liabilities

acceptable because of heavy

Subsidie  
Mismanagement of resources

spending in past but primary

deficit indicates "fiscal slippage

& populist policies, which is not acceptable.

4/4

Remarks

Write both pros and cons of FD and Primary deficit

Q19. What are neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)? What are the issues and challenges in tackling the NTDs in the world? How is India affected by NTDs? (15 Marks)

Neglected Tropical Diseases are diseases endemic in pockets of Tropical countries  
Eg Malaria

Relevant notes

Issues & Challenges in Tackling NTDs in the world

- ① lack of R & D in tropical regions (~~developing~~ countries)
- ② Developed countries don't fund enough research as it is not profitable market, neither it affects their population.
- ③ Low social indicators (Eg HDI) in tropical countries makes them more vulnerable.

huge gap b/w demand and supply

Remarks

- ④ Out of pocket expenditure is usually high as these countries don't have enough insurance coverage. *High distribution cost*
- ⑤ Poor primary health infrastructure in these areas.

How India is affected by NTDs

- ① India faces burden of 11 NTDs Eg Dracunculiasis, Kala Azar, Leishmaniasis, Elephantiasis, etc.

- ② Poor primary healthcare

Eg. Beds: 1/1000 (India)

3/1000 (UN)

*Brief this point*

Relevant

- ③ Lack of trained HR / doctors  
 Doctor: patient in India = 1:1600  
UN = 1:1000
- ④ Vulnerable sections are disproportionately affected  
 Eg SC/ST / women.
- ⑤ States / with poverty are worst hit Eg Frankhand, Odisha.

Way Forward

Relevant

- ① Improve 4AD budget for NTD
- ② FIU vacancies in RHCs
- ③ Generic drugs to be promoted

5 1/2

~~Area~~ Bhore Committee has suggested "lowal physicians" to tackle such diseases at ground level Eg "Barfoot docto model of China.

Remarks

Also discuss 401 initiatives in this regard  
WASH  
SWACHH  
BHARAT  
 Improve your writing  
 Brief the points which are insufficient to convey the message



Q20. Electronics industry is the pillar to 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' programmes in the country. How will National Policy on Electronics 2019 add impetus to the Electronics industry in India? (15 Marks)

Economic Survey highlights

that electronics & network products have potential to

boost Make in India &

Digital India

Electronics industry is pillar of

① Make in India :

\* Huge market in India.  
(2<sup>nd</sup> Largest smartphone market)

\* "New Normal" has given boost to electronics (Work from Home)

\* Can be expected

\* Cheap labour & assembly in India

Remarks

Demand expected to cross 400 billion dollars by 2023

24

Relevant

② Digital India :

- \* Aid in Bharatnet project
- \* Bridge rural-urban gap:  
(Internet in rural = 30%.  
urban = 90%.)
- \* Startups in electronics &  
APP development up coming  
eg in Bangalore

Relevant

How National Policy on  
Electronics can add impetus

① ESDM promoted : Electronic  
systems Design & manufacturing

Cluster Based approach  
can help achieve economic  
of scale

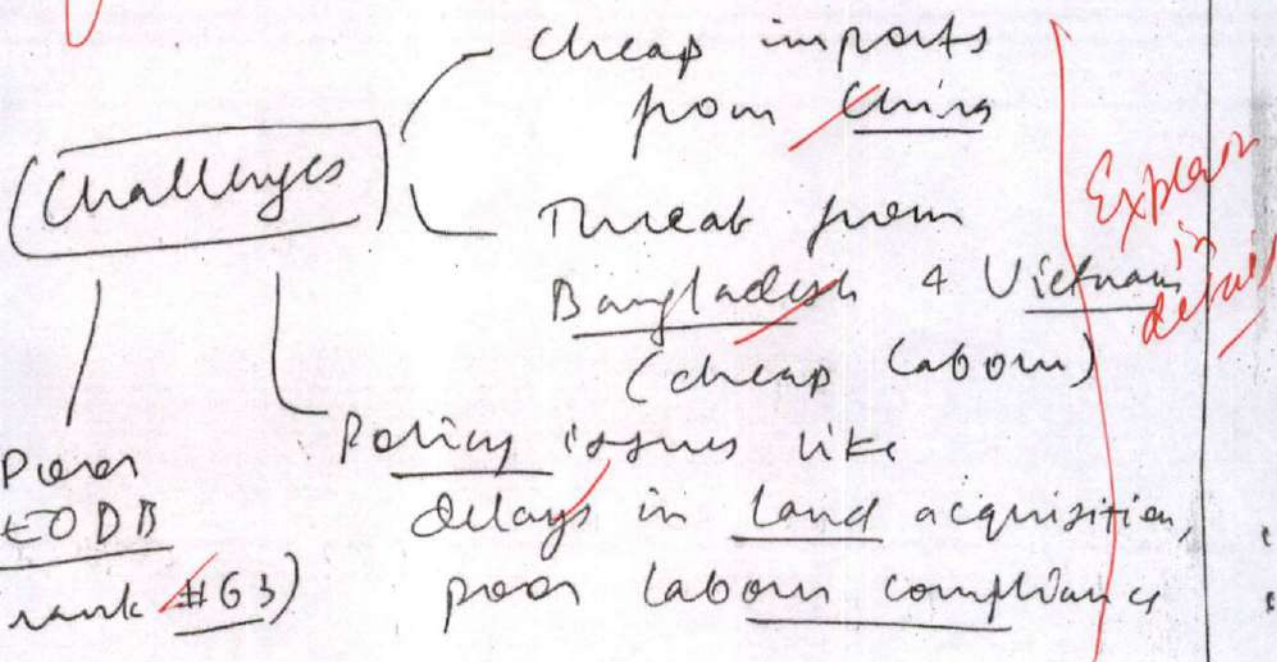
Relevant

③ Mega projects to be set up.

- ④ MSME promotion.
- ⑤ Training of Skilled HR.
- ⑥ Innovation & IPR promotion.

Include  
facilities  
SDI  
Skilled tax  
regime

Brief



Way Forward / Economic survey

suggests

- ① Focus on labour intensive from capital intensive.
  - ② Attract MNCs exiting China
- These steps can help boost electronics sector & achieve 5 Trillion economy

51  
52

Remarks

Major points of electronics policy are missing

