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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	23528
Center	ONLINE	Date	07/09/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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.

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6.

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

व्याख्या 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 records in India have been root cause of poor governance and litigations. These records are in manual ^{paper} formats, and updated with many ambiguities.

Need to address the problem -

- ① Many court litigations are related to land and have wasted many years of litigants fighting cases
- ② Left belts of lands uncultivated and unutilised due to disputes
- ③ Disputes have ~~been~~ caused the crimes in rural areas.
- ④ Land titles in urban areas are of more worse situation and hurdle in urbanisation process

- ⑤ Land deprived from agricultural output, industrial use and infrastructural development: due to incorrect records
- ⑥ led to area of red tapism in revenue administration
- ⑦ Unnecessary price fluctuations. (overpricing., underpricing)

* Suggestions -

- ① Digitising available records
- ② Geo-tagging of land pieces
- ③ Fast-track courts for dispute redressal or ADRs can be employed.
- ④ Local level mediation and clarification over land titles
- ⑤ Digital infrastructure and training of manpower for updation.
- ⑥ Corrective measures in laws -
- Criminal offences ^{to be} made civil etc
- ⑦ Sensitization of people over land assets for their prosperity.

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 involves the development of roads, ports, railways, airports etc for the boosting of economy.

It faces the challenge of financing due to -

- ① Time taking procedures of land and environment clearances
- ② Delaying in projects increasing cost.
- ③ Large span of period to regain profit.
- ④ Changing policies of government detes finance institutions to take decisions.
- ⑤ Possibility of corruption and scandals.
- ⑥ Lack of clear provision in agreements in PPP model leading to disputes.

⑦ Red tapism in government hurdling
smooth implementation of projects

⑧ Early examples have created TBS problems
detering banks.

* Measures -

- ① Clear provisions in agreements
and clarity in responsibility and
accountability mechanism
- ② Project management tools to be
employed for an assessment of
projects and costing.
- ③ Independent auditing mechanism
- ④ Facilitating the hybrid annuity
models ensuring viability of project.
- ⑤ SPVs can be employed.
- ⑥ New financial instruments -
Investment Trusts, Bonds etc can
be introduced to ~~reassure~~ the
profitability.

Thus, the Infrastructure
sector can be upgraded by better financial
mechanism.

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?

There is rising demands of electronic gadget like TV, smartphones, computers, laptops etc. with increase in living standards.

However, Indian Manufacturing sector ~~was~~ is not able to meet demand due to -

- ① Competition from global giants like SAMSUNG (Korea)
- ② Unavailability of raw materials -
— rare earth materials.
- ③ No technological upgradation due to less R&D activity
- ④ Poor quality products
- ⑤ Complex tax structure.
- ⑥ No external demand due to stiff competition and lack of incentivisation to sector in trade policy

- ⑦ Lack of skilled manpower.
- ⑧ Finance and credit issues
- ⑦ Monopolies in sector

Steps can be taken -

- ① MEIS scheme - trade incentivisation for export demand
- ② Increasing expenditure in R & D by government and private collabora-
- tion
- ③ 'Make In-India' - participating in global supply chain
- ④ 'Skill India' - supplying skilled manpower
- ⑤ GST rationalisation
- ⑥ Credit facilities etc.

Thus, electronics manufactu-
- ring can be boosted for twin
goals of economic development
and employment opportunity

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 बावजूद 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 सुझाएं।

The shining economic growth in India has not been paralleled with decrease in poverty. This shows the problem of redistribution in Indian political economy.

(1) Rapid deindustrialization

Post reform, there has been growth in service sector and decline in industries impacting in reduction in employment. It leads to poverty of many people.

(2) Government policies

Due to reduced fiscal conditions by incentivising the sectors of economy, Government left with meagre sources for poverty alleviation.

- ③ Agricultural productivity was not focussed upon -
- Food insecurity.
 - Poverty of farmers

④ Population explosion.

⑤ Structural issues -

- Capital intensive sector were favoured over labour intensive.

Ways to resolve -

- ① Emphasizing on labour-intensive sectors - textile and leather
- ② Accelerating MGNREGA, NFSA.
- ③ Agricultural productivity improve - ment through PMKSY, PMSSMPads, PMFBY.
- ④ Skill improvement - SKILL INDIA.
- ⑤ Rationalising tax policies by improving fiscal consolidation
- ⑥ self-employment opportunities - MUDRA, START-UP etc.
- ⑦ Social security scheme implementation.

Thus, inclusive growth should be focussed to fight poverty.

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 जिसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

India with agricultural land of 179.8 Million hectares produces foodgrains of (356 Million Tono) and fruits and vegetables (215 MT, 16-17)
India has surplus foodgrain production and lead exporter in agricultural commodities.

However, there are limitations on stockholding under the essential commodities act, which leads to -

- ① Price ~~control~~ fluctuation (eg sugar)
- ② hampering autonomy of businesses
- ③ Imbalance in consumer and producer interests both.

~~Thus, there is need to~~
④ Producing poor predictions in export policies.

Hence there is demand of complete removal of ECA which will-

- ① deregularise the price
- ② benefit of price to farmers
- ③ economies of scale in agricultural marketing
- ④ Making agriculture as a business benefitting rural economy.

However, it has negative implications -

- ① Increased prices for consumer
- ② Inflation generation.
- ③ May lead to reduction in demands
- ④ Undesirable during the situations of draughts, floods.

Hence, it is necessary to identify the crops necessary to remove from ECA such as sugar while keeping essential ones in the law.

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।

NFP has been devised to increase the forest cover to 33% of total land of the country.

It has been devised to realise -

- ① Green cover benefitting biodiversity
- ② Increase in Carbon sink to tackle pollution
- ③ Livelihood opportunities to forest dwellers etc.

However, there is need to revisit the policy in the context of .

- ① Reduction in land resource
- ② Unprecedented deforestation despite earliest policy
- ③ Legal rights provided to tribes and forest dwellers under FRA
- ④ To be compliant with accepted

global treaties - Paris Climate deal.

- ⑤ Maintaining the balance of development and environment sustainably.

The revision in policy would facilitate -

- ① The stricter afforestation regime
- ② Strengthening of forest laws
 - Increase in penalties
 - checking manual intervention
- ③ scope for development project
 - aligned with environmental impact assessment
- ④ Recognition to voice of locals
- ⑤ Aligning with global standard practices etc.

Hence, the policy can be revised in accordance with needs of present generation and ~~env~~ forest condition

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 सुझाएँ।

Rapid urbanization leads to increase in construction activities, — buildings, roads, public facilities over a small pieces of land.

It leads to increase in vulnerability to disaster such as

- ① Flash floods - due to cemented roads, - closure of natural water flows. (Chennai)
- ② Overcrowding - leading to stampede (Mumbai stampedes)
- ③ fall of infrastructure claiming lives (Calcutta Bridge collapse)
- ④ earthquakes - lack of space for evacuation and safety
- ⑤ Coastal cities - vulnerable to Tsunamis, cyclones leading to high economic losses.

Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (2016-2030) calls for disaster resilient cities. It suggest the measures to be adopted -

- ① Land demarcation -
- planning of lands according to waterflow in case of riverfloods, coastal threats.
- ② Regular inspection of major structures
- ③ Provision of evacuation places
- ④ Training of manpower and sensitization of people
- ⑤ To revive the natural water flows
- ⑥ Check on construction activities in sensitive areas
- ⑦ Building on stronger foundation than weak soil.

Thus, the resilient cities should be developed to save economic ^{loss} and ^{loss} of lives

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 denotes the DNA data of a person including his genetic composition which is unique and helps for identification of an individual.

Forensic application -

- (1) Identification of unidentified bodies
- (2) conviction of criminals in the cases of rape, murder etc by using his DNA materials from evidences-- blood, saliva, hair etc.
- (3) Help in early investigation and adjudication of sensitive cases
- (4) Determining the blood-relations.

In this context DNA Bill, 2018 is significant as -

- (1) It creates DNA regulatory authority (Board) for the implementation of laws and rules regarding DNA profiling.
- (2) fixing responsibility to various stakeholders over course of action.
 - Magistrate in case of determining the conduct of DNA experiment
- (3) Privacy of DNA information given importance

Thus, DNA Bill ^{legalise} helps the use of modern biotechnology for juridical use in the strict regulatory framework.

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 are the power of forces to operate smoothly on maritime waters along with fleets, arms, technologies. It is considered as strong, when - Navy can protect -

- (1) Flagged fleets in trading
- (2) Countering piracy operations.
- (3) Checking ~~the~~ ^{by} surveillance over water regarding anti-national elements.
- (4) Operating arms and technologies smoothly signifying water-war capability.
- (5) Ability to operate with navies of other countries.

Indian Navy has taken following measures—

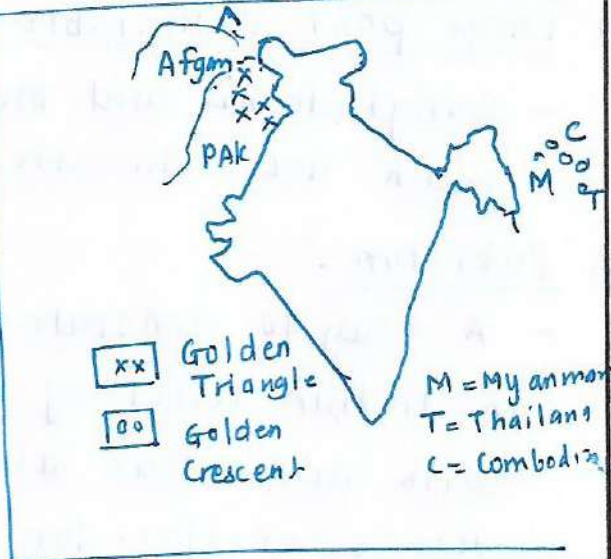
- (1) Participation in Indian Ocean Symposium
- (2) Regular exercises in the waters along with neighbour and fleets of superpowers (MALABAR exercise)
- (3) Training of navy
- (4) LEMOA agreement -
- logistical support enhancement
- (5) Strengthening of fleet, naval ships, helicopters etc.
- (6) High capable digital surveillance over water using satellite technologies.

Thus, Indian Navy has been improving its capability independently and aligning with others to operate in wider 'INDO-PACIFIC' region.

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 has
been plagued
with the
menace of
drug trafficking
due to
various
factors -



(1) Geographical -

- Lies between Golden Triangle and Golden crescent -
- (Producers of opium, poppy)
- peninsular location, helping traffickers to work cross border over maritime theatre

(2) Borders - porous borders at Bangladesh, Nepal helping traffickers

- Unstable Kashmir, help for drug movements across
- (3) Large poor vulnerable population
 - Bangladeshis and Myanmarese youth are vulnerable to traffickers
- (4) Pakistan -
 - A way to generate instability in Indian territory along with non-state actors
 - Hence shelter for traffickers
- (6) Demand from youth
- (5) Weak border surveillance
 - due to - lack of manpower
 - lack of digital technologies
 - corrupt nexus.
- (7) Presence of extremist groups in territory strengthen foothold of drug trafficking (Maoist)
- Measures -
 - ① stricter border surveillance
 - ② Collaboration with neighbour countries.
 - ③ Sensitization, awareness of people
 - ④ strengthening laws, strict penalties

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?

The policies of OPEC countries have caused the undesirable rise in the global crude^{oil} prices.

India is ^{one of the} ~~second~~ largest importer of oil due to high demand and low domestic availability.

The impact of high prices -

- (1) Rise in current Account deficit due to high value imports.
- (2) The increase in prices of petrol and diesel in the country
- (3) The increase in logistic cost leading to increase in commodity prices.
- (4) The increase in prices of manufact

- using goods affecting the profitability of companies, hence it will impact the industrial growth.
- (5) The rise in inflation indices.
- (6) The social dissatisfaction due to rising prices.
- (7) Reduction in savings and investment due to increase in expenditure over oil.
- (8) Energy generation plants will be hampered thus leading to threat to energy security.
- (9) Government will recourse to reduce expenditure in social sector to stabilise fiscal health.

Considering there impact, there is need take comprehensive measures for addressing global price volatility.

(1) Domestic efforts -

- exploration of sedimentary basins for more oil supply
- Private sector encouragement in oil exploration.
- Strategic oil reserves (e.g. Mangalore).
- Reducing dependency on oil by push renewable energy sector e.g. National solar mission, ISA.
- Deincentivising automobiles for reducing oil demand
- electric mobility.
- public transportation
- Incentivising companies for enhancing efficiency
- Long term policy design.

(2) International efforts.

- Diversifying oil resources - C. Asia
- Importing efficient technologies
- Reducing bills by designing supply chains - pipelines etc.

Thus, India needs to take efforts at various levels

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?

India is witnessing large workforce entering in the job market at the rate of 10-12 million per year. This need to be skilled, reskilled and upskilled to improve employability and quality of human capital.

Role of private sector-

(1) National skill Development mission.

- Inputs provision
- Curriculum framework of skills.
- Identifying skill requirement
- Sectorwise skill recognition

(2) National skill Development Council

- Collaboration of government, industry and academia to develop the 'skill programme'

(3) Apprenticeship programmes

- Industries employing the youth for given period of time by utilising government incentives.

(4) BPO Promotion centres

- For upgradation and training in IT and consultancy services.

(5) SHG Network

- Women skilling in small business ventures.

(6) NGOs - Identifying the needy youths and deepening skill programmes.

(7) Private institutions collaborating with industry for training of students.

However, the participation of private sector is not impactful due to -

- (1) Limited to small number of sectors- NSDM, NSDC.
- (2) MSMEs are not taking part enthusiastically

- (3) The apprenticeship scheme provides temporary workers, hence no effort to upskill them
- (4) Lack of coherence in skill curriculum
- (5) No financial incentives
- (6) Lack of review mechanism

Measures -

(1) Oversight -

- NSDC to review periodically.
- Research and data inputs
- Institutional mechanism for collaboration among government, private sector

(2) Financing -

- Tax incentives, EPFO contribution
- Extra financing for skill training
- (3) - Recognising needs and devolution of funds accordingly.
- SHG, NGOs can be strengthened

Thus, the oversight and finance mechanism will give boost to participation of private sector in skill development

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।

According to, ^{Trade} Mid Term Review policy (2015-2020), the e-commerce sector contributes \$25B in the Indian economy. e-commerce ~~has~~ works according to marketplace model and ~~ago~~ inventory aggregation model.

Need of regulation -

- (1) There is rising demand from online platforms like Amazon, Flipkart
- (2) There is multitude of financial transactions through e-payment and physical payment modes.
- (3) The companies are ~~access~~ depository of consumer data, hence require the possibility check on privacy regulation

- (4) competition to physical retailers by providing huge discounts on prices, impacting local economies.
- (5) There is vast potential of employment generation.
- (6) Need to adhere to global standard practices in e-commerce and logistics.

Government of India has come up with e-Commerce policy -

- (1) setting up regulator to view -
 - followup of laws, rules, norms
 - checking the possible monopolies (Flipcart - Walmart mogers)
- (2) Accountability mechanism
- (3) consumer grievance redressal on the line of Consumer Protection Act.
- (4) Rationalising taxes and incentives

at the backdrop of introduced GST and possible dispute over taxation.

(5) Data security issue

Challenges to sector —

- (1) No consistency in demand from consumer. (Rural population do not revisit after ~~an~~ minimal transactions)
- (2) Rising Fuel prices impacting logistic costs.
- (3) Custom and non-tariff barriers impacting supply chains.
- (4) Last mile digital and transport connectivity
- (5) Tax disputes due to ambiguity.
- (6) Skilled manpower shortage.
- (7) Various clearance and licensing issues.

Thus, there is need to streamline the sector by enacting the laws, regimes, policies and institutions at par with global standards

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 sector in India involves the production of milk and allied products using the largest cattle production available here.

* Importance -

- (1) source of nutritional food (
 - Milk as enriched source of protein
 - Important for children and women especially
- (2) Alternate livelihood opportunity to farmers and rural women.
- (3) Boost to milk based industries providing employment opportunities
- (4) Success of co-operative sector (AMUL)
- (5) Production and industries leading

to export potential

* Achievements -

- (1) A leading example of white revolution under guidance of Verghese Kurian.
- (2) Generated purchasing power of rural population.
- (3) Industrialisation of backward regions
- (4) Growth of co-operatives (Maharashtra)
- (5) Employment to rural youth, reducing strain on agriculture.
- (6) Export revenue.

However, in recent times the sector is suffering from low prices and low demand

Overproduction -

It ~~leads to~~ caused ^{due} to increased use of bio-technology, rising demand from urban areas. Hence the higher supply overshadowed the demand in due course of time

Other reasons -

The other factors for worsening of sectors are -

- (1) Price regulation by state government for consumer demand.
- (2) Declining export demand due to sanitary barriers (Europe)
- (3) Adulteration issues
- (4) Milk processed product are hugely utilised reducing demand ~~from~~ of pure milk.
- (5) Lack of storage in hinterland.

Solutions:-

- (1) Pricing rationalisation
- (2) Export related measures.
 - standardising
 - Inspection of and quality redressal.
- (3) Strengthening co-governance of co-operatives
- (4) Incentivising small industries (FPO)
- (5) Strengthening cold chains.

Thus, the efforts will help to improve the income of milk producers in

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 have been flourished due to abundant supply cotton, silk and favourable climate conditions in India. The focus has been increased due to large potential of employment generation.

Potential of Industry -

- (1) Providing employment of larger population with minimum skills
- (2) Way to women empowerment by improving their participation and SHG network.
- (3) Demand from foreign market, hence export generating value.
- (4) Domestic demand due to rise ⁱⁿ population

- (5) No need of large capital;
It can be started with lesser
inputs; hence it is way for -
- ① self employment
 - ② Industrialising remote places
 - ③ regional development

× Problems / Challenges -

- (1) Global competitors - China, Bangladesh, Vietnam
- (2) Power supply.
- (3) Declining profits due to competition from foreign apparels
- (4) Credit issues
- (5) Scheme devolution not according to designed -
- (6) Global trade deadlock ~~are~~ at WTO over textile policies over standards.
- (7) Pollution control measures affecting profitability of sector.

(8) machineries - old age and low quality

* Steps -

- (1) Facilitating the legal procedures by simplification of registration.
- (2) Tax incentives.
- (3) Incentives for employing women
(recent decision on reduction in
EPFO contribution to 8% for women)
- (4) Branding of textiles would
invoke the demand
- (5) Faster decision at WTO over textile
by negotiations.
- (6) MUDRA, SFURTI yojana for
credit and upgradation.
- (7) Ensuring power supply without
disruption to mills.
- (8) Environment related measures
to be streamlined in coherent
manner. - Guiding over pollution measures

Thus, sector can be evolved as
growth engine for the economy.

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 in the biodiversity rich areas are the connectivity routes roads, rails etc that cross the national parks, wildlife sanctuaries etc

Impact on wildlife:-

- (1) Disturbance due to noise of transportation; ~~at~~
- (2) Air pollution in the region impacting health of wild animals
- (3) Disturbing their life cycle.
- (4) Obstruction in their commuting routes
- (4) Vulnerable to road accidents
decline in their population

- (5) Impacting their sexual activities;
leading to increase in wilderness
and decrease in productivity
- (6) Man-animal conflict
- (7) Harming the continuity of flora
impacting richness of biodiversity
- (8) Obstacle to pollination activity

Current policy

Due to necessity of transporta-
-tion, state governments have come
up with solutions like.

- (1) Limiting the period of transport-
-ation (during night only etc)
- (2) Limiting the number of fleet
passing through corridor.
- (3) CCTV installation and
communication for precautionary
measures

However this policy has
not been successful in assuring

the peace to wildlife - due to -

- (1) Loopholes in policy -
- corruption in forest officials
- (2) Non-adherence to rules of
time and frequency.

(3) There are rising incidents
of deaths of wild animals
(e.g. Karnataka Bandipore forest)

* Measures -

- (1) Developing alternative routes for
transportation.
- (2) Stricter implementation of time
and frequency rules with the
use of technology - satellite
navigation etc.
- (3) Global practices - overland bridges
- (4) Checking on vehicular noise
and air pollution
- (5) Stricter penalties on accidents

Thus, the corrective measures
are need of hour to preserve our ^{rich} biodiversity ^{heritage}

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।

The technology has improved many sectors of economy - industries, services by improving their efficiency and profitability. It can be employed in agriculture to realise our motive to 'doubling farmers income by 2022'

eg. Increasing productivity -

- By remote sensing technology, controlling farm devices -
- pumps, motor, sprinkle irrigation etc.

Reducing susceptibility to climate change

- Weather forecasting and early monitoring.
- prediction of climate to decide about crops cultivation.

However, the technology has been underutilized due to -

- (1) Large ~~&~~ capital amount for initial investment in technology.
- (2) ~~Low~~ less agricultural land holding, hence need for customized solutions.
- (3) Illiteracy - education and digital
- (4) Low penetration of smartphones.
- (5) Less input digitized sources -
- Kisan Vikas Kendra are low in number and less equipped to guide farmer
- (6) Digital connectivity due to less rural teledensity (72%)
- (7) No successful models in Indian subcontinent to follow
- (8) Less aversion of private sector to boost the customized agri-
- cultural solution

Measures for technological penetration -

- (1) Improving the tele-density and digital connectivity in rural areas.
- (2) Incentivising agricultural startups (technical) by special funds to provide customized solutions.
- (3) Aggregation of data scattered over government, research institutes, weather meteorological labs etc over cloud
- (4) Educating farmers
- (5) Private sector and, agricultural universities and research institution collaboration
- (6) Framing policy to guide the state government and stakeholders in this area.

Hence, digital ^{tech} technological penetration would boost the agricultural productivity and resilience.

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।

Intelligence transportation system is a transportation system based upon the artificial intelligence and applied with use of robots.

It denotes the use of vast transportation data, real-time processing to regulate the public and freight transportation.

e.g. Geo-tagged fleet with RFID can pass through the local barriers ^(TOLLS) without ~~hesitant~~ hurdle due to early recognition of paid tolls by use of RFID.

In public transportation system, the Flow of public transport

can be viewed, seg monitored
& controlled and applied till
user end..

eg. Commuter knowing the location
of desirable bus + so that he
can move accordingly to station.

Need in India

- (1) The transportation is a major issue
and cause for delay to delivery
of freight and commuter
- (2) Increase in takt time leading
to increased cost of logistics.
- (3) Harming the profitability of
business and productivity of
+ commuting people
- (4) Obstruction in ease of doing business
- (5) ~~Corr~~ Unnecessary congestions on
the roads straining infrastructure
(If people would know about the
road traffic through technology, they avoid it)

Challenges in deploying -

- (1) Need of large digital infrastructure.
- (2) standardised tagging system,
and other required standards.
- (3) Need of apex body to regularise
the sector.
- (4) No framed policy over intelligence
in transportation
- (5) Lack of wherence among government
~~backed~~ infrastructure and private
infrastructure
(e.g. Tolls are equipped with
RFID recognition system)
- (6) Lack of bottom-up requirement
from industries.

However, the use of intelli-
-gence deployed by private sector -
OLA, UBER can be replicated
to realise the automation in
transportation

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 means that the data to be stored within the national territory from which it originally generated.

Today's globalised world, the many data centres, servers are located in the western countries due to original location of parent companies
e.g. Facebook server in California.

Significance.

There is widening demand of data localisation in the context of (i) National sovereignty and security

- (2) Privacy Issues.
- (3) Threat of cyberattacks
- (4) Possible use of data in
foreign policy domains.

The Srikrishna Committee Report has come up with ^{draft} data protection bill, 2018 which emphasise on localisation of data to be employed by service providers.

In this context, Facebook should employ data server within territory of India for its users in the country.

However, there are limits over data localisation as -

- ① Adding cost of operation due increase in expenditure over additional infrastructure,

which may increase price of
services.

- ② Limiting the autonomy of
companies doing business here,
thus impacting our motive
of 'ease of doing'
- ③ Need for extra data security
measures to be facilitated.
- ④ Necessity of 'data checkpoints'
to check infringement which
seems ~~unde~~ difficult considering
connectivity and speed of data
- ⑤ Need of defined laws over data,
protection, ownership, accountabi-
lity - in formulating regimes

Hence, there is need of
wides consultation and acknowledge
-ment of global practices like EU GDPR
to evolve strong policy.

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 denotes the cross-border migration without authorization from the host country. It takes place by circumventing laws at the borders.

Relation with National security -

- ① Way of human trafficking, drug trafficking, illegal arms movements.
- ② Terrorist ~~and~~ infiltration in the disguise of poor people.
- ③ Supporting the anti-nationalist movements (e.g. Insurgency) through ~~the~~ immigratory supplies of arms, counterfeit currency.
- ④ Bogus identities, documentation -

- strain on national resources.
 - threatening political stability
(voting of Bangladeshi in Assam
elections)
 - ⑤ Inter ethnic, communal conflicts.
 - ⑥ Creating law and order problems
due to such issues
- In this context, ^{Indian} ~~Assam~~ govern-
- ment has conducted the exercise
of National Register of Citizens (NRC) -
- ① To identify the illegal migrants
in Assam.
 - ② To rationalize citizenship policies
in the region
 - ③ To channelize the better resource
redistribution by identifying the
national beneficiaries.
 - ④ To reduce the conflict among
Bangladeshi - Assamese.
 - ⑤ To stabilise the political structure
by ~~not~~ correcting voters

However, the exercise has been unsuccessful to give better output.

- (1) Out of 3.2 crore population, only 40 lac were outside the updated NRC
- (2) There are inconsistencies -
 - some members of same family have been weeded out
 - Need of family root documents which may not be available with eligible people, thus denied their rights.
- (3) No decision on what has to be done with ineligible voters -
 - deportation or permits etc.
- (4) Possibility of fraud documentation and corrupt practices etc.

Yet, the opportunity given through 'claims' and appeal will help to streamline the NRC experiment. Moreover, there is a call to GoI for humanitarian ^{decision over} ~~intervention~~ ineligible ones