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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	Sambhar Jain	Registration Number	402880
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	16/9/18
Center	Katol Bgh		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
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Total Marks Obtained:

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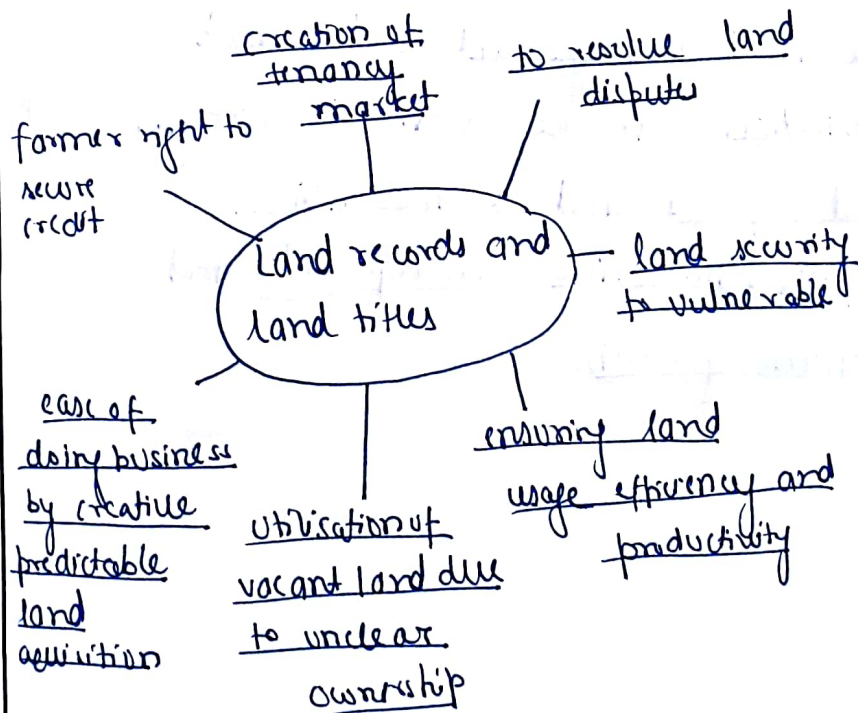
- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. (150 Words) 10

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में खराब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

India is a land scarce country with our increasing population and limited land resource.

Importance of land record and land titles-



It can be addressed by-

- National land use planning

- digitising existing land records and creation of digital inventory of land
- 4- Bhuvan of Karnataka government
- conclusive ownership system in place of presumptive ownership regime
- land tribunals to clear existing and future land disputes

The land management and land utilisation can be achieved through land reforms and land titling.
It further inclusive development and economic growth.

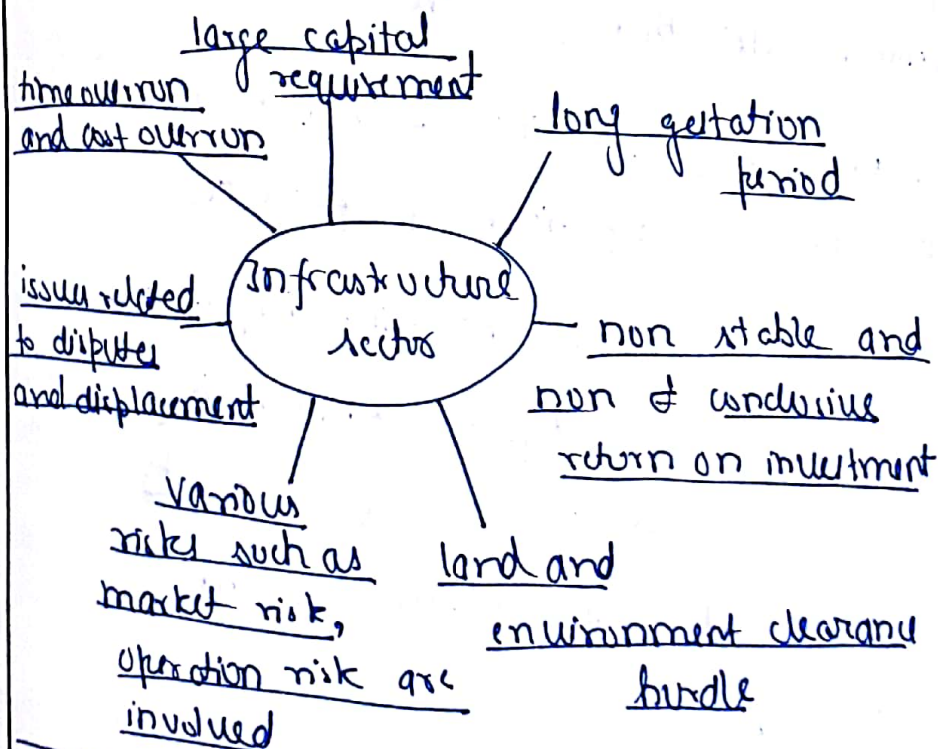
2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्र के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्र में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं?

India to sustain and enhance its economic growth needs 6 trillion \$ of investment in infrastructure sector (world bank data)

Challenges in financing -



Measures taken to facilitate finance is-
- Recapitalisation of banks (Rs 2.11 lakh crore)

- creation of National Infrastructure Investment Fund with 40,000 crore as corpus amount
- FDI liberalisation and external commercial borrowing
- Priority sector status
- InvITs and REITs as trusts to pool public money for investing in return cultivating projects
- Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme to ensure completion of projects.

These measures are boosting infrastructure development in country. Further, banking reform and development of corporate bond market can enhance financing of this sector.

3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? (150 Words) 10

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुकूलता करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संशोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is huge importer of electronic goods and components. Approx 80% of demand is met through imports.

favourable circumstances-

- high demographic dividend and cheap labour ~~over~~ availability
- huge market and diverse needs. SBU companies ~~to~~ ~~data~~ focus on outsourcing components
- favourable government policies and support like Make ~~in~~ India

Challenges to mfg sector-

- cheap chinese imports and dumping into country

- regulatory burden and red tapism
- poor ranking in starting a business in ease of doing business (world bank)
- access to capital is not adequate
- Large manufacturing units need land and other clearances

Steps to be taken-

- Electronic system and design manufacturing (EcoDM) policy to be implemented
- Component localisation to be ensured
- 30% locally source inputs
- Phased manufacturing plan for mobile phone sector
- Skill India mission for developing required skills.

Positive efforts can promote economic growth and generate employment.

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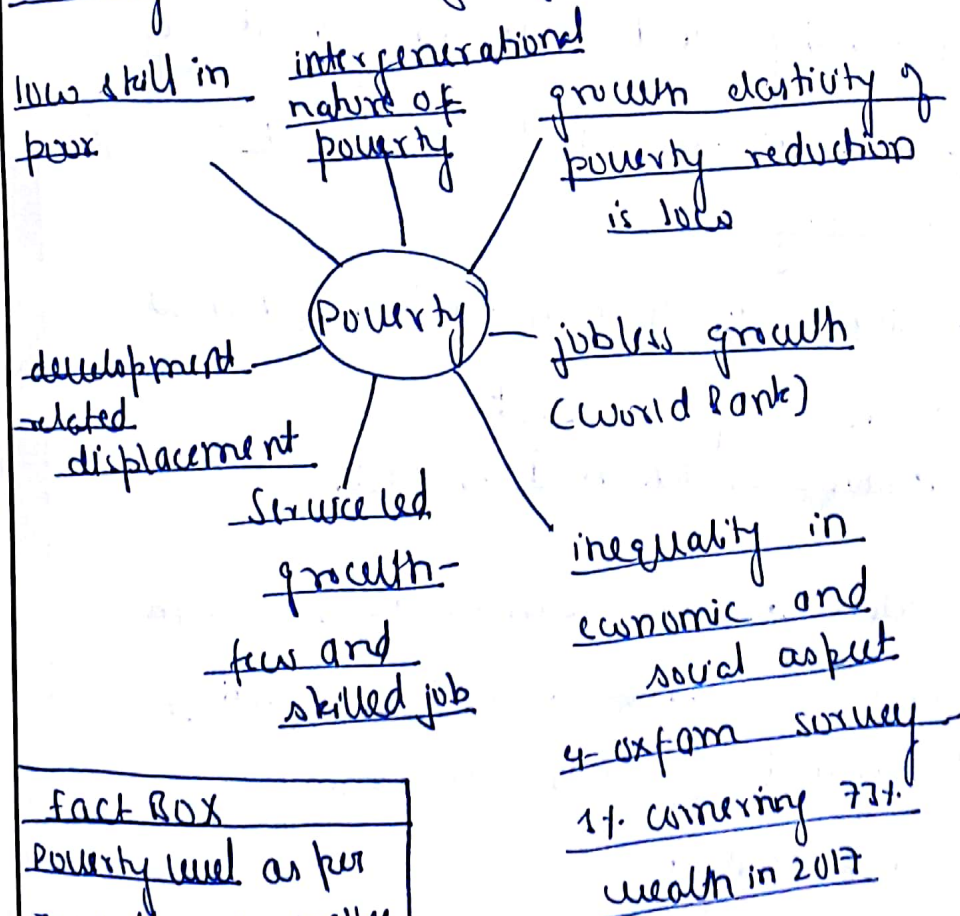
4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it.

(150 Words) 10

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

with 'fastest growing economy' tag in the world - India has the highest 'number' of poor in any country.

Poverty despite high growth -



Fact Box

Poverty level as per Tendulkar committee is 21.5%.

4-oxfam survey
17. cornering 73% wealth in 2017

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Steps needed to resolve the paradox is -

- empowerment based approach
↳ Mudra yojana, standup-startup
- skill development initiatives
↳ skill India mission
- focussing on labour intensive industries
↳ textile, gems and jewellery
- promoting allied sector in agriculture
- push to MSMEs and small sector industry
- securing credit through banks to farmers
- women empowerment
↳ Mahila shakti Kendra, PRI

In order to be sustainable, growth needs to be ~~not~~ inclusive. Positive and targeted approach can bring positive change.

5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. (150 Words) 10
- इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिनसे को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

The food production in country has increased from 51 million tonne in 1950s to 270 million tonnes in 2017-18. It has transitioned India from 'shortage to surplus'.

Removing agriculture commodities from Essential commodities Act-

- fair market development based on demand and supply
- allow contract farming
- stable government policy system will result in predictability and enhancement in investment
- will boost export which is currently restricted by export quota and minimum Export prices
- enhance farmer income

Challenges-

- Seasonal nature - surplus during with shortages
- to check hoarding and artificial price inflation
- protection to consumers in case of black marketing etc
- poor irrigation coverage and ~~and~~ inadequate logistics - non uniform production and storage

Thus, a thorough ~~to~~ analysis to study impact needs to be executed. Some commodities which are export oriented may be removed from Essential commodities Act.

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss.

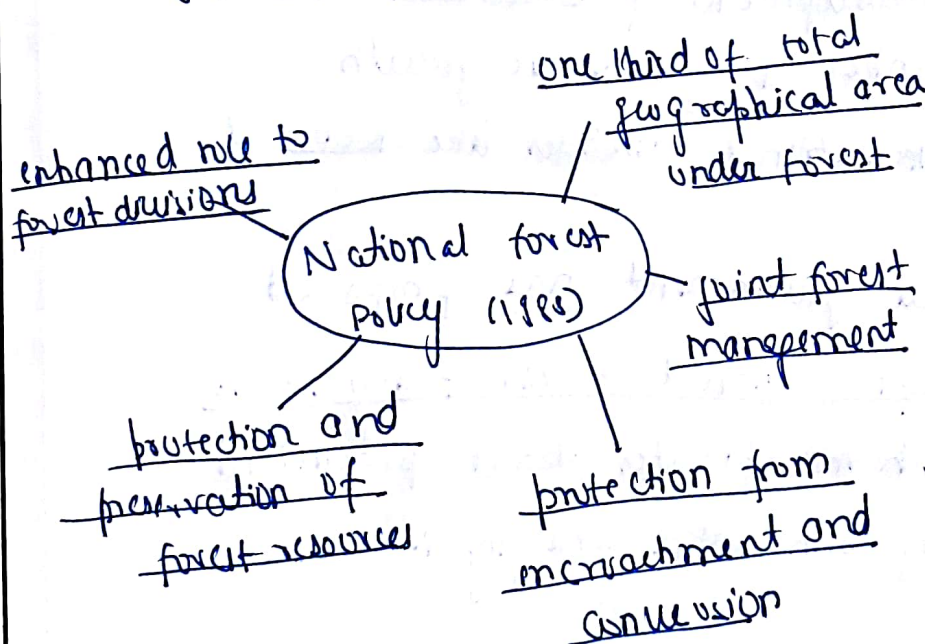
(150 Words) 10

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The ~~forest wealth~~ of India is important from economic, ecosystem and environment perspective. Policies to guide government actions are important.

National forest Policy, 1988-

visionary in scope and ambition-



Need for new forest policy -

- new threats like climate change which were not incorporated in earlier policies
- forest rights and Gram Sabha as institution of forest democracy
- forest as livelihood approach to ensure economic development
- development of industries based on timber for economic growth
- international initiatives like REDD etc

Then, government has proposed draft National Forest Policy, 2018 which incorporates above provisions along with other emerging issues.

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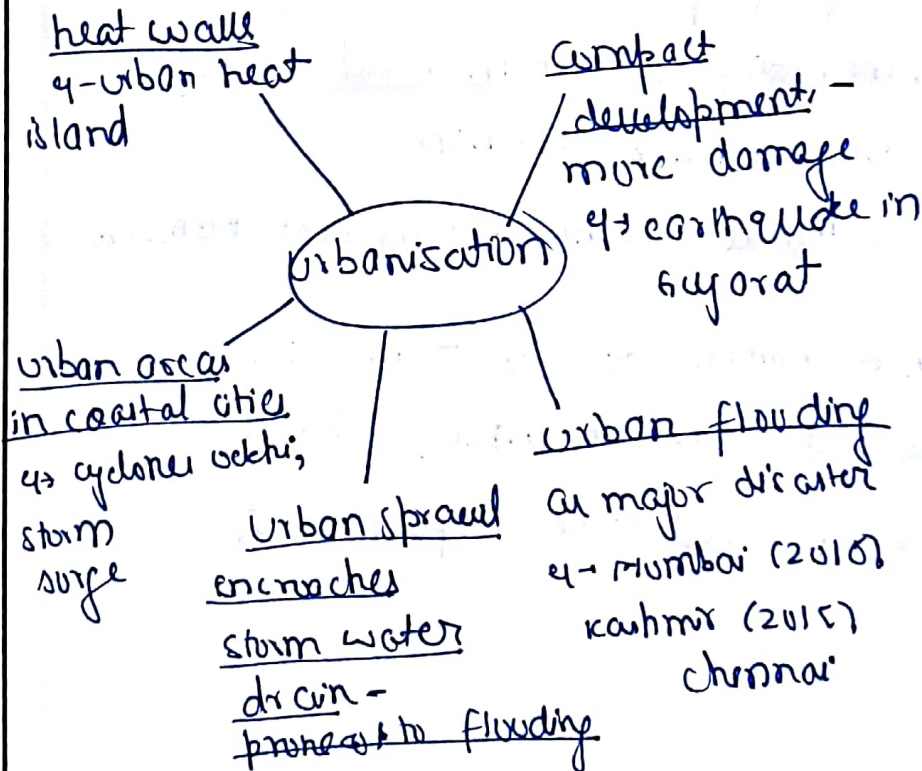
surge

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. (150 Words) 10

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Urbanization in India is exponential.
Approx 40.7% of people will be in urban
area by 2030 (UN state of world
population report). It increases disaster
vulnerability-

Increase in disaster vulnerability-



Measures to enhance disaster risk reduction

- urban planning needs to plan hazard risk and vulnerability assessment & submit master plan document
- adherence to building byelaws and permissible floors limit
- Use of ICT to generate early warning and fast dissemination among people
- strengthening of urban local bodies in disaster risk reduction
e- National Disaster Management Plan, 2016

Thus, to achieve SDG 11 - inclusive, safe and resilient cities, above measures need to be implemented.

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. (150 Words) 10

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling refers to identification of characteristics of an individual through DNA specimen which is unique as finger print etc.

Forensic Application-

- crime and criminal detection
- creation of various indices for predictive and evidence based law enforcement
- identification of dead bodies
- faster and more accurate criminal detection means less use of torture and saving time and resources

Significance of DNA Technology regulation bill

- creation of national level DNA

board for accreditation of labs
and data banks

- National DNA data bank and
regional data bank for storing DNA
information
- penalty in case of breach of
citizen data
- access to law enforcement agencies

Thus, in direction of evidence
based policing, such legislation must
be enacted.

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9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. (150 Words) 10

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संबर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water capabilities refers to military and non military strength of a naval force of any nation.

Blue water
Capabilities

military
→ checking piracy,
sea aggression,
warfare capabilities,
submarine and
aircraft carrier
adequacy

non military
→ humanitarian and
disaster response
support (HAOR),
recognition,
cultural connect,
search and rescue
operation

Measures to enhance blue water
capabilities of Indian Navy are

- Project 75 of Indian navy to procure and indigenously built submarines (with France)
- Indian ocean naval symposium (IONS)
- SAGAR initiative - security and growth for all
- Indian ocean rim association
- military exercises
 - 1- Milind, Malabar

Thus, Navy has been equipped and trained to develop adequate blue water capabilities.

10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. (150 Words) 10

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुश्वेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Drug trafficking is illegal in India under Narcotics substance and psychotropic substance Act, 1985. Still, India faces issues of drug trafficking.

Factors responsible for drug trafficking are-

- proximity of golden crescent and golden triangle



- porous boundaries and various 'hotspot' for drug traffickers
- poor implementation of Act by law enforcement agencies

- lack of coordination among amongst
a various agencies
- high demand in India due to
rising depression and mental instability
in youth
4-Punjab cases
- presence of LMN, non state
actors in Kashmir for raising
money for their objectives

Steps needed to curb drug trafficking are-

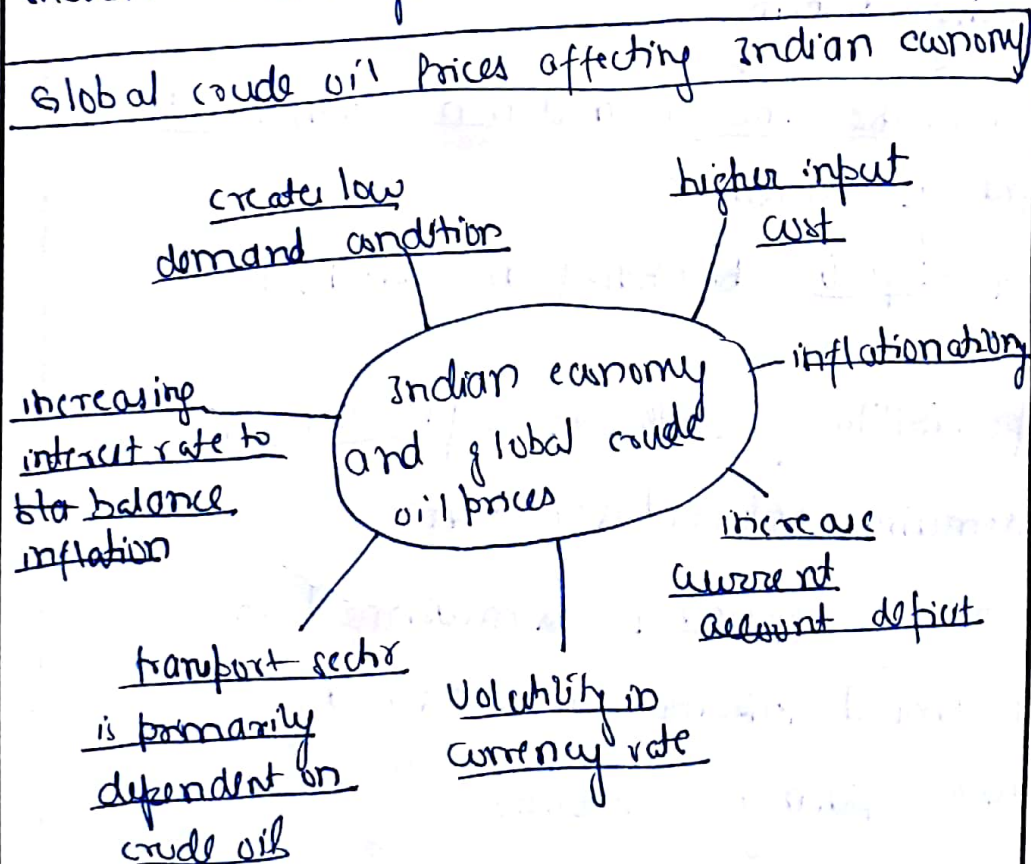
- strong border infrastructure and
identification of vulnerable gaps
- Special drug trafficking cell in
border state police forces
- checking existing racket in country
and prosecution under various Act
- youth development through physical
exercise, yoga and sports
4-Haryana

Then, a drug free India will lead to healthy India.

11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? (250 Words) 15

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is an energy intensive economy.
Almost 80% of crude oil requirement is met from imports. Prices of crude oil are thus important determinant of Indian economy.



Steps to insulate Indian economy from global crude oil prices.

Though, insulation will not be possible but impact of fluctuating price can be minimised by -

- Draft Energy Policy (2018) said reducing ~~import dependence~~ by 20% by 2030 can bring stability,
- renewable energy and non conventional energy sources
 - 4- biofuels - bioethanol and biodiesel
- possibility of shale gas exploration in domestic sedimentary basins
- energy efficiency as envisioned in National Mission on enhanced energy efficiency (NMEEE)

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— reducing demand by promoting
public transport

Thus, to have stable economic regime —
stable crude oil prices are necessary.

A long term Energy vision should be
framed to realise the aim of faster and
sustainable development

12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्र में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

only 5% of workforce is formally skilled (NITI Aayog). It creates a labour force which is underemployed - low skill and low paying jobs.

Role of private sector-

Huge skill need - World Bank has estimated that around 12mn adult (15-29 years) will enter Indian market every year.

Industry 4.0 needs are dynamic and integrative

Government alone may not be able to cater the skill requirement

Fact Box

Skill India

Mission -

- connect
- create
- catalyse
- correct
- certify skills in country

- Private sector groups - FICCI and CII formulate skill qualification framework.
- Industry and academia connect can be realised by private sector
- Apprentice Act and requirement of private industries

Measures needed to improve oversight and financing-

→ Oversight -

- Various disaggregate efforts such as Skill India, SIMO (WER), Sankalp and Strive creates duplication of efforts
- National skill development Policy (NSDP) stated a national level board and state level bodies to implement various schemes
- Result framework document can be signed with private sector bodies.

Financing -

- FDI can be promoted in skill development sector
- Impact bonds can be routed to raise security money
- Creation of linked pool of funds to refinance various skill agencies and corporations
- International agencies such as World Bank can fund skill cores
- 4 - sankalp and shree

Now, a skilled India can be inclusive India. Efforts of create public-private synergy can create multiple effect in achieving the aims of skill India mission.

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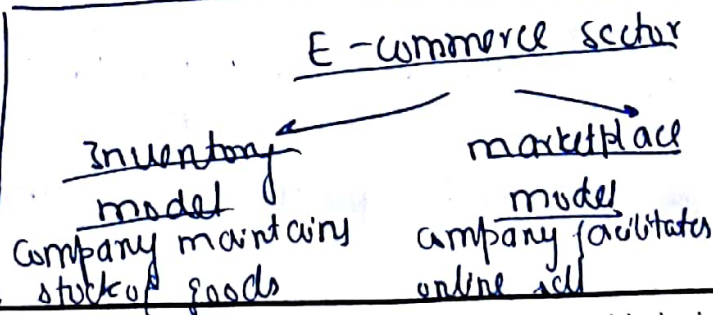
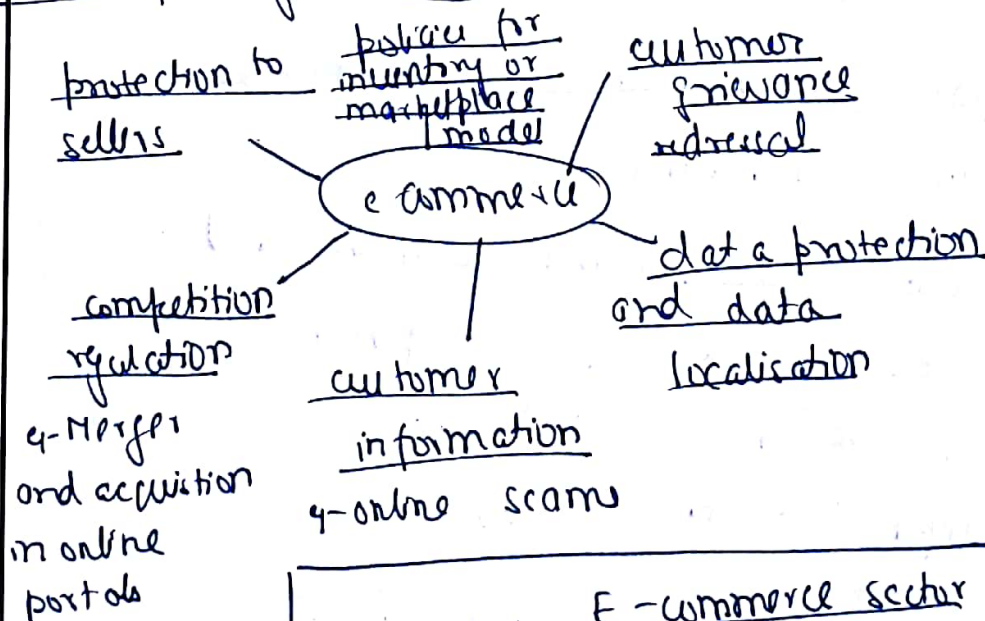
4-Market
and acquir
in online
portals

13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. (250 Words) 15

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

With increasing digital penetration and digital literacy, e-commerce sector has gained prominence both in urban and rural areas.

Need for regulation-



Challenges sector is facing -

- poor demand forecasting - it increases inventory cost
- internet connectivity in tier 2 and tier 3 cities is not adequate
- unstable and ambiguous government policies
 - ↳ taxation policy regarding e-commerce and digital tax rules
- poor financial inclusion - it impedes online transaction
- logistic support is not adequate and creates huge cost for company
 - ↳ around 15% of total cost as compared to china (3%)

Draft E-commerce Policy, 2018 -

- The aim is to promote e-commerce

sector, protect online consumers and regulate various stakeholders involved in this sector

- Create grievance redressal mechanism for consumer
- rules for storage of customer data
- penalty or fine in case of non-fulfilment of rules
- compensation to customer in case of online fraud and scam

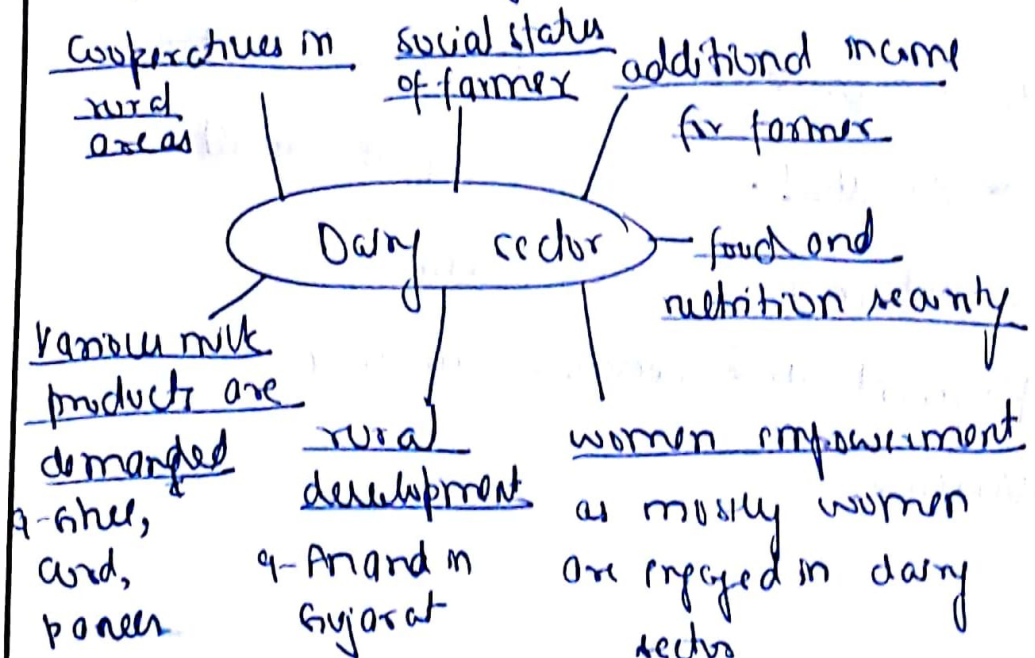
Thus, e-commerce is a sunrise sector in a service. It can support small scale industries, generate employment and enhance customer convenience.

14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. (250 Words) 15

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाएं।

India has a population of 120% of livestock population of world. The dairy sector is an essential latter sector activity which contributes 20% of agricultural GVA.

Importance of dairy sector



Achievements of dairy sector -

- ~~operation floods~~ (1960s) overhauled the dairy sector - created self sufficiency and enough marketable surplus
- India is the largest milk producing country in the world
- rural development by cooperatives and infrastructure development
- Significant diversification of milk products for market creation
4- ice creams, curd, cheese etc

Problems faced by dairy sector -

- over production
- Recently, farmers protested due to price crash. The possible reasons are over production due to anticipate high

Demand. However, other reasons are also responsible for problems -

- low demand creation - primarily by middle and urban class families
- poor export - still skimmed milk powder export has reduced over past years
- demand - supply mismatch
- infrastructure issues - cold storage, for food processing etc

Thus, to ensure farmer welfare various measures such as provisioning of milk in mid day meal, ICDS, promotion of milk powder export, and implementation of National Dairy development policy should be done.

15. There has been a focus on ~~Textile~~ and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? (250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparel industry is one of the oldest industry in India. However, an increased focus is given to this sector to create employment and promote exports.

Potential of textile and apparel sector

- huge labour availability as it is labour intensive sector
- domestic and export demand
- diverse culture and climate promotes diverse textile and apparel demands
- states in south, woolen in Himalayan state
- Budgetary support such as EPFO contribution by government to create employment and workforce for this sector.

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- a value chain based industry -
yarn → fabric → manufacturing → retail

challenges in achieving the potential -

- connecting raw material to industries is fragmented
- lack of credit availability
- GST on yarn production was protested by south traders
- competition from cheap chinese product
- obsolete technology and machinery - low productivity
- lack of adequate power availability and labour strikes

steps can be taken are -

- a value chain based approach by integrating various stages of production
- Inter ministerial coordination for promoting exports
 - 4 - Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Credit availability and technology upgradation fund scheme should be strengthened
- check on chinese dumping by Director General on Anti dumping
- special cell in ministry to solve grievance and issues of producers and retailers

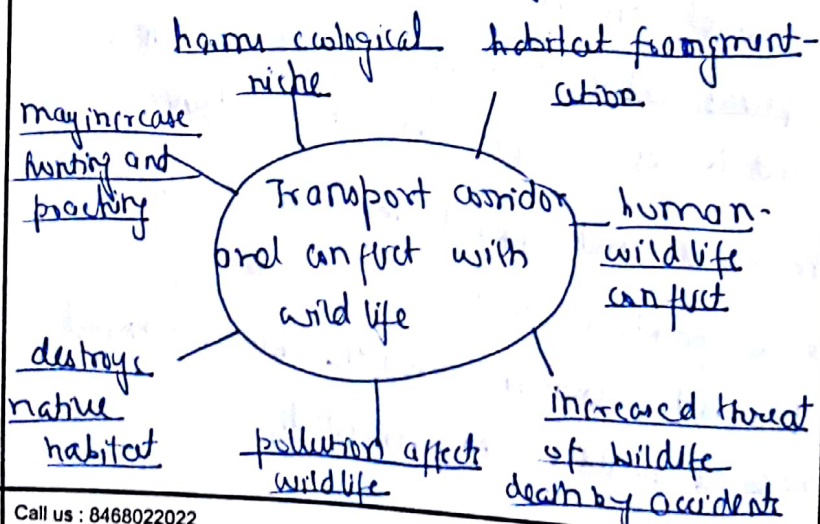
The textile and apparel industry can be a frontier sector in promoting labour led economic growth. Above mentioned measures should be implemented.

16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. (250 Words) 15

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has the fastest growing economy in the world. Also, it is one of the 17 most biodiversity rich country in world. ~~For~~ The development in order to be sustainable should be mind full of environment.

Transport corridor impacting wildlife-



Current policy framework in this regard-

- Environment Impact Assessment
is mandatory for such project
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 has provisions
for approval from forest boards,
Environment ministry
- National Wildlife Policy (2017-21) has
provisions to deal with human-wildlife
conflict
- Environment Protection Act, 1986 also
covers protection of wildlife and
its ecosystem

Measures to minimise negative effects-

- demarcation of core area and
core of the core area to prevent any
developmental activity.

- Use of ICR to analyse impact of project on ecosystem in general and wildlife in particular.
- Policy of ecologically sensitive area as suggested by Kasturirangan Committee and Gadgil Committee should be followed.
- translocation, relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation approach to be followed.

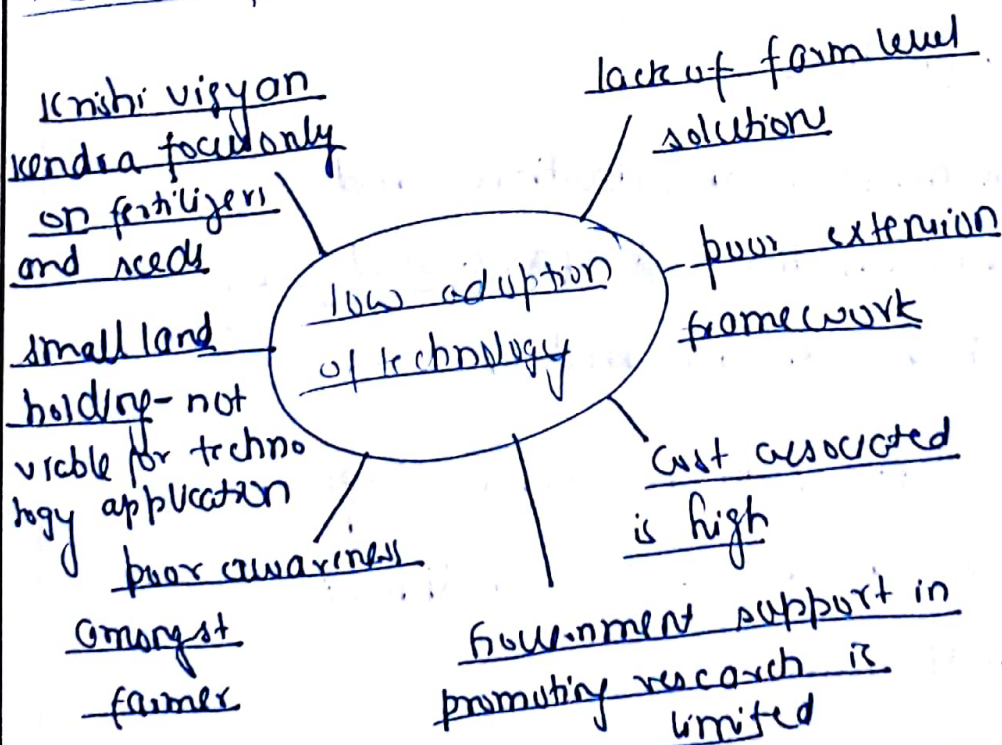
The need of development is unambiguous. But it should not be at cost of natural resources and animals. Article 47 of and Article 51 A has provision for protection of animals and love for animals.

17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. (250 Words) 15

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

climate change is affecting 1st of farmer
and is expected to harm more. Economic
survey has highlighted need for
use of technology to adapt and mitigate
to climate change.

Reasons for low utilization of technology-



Measures to improve technological penetration.

- promoting cluster based farming and cooperatives to consolidate land holdings
- female based technological solutions due to increasing feminisation of agriculture
 - ↳ machines and tools and implements designed as per female body
- Credit support by banks and rural cooperatives
- technology dissemination and demonstration at farm level by Krishi Vigyan Kendras
- developing climate smart crops and climate sensors indigenously

- Precision farming and AI based solution for enhancing productivity
- improve farmer education through farm panchayats and Gram sabhas

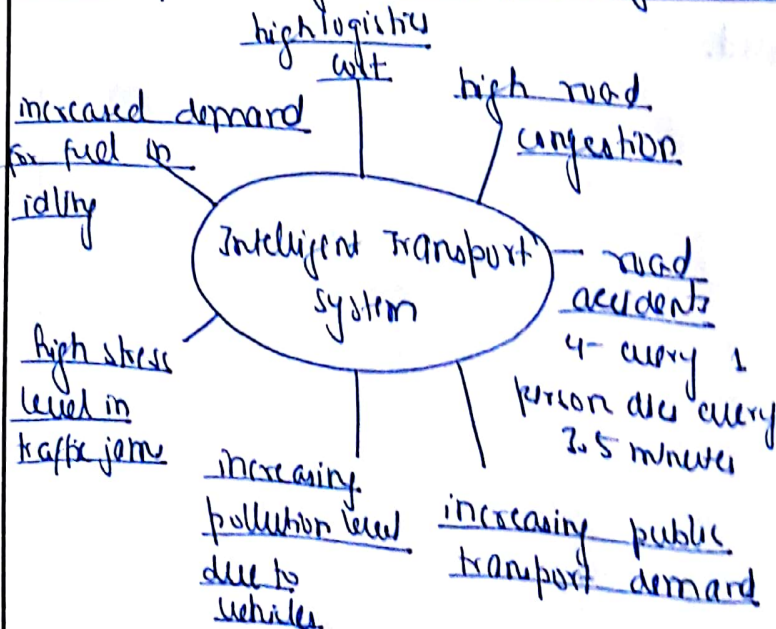
The future of food security and farmer welfare can be secured by meaningfully utilizing technology based solution. Only then the farmer's income can be doubled.

18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. (250 Words) 15

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनिर्वाह में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transport system refers to integrated and interconnected transport 'ecosystem' by ICT. It includes fleet, transport department, vehicles, public transport etc.

Need for Intelligent Transport system -



Challenges for Intelligent transport system-

- fragmented and ~~point-to-point~~ approach of transport system
- different modal mix in urban and rural area
- high capital cost in technology dissemination
- intra state and inter state different transport policies
- challenges in integrating existing transport system in intelligent transport system

Steps need to address the challenges-

- Mysore model of transportation system can be implemented
- technology and finance support from international agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank

- Transport fund creation to promote research and innovation
- hackathons to promote innovative ideas
- 4- smart cities

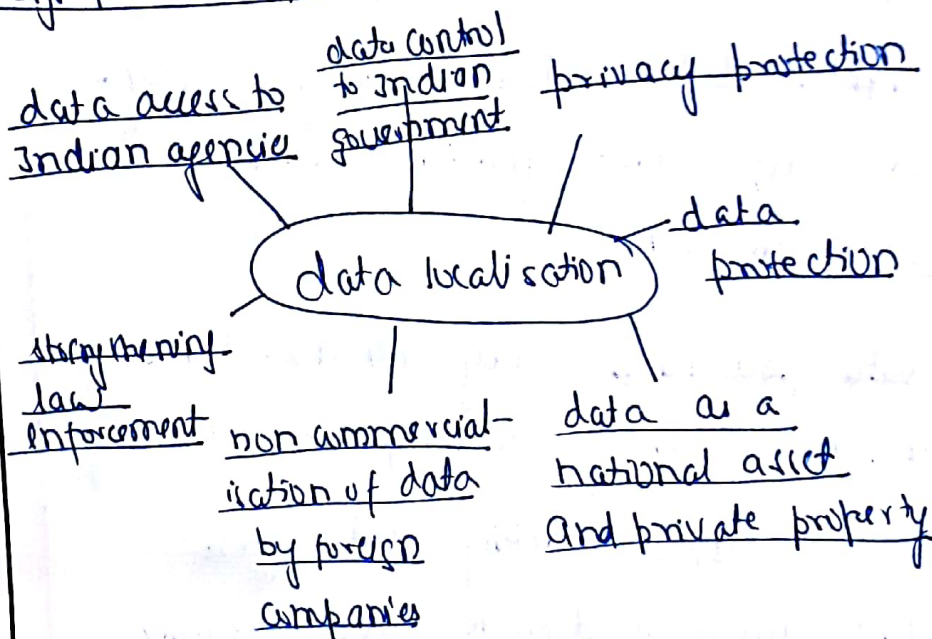
Intelligent transport system can help in achieving SDG 11 and create convenient and smarter transportation system.

19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. (250 Words) 15

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को मजबूत करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data Localisation refers to storage of data or its copy in servers which are located in Indian territory.

Significance of data localisation-



limitation in strengthening law enforcement-

- huge cost associated with data localization
- huge technological need for storing data at high temperature - India is a tropical country
- major companies in data related activities are foreign firms
e.g. facebook, twitter, whatsapp
- right to data control to citizens only -
Law enforcement agencies cannot isnoop on data
- data fiduciary only handles data as trustee - storage on temporary basis only
- risk of cyber hacking and cyber attack due to inadequate cyber security.

Srikrishna committee and draft Personal Data Protection bill, 2018 -

- it recommends data localisation
- impose penalty (2% of global turnover) in case of non-compliance
- adequate data protection framework through institutional means
- citizen at top approach.

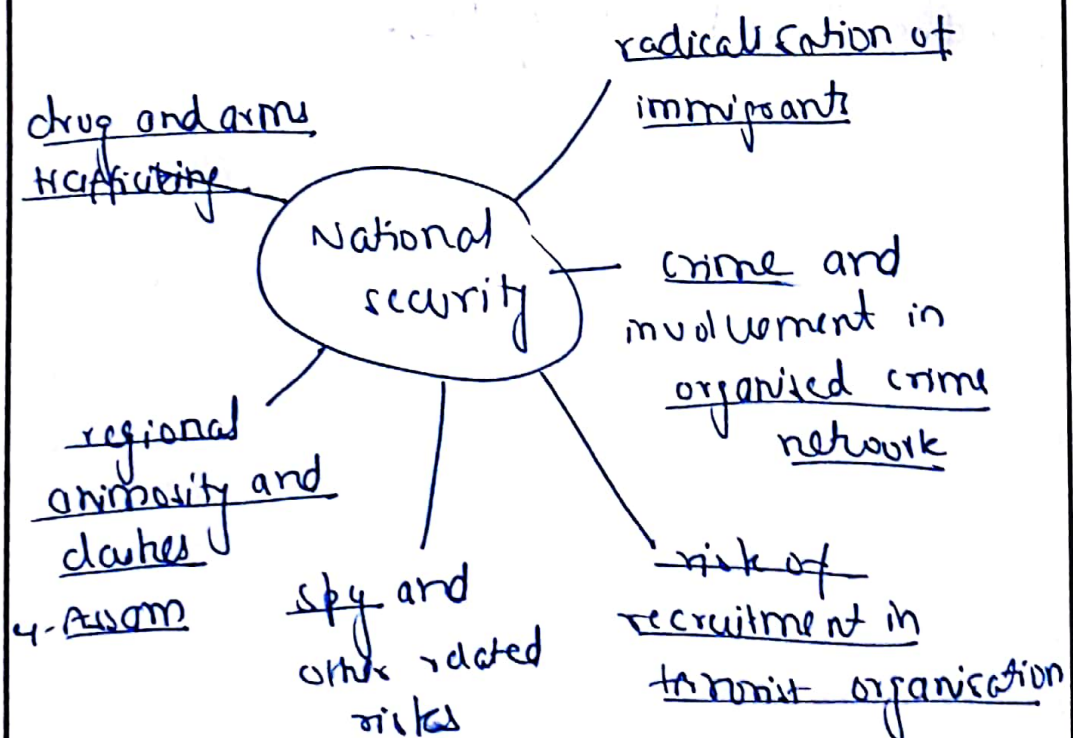
Thus, data localisation is necessary for upholding digital sovereignty.

20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. (250 Words) 15

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की कवायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal immigration refers to unauthorized and unregistered entry of foreign nationals in a country. It poses risk on national security due to-

link between illegal immigration and national security-



National Register of Citizens

It refers to database of natives of Assam who are originally resident of the region (state).

It is to identify Bangladeshi and other illegal immigrants.

Benefits

- It is causing widespread resentment in Assam and a historical issue
- Supreme Court in 2011 had mandated updation of NRC
- Ministry of Home Affairs had highlighted threat to national security and possible radicalisation
- involvement of non-state actors of other adversary countries

Challenge.

- The exercise is unilateral. no support and consensus of Bangladesh is solicited
- Future of ~~excluded~~ excluded person is not certain
- The document allowed are very old and eligible citizen may not be able to produce document
- The principle of non-discrimination, ~~non penalization~~ and non repullement is internationally accepted
- India is a responsible state and under Neighbour first policy seeks prosperous relations with neighbour.

Thus, the NRC system though essential should be based on objective criteria. Efforts to pursue Bangladesh are must.