

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	DILIP PRATAP SINGH SHEKHAWAT		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29253
Center	ORN	Date	5 th Sept, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

In India, given its 1.3 billion population pressure, LAND is a scarce resource. Further, ineffective utilisation of this resource, has heavy costs on the economy as well.

Urgency for Land Record Modernisation?

1. Land Mafia Raj in India - Certain Big players in Real Estate - monopolise the sector.
2. Govt. land - lies highly under-utilised
e.g. ~~Road~~ Among Govt Dept, Railways - here the highest land resource - but apart from Stations & tracks - most of it lies unutilised.
3. Sprawls / congection in some areas & waste land in others
4. High Artificial Price of Real Estate in India.
5. Poor availability of Land for Enterprising firms.

The above problem can be addressed by multi-dimensional measures for land reform in India:-

1. Use of ISRO - to survey the total use & non-use land in India.
2. Digitising land Records - in a fast track manner - 2nd ARC - suggest-targeted ICT training to local Body surveyors for the same.
3. Creation of a Land Bank under Govt authority. ex: 1-2-lakh Acre - Land Bank of Odisha Govt.
4. Use of BIG Data & Data Analytics - to monitor and regulate Land titling & Land use change on a regular basis.

Thus, in this way, with better Data of Land Records, the Government along with other stakeholders could make optimal use of scarce land resources in India.

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

Current, it is said that the
Rise of Indian Economy, is
stuck within the Infrastructure
Sector —

- [Given the high amount of NPAs
in the Sector
over Rs 13 Lakh Crore projects -
were reported stalled in January,
2018.

Special features of Infrastructure
sector: - making its financing a
challenge:

11

1. Long-term funding is required
2. Higher Risk is involved - due to
Volatility in Economy - ex:
2008 - Sub-prime crisis - in
this period many Infrastructure
projects got stalled.
3. Absence of Guarantee in the
sector - hence, risk is largely
concentrated in Banks & Sector itself.

Hence, in context of above problems, following measures need to be taken to revive financing of Infrastructure in India:-

1. Take out financing → so that Bank resources are freed for other projects and stall projects may get new lease of life.
2. Use of Sovereign wealth funds - to provide guarantee to Infrastructure projects.
3. Narsimhan Committee - Merger of Bank PSU - to create 4-5 - large sized banks - for better Risk hedging & Big finances.
4. EPC model of PPP, in Infrastructure projects must be leveraged.
5. Increased Government Budgeting & use of CSR funding, especially in Social Infrastructure - e.g. Education and Health.

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

As is evident around us, in India, Electronics - is highly dominated by imports, especially Chinese electronics. Hence, despite the rising demand of Electronics, Indian Electronics sector has not kept its pace.

Failure of Indian Electronics manufacturing :

1)

1. Higher Costs - compared to cheaper imports - due to high logistic costs in India.
2. Inverted Duty Structure - which makes the raw material - e.g. Lithium Ion Battery - more expensive - hence, adding to cost of product.
3. Falling prices of Electronic products - e.g. Mobile phones, Computers, etc. - is a big disincentive.
4. Poor R&D infrastructure in India - Hence, Indian Companies fail to

address the changing demands of the consumers - e: Koodret - to Smart phones, to 1-phones - to Tabs, etc.

Government steps:-

1. M-ris - scheme to provide special incentive package to Electronic production unit.
2. GST - input tax Credit - makes procurement of raw material cheaper.

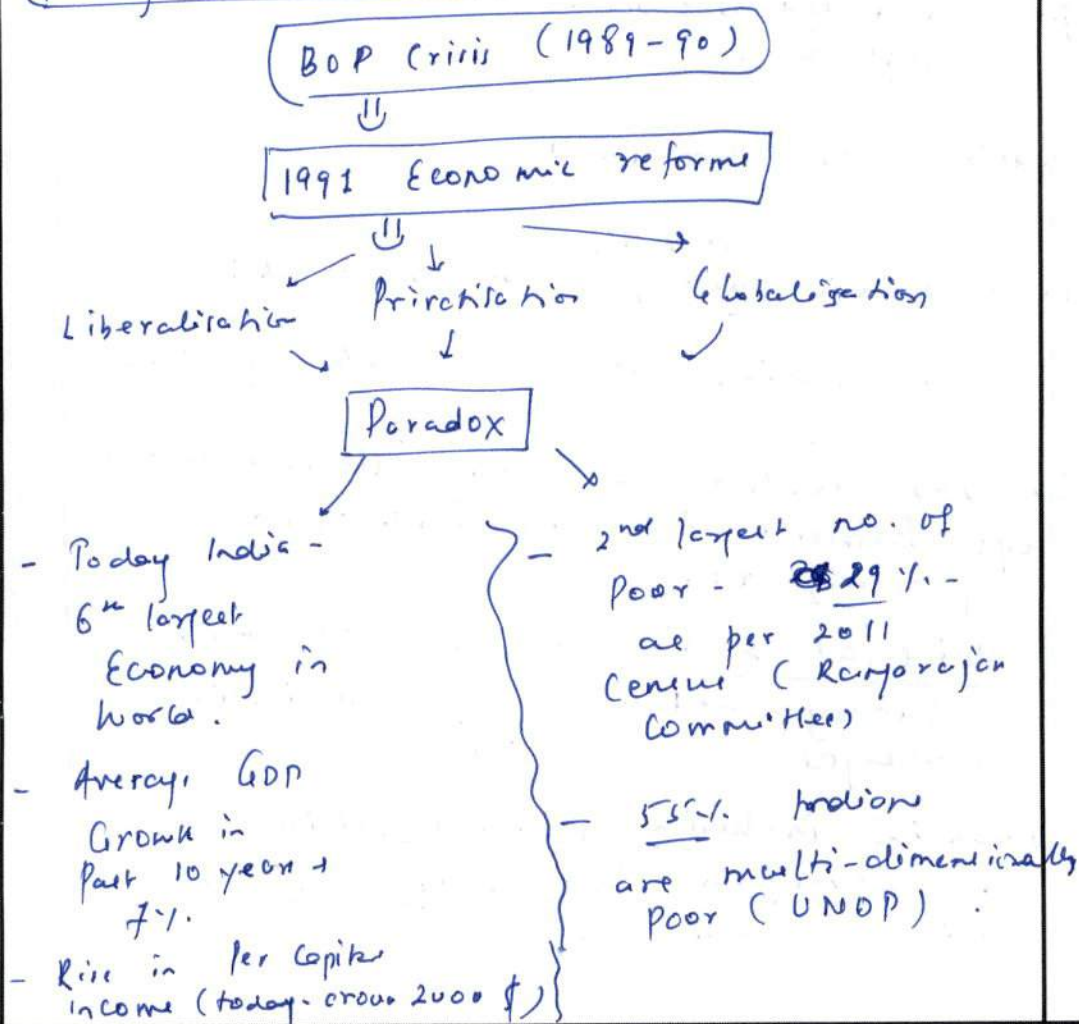
Way forward? Further steps to boost the Electronic Sector are:-

1. Provide Niche funding - through Differentiated Banks - under MUDRA Schemes.
2. Reverse the ~~imp~~ Inverted Duty Structure - for better cost competitiveness.
3. Greater allocation of Electronic R&D to compete with MNCs.
4. Export led Growth - by exploiting CEIs under Saparmero initiative - Being a Footloose Industry - location is not an issue.

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

India is currently labeled as the highest growing largest Major Economy in the world (i.e. 8.2% GDP Growth in Q1 in 2018-19) as well as a poor country consisting of 2nd largest no. of poor in the world, only recently overtaken by Nigeria.

Arriving of Paradox?



Reason for the above paradox?

1. "Toblen Growth"
2. Skewed Growth - focusing on Services Sector - Skipped Manufacturing Sector.
3. Failure of Poverty Alleviation programmes
4. Failure to SKIU & Build Capacity
5. Bureaucratic centric - Development process Continued.
6. High Under-employment in Agriculture
7. Urban-led Growth - Rural area - neglected.

Solving the Paradox:

⇓

(2017-18)

1. Economic Survey - twin approach:-
 - SKIU India? 40 Crore youth by 2022
 &
 - Job creation in labour intensive sectors -
 ex: Textiles & Apparel, leather, food processing etc.
2. Universal Basic Income (Economic Survey - 2016-17) - for eliminating leakages via subsidies.
3. Financial inclusion → TAM Trinity - must transform into TAMS - I for Social Empowerment

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

As per Economic Survey 2017-18, 277.5 million tonnes of foodgrains was produced in 2016-17 financial year, following 271 million tonnes in 2015-16. Thus, India entering a regime of a "Permanent Surpluses".

In this context, NITI Aayog has suggested Agriculture Commodities to be removed from Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA). This will yield the following benefits :-

1. Contract-farming - could be carried out on a large scale - at hoarding limits - will be removed.
2. Food processing sector - e.g. PAMPADA Scheme - Integrated Cold Storages.
3. Export-led Growth - can help make farming a Renewable

and Enterprising exercise - going beyond subsistence.

4. ECA, 1955 - in Agri Commodities is a misfit especially in the era of Common National Market - which we are aiming under e-NAM.
5. It will remove the monopolies of State APMCs.
6. It will facilitate land pooling & large scale collective farming in India.

Given the benefits, Restriction from ECA, 1955 - must only be lifted after creation of proper - infrastructure, so that farmers are not exploited in the commercial farming in the New regime. eg: Uniform Contract farming law in India.

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

The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in the sense that it aimed to bring 33.1% of India's land under forest cover, but failed to provide effective instruments & capacity building for the same.

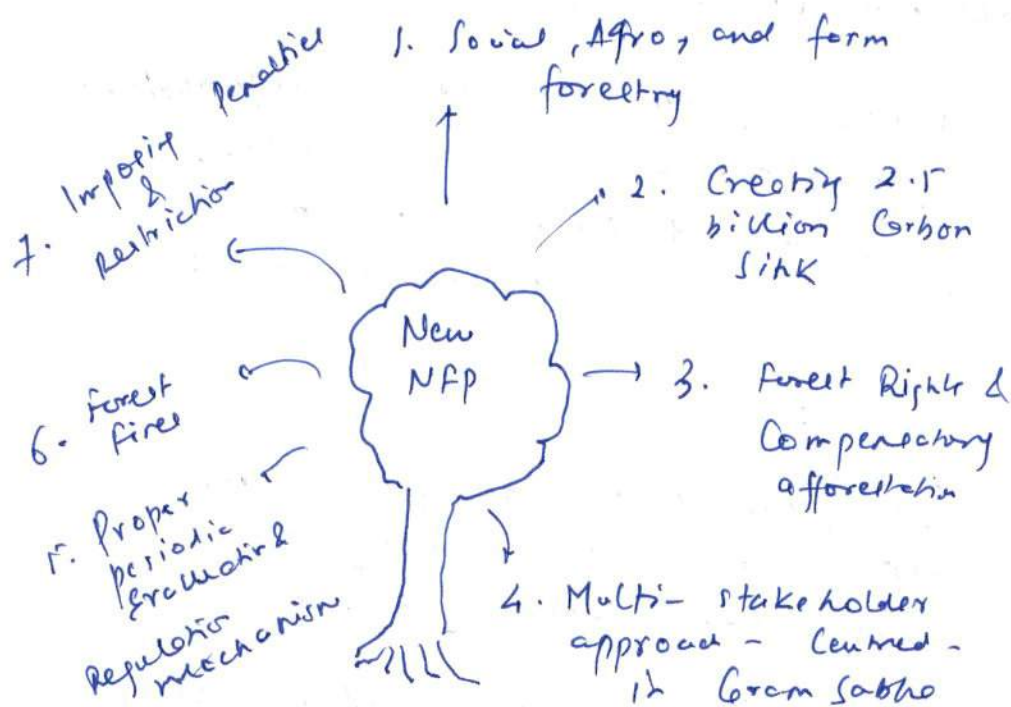
Hence, given the rising deforestation & degradation of land in India, there is a definite need for a New Forest Policy, because:-

The Need :

1. 30 years have spanned - after NFP, 1988 - both Context & Context have changed.
2. "Definition" of forests - also needs to be changed - given the Compensatory afforestation fund Act, 2016.
3. India's Strategic objectives have changed - as: INDC, in Paris Summit - to build a 2.5 Billion tonne of Carbon sink.

4. New issues have come up - e.g.:
Tribal displacement, issues around
PESA, 1996, Forest Right Act, 2006, etc.

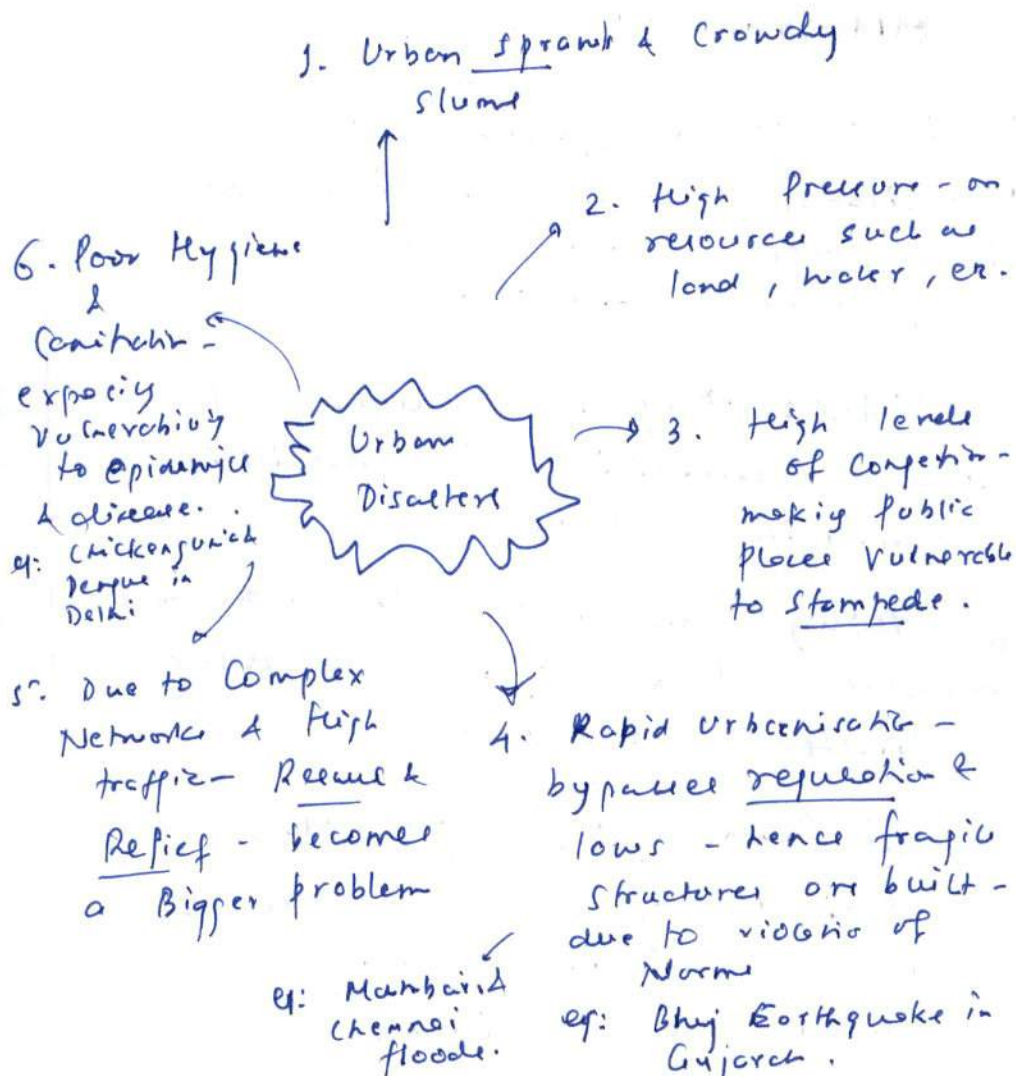
Hence, there is urgent need of
a New NFP - which addresses
the following contours: -



Thus, given India's commitment
under Sustainable Development Goals,
a New forest policy is pivotal to
achieve all the 17 Goals - with
balanced Ecological Growth.

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

Currently India is witnessing very rapid and uncontrolled Urbanisation - with high distress led - Rural to Urban Migration - ever increasing. Thus, this Rapid Urbanisation also exposes our cities to major Disasters.



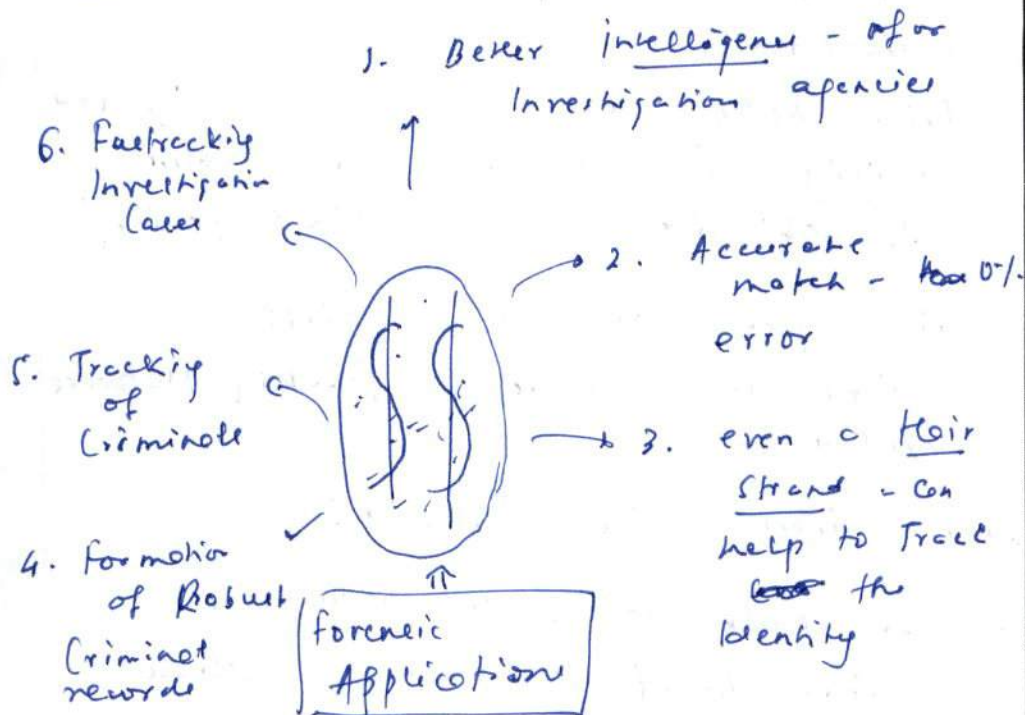
Hence, as our pledge under
SDG-11 goes — we should build
more "resilient and sustainable
cities" for better Disaster mitigation
& response →

Suggested Measures:

- ① 'Urban-Plus' approach — under New
Delhi Declaration — under
~~APMCHUD~~ APMCHUD.
- ② 'New Urban Agenda' — under
UN Habitat III — must be implemented —
with proper enforcement &
regulatory mechanism.
- ③ 2nd ARC: Capacity building of
local communities — by mobilising
community leaders.
• Pooling of NGOs — to undertake
regular Mock Drills — for better
disaster Preparedness.
- ④ Sender Framework - 2015: Make
disaster Management an essential
part of Town Planning
legislation of cities.

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

A human DNA is unique Biological identity of Every person. DNA profiling is the process of Collection of Human DNA to maintain a Database.



In this pursuit, the Government has recently drafted the DNA Technology (Use and Application) Bill.

(Significance of Bill)

1. Will help reduce pendency of Criminal cases in Courts - which are pending due to slow & tedious investigation.
2. Due to automatic technology - it does not involve human discretion.
3. Will help usher in Evidence-based Policing in India - thus, realising PM's objective of a "SMART Police".
4. Will give boost to CCTNS - Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System.

Issues raised against the Bill:

1. Can lead to State Surveillance against Right to Privacy (Article 21).
2. Matching DNA Samples in forensic lab - can increase opacity in Criminal justice system.

Hence, the concerns of all stakeholders must be addressed before passing the Bill.

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

Blue Water Capabilities - reflect the competency and fighting capability of a Navy ~~under~~ the Blue Ocean water - e.g. Submarine warfare, open ocean warfare, etc.

In this context, to enhance its capabilities, the Indian Navy has taken the following measures :-

-
1. INS Astradhorini - independent Torpedo launch & recovery vehicle
 2. Joint Naval Exercise - with Powerful Navies e.g. "Varuna" Exercise with France
 3. Project 15 & 75 for building Suppression submarines e.g. INS - Kolkata, Kavaratti.
 4. Developing Integrated Theatre Command in India Ocean
 5. Naval bases in 10+ Countries - e.g. Assumption Island
 6. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium - for better coordination

Thus, in this way over the past decade or so, India's Navy has significantly enhanced its Blue Water Capabilities — with the ~~help~~ of cooperation of countries like France & Russia also building own capabilities.

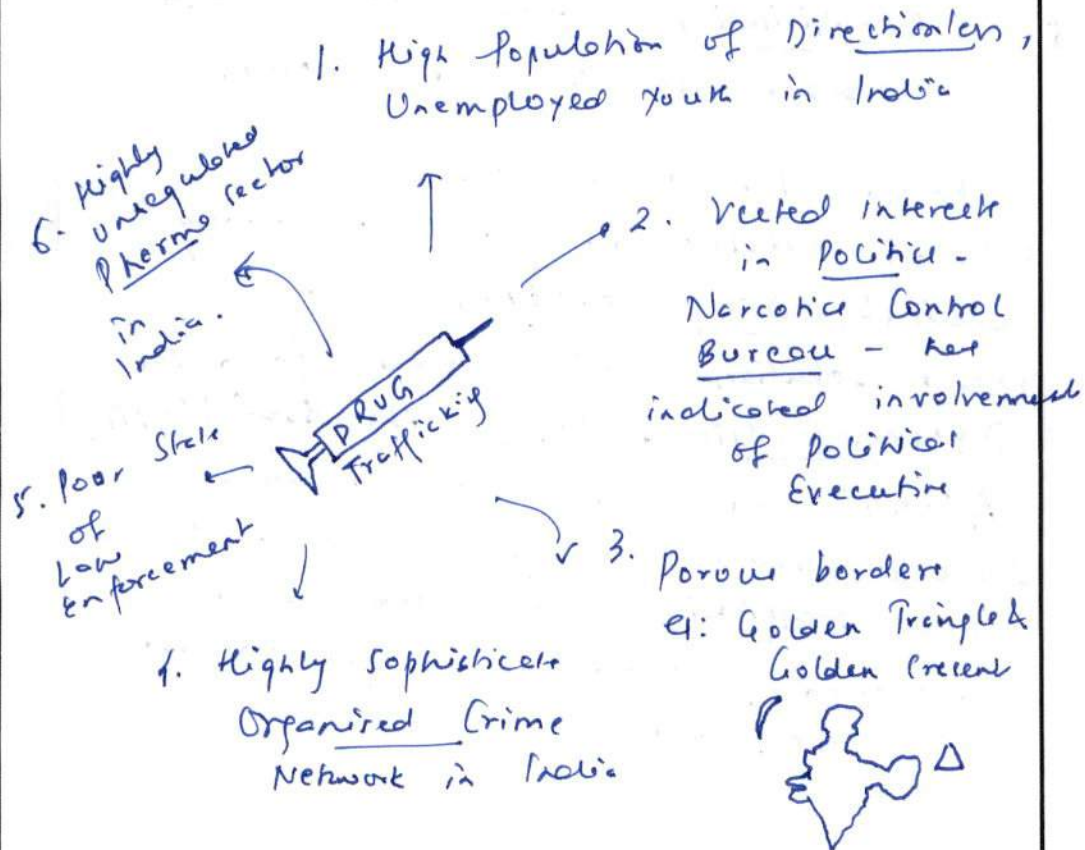
Way forward?

1. Raising the Navy Budget — as per suggestions of newly formed DPC — under Defence Ministry.
2. More Coordination exercised with Air force and Army — for a better Joint Attack

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

Drug traffick in recent times has emerged as a major security issue in India. e.g. the issue is properly highlighted in "UDTA PUNJAB" movies - how the much sophisticated Drug Trafficking Network operates in India.

In Addition, the following factors make India more vulnerable to DRUG TRAFFICKING →



Nevertheless, the Govt has taken the following steps to counter

Drug trafficking :-

1. Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act.
2. Narcotics Control Bureau - under I.R.S (CCE).
3. Ban on Psychotropic Pharmaceuticals.
4. State Governments have strengthened punishment under law.
5. Rehabilitation Centres - in Primary & Secondary Health Care Centres.

Though the above steps, are creating deterrence in the country against Drug trafficking, the real solution will come from the DEMAND SIDE. NGOs like Gayatri NAYA SAVERA - must be pooled in to spread awareness about menace of Drug trafficking & its linkages to Terrorism - which is bigger threat to our society.

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

As India meets 70% of its Domestic ~~oil~~ oil requirements via IMPORTS - it is bound to have significant influence on Indian Economy

As per Economic Survey 2017-18:

A \$50 per barrel increase in Global crude oil prices impact Indian Economy in the following ways

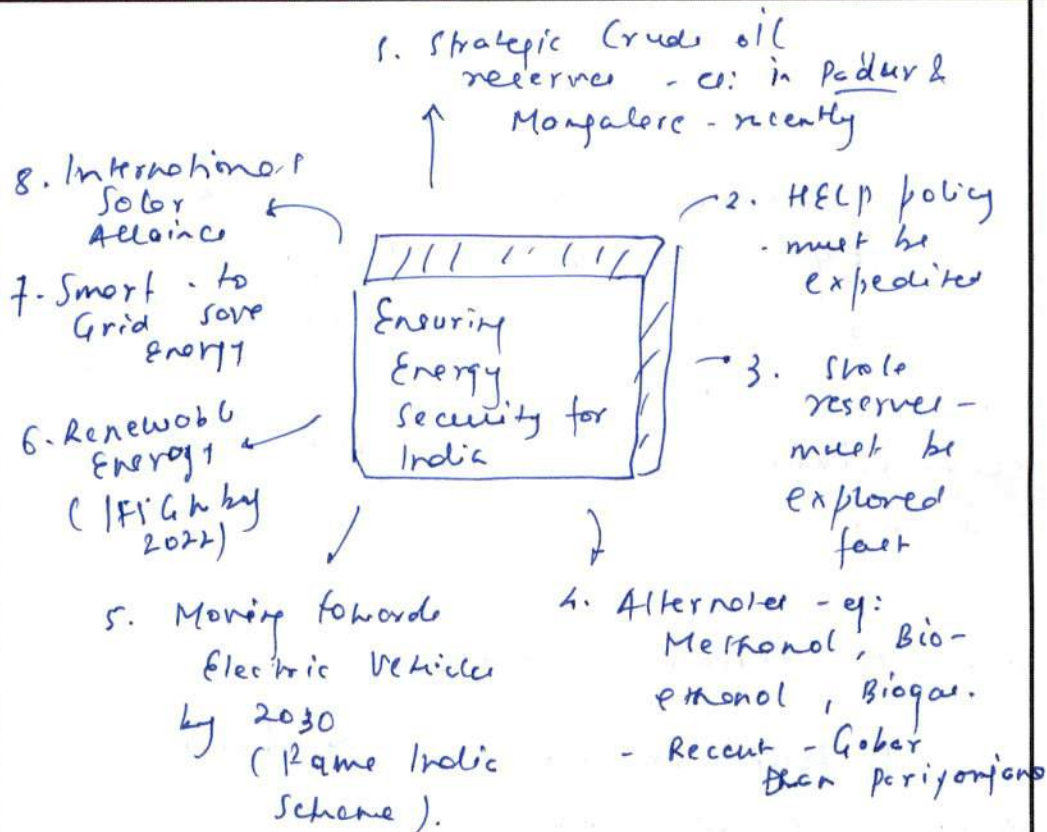
- 
1. Current Account deficit (CAD) rises by 0.2-0.3 %.
 2. WPI increases by 0.5 %.
 3. CPI increases by 0.2 %.
 4. GDP plunges by 0.2-0.4 %.
 5. Depletes India's forex reserves
 6. Increase in Logistics Costs (Hence, impact Sale of Duty Exemption)

Other impacts of Higher Global
Crude prices,

- adversely impacts the supply chain Networks in India.
- Burden of higher oil prices fall on the People - high Distress.
- ~~India's~~ Government's adherence of FRBM Act ~~is~~ diminished.
- Heavy subsidy burden on Govt - increase revenue expenditure.

Further, given the fact that with even rising population, India's Energy demands are poised to rise to highest levels in coming years, immediate steps must be taken to INSULATE INDIAN Economy from Crude Oil Price Volatility? -

Steps to Be taken?



India has pledged under SDG-7 to provide "Moderate, reliable, sustainable energy to all by 2030". Hence, an "Energy self-sufficiency revolution is the need of the hour" - with involvement of CITIZEN through 4Rs

- Recycle (ex: waste - to energy)
- Reduce (ex: Saving Electricity, BS-IV norms by 2020, public transport)
- Refuse (fossil fuel)
- Reform - to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

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

In India, Skill development is largely Government-centric process and hence, private sector so far has not taken significant responsibility to skill the labour force.

Role of private sector :

A few initiatives have been taken recently like :-

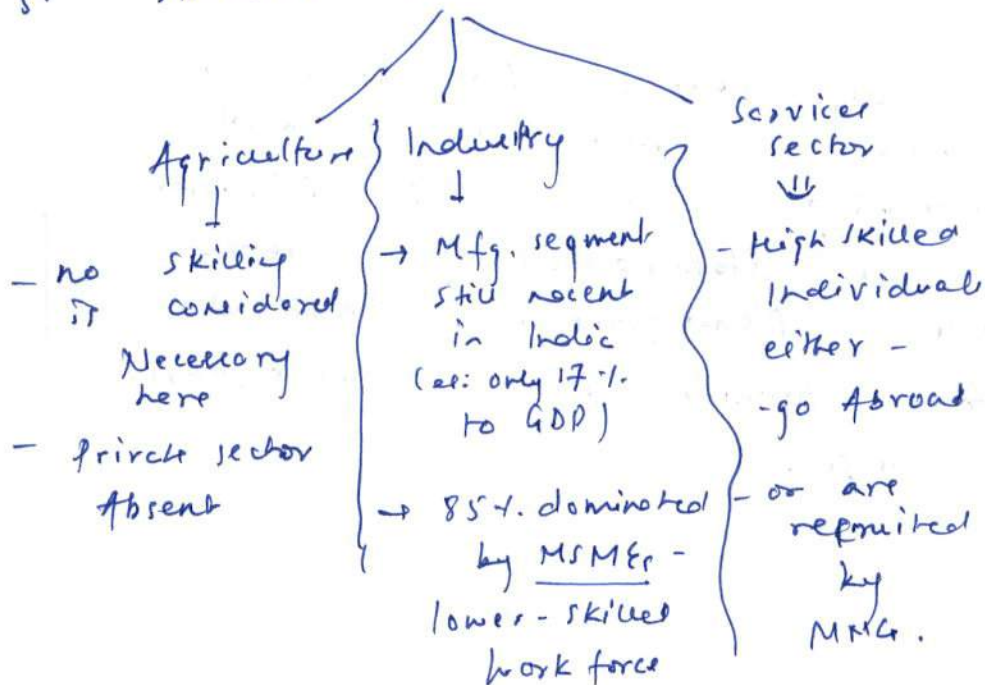
- Sector Skill Councils - by private sector in various segments like.
= eg: Textiles, Machine Goods, Electronics, etc.
- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) - which has 51-1. private sector ownership

But, as noted by a recent Expert Panel on Sector Skill Councils, private sector has largely

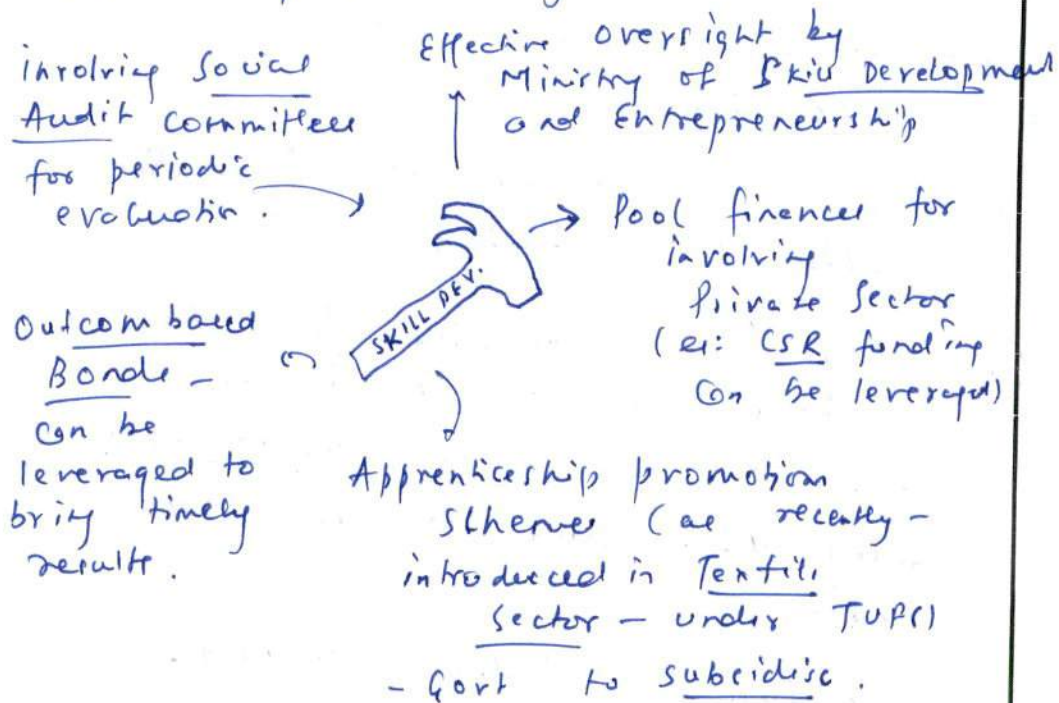
failed to provide efficient skill development in India, due to :-

1. Paucity of Government funding
2. poor regulatory oversight mechanism
3. Lack of Culture of Apprenticeship in India.
4. Lack of Incentive for the private sector - as it is able to get cheap labour apriori - skilling them will increase labour costs.

5. Structure of Indian Economy?



Hence, there is urgent need to
skill our labour force - which is
reeling under high unemployment &
under employment - by →



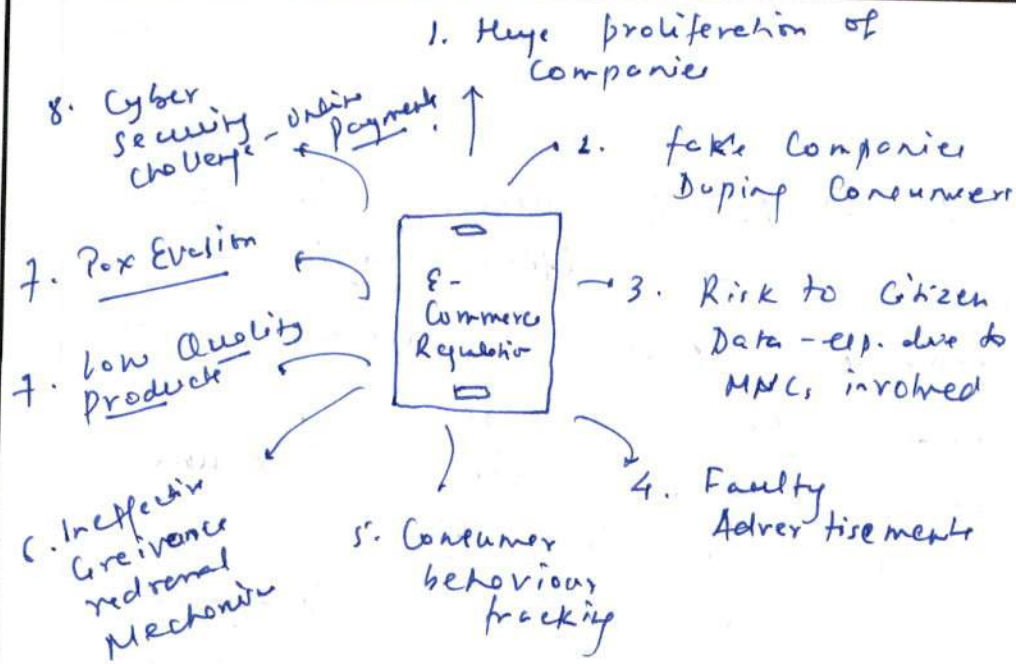
Now, now is the time to
launch a skill development
revolution to with participation
of all stakeholders to prevent
our Demographic Dividend
from turning into Demographic
Curse.

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

As India is ushering in a New Era of Citizen Centric Governance, Consumer facilitation has become the key goal of private players. Thus, as consumer demands have diversified in the era of Globalisation, e-Commerce companies have captured the space and have proliferated in all parts of India - e: Amazon, flipkart, Snopdeal, E-bay, etc.

The recently launched e-Commerce policy of the Union Govt has highlighted the urgent need to regulate the e-Commerce segment in India.

The need for Regulation:



further, given the above
issues in e-Commerce sector,
e-Commerce in India also faces
the following problems :-

1. Market is highly dominated by
Global firms like Amazon. -
a new form of "Neo-Colonialism"
2. Product procurement - by e-
Commerce Companies - is largely
limited to MNCs, imports and
Big Companies - Hence, MSMEs

are missing from the Value Chain.

3. Due to absence of Internet Penetration in India, the sector is largely limited to metropolitan areas.

4. Products ~~are~~ largely reflect the Urban needs - e.g. Electronics, Clothes, Cosmetics, etc.

5. Lack of Consumer Awareness - regarding sub-standard products & service providers.

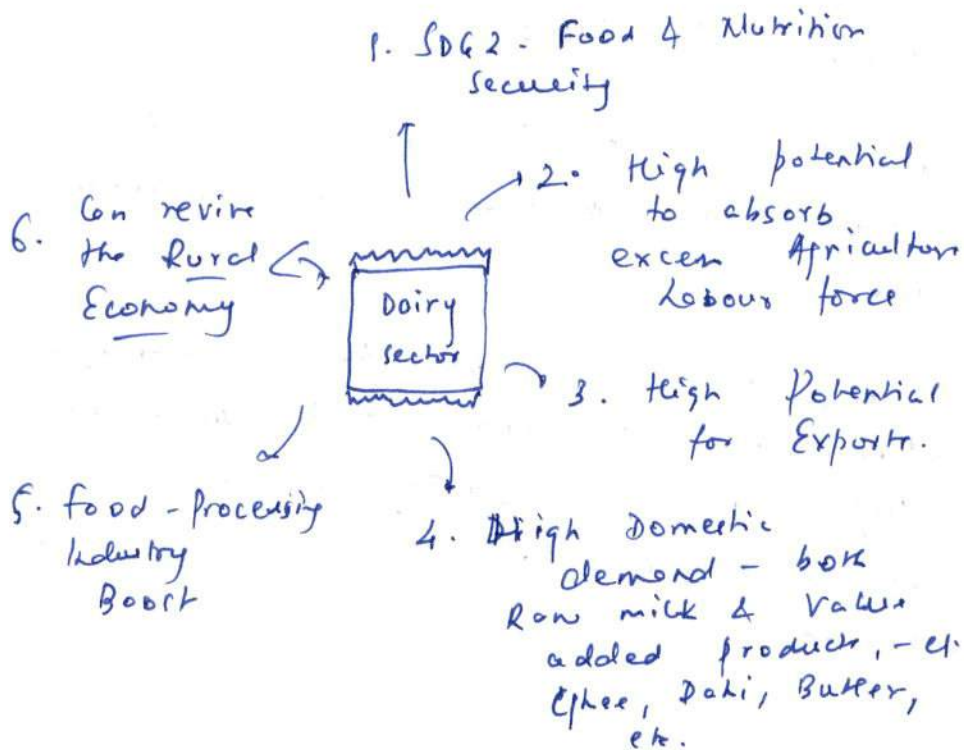
6. Due to poor Logistics in India - Godown to Customer - cost is very high.

Thus, ~~the~~ to realise the e-commerce's Contribution to GDP and Consumer Satisfaction, Logistic Sector overhauling is the way forward.

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

Currently, India is the largest producer of Milk in the world. But, most of it is consumed domestically, leaving less for exports.

Importance of Dairy Sector :



Achievements of Dairy Sector in India:

1. White revolution in India - under P.T. Kurien
2. High highly empowered the women Cooperatives in India - e.g.: Amul in Gujarat, Mother Dairy in Delhi.
3. National Dairy Development Board:- has strengthened the supply chain from villages to urban areas.
4. Role in Nutrition security in India.
5. High number of Jobs and Entrepreneurship in the sector.
6. India - being the highest producer of milk in the world.

Over-production in the Dairy industry is not a problem for the industry - as the price of Dairy products are continuously rising in India - given the high tariff on imports. Rather the actual problems are:-

- Lower yield of "Deer" Cows.

- low Quality of fooder.
- poor penetration of technology
- Absence of Cold Storage Infrastructure in India - leading to high wastage.

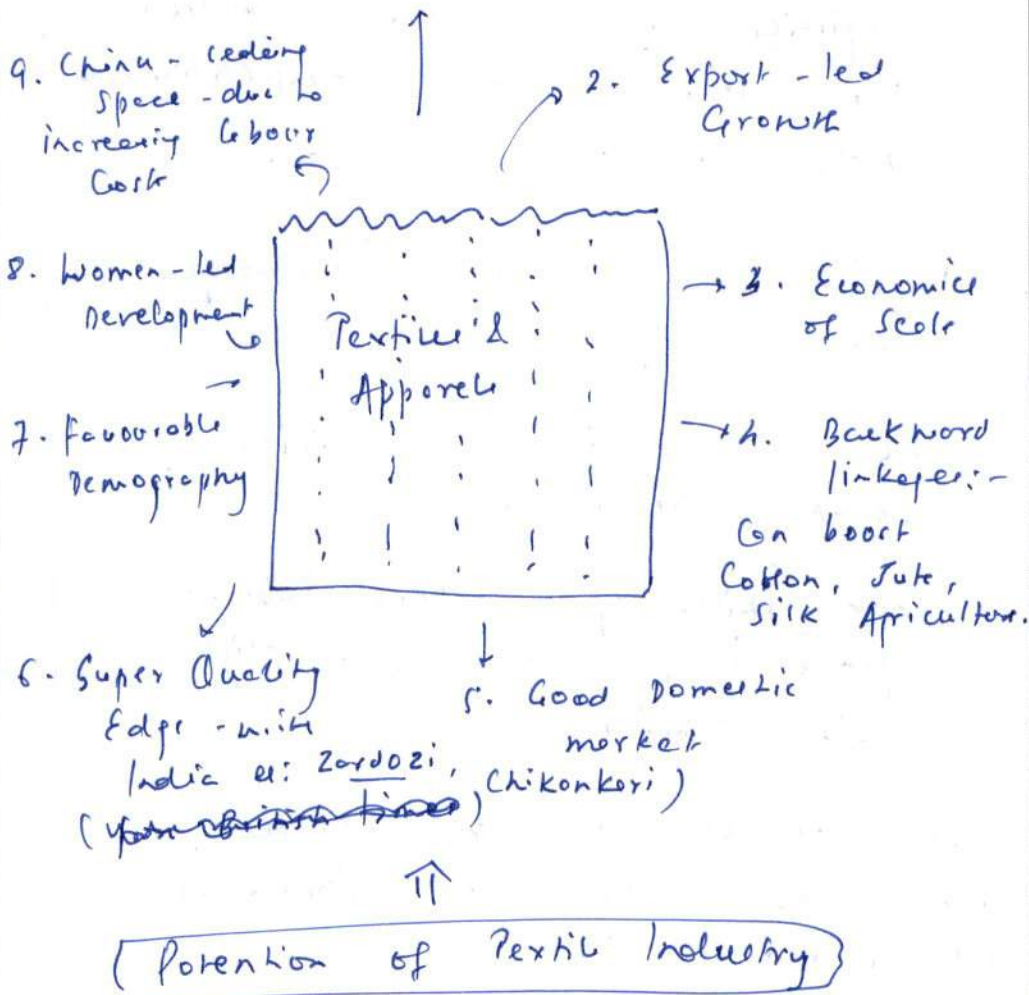
Thus, India has the potential to be become a pioneer in Exports of Dairy products, hence, urgent solutions to Dairy problems are required :-

1. Promote Cross-breeding - for higher yields ("Germ banks" may be setup for the purpose)
2. Diversify - e.g. Pancha Gavya - e.g. Ghee, Urine - for Medical use, "Gobardhan" - for Biogas, etc.
3. Setup Good Infrastructure for Cold Storage under SAMPADA scheme.
4. Extend Startup India and Standup India scheme to Dairy sector - to boost Entrepreneurship.

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

In the current paradigm, India is facing "Jobless Growth" - highly skewed towards Services Sector. Hence in this context Textile and Apparel Sector has high potential to revive the Indian Economy:-

1. Labour - Intensive Sector



But, despite the huge potential,
Textile and Apparel sector face the
following challenges, as per
Economic Survey - 2017 - 18:

1. Lack of Apprenticeship Culture.
2. Textile sector highly skewed
towards handloom.
3. Broken supply chain & highly
logistics cost - hence, Indian
textiles lose in cost competitiveness
to Bangladesh and Vietnam.
4. Textile sector largely fragmented
in MSMEs.
5. Lack of dedicated policies for
Export promotion.
6. Poor skills of Indian labour
force - for developing high
quality textiles.

To amend the above defects,
following steps have been taken by
the Government :-

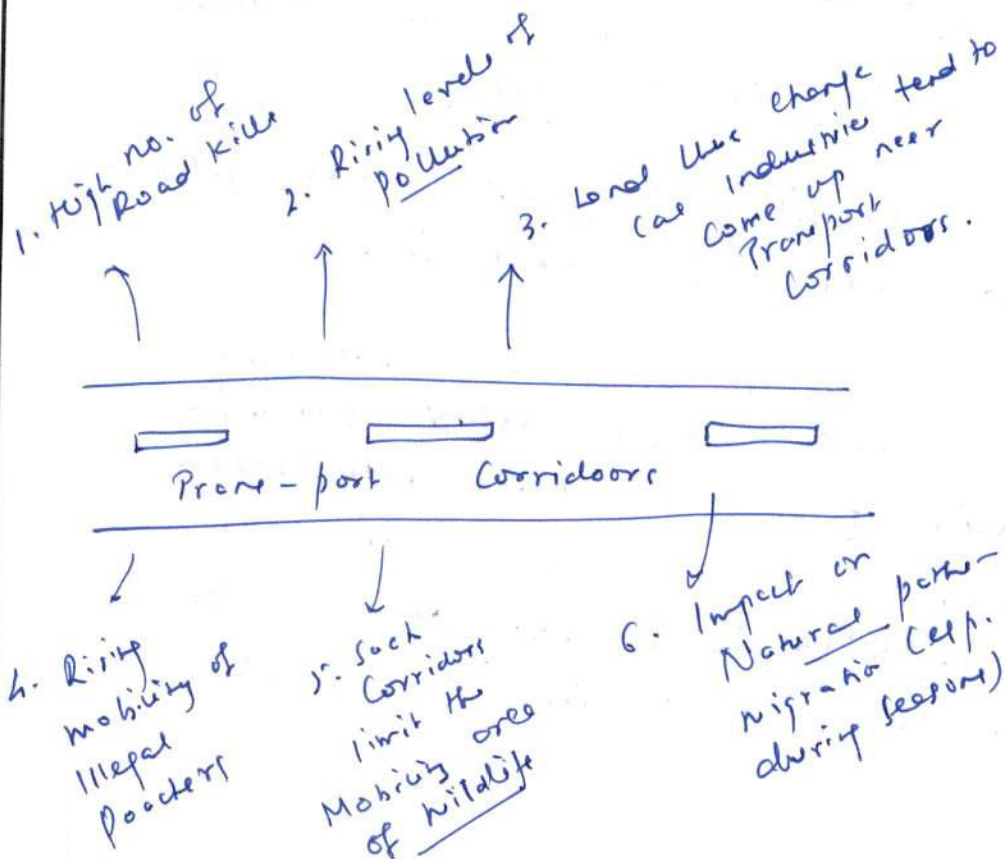
1. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUs)
2. PowerTex India - for greater penetration of Powerloom in the sector - along with efficient & Robust Electricity supply.
3. Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme - Govt provides subsidies to Firms.
4. Slashing Corporate tax by 5% to 25% for MSMEs - with turnover upto Rs 250 Crore.
5. Composition Scheme - under GST - to reduce tax compliance.

The above steps are welcome, but, the ultimate textile revolution in Textile sector can come only when Textile sector is linked to the SAGARMALA PROGRAMME - as there is high Export potential in India.

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

As there is high impetus on Industrial Corridors in India, especially Transportation Corridor - under BHARATMALA PARIVYAYANA - Transport Corridors passing through Biodiversity Rich areas are adversely impacting the Bio-diversity! —



Current policy framework :

Under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, any forest land diverted to non-forest use must be adequately compensated in other areas - by Afforestation. For this, recently, the Government has launched the CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Authority). Further, a separate Road tax is also levied by Government to improve wildlife and Biodiversity.

In addition to above measures much more steps need to be taken to resolve the Biodiversity - development conflict :-

- 1.) Demarcating Eco-sensitive Zones - having for Rich Bio-diversity (eg: Gadgil Committee) & prohibition transportation through the core areas.
- 2.) Realizing the effective use of 14,500 km Inland waterways in

India. This will eliminate the requirement of forest land diversion.

3. > Prescribing a Time period - for transportation through Bio-diversity Rich Corridors - especially when the species are at reel - ~~at risk~~

4. > Use of Dedicated Air Freight Corridors - through GAGAN project - for better connectivity.

Thus, as a responsible signatory to UN Convention on Biodiversity, India needs to balance its development needs and Biodiversity conservation. Hence, creating awareness among all stakeholders under the framework of Biodiversity Act, 2002 - is the way forward.

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

Over 3 lacs farmers in India have committed suicides in the last 2 decades. This partially reflects the poor state of Agriculture in India. A major reason for this is the persistent low productivity in Indian Agriculture - which largely is due to lack of Technology Aid to farmers in India.

Reasons for low technology penetration:

1. Technology is a product of Urban Areas & its dissemination to Rural Areas - where Agriculture sector exists - requires special interventions.
2. Indian Agriculture Universities still follow the traditional curriculum in India & hence, Agriculture Graduates are relatively less Techno-savvy.
3. High Costs for use of Technology -
e: Drip Irrigation, etc.

4. Poor digital Connectivity to farmers.
5. In India, farming is considered a Traditional Occupation and hence, Tech-savvy youth are limited to services sector.
6. Poor Awareness among farmer - of benefits of Technology.

Further, Economic Survey has predicted a 15-18% reduction in farm incomes in medium ~~over~~ term due to negative impact of Climate Change - especially in Rainfed Areas in India.

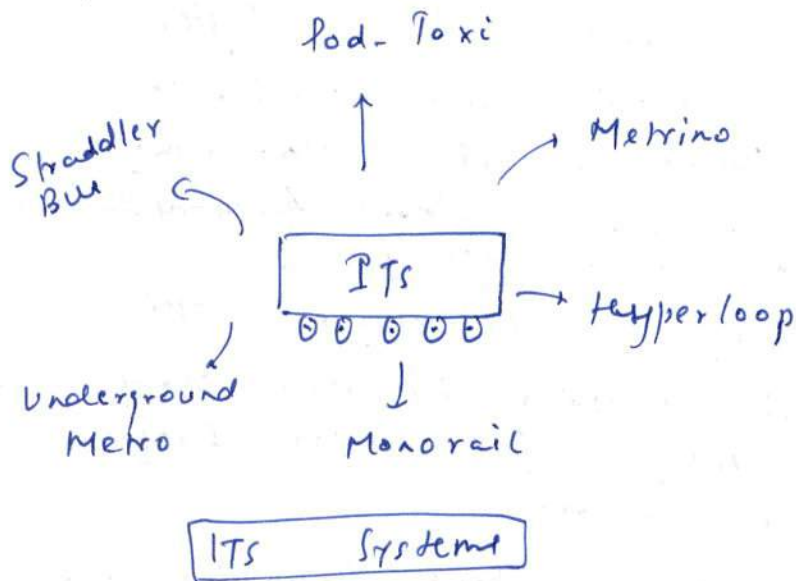
Hence, in this context, the following steps must be taken to increase technology penetration among farmers :-

1. High Government subsidy, especially Credit-linked for purchasing Technology products.

2. Greater Allocation for Extension Services - to farmers - regarding benefits of technology.
3. Greater R&D budget - in Agriculture Universities - for better indigenization of technology & hence, lower cost.
4. Use of National Initiative for Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) - for Tech-Demonstration - in Farms - with help of SHG-network.
5. Use of ICRISAT Village Cluster - scheme to provide Tech solution to farm problems - as Indian Remote Sensing - for better Climate Advisory & Agro-Climatic zonation.
6. MSS Report - on Agriculture - setting up Multi-Dimension Monsoon Early Warning System - for better Crop-Selection for farmer
7. Use of MoU - with Countries like Israel & USA - to import PRECISION FARMING in India

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

Intelligent Transport System (ITS) -
are relatively Automatic transport systems -
which cover source to frontier
distance more efficiently by - greater
speed, avoiding congestion, lower use of
Manpower, lower pollution, etc. ITS
use alternative routes like Air or
Underground to provide fast &
~~and~~ uninterrupted transport
services for commuters - with
effective use of ICT.



Need for ITS in India:

As per Economic Survey of
India, daily more than 20 Crone

Indians migrate for work in India. Further, in cities and towns, high productive hours are wasted in Traffic Congestion. Also, the Traditional Transport system, ^{ITS} has outlined its ~~not~~ utility in present scenario -

- high travel time
- Traffic Congestion
- High Contribution to Air pollution
- Timeliness issue - e.g.: Indian Railways - trains often run late.

Thus, in a fast lifestyle, ITS can be a boon to save the human and other resources wasted in TTS. But, at the same time a plethora of challenges are present in deploying ITS in India :-

- 1.) High Cost
- 2.) Lack of Tech. Expertise - e.g.: Delhi Metro - built with Japanese Technology cooperation.
- 2.) High tariff cost - may be a burden

for middle class commuters.

4) Right of way issue - eg: Land
Acquisition in India.

5) Poor safety record of Indian
in Railways - in ITS Disaster can
be humongous.

6) ITS need continuous Electric
Connectivity & charging ecosystem -
absent in India.

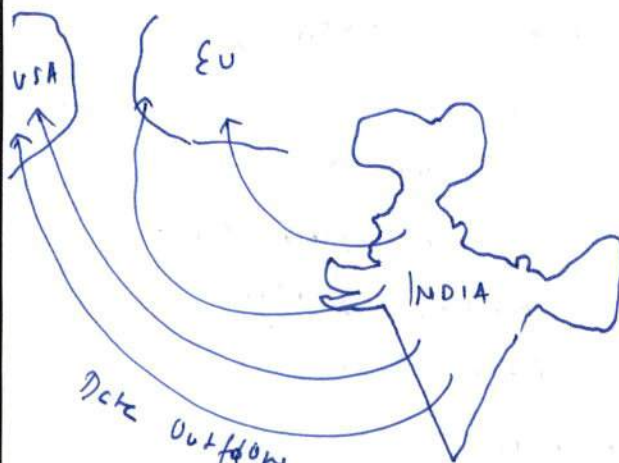
7) Problems of Unplanned Urbanisation
in India is creating more
hurdles.

Nevertheless, Given the success of
Delhi & Kolkata metro, ITS is
the need of the hour to improve
Logistical performance of India &
realise maximum human Capital
from the labour force.

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

"Data localisation", is the concept of limited reach of Law Enforcement Agencies in case of Abroad Storage of Domestic data. As ~~for~~ Electronic Data - recognised no barriers in the age of Globalisation, data of Indian users may be parked abroad - thus, avoiding the Jurisdiction of Enforcement Agencies in India.



Data Outflow
e.g. Cloud services

Indian firms - may "LOCATE" personal Data of Indian in foreign countries - where Indian laws do not apply.

Hence, in this context, "Data localisation" presents significant limitations on Law Enforcement Authorities, as →

1. Internet is a shared Global resource
2. Cloud technology - has no barrier like physical borders
3. Many Indian Companies - have already outsourced Cloud Services to MNCs outside India.

Hence, in this context, Data though - may be produced locally, can be transmitted and stored globally. Hence, in this context, B.N. Shrikrishna Committee have suggested the following? -

1. Creating our own Internet & Cloud storage Systems.
2. Prohibiting sharing of Data - like

Foreign Companies - without consent of
the customer.

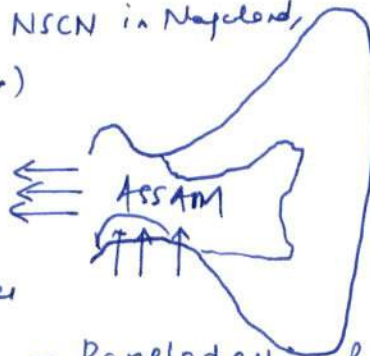
Hence, in this context, the
way forward would be to adopt
EU's General data Protection Rules -
which prescribes high penalties for
data breaches and greater power
to the customer.

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

Illegal immigration pose a direct threat of a Nation's National Security. Eg: Lone Wolf Attacks rising in Europe - e.g. Recent Bre Massacre in Paris, Crisis Situation in Syria, Rise of Terrorist outfit in North East India and Jammu and Kashmir.

The link?

- * Terrorism (e.g. NSCN in Nagaland, ULFA in Assam)
- * Rise in Local Crimes - due to competition over resources
- * Insurgency & Cuckooism in North-East - Bangladeshi & Rohingya Muslim Influx (Illegal immigration)
- * Rising Tension - due to Demographic Change (e.g. violence during Assam Movement (1970s - 1985))



But, there is a humanitarian side to this link as well, as all illegal immigrants - may not be posing a ~~great~~ threat to National security - especially war refugees - e.g. During Indo-Pak war in 1971.

Thus, in the context of the above link, the Government of India, under its commitment under the Assam Accord (1985) - is undertaking the exercise of updating the National Register for Citizens in Assam, thus breeding out those immigrants which have entered Assam after the Cutoff date in 1971.

When NRC gets completely updated, the identified illegal migrants are supposed to be driven out of the Assam state, but, this may be detrimental as:-

1. It has been generations - for refugees staying in Assam
2. No state or country will be willing to accept.

3. May cause demographic change in other states
4. May fuel heavy incorporation & terrorism in the region.

Hence, as the exercise of NRC updation goes on, multi-stakeholder talks must continue so as to avoid any extreme measures against any community.

— x — x —