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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	140631
Center	ONLINE	Date	08-09-18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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

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।

India is a land-based economy. 49% of population and 17% of GDP is attributed to agriculture. However, the problem of poor land records & infirmity of land titles persists.

★ POOR LAND RECORDS

- Most of the land holders are small and marginal farmers (1-2 hectares)
- There is a need to digitalize land records to have adequate data regarding ownership patterns.
- Most of the system still runs on colonial 'patte' system, needs modernization.

★ INFIRMITY OF LAND TITLES

- Land reform of 1940's - 50's were inadequate
- 'Land' is a state subject & thus has wide-ranging variations in law.
- Most tenants have no occupancy rights.
- Land titles of about 1.1 billion sq km have not been consolidated yet.
- Farming is becoming less profitable due to this.
- High encroachment levels in rural areas.

★ This problem can be address by:

- ① Digitalization of land records and their proper handling.
- ② New legislation e.g. Land Leasing Act & Model Contract Farming Act of NITI Aayog.
- ③ New land-pooling policy, APMC act amendments.
- ④ Diversification of data collection.

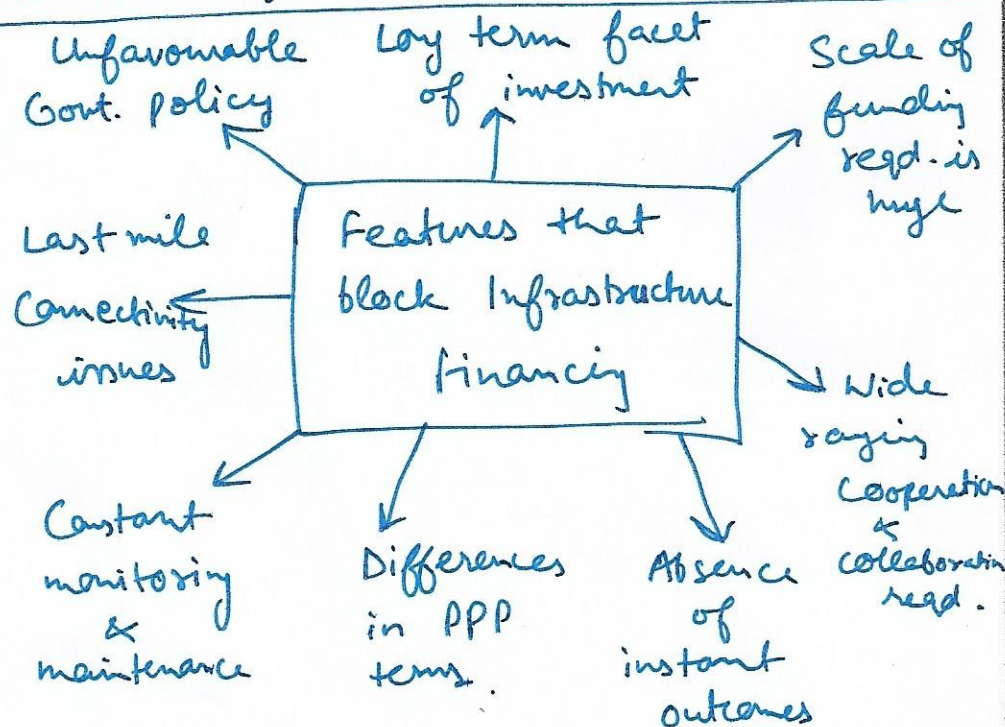
MS Swaminathan committee gives some recommendations for land consolidation & recognition of tenants rights.

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

Infrastructure sector includes the capital building of physical and social structures like roads, electricity and health, education respectively for sustained economic & human growth. Its financing has witnessed a slide recently.



★ MEASURES TAKEN :

- ① HAM model of PPP in place of EPC & BOT models to lower risk.
- ② IIFCL instituted for financing.
- ③ NIIF for category - II Alternate Investment Fund.
- ④ Kelkar committee recommendations
- ⑤ P-2-P funding being explored.
- ⑥ Innovations like REITs, InvITs.

Infrastructure Financing Committee

headed by Deepak Parikh has also given some effective points like 'renegotiation of contracts' clause for better results.

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?

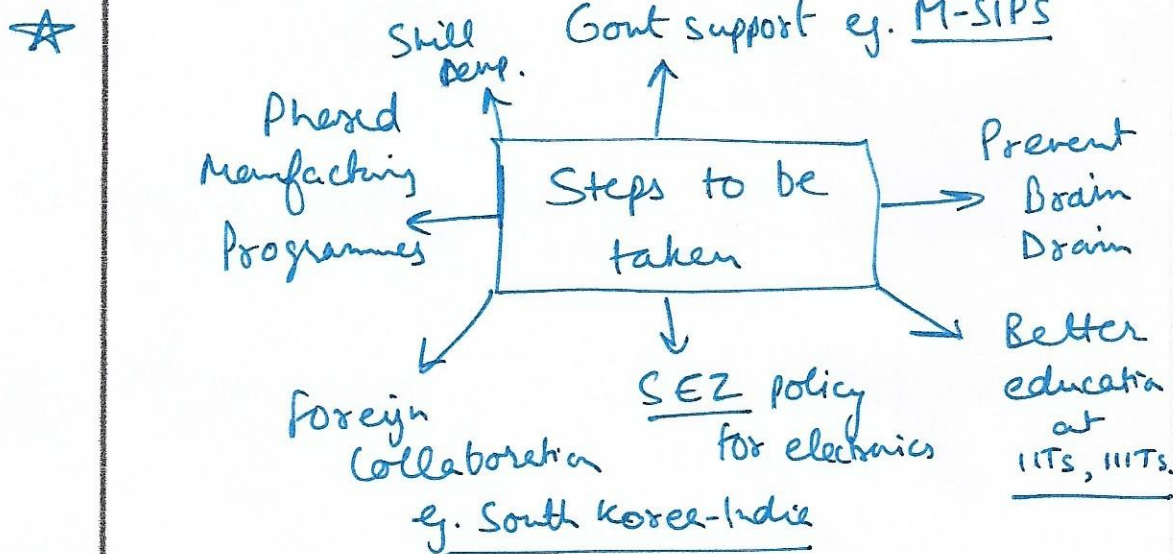
India's electronic manufacturing was placed at only 0.5% of the global manufacturing by volume. The MeITy's Fast Track Task Force (FTTF) has aimed at reaching 2.5% by 2025.

★ FACTORS of favourability:

- ① Demand: over 650 million mobile subscribers in 2015-16. e.g. Digital India
- ② Demography: over 63% are between 15 to 59 years - and technology, electronics is in heavy demand.
- ③ Talent: Indians from engineering background occupy great potential.

★ FACTORS OF POOR RESPONSE :

- ① Foreign giants like Apple, Samsung have replaced local players.
- ② Absence of manufacturing subsidy.
- ③ Quality & efficiency low with respect to Chinese products e.g. Xiaomi.
- ④ Loss of enterprises like Karbonn, Lemon.
- ⑤ Poor cost-benefit ratio.



NITI Aayog's 3 year Action Agenda
pushes for electronic manufacturing for
employment as well as M-governance.

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।

The infamous 'Hinder rate of growth' of 3-3.5% was broken by post-reform era after 1991 to reach levels of 7-7.5% GDP growth by 2014. However, according to World Bank over 45 million in India earn less than \$1.9 a day.

★ PARADOX OF GROWTH & POVERTY

- ① Inequitable growth due to rise of capitalism & free trade.
- ② Domestic producers have been exposed to foreign disruption & competition.
- ③ Climate change is leading to unfavourable production in agriculture - less to 52% of population

- ④ Diversification of funds from Govt subsidies.
- ⑤ Black market & role of intermediaries.
- ⑥ Flawed employment schemes eg. MGNREGA

★ SUGGESTED MEASURES :

- ① focus on formalization of the over 90% informal economy.
- ② Direct Benefit transfer eg. food subsidy.
- ③ GST must be simplified & made pro-poor.
- ④ Poverty data collection standardization
- ⑤ Prospects of Universal Basic Income by Eco Survey 2016-17.

The various recommendations of Alegk, Lakshadala, Tendulkar & Rangarejan committee on poverty estimation must be streamlined to achieve SDG No. 1 - 'Zero 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।

The predicted Marxian perspective of crisis of surplus has plagued India since instances of overproduction, especially in 2013-14 when a bumper harvest did not lead to any specific growth.

- ★ Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was enacted to
- impose stock holding limits.
 - prevent hoarding of grain.
 - keep cost of grains low.

- ★ However, it has failed to:
- yield farmers profit leading to over 10,000 farmer suicides in this century.

- prevent inflation which was at its peak in 2012-13.
- promote enterprise in agriculture.

★ Therefore, it has become an imperative to move away from reactionary measures such as::

- raids on godowns for hoarding
- impose duty free imports
- restrict export & inter-state transportation
- Way forward is to make structural changes to Essential Commodities Act & correct the open-ended MSP policy.
- Crops must be aligned with local conditions
- Diversification to oilseeds, pulses etc.
- Focus on allied sector.

The recent crises in Sugar Sector presents us with opportunities to make better amendments to policies

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 National Forest Policy, 1988 was a prudent document that set the 33% tree cover target for a better sustainable future of India.

★ However, there is a need for a new forest policy because of the changing scenario:

- wide-ranging encroachments on forests.
- low use of CAMPA funds & corporate afforestation.
- shrinking cover of Very Dense Forest category acc. State of Forest report
- increasing incidence of Forest fires by 28% from 2010-11 to 2016-17.

- eviction of tribals from their native forest dwelling places & implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- Address the conflict of interest in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
- address the dearth of water resources (depleting at 60% of its usual rate) in forest areas.

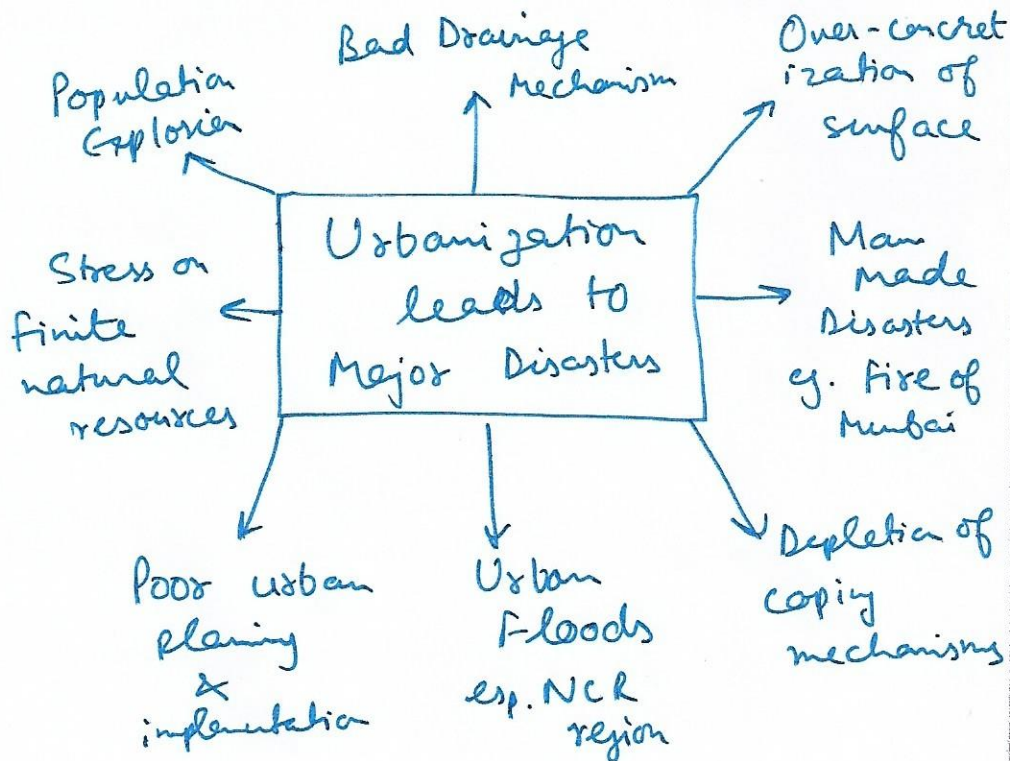
★ The draft National Forest Policy, 2018 focuses on agroforestry, urban greens, PPP involvement, collaboration with NGOs as well as efficient Data Collection.

The FRI said tree cover is at 24.3% which is way behind our target of 33%. Thus we must implement the new draft at the earliest.

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।

Rate of urbanization is predicted to increase from 31% to 42% by 2025. India and the world have been facing acute disaster vulnerability due to this.



★ MEASURES TO DEVELOP DISASTER-RESILIENT CITIES

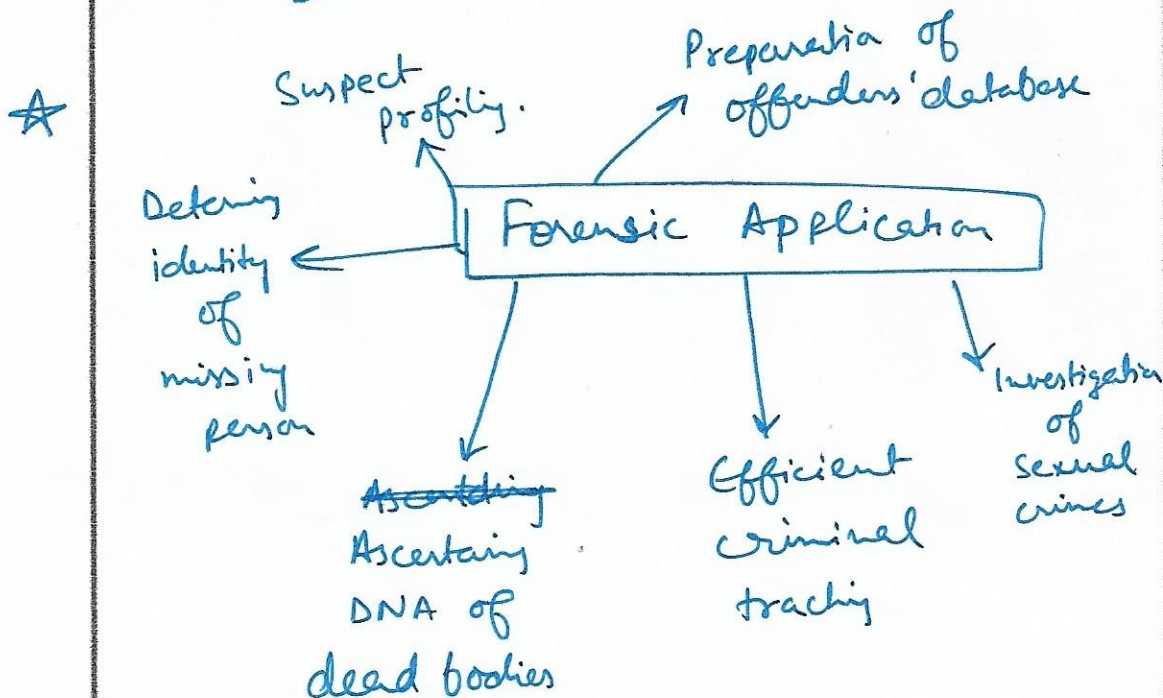
- ① Data collection: For eg, Composite Infra Index shows the resources of the city to give better KPIs to policy.
- ② Hazard Mapping: ISRO's CARTOSAT & RISAT as well as LANDSAT are used to measure vulnerability.
- ③ Technological upgradation: LiDAR tech. was used in Bengaluru for scanning.
- ④ Traditional knowledge with new approach
eg. Paper bags can reduce drain blockage by plastics.
- ⑤ DRR infrastructure eg. building roads accords to disability v.s.t. monsoon.

The Smart Cities & AMRUT projects must be aligned with the Sendai framework & Yokohama Strategy for disaster risk reduction

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 was invented by American Scientist Alec Jeffreys. It is the determination & recording of DNA samples from a person in order to achieve specific advantages w.r.t. identification & crime-solving.



- DNA profiling is done by
- arrangement of nucleotides (A, G, T, C) of a human's DNA.
 - making of exact copies - as no 2 people have same DNA.
 - works better than fingerprinting

★ SIGNIFICANCE OF DNA Tech. Reg. Bill (2018)

- Centralization of regulation through DNA regulatory Board at National level
- Decentralization through DNA Data Banks at state level.
- Aid to efficient criminal investigation & justice system.
- Prevent harassment of suspect

However, (i) it must take into account privacy of individual; (ii) consent; (iii) must not lead to hoarding of evidence; (iv) state profiles.

Recent laws in China & US can be treated as model examples for DNA profiling.

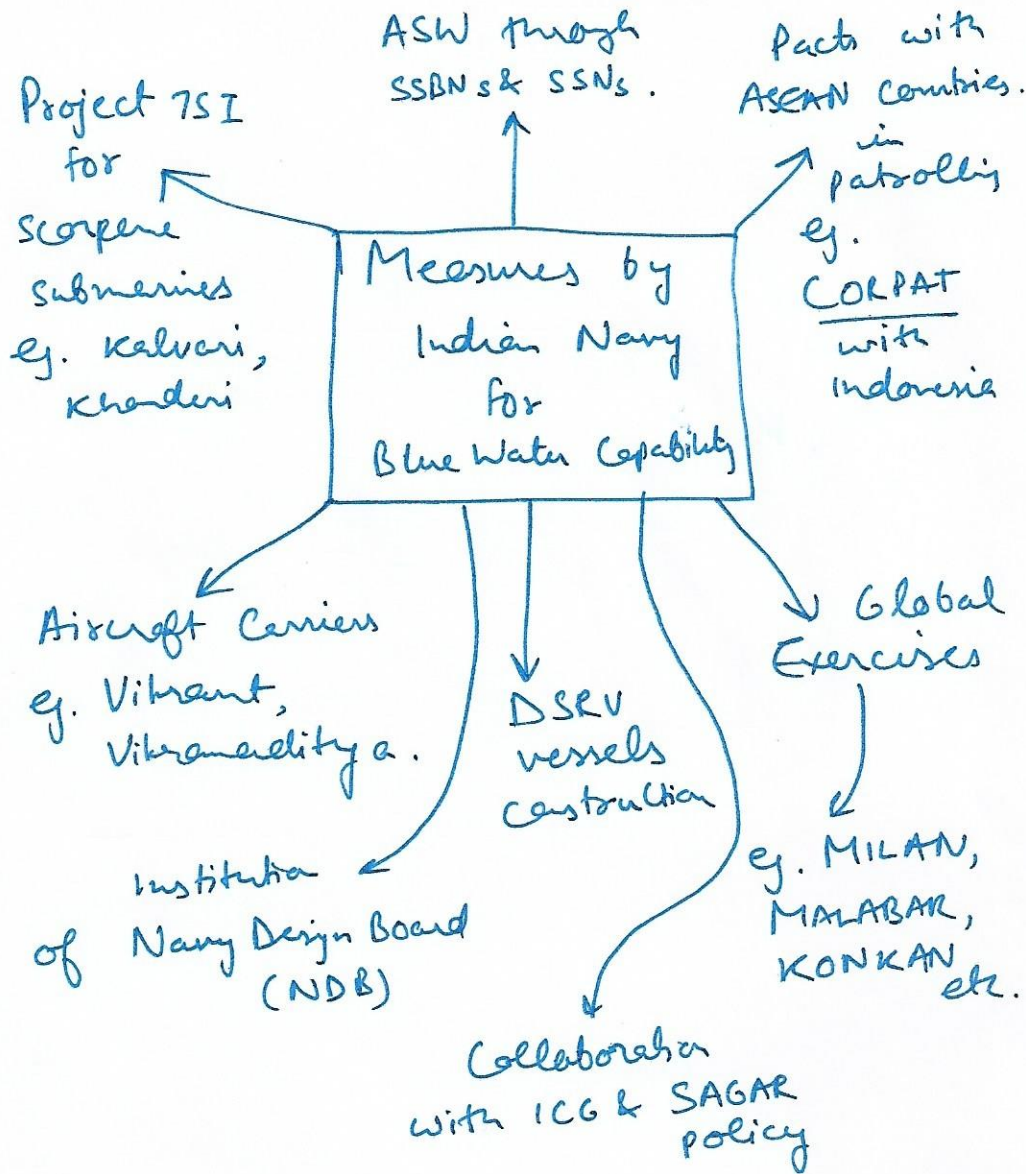
9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. (150 Words) 10

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 third stage advanced capacities of a Nation's Navy to operate in high seas & oceans. It is a notch ahead to Green & Brown water capabilities.

- It includes submarine warfare
- power projection capacity
- MA&R & IS&I capabilities.
- Infrastructural abilities & equipment
e.g. Aircraft carriers etc.

India is presently evolving from a Green to Blue Water Navy.

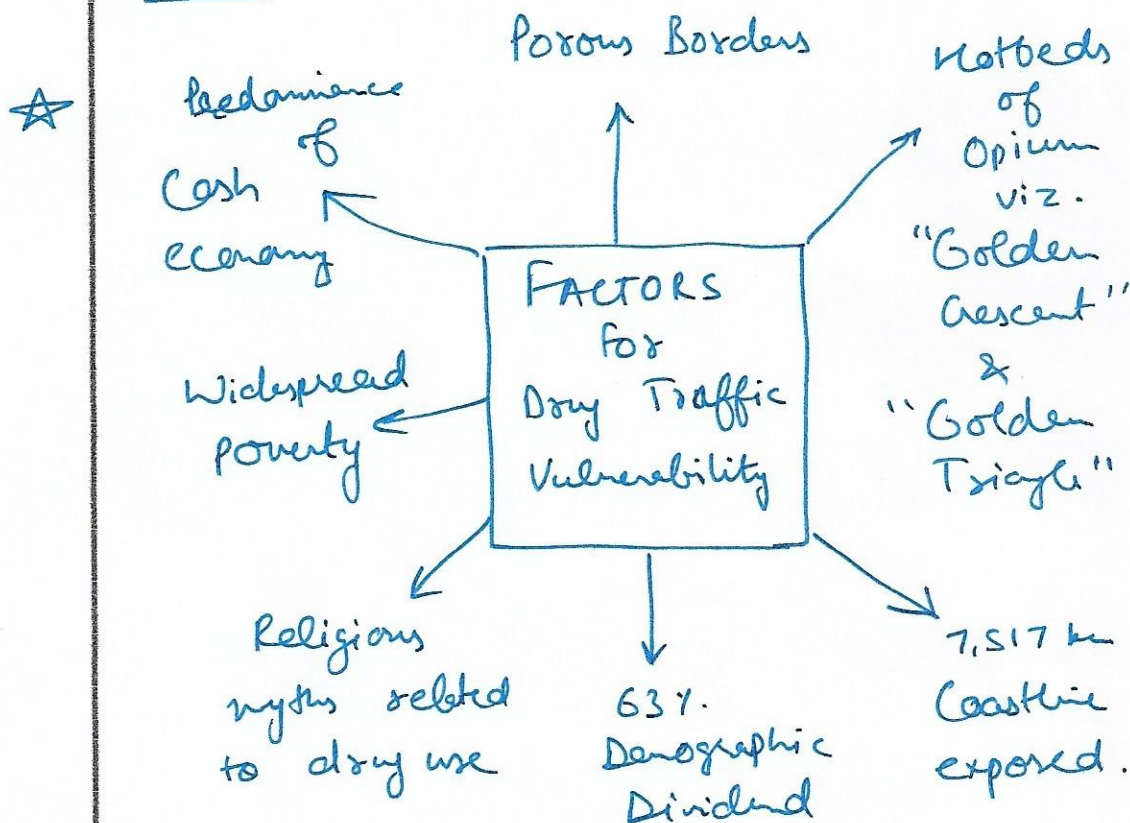


Further capabilities will
be increased after US-India
operationalize LEMOA & COMCASA
agreements.

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।

India has a geostrategically vulnerable position to drug trafficking. NCRB data shows a 36% rise in drug-related crimes from 2014-15 to 2016-17.



★ KEY STEPS:

- ① Legislation: Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 as well as Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940.
- ② Institutions: ED, Drug Bureau under Home Ministry carry out vigilance.
- ③ Social behaviour: anti-Drug campaigns on TV & news Media under NRHM & NUHM.
- ④ Secure Borders: through CIBMS at Pakistan & BPG proposed.
- ⑤ Digitization: to restrict cash flow ban Black economy.

We must pursue Art 47
for better public health conditions
& shun intoxication to achieve
UN SDG No. 3 - Better Health.

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 recent rise in the global crude oil prices have led to inflation in the Indian market. These changes affect the economy in several ways.

★ IMPACT OF CRUDE OIL ON ECONOMY

① Crude oil purchase consists of about \$150 bn of India's imports. This will increase our debt in international market.

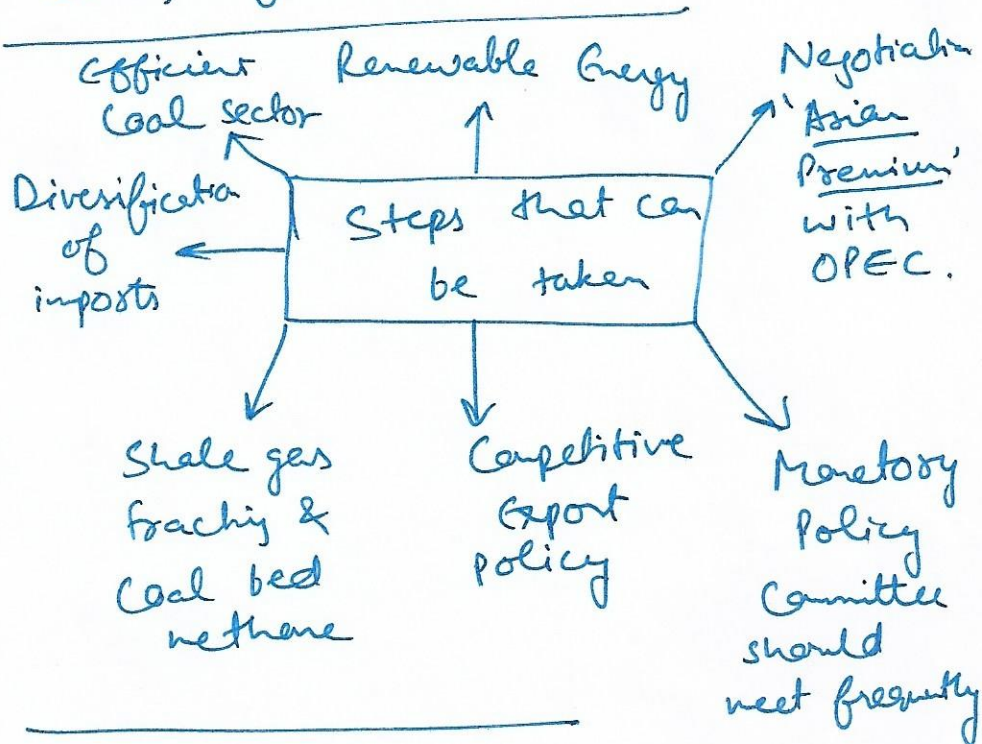
② Current Account Deficit (CAD)

has increased from 1.8% in 1st quarter to 2.6% in 2nd quarter of 2018-19.

- ③ Inflation : food prices & cost of consumer goods rise due to high cost of transportation for expensive fuel.
- ④ Implementation of services gets affected and thus services became more costly.
- ⑤ Depreciation of rupee can be enforced by oil prices as imports become expensive & value of currency declines.
- ⑥ Exchange rate is affected as a result and India's foreign policy is also affected.

★ Steps that have been taken :

- Dynamic fuel pricing.
- Less imports from Middle east.
- Lowering of excise duties on OMCs.



India's recent National Biofuel Policy -2018 can work wonders in reducing impact of oil prices.

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?

Skill Development in India has been marked by nationwide schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana & DDU-Grameen Kaushal Vikas Yojana. However the role of private sector remains crucial.



Successes of private sector in skills institutions/development:

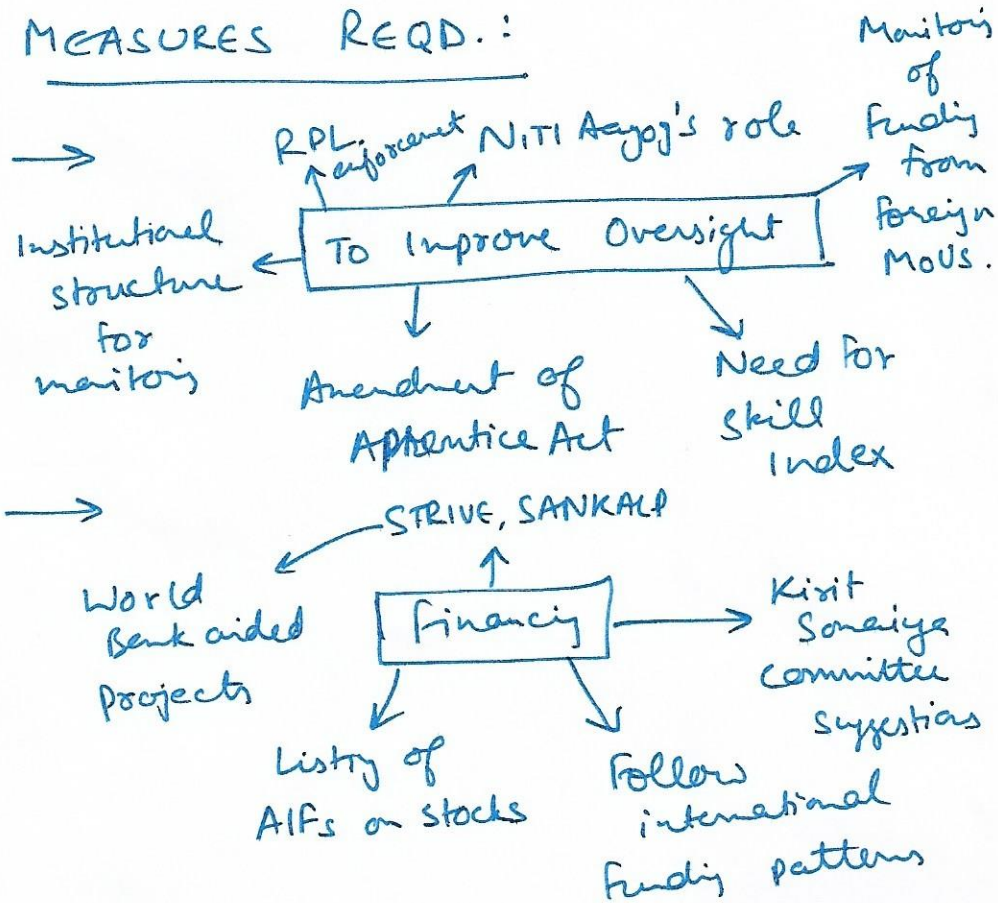
- Overly 1.5 lakh private centres collaborate with the Skill India programme
- The standard of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) have been adopted by private skill centres

- Over 50,000 crore through CSR funds have been directed to Skill India
- Private Banks have given huge PSL lending to Skill Institutions

★ Limitations :

- Employment has still remain very low in terms of jobs & opportunities in private sector.
- Rising NPA's of private sector limits their potential to engage.
- Ground level participation acc. to a study by McKenzie still remain in only certain areas eg. textile, metal work etc.
- Urban bias of private sector has led to gap in rural skillis

★

MEASURES REQD.:

The Sharda Prasad committee has wide ranging suggestions for Skillindia. These must be considered.

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।

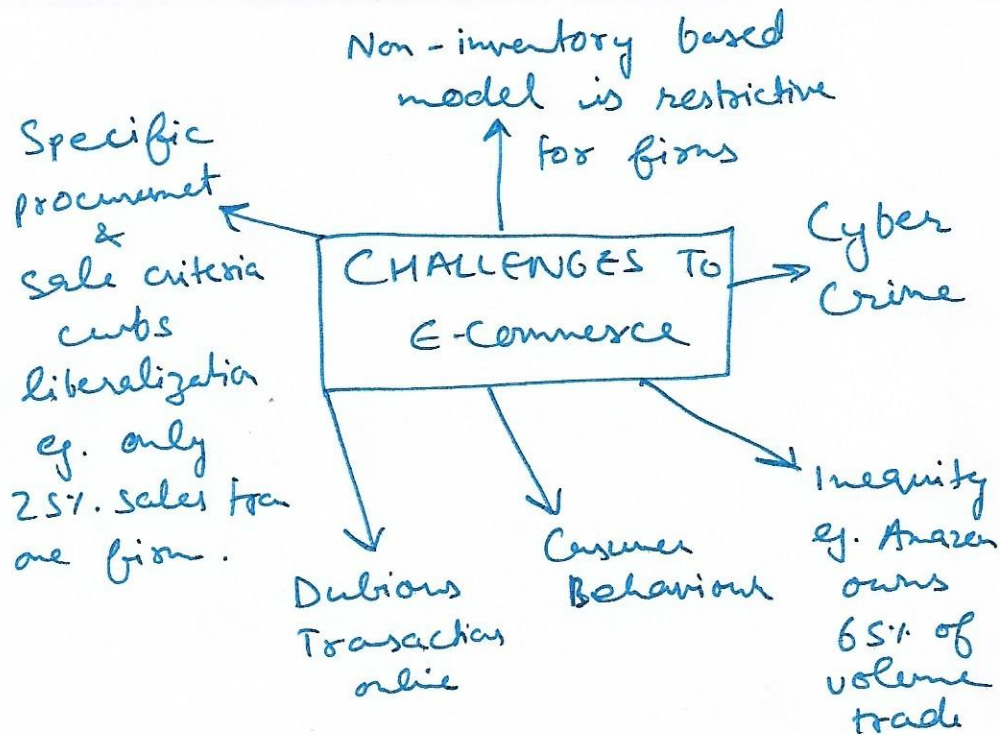
A recent draft by the Ministry
of Commerce & Industry on the basis
of Rita Teatia Committee on
e-Commerce policy was released.

★ NEED FOR E-COMMERCE POLICY

- Over 730 million Internet subscribers are predicted to be present in India by TRAI.
- Expansion of small firms & MSME sector has seen participation in e-commerce.

- Online service delivery is focus of m-governance & NeGP schemes of gout. of India.
- Skill development in Services sector is highest among others. Thus, e-commerce will give them job opportunities.
- Regulation is needed to protect domestic Firms from entry of Walmart & Ameron like international giants in e-commerce.
- Regulation of FDI is needed to harvest more revenue.
- Customer delivery & Consumer Protection can be observed only be regulation of e-commerce.

★



Deloitte rate Indian e-commerce to grow from \$ 20 bn in 2017-18 to over \$ 250 bn by 2030, thus an e-commerce policy must be forwarded at the earliest.

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।

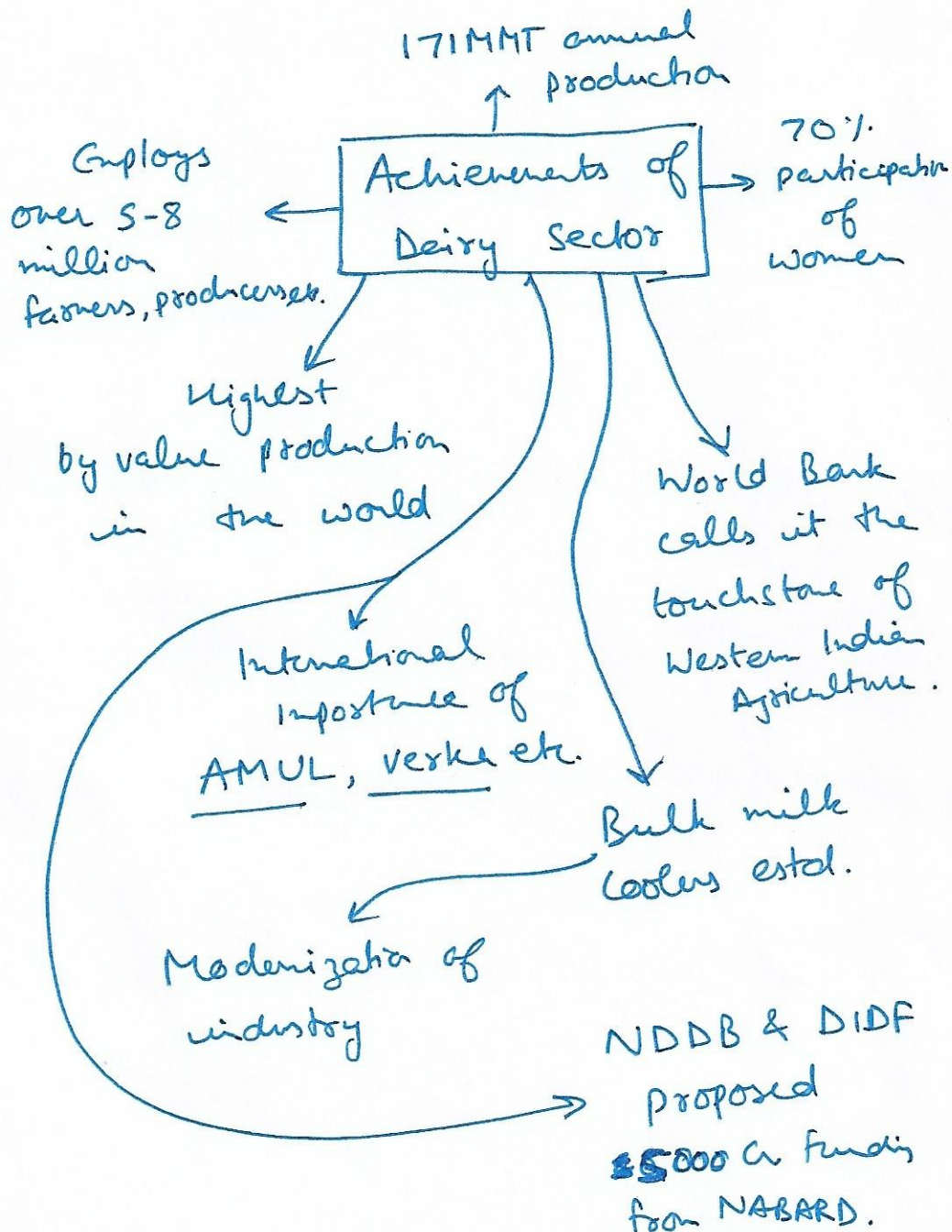
The Dairy Sector in India occupies over 10% of the production by volume of Indian agro-based production.



IMPORTANCE :

- ① Demand : traditional importance of milk & milk products like butter, ghee, lassi, and is high in India since time immemorial.
- ② Allied sector importance - it supports other sectors like sweets, packagis, chocolate etc.

- ③ Livestock : India accounts for over 13% of global livestock which makes the sector a front runner.

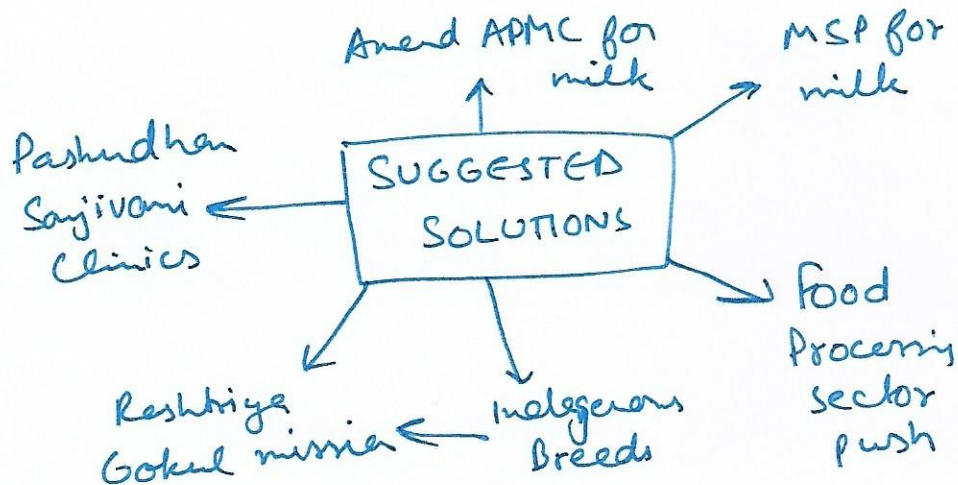


- ★ Overproduction has caused some problems
- Storage of over 30% milk post-production
 - Falls dried from Europe.
 - Inadequate linkages between production & processing

However, there are other problems:

- Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) sector loss.
- Infrastructure gaps.
- Rising NPAs from agro-processing.

★



We must also follow
England's 'Milk crisis' of 1960's - 80's
as a case study to defeat the
effects of overproduction.

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?

The textile & apparels industry in India consist of wide range of fibres from cotton, silk, jute, khadi, Synthetic to distributed production centres all across the country.

★ POTENTIAL :

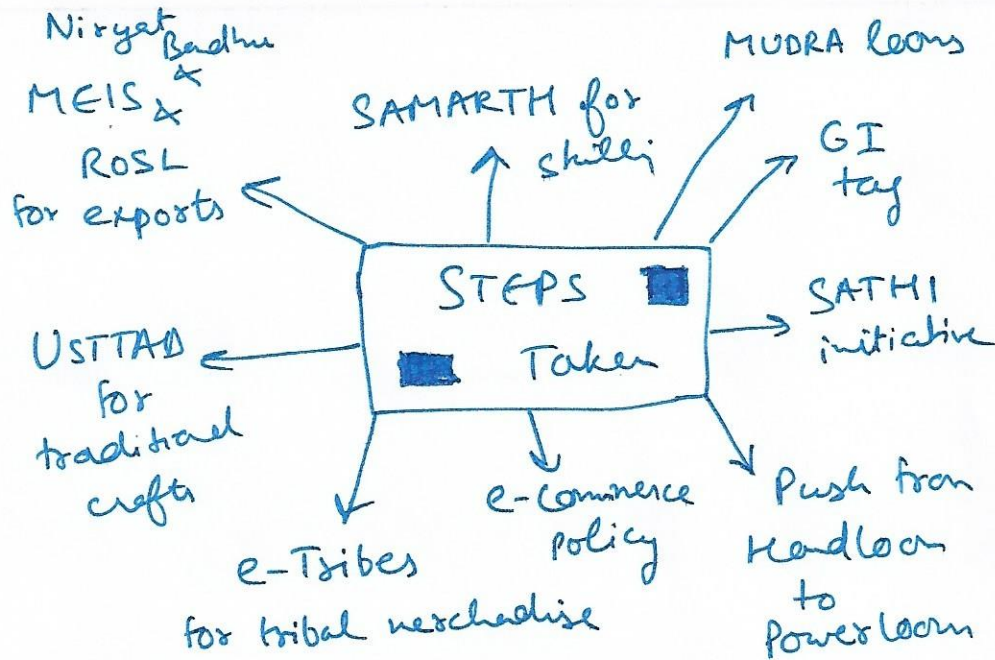
① Trade capacity: NITI Aayog chief Rajiv Kumar called a massive \$60 bn trade export capacity of textiles by 2030.

② Employment: it will offer jobs to several lakhs of skilled labour.

- ③ Handicraft & traditional industries can be gauged by the sector.
- ④ Women empowerment : about 45% of the sector are women. This will provide them with better livelihood. Returns & increase per-capita income.
- ⑤ Financial inclusion will be realized.

★ CHALLENGES :

- ① Urban-rural divide in textile manufacturing
- ② Foreign competition from Bangladesh & Vietnam
- ③ Handloom vs Powerloom dichotomy.
- ④ Low access to formal credit.
- ⑤ Loss of traditional leather work, kadhai work etc.
- ⑥ Labour laws are rigid.
- ⑦ FDI flows falling by 8% every year. (Eco. Survey 2016-17).



The popularity of weaving, spinning & embroidery of Indian cloth must be asserted from pre-colonial textile industry to modern 'Bharat's Disthens'.

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 have been given boost through projects like Dharu-Male but their construction in biodiversity zones have led to several negative effects on wildlife.

★ IMPACT ON WILDLIFE:

- ① Loss of Habitat. e.g. over 50 tiger reserves report incidents of shifting of habitats.
- ② Fragmentation of ecological services. Corridors divide sanctuaries & reserves.

- ③ Human-animal conflict. over 200 cases of road kills & deaths reported in Maharashtra alone.
- ④ Migration of large species especially Elephants.

★ CURRENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

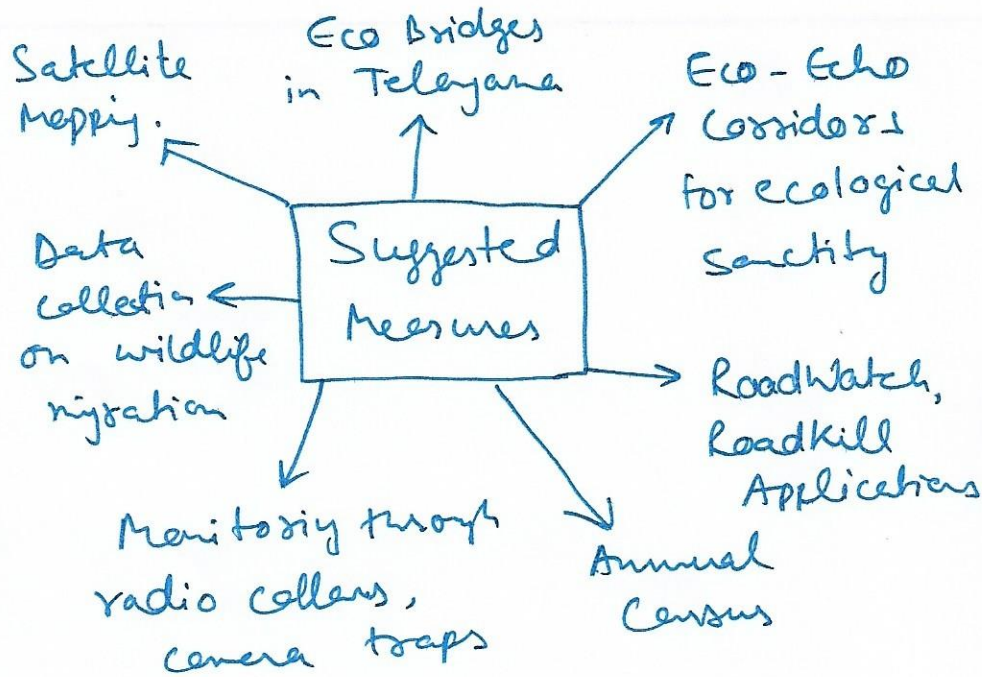
Positives:

- acknowledges human-animal conflict
- legislation of Forest Act, 1980, & Wildlife Protection Act 1972 & EPA, 1986.

Negatives:

- Static approach of creating reserves, national parks as opposed to dynamic nature of wildlife.
- fails to gather & analyze data sets of national reserves.
- ill-equipped forest professionals.

★



Moreover, collaboration between MOEFCC & MORTH is the need of the hour to align eco-corridors from having economic corridors.

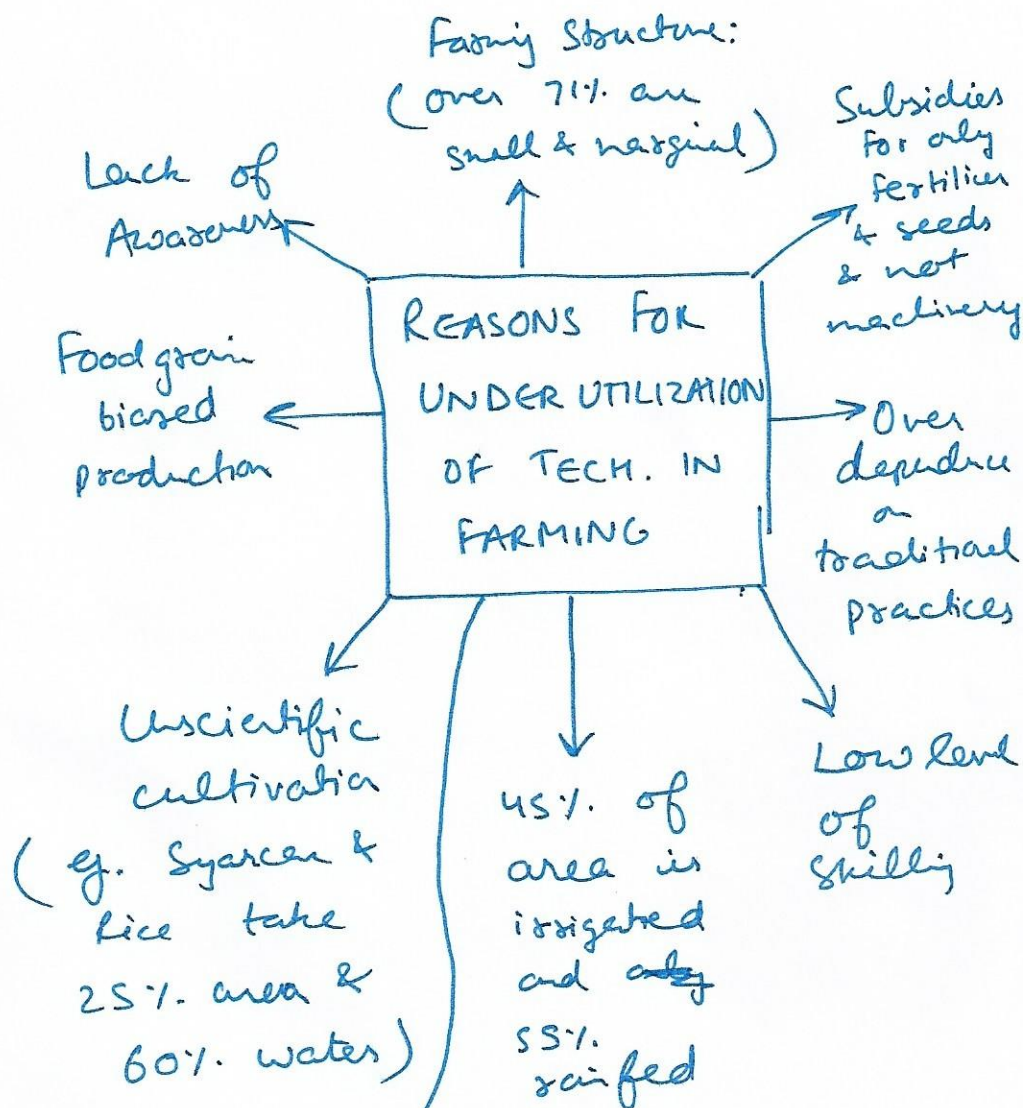
17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. (250 Words) 15

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।

Agricultural Extension is the process of giving technology for increasing productivity & profitability of farmers. However, there have been several limitations to its success.

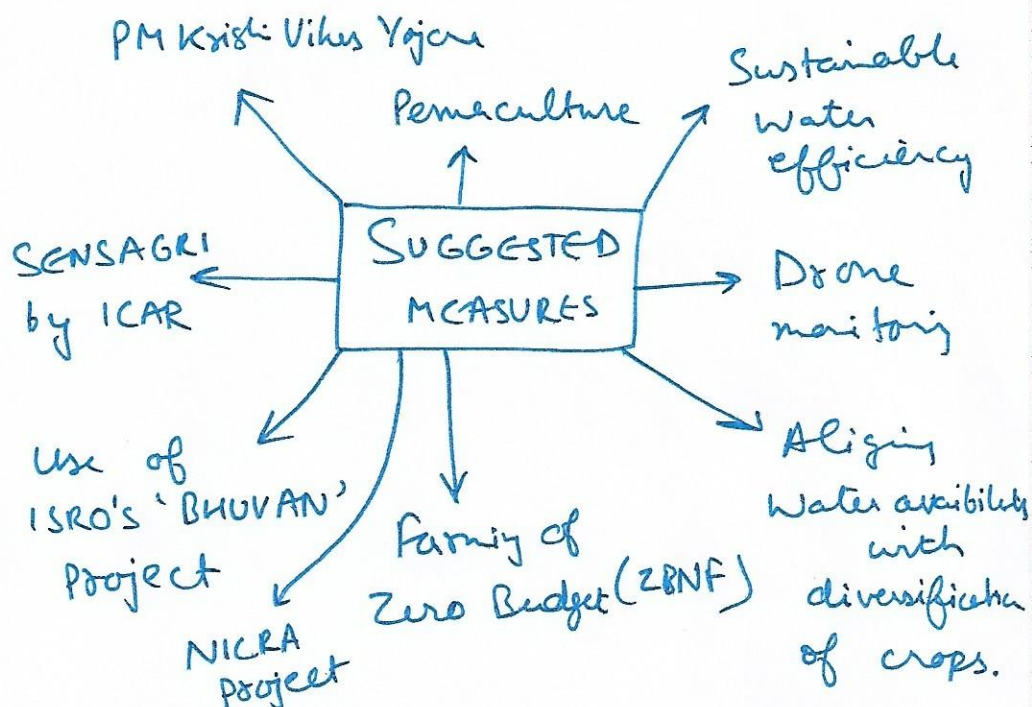
- ★ • Increasing productivity by tech.
 - better seeds & fertilizers
 - better laser-beds & levelling of farm.
 - farm mechanization
- Resilience to Climate Change.
 - drought resistant seeds
 - sea-farming & coastal cultivation.
 - Sustainable Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) proposal

by Aravind Subramanian in Eco. Survey 2017-18.



NITI Aayog's Good Practices Resource book highlights the 'inertia' of farmers to adopt technology.

★



Hammartha Rao Committee
and Padma Sarathy Committee analyzed
technical potential in agriculture of
drought and watershed areas respectively.
These must be considered.

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 Transportation System is defined as advanced mobility mechanism in urban transport that caters to needs of public by enforcing last-mile connectivity & faster movement.

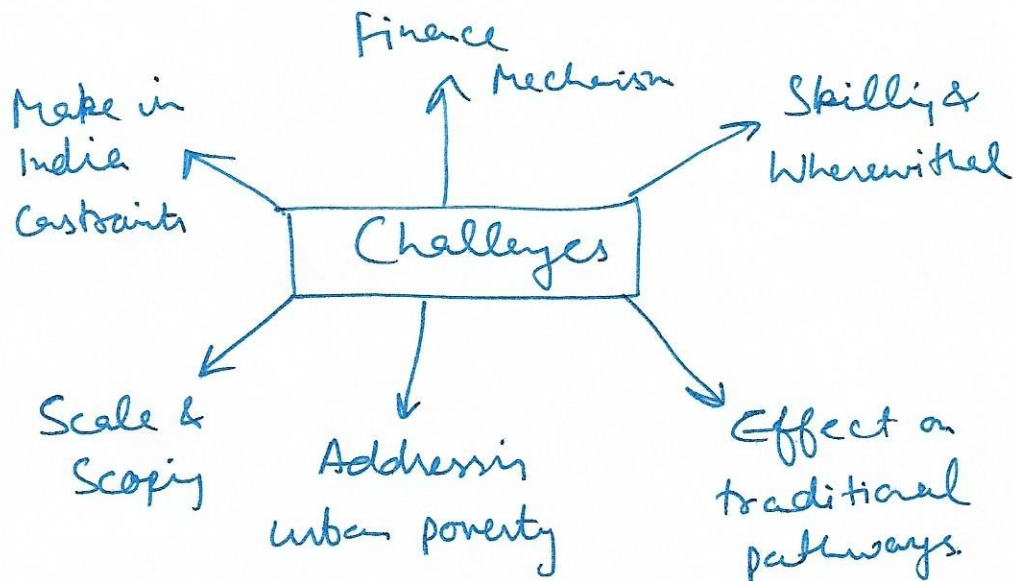
Examples: Pod Taxi, Smart Buses, Low-pressure vacuum capsules.

★

NEED FOR ITS IN INDIA

① Increasing urbanization will lead to stress on conventional transport.

- ② High congestion on roads due to rise in income & automobiles.
- ③ Climate Change must be mitigated by using ITS which has less emission.
- ④ Inefficiency of suburban railways & delayed bus departures will be dealt with.
- ⑤ Collaboration with foreign companies e.g. Shinkansen Bullet Train of Japan.
- ⑥ Transfer of technology will lead to ease of doing business.
- ⑦ It will have a positive effect on sustainable urbanization.



Tesla's collaboration with
Andhra Pradesh & Virgin Atlantic's
Mumbai project are signs of
impendig ITS services.

Rajadhyaksha committee
on Pod taxi should make realistic
account of the issue.

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 localization is defined as the recording of data and saving it on servers that exist within the boundaries of the country. It prevents data colonization & enhances state control over misuse by private data firms.

→ Recent meetings of MeITy with Google, Microsoft, Facebook have forwarded this demand.

- By saving data within international boundaries, govt can access national data that otherwise would've been sold to other players.
- Examples:
- Cambridge Analytica case of selling data for political gains.
 - Edward Snowden case of snooping & data sharing.
 - Free Basics of Facebook — an inherent violation of Net Neutrality.

★ LIMITATIONS:

- ① Law enforcement and private data sharing have wide gaps in terms of linkage & processing.

- ② International Service providers may be hesitant to obey Legal proceedings
- ③ Complexity of rules will hamper run of day business.
- ④ It will discourage foreign investment as well as domestic innovation.

→ Srikrishna Committee on Data Protection mandates data localization.
 But → it lacks specific conditions
 → comprehensive policy measures
 → mode of implementation
 and, → incentives to data firms.

There is a need to
 integrate suggestions of Kenchaudre
 Com. on cybersecurity and AK Bhargava
 Com. on Net Neutrality with AP Shah's
guidelines on privacy & Personal Data
Protection Bill, 2018 for better outcomes.

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 is caused by several factors such as persecution, disaster, economic opportunity as well as illicit trade of organized crime and these lead to hindering the National Security of the host country.

- Illegal immigrants put stress on domestic resources.
- leading to social unrest & insecurity among local populace.
- Immigrants don't have documentation & thus are not on police radar - causing harm to national security.

→ Counterfeiting of currency, human trafficking and petty crimes increased by 21% in case of refugees in 2016-17 says NCRB.

★ The NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS (NRC), 1950-51 is being updated in Assam as per the Assam Accord, 1985 to set a deadline for immigration till 24th March 1971.

• Positives:

- Comprehensive data collection
- identification of immigrants
- better understanding of demography
- analysis of population-to-resources ratio

• LIMITATIONS :

- Dubious documentation by refugees.
- deletion of genuine citizens.
- Social unrest & hatred
- negative media coverage.
- uncertainty regarding their future.

The Hajela Committee must
work closely with SC guidelines
to determine a positive outcome
of NRC process.