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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	SUMIT KUMAR	(22026)
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number 22026
Center	Home	Date 18/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 लिए 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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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।

Land Reforms is long pending reforms, which have compromised agricultural productivity of India.

□: Poor land Records → cause problem of ownership and thus fights over some land and some are left uncultured.

□: Infirmity of land titles → leads to lack of investment and hence compromised productivity.

URGENTLY ADDRESS ISSUE:-

1) Soil Productivity and Soil management to save the agricultural land from erosion and desertification.

2) Welfare of farmers → proper land records will ensure formal credit availability and hence reduced exploitation by middle men.

- 3) Better management of agricultural resources and credit to be invested in field.

HOW TO ADDRESS ISSUE:-

- 1) Land Records digitisation → will make them safer and formally available to all.
eg: Bhoomi project of Kerala.
- 2) Using GIS-technology to map the fields with farmers and support them with proper management.
- 3) Formal credit availability to invest in agriculture next produce.

Hence land reforms will increase the overall productivity of land.

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।

Infrastructure Sector provides the overall framework of roads, buildings, logistics and hence sustain growth.

SPECIAL FEATURES → FINANCING A CHALLENGE:

- 1) Long term projects entail higher vesting cost and money is restricted in this projects.
- 2) Phased Development → makes the project unviable if any problem pops up in between. Loss of one segment decreases viability of whole project.
- 3) Interstate Nature of projects require multiple level of coordination.
- 4) Land Acquisition becomes a hurdle as land is a scarce resource.

- 5) PPP nature and issues of mismatch between government and private players about terms and funding.
- 6) Contract Enforcement is still lacking which reduces the attraction of investment.

MEASURES TO FACILITATE INVESTMENT:-

- 1) Incentivised lending from banks for infrastructure status projects.
- 2) NIIF formation with 40K crore credit availability for infrastructure projects.
- 3) Improved enforcement of PPP projects by better enforcing contracts.
- 4) KAM gratuity model where government also shares the burden of fund.

Infrastructure development is current focus and soon it will add billions of dollar to Indian economy.

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 अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Favourable Circumstances for electronic Manufacturing :-

- 1) Talent pool of Indians who provide main source to other countries and India suffers from Brain drain. Some talent can be used in India itself
- 2) Startup promotion culture and credit availability along with entrepreneurial skills
- 3) Manufacturing sector promotion by favourable policies like tax exemptions etc. under Make in India scheme.

Unable to respond to demand :-

- 1) Difficult to find the designing phase technicians. They are most important segment as they play key role to reduce Size of electronic gadgets.

2) Inertia of earlier development in South Korea, Taiwan, China etc is lacking in India hence require extra thrust.

STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS :-

- 1) Electronics promotion scheme like Import Substitution schemes D-SIPS where domestic products promoted.
- 2) Better availability of Job opportunity to reduce brain drain.
- 3) Cooperation with world leaders like Samsung and generate domestic market.

Recent opening of manufacturing unit of Samsung in Uttar Pradesh can usher change in our electronics manufacturing.

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।

High growth rate after post reform
could not culminate to reduced poverty
due to following reasons :-

- 1) Trickle Down theory of Mahamolskis was restricted by the strong channels development (logistics) hence no trickel down.
- 2) Growth and Development debate of Bhagwati and Sen where post reform grow failed, hence Sen's approach of development by capacity building.
- 3) Corruption and Crony capitalism reduced the development process.
- 4) Political reforms in approach of developm to make them empowerment based.

WAYS TO RESOLVE IT:-

"Give man a fish and you will feed him for day, teach man to fish, you feed him for life"

Similarly, we changed our approach

- 1) from wage employment to self employment. Now they can employ others too.
- 2) Hunger and Social Security: Taking care of Basic needs to reduce shackles of poverty.
- 3) Equitable development by employment of all and equitable skilling of all.

Hence it will deal with the poverty of India.

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।

"Permanent Surpluses" is the condition where production is more than demand.

- 1) India has reached surplus in production of grains and milk products. It's also one of the largest producers.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT:-

- 1) This is list of commodities which can be restricted in trade and development
- 2) hoarding of commodities is not allowed to reduce the market related vagaries.

REMOVAL OF ACT:-

- 1) Surplus is present but it does not ensure the continuous supply

and hoarding could be used to manipulate prices.

- 2) High productivity and competitive pricing of products would result in higher exports which will result in reduced supply.
- 3) Cropping pattern might result into monocropping and hence reduced productivity in future.

Hence Food commodities are still at danger of hoarding and surplus export, Essential commodity act should not be removed though its use could be regulated to reduce market intervention.

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।

National Forest Policy determines the management of forest and its resources. This also ensures the rights of forest dwellers.

NEED OF NEW FOREST POLICY:-

- 1) To emphasise the importance of community management of forests. This will ensure better management if we provide them community rights.
- 2) Forest dwellers protection and their right to use minor forest produce. Infact they know how to better manage forests.
- 3) Increase the forest cover to 33% and renewed efforts with micro management.

- 4) Higher incidence of climate change and hence renewed vigour of afforestation and changed methods & technology of forest management.
- 5) livelihood opportunities to the forest dwellers by providing them forward linkages with main market for their handicrafts.
- 6) Use of land and funds collected through recent CAMPA and use same for betterment of forest.

Changing climate and needs of day
required change of Forest Policy.

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

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

Urbanisation is rapidly increasing expanse of urban centers, and since land resource is limited they are expanding at cost of other regions.

RAPID URBANISATION AND CLIMATE VULNERABILITY:-

1) Rapid urbanisation leads to unplanned development. This results into development in vulnerable regions like Seismic zones, avalanche zones, coastal regions, flood plains etc.

2) Natural channels of rivers and drains are today covered either by buildings or waste land dumps, Both results to choked drains.
eg: Chennai flash floods

- 3) Encroachment in Ecological sensitive zones results into increased loss of Biodiversity and man-animal conflict
eg: Maharashtra village, Kerala floods

4) MEASURES OF DISASTER RESISTANT CITIES:—

- 1) Use Sendai Framework rules for disaster risk reduction.
- 2) Use traditional methods like stilt houses of Assam.
- 3) Use better forecasting technology to predict and minimise losses.
- 4) Strict adherence to rules while providing permits.

Disaster risk reduction is possible with modern technology and traditional methods.

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:-

→ DNA profiling is mechanism to identify two DNA strands and indicate similarity or differences.

→ This is used as unique identity as there is very rare possibility of similar DNA construct just like fingerprints.

FORENSIC Application →

- Identify a human being relation with other (Blood related)
- Identifying association with crime hence better resolution.
- Identifying deceased dead body and returning to family members.

DNA Technology (Use & Application) Bill :-

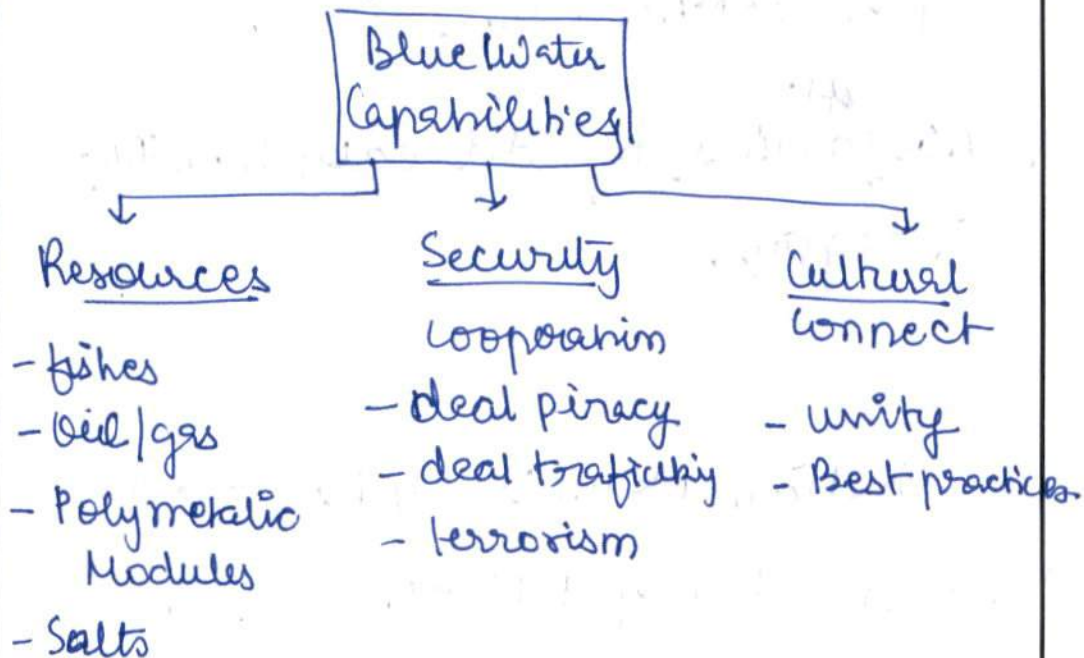
- 1) Salient features of bill are defining the scope of use of technology. This permits to use for lost children, deceased untreated, criminals.
- 2) management of Central Database to ensure protection of information. All permissions are restricted by law.
- 3) Right to get data deleted to provide right to be forgotten. But this is restricted to criminals.

Hence DNA Bill highlights the use of the technology and management of its data. This will open avenue for speedy investigations.

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 संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue Water Capabilities are the capability of Oceans and its resources.



ENHANCING BLUE WATER CAPABILITY OF NAVY:-

- 1) Scorpene Submarines like Khandari provide better monitoring and surveillance of region.

- 2) Air-Independent propulsion system to keep submarines hidden under water for longer time.
- 3) Stealth technology to go undetected by the SONAR waves.
- 4) ^{craft} Air Carriers to add easy mobility in region.

Indian Navy is by far one of the best developed Navy.

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 सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

INDIA vulnerable to Drug Trafficking

- 1) Cross Border terrorism to destroy local youths eg. Punjab-Pakistan Border.
- 2) Organised Crime Network like in Mumbai.
- 3) New targeting of children in schools like in Telangana. Nexus of drug dealers and nightclubs.
- 4) Parallel economy and money laundering to add extra money for expenditure.

Key steps taken:-

- local Narcotic Teams active on the ground of hotspot regions.
- Restricted use of local drugs like bhang.
- Age Relaxation to undercover cops as children themselves provide information.

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 dependant on Crude oil
import as 80% of Indian Crude oil is
imported.

IMPACT OF HIGHER CRUDE OIL PRICE ON INDIA:-

- 1) Higher burden on domestic expenditure
It will widen the BOP and moreover
reduce the tax realisation as margin
will shrink hence higher fiscal deficit.
- 2) Inflationary effect on other manufactured
products leading to cost-push inflation
as cost of production will increase.
- 3) Decline of Forex reserves → as more
part will be spent on financing the
import of crude oil.

STEPS TAKEN TO INSULATE INDIA:-

- 1) Diversification of fuel Basket → Hence need to diversify the energy source to shale gas, natural gas, methane hydrates etc.
- 2) Diversify the Country Basket → Indolve in treaties with other countries like Venezuela, Indonesia, Russia etc for diversified sources.
- 3) Renewed focus on Renewable Energy as they will reduce economic burden and also promote cleaner environment.
- 4) Strategic Oil Reserve → Increasing the reserve from 5 MMT to 15 MMT will provide extra cushion to crisis.

5) Technological Innovation and development of Biofuels. This will also convert waste to energy and help in waste management.

6) Home Exploration of resources and sustainable exploitation like the KG Basin area, Cambay basin etc

Recent HELP change in Hydrocarbon exploration policy provides better management

Managing global oil price volatility is very important to provide security, Sovereignty and environmental concerns.

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?

Private Sector is major recruiter of jobs in India. Government jobs are restricted in numbers and diversity both.

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR:-

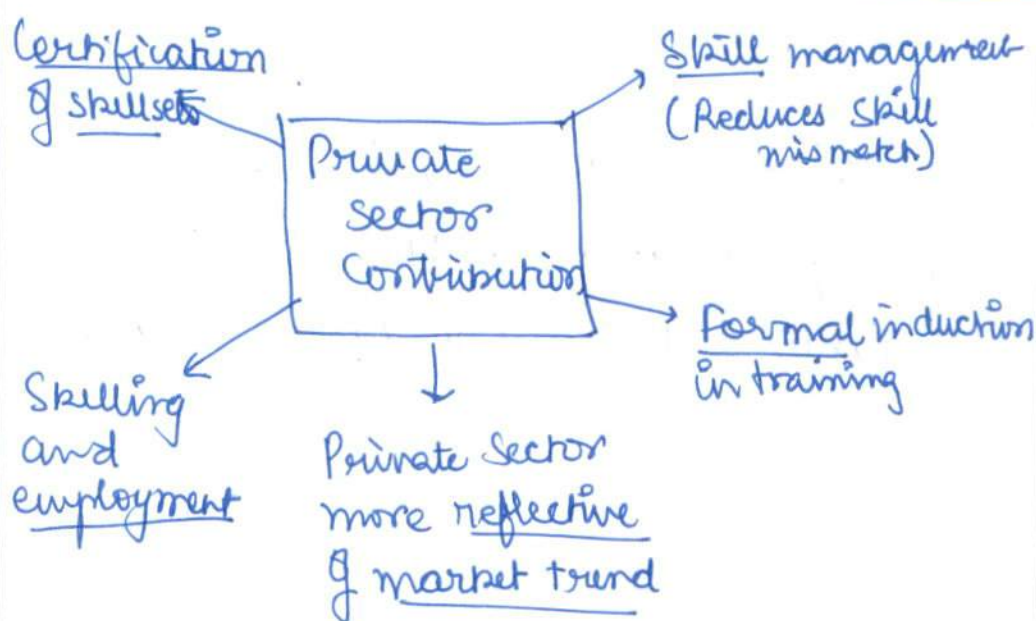


Fig: Role of Private Sector

MEASURES REQUIRED:-

- 1) Better ~~coord~~ coordination between private players and public to manage easy flow of funds and ideas.
- 2) Incentivise private to train more by funding part of the training process.
eg: PM Rajgar Protsahan Yojna focus on incentivising private players for internships.
- 3) Private Certification be considered as at par with government certification.
UGC affiliated degrees and private like Oracle degrees extra must come in complementarity.
- 4) Funds and Infrastructure support by Public and training by private players to reduce excess burden on any one.

- 5) Promotion of skill Development Centres
like ITIS Kanpur where private players
decide curriculum according to need of
markets and train them.
- 6) Provision to use CSR funding in support
of training.

Private players play very crucial role
because they are trend setters and have
better connectivity to markets.

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।

E-commerce sector ~~was~~ is exploding the Indian market due to newly generated class which has more money and less time.

+

High Penetration of internet and mobile sets.

→

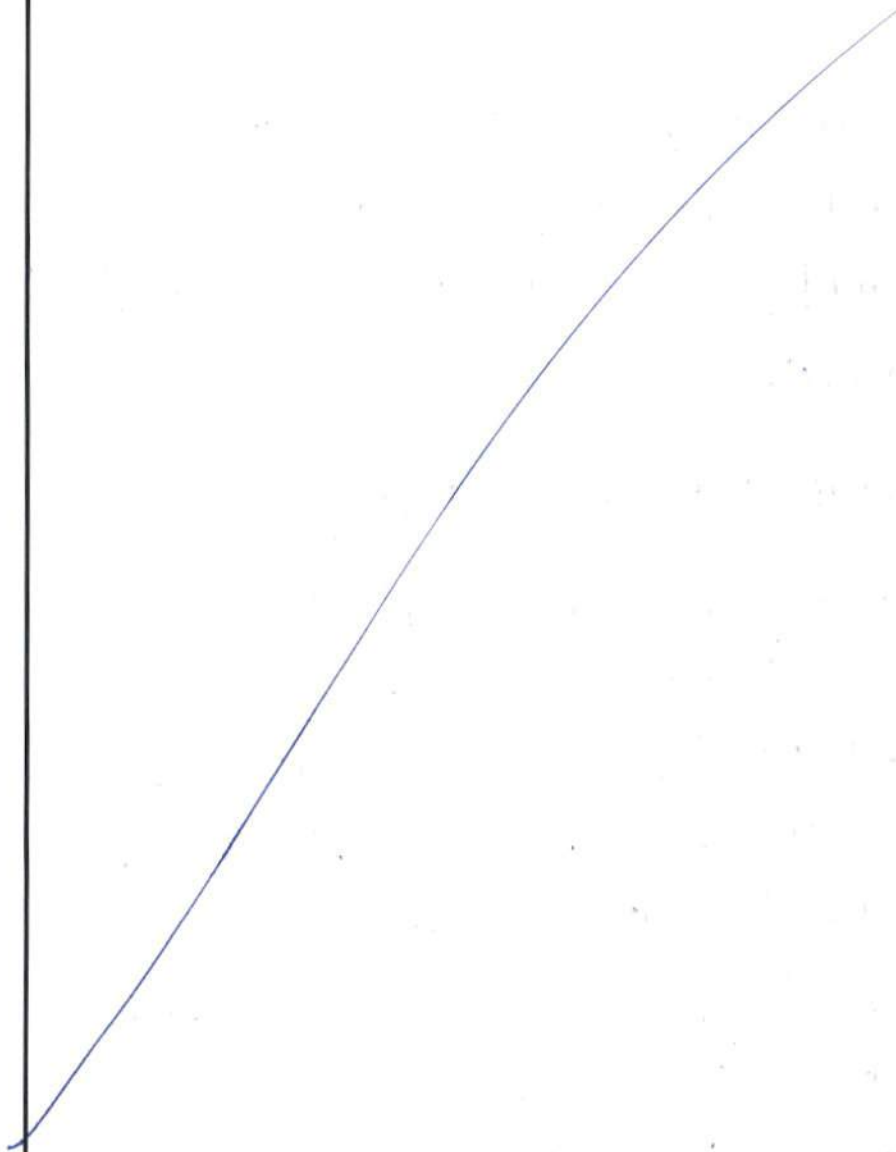
Easy available labour due to higher number of unemployed youths

→

Large market of India with very high population.

Needs for regulation :-

- 1) e-commerce provide very stiff competition to retail market and normal shopkeepers.
 - 2) Exploitation of delivery boys as they are paid less as compared to work done
 - 3) Reduce walmartisation and flourish local markets for regional development
 - 4) We'll ~~not~~ concentrate growth to few regions.
-



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 सुझाइए।

Dairy Industry of India flourished
under Amul Cooperatives due to community
management and technological innovation
of Buffaloes milk powder

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY SECTOR:-

- 1) Extra income to farmers by selling surplus milk to consumers.
- 2) Milk products are rich in protein hence help in countering hidden hunger along with absolute hunger.
- 3) Urban centers cannot sustain livestock without grazing fields and dairy industry can provide alternate.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DAIRY SECTOR:-

- 1) Cooperative Society management and hence equitable generation of wealth. Its astounding success is reflected by higher profitability to farmers.
- 2) Reduce wastage and surplus of milk and instead convert them as resource.
- 3) Dairy chains in urban centers and targetting hunger.
- 4) Ecological management of livestock along with natural climate improves the environmental sustainability of agriculture.

OVER PRODUCTION AND PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS:-

- 1) Overproduction of Milk is not problem but mismanagement is, overproduction provides opportunity for development.

2) Overproduction resulted to wastage as demand of milk not increase as per with production.

3) Solutions to manage the overproduction

- Technological innovation to store milk powder for longer time
- Increase in demand of milk powder in local markets.
- Phyto sanitary standards to explore the outer markets which are in dire need of milk products.
- Food processing, high value end products like cheese, paneer etc can be explored.

Hence Dairy industry is more of an opportunity rather than problem.

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 सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparels Industry of India
has unique market from muslin of
past to khadi of today.

Potential of Textile Industry :-

- 1) It's labour intensive market with
potential to provide employment to
large group of people
- 2) changing Dressing trends throughout
the history makes this market infatigable
and there will always be demand of
textiles.
- 3) Waste to textiles is the new wastemangement
where women of Andhra Pradesh are
utilising Banara fibres and coconut fibres
for production of textiles.

- 4) Tools of women empowerment as most of the work will require women friendly skillset.
- 5) Village and District Identity to provide unique market to their textiles
eg: Banarsee saree, Kanjivaram saree
- 6) Receding market of China where labour is becoming expensive hence important niche of India to use opportunity

CHALLENGES :-

- 1) Fund allocation to micro units for regional manufacturing unit.
- 2) Inability to advance technology like Kolbata Zute mills using same technology of before independence which has extra cost and lower productivity

- 3) Training and skilling of mass employment generated.
- 4) Technology to extract fibres from different products like sugarcane, roots etc.

STEPS TAKEN :-

- 1) Government focused on skill development of the artisans and provision of employment.
- 2) TREDS scheme to increase the textile sector funding.
- 3) Cultural fest and events to expand the local markets eg haats.
- 4) AVTS, power loom upgradation scheme.

Textile and Apparel Industry will employ and empower Indians.

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।

Transportation corridors are the connecting roads and highways network which passes through biodiversity region.

IMPACT ON WILDLIFE:-

- 1) Increase in instances of man-animal conflicts and thus loss of life of either man or animals.
- 2) Increased exploitation and poaching activities like lion tails, deer antlers etc.
- 3) Increased fragmentation of forest leads to reduced wilderness as restricted movement.

- 4) Generation of local economy around the corridors results in pollution and mismanagement of forest resources.

CURRENT POLICY FRAMEWORK:-

- 1) Final resolution only, if other ways of communication are not possible.
- 2) Restricted usage of vehicles as all vehicles cannot be allowed to reduce traffic. Night time travels are banned in many regions
eg: Bandipur Tiger Reserve does allow communication only 6am to 9pm.
- 3) Restricted usage of Forest produce, diverting vehicles is not allowed.
- 4) Interactions are restricted, feeding not allowed.

Measures to minimise negative effects:-

- 1) Use of Technology and make enclosed corridors like United States. where, human-animal conflict is reduced to zero and animal mobility is not restricted.

eg: like tunnel connectivity in mountains.

- 2) Strict Adherence of rules and impose penalty if violated.

- 3) Minimise construction of roads etc in rich biodiversity regions.

Transportation corridors can be minimised to have healthy biodiversity which will result to healthy planet.

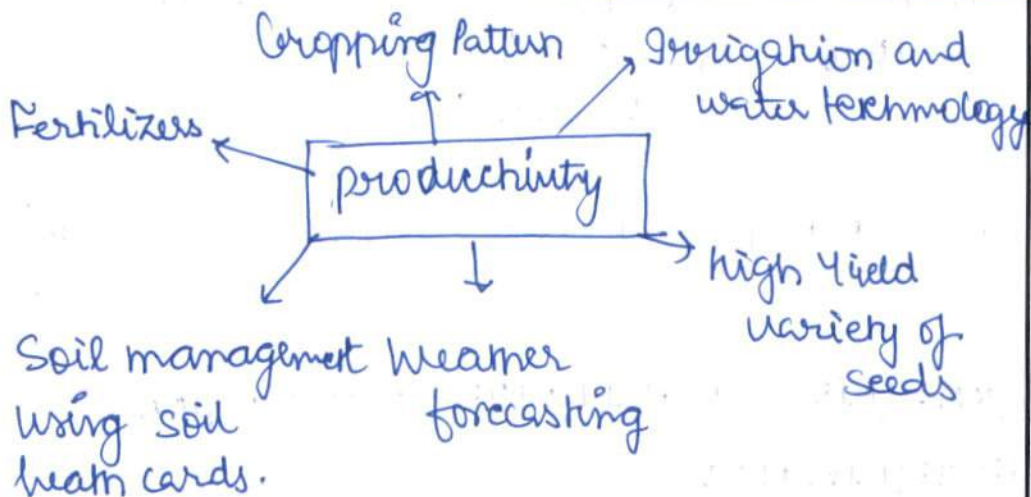
17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. (250 Words) 15

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।

Technology in present day provides the much required thrust in all areas of development.

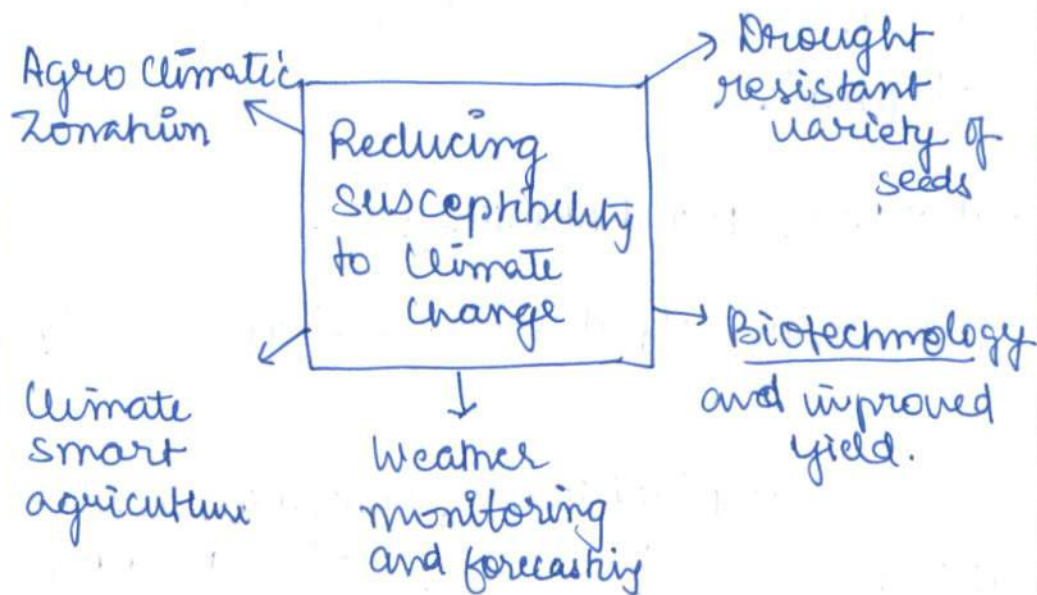
TECHNOLOGY AND FARMERS :-

1) Technology helped in increasing productivity



Technology and productivity.

2) Furthermore if technology is increased productivity but environmental damages again controlled good produce, hence further resilience of crops.



Technology and better climate management

MEASURES TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGICAL PENETRATION :-

1) Digital literacy to actual cultivators to understand cues and improve produce.

- 2) Digital Infrastructure like electricity and Internet connectivity to provide realtime information.
- 3) Training with modern technology like ~~by~~ using biocomposts instead of burning crops, using happyseeder machines.

Technology will provide the long required thrust to farmers and agriculture improvement.

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 परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transport System is system which uses all digital connectivity and use smart management to make changes according to time & traffic of commuters.

Need in India :-

- India loses large share in commutation.
- Add economic activity to region

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 सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data Localisation is concept where the data generated by one country is located in some country.

DRAFT DATA PROTECTION BILL:-

- 1) Bill is based on the recommendations of Justice B.N. Srikrishna report.
- 2) It talks about definition of personal data.
- 3) Ownership of data : Data belongs to generator of data not the company processing data.
- 4) Need of consent :- Requirement of consent before using data or providing same to third party.
eg: Facebook cannot share my data without

3) Right to be forgotten: Right to delete personal and irrelevant data. Company is not allowed to store in servers.

Further Data Localisation is the futuristic concept, where India needs to take stand.

LIMITATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT:-

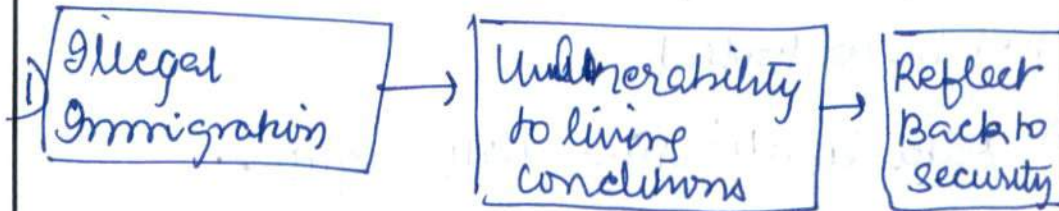
- 1) Definition is subjective and lead to confusion on case by case basis.
- 2) Right to be forgotten and Right to Information will be incoherent and lead to clashes.
- 3) Digital literacy of users and awareness of their own rights of data ownership.

- 4) Technological failure if data is added to web and can be used by others. Its deep web and all of it can not be controlled.
- 5) Data localisation will require initial cost of land and investment to setup data centers and it will be of high maintenance due to tropical climate.

Data protection Policy provides outlook and makes us ready to get ready for 4th Industrial Revolution

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।



2) Illegal Immigration is used by non state actors to enter into territory

3) Since unregulated, their activities go unchecked and may become sleepers cells

