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**GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)**

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	40764
Center	VISION	Date	18/09/2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
2	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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

Recognition, finalization and recording
of land records and conclusively
fixing the land titles are part of
land reforms.

Importance

- Important for land leasing for farming purposes
- Will lead to utilization of land which is not currently in use
- Urban areas, digitisation of land records will help in collection of property tax → Karnataka's Bhoomi project
- Benami properties can be identified.
- Rental housing can get a boost

- Consolidation of land becomes easier.
- land disputes resolution so judicial burden will decrease.

Solutions

- Digitising all land records, existing and new ones also.
 - Geotagging of land and allocate to owners. (use of technology)
 - Pattas given to farmers can be converted into legal documents and recorded in system.
 - Identify Benami properties and include them to government owned land.
 - Remove all overlaps.
 - Take help of Gram Sabhas in village
- Conclusive land titles will help in increasing agricultural output and utilization

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 is backbone of any economy. Indian infrastructure sector has special features —

- Projects with long gestation period, macroeconomic conditions like interest rates and prices may change.
- Huge financing requirement.
- Problems of corruption and lack of transparency during allocation of projects.
- Delays and cost overruns often cause Non performing Assets (NPAs)
- Public-Private partnership models have problem of sharing risk,

Responsibility and revenue.

- Often viability gap funding is needed
causing increase in fiscal deficit
of State.

Measures

→ Resolve NPA problem.

- Adopt Hybrid Annuity Model of PPP

Where risk, revenue and responsibility
are shared in equitable manner.

- Better estimation of cost of projects.

- Bring transparency in allocation of
projects.

- ETA and STA in advance, along
with participative planning to avoid
any resistance from local people.

- Invite more FDI in infrastructure
sector.

Recently govt. has declared infrastructure
sector as priority sector, this will help
in boosting sector. ↪

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

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

India's 00% electronic items
are being imported from China.
Although there is huge demand
in the sector due to IT revolution
and increased penetration of
mobile phones, rising middle class
requirement of electronic appliances
and gadgets.

Reasons.

→ Silicon and Li products are
essential and are imported from
South American countries like Chile
and Peru.

- Although a footloose industry it is dispersed in India.
- Lack of investment in infra development and Special Economic Zones and NIMZs.
 - Invite "Apple" for investment
 - Promote electronic manufacturing through M-SIPS
- Promote cluster Based approach with huge supply chain from input to output works in proximity.
- Promote NIMZs providing tax breaks for initial period. - Promote Make In India
- Promote MSMEs and credit availability.
- Increase R&D. import of cheap tech.
- Increase import of Si and Li from South America. - Ephase of Dairy Business
- Investment and logistics. (EoDB)

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।

Although after New Economic Policy india left behind hindu rate of growth i.e. hovering around 3-4 % and grew rapidly. But poverty incidence is still very high & 1% BPL acc. to Tendulkar's line.

Reasons for Paradox

- Non-inclusive development → Oxfam reports points out 73% wealth creation goes to 1% rich people in 2016-17.

- Service sector benefitted rich and middle class but no benefits

for poor people.

- Number of employments decreased
- Globalization and Privatization led to unbalanced growth causing sector divide, section divide and regional divides

Ways to resolve

- Adopt development approach not growth approach
- Bottom up planning
- Promote skill development, education, health
- Implement poverty alleviation schemes
like MGNREGS, NRLM, Housing for All etc.
- Promote CSR activities.
- Promote self employment.

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

India has moved from Food deficit in 1960's to Food secure in 1990's and Food surplus in 2010's

After effects of green revolution, white revolution and other interventions "Permanent surplus" in cereals, milk productions etc.

Essential Commodities Act

- Act provides for restrictions on exports of certain essentially listed commodities
i.e. Sugar, milk etc.

The original purpose of Act was to reduce black marketing, hoarding and excess exports outside causing domestic deficit.

However, in current surplus regime ECA should be rationalised so that surpluses can be put to better use, can be exported and get remunerative prices helping in increasing farmers income.

Although at same time some regulations should be put to stop distortion of domestic market.

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।

1988 forest policy objective
included the ecological balance
and Ecological management.

1988 Policy Visionary in scope and
ambition

- increasing forest cover to 33%
 - revenue generation from forest produce.
 - Employment generation for tribals.
 - Regular assessment, monitoring and geotagging.
- Certain Problems
- forest rights of tribal compromised.
 - funding issue in forest management.

- Not participative i.e. ignoring role of tribals in forest management.
- Afforestation goals not met since 30 years have passed and there are issues to address new 2010 forest policy is proposed -
 - 33% forest cover for country and 67% for hill areas.
 - "Sustainable development" - concept as objective
- Integrated approach including tribals and forest officers, wildlife.
- finance mechanism through CAMPA fund,
- PPP fundry for forest management.
- Tribal rights, forest rights ensured.
- Participative approach.

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

दृढ 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।

Rapid urbanization causes formation of: more concrete roads → no seepage hence urban floods. eg. Gurugram, ²⁰¹⁷ Chennai, 2015

→ Huge population density - increases vulnerability. eg. Delhi and Mumbai

→ Creation of slums and ghettos with minimal basic essentials

→ Development of Coastal cities due to population pressure.
i.e. Pondicherry → Tsunami destruction increased.

→ Dehradun, Mussoorie Urbanization
caused structure creations
leading to earthquakes and
landslides.

Measures

- Planned Urbanization with
Smart Cities, AMRUT.
- Rurban and PURA missions to
create villages as stop distress
Urbanisation
- Create proper sewage and drainage
systems (eg. Germany)
- Build disaster proof structures
i.e. EQ proof buildings (eg. Japan)
- Disaster mapping and micro level
specific planning.

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

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

DNA profiling - DNA sequence
of each and every individual
is different and hence save
and identification of individuals
through DNA data is called DNA
Profiling.

Forensic Application

- Solving of murder and rape crimes
eg. Tandoor murder case.
Nirbhaya case resolved through
DNA profiling.
- Identification of victims.
eg. Disaster time, use hair for

identification.

Significance of DNA Tech Bill, 2010

- Passed for benefit of forensic areas, paternity disputes and identification of lost and found people.
- DNA Technology Bill if passed will store data of criminals and help in quick resolution of cases
- Privacy should be maintained while storing the data
- Telangana govt. has already started creating criminal DNA database.
- DNA, Bill is step in right direction.

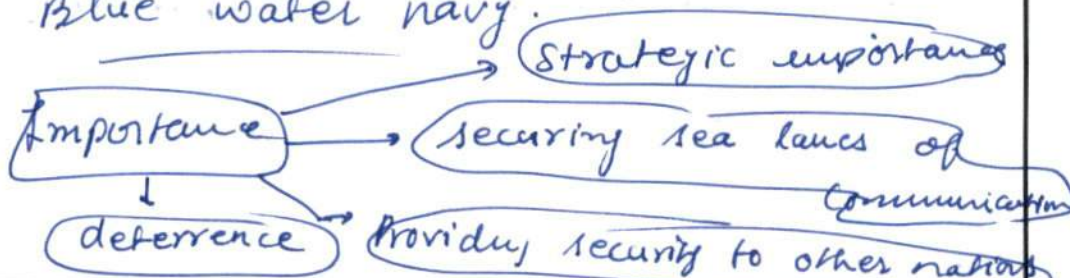
9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. (150 Words) 10

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 Navy means that naval ships can fare in deep seas without any limitations of refuel and other maintanance, repair and overhaul operations.

China and USA have blue water navy. India is also in process of developing

Blue water navy.



Key Measures -

- India has bilateral agreements with many countries at several parts of world.
- Trincomalee port in Sri Lanka
- Dugm port in Oman.
- Maldives agreement.
- LEMOA agreement with USA.
- Japan and Australia, ~~USA~~ also.
- India conducts Malabar Exercise for naval co-ordination.
- Project 75 for stealth submarines which add to blue water capabilities.

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

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

- India is situated between golden crescent i.e. Pakistan, Afganistan and Iran **AND** golden triangle Myanmar Laos and Thailand which are hubs of drug trafficking.
- Porous borders in Bangladesh and Nepal.
- Organised crime networks.
- Huge illiterate, uneducated, unskilled and unemployed youth.
- Globalization and internet is also reason for drug trafficking.
- Cultural acceptance of products

like "Hashish" and "Bhang."

Key Steps → de addiction
Centres

- Borders are being strengthened.
- Integrated check posts.
- International information sharing
- Online monitoring through
CERT-IN to catch online
traders. → intelligence network
- Identifying drug centres like
Punjab, Hyderabad etc.
- Awareness through movies -
eg. Vata Punjab.
- Awareness and parents counselling.

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?

Indian economy is import dependent on crude oil. 1991 economic crisis was fallout of increased global crude oil prices.

How it affect Indian Economy

- Current Account Deficit increases causing pressure on Balance of Payments.
- Industrial cost burden increases.
- Causes inflation in economy.
- Increased prices of petrol and diesel → huge political repercussions
- India is hub of oil refining so

export of finished oil products

also increases.

→ Price of rupee dips against foreign currency.
So to hedge Indian Economy

from oil price volatility following

steps should be taken →

→ Diversify the import Basket from
various countries.

eg. Iran, UAE, Kuwait → Middle East

Venezuela → Latin America.

Indonesia → South East Asia.

Russia → Asia-Europe.

→ Increase usage of Renewable energy,
biofuels etc.

→ Increase exploration of oil and
gas in Indian terrain.

eg. Kaveri basin - Godavari Basin.

Rambay basin etc.

- Increase R&D to make shale gas exploration viable.
- Maintain strategic oil reserves
eg. Chandikole, Bikaner, Padur etc.
- Implement National Solar Mission
to increase solar energy.
- Promote e-vehicles.

By taking above steps we can
reduce effects of oil volatility.

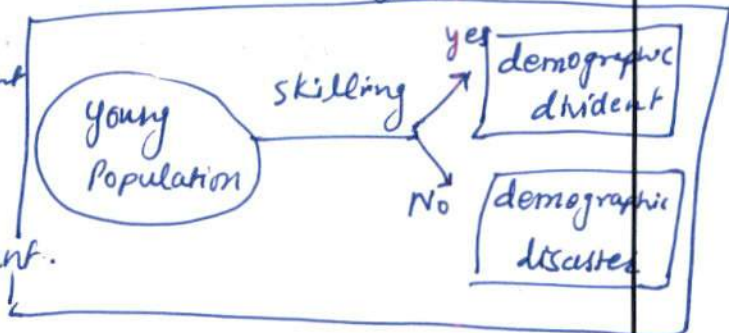
12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(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 वित्तीय में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

India's 5% population is skilled whereas 95% young population of Japan and S. Korea.

Government needs the participation of private sector in skilling the youth. Important for realising demographic dividend.



Role of Private Sector

Role of private sector has been appreciable via participation in National Apprenticeship Scheme → TATA has collaborated with govt. in which skilled youth will have guaranteed

employment, of which 2 months
salary will be paid to TATA after
acquiring job - hence → Win-Win for all.

Surya Mitras have been trained
by private players. Private players
are also utilizing CSR funding
for pitching in skilling of youth.

However, the quality of skilling
suffers, National Skill Development
Enterprise (NSDE) has observed lack of
monitoring and lack of finance
availability as prime reasons.

Measures Required for Oversight and Monitoring

- Academia- Industry- people linkage
to oversee skill requirement.
- Demography and employment structure,

technology is undergoing a change
so govt. need to ensure not just
skilling but reskilling also.

- fix accountability and responsibility
of job guarantee.
- Check misuse of CSR funding, if any.
- 3rd party audit and analysis.

Measures Required for financing

- Provide "infrastructure" status to
skill sector hence tax breaks,
more investment and priority lending
- Promote CSR in skill sector.
- Provide infrastructure and viability
gap funding.
- Promote FDI in skill sector.

TVET system of skilling in China
is a good example where industry
skills youths India should follow TVET-

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।

After 2005, e-commerce sector boomed with players like Snapdeal, bigbasket, flipkart, Amazon etc. But e-com sector have been largely unregulated.

Need for Regulation

- e-com is a potential sector with huge prospects of employment, startups, revenue generation, infrastructure improvement → thus multiplier effects.
- Mergers and Acquisitions should be regulated.
- Interest of consumers should be balanced with domestic producers interest.

- Big market players like Alibaba and Walmarks also entering market.
- Huge brownfield and greenfield, domestic and FDI investments.
- Major issue in RCEP and WTO, BTIA negotiation.

Recently proposed e-commerce policy try to address above concerns apart from these, policy also addresses issue of data protection, interest of food retail and FMCG market, domestic procurement necessity, tax regulations removing Base erosion and profit shifting, CSR and environmental accounting etc.

Challenges faced by e-commerce

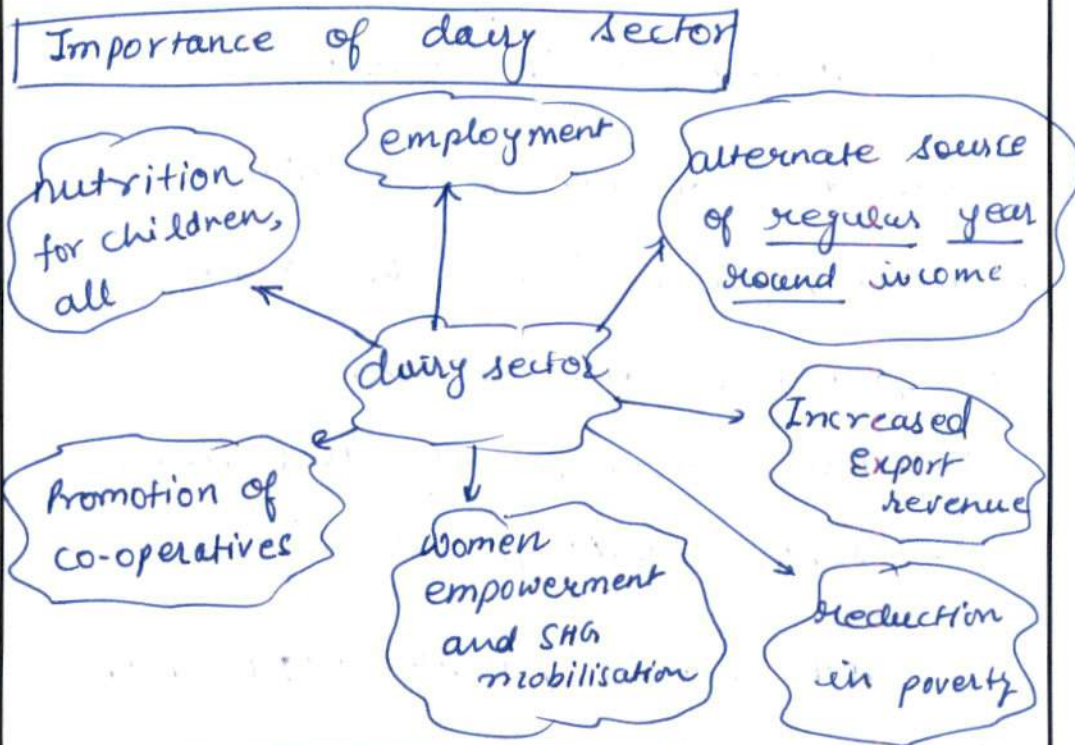
- Domestic e-commerce facing stiff competition with global players.
- Difficulty of doing business, over regulation and tax adhocism.
- Absence of policy and legislations.
- Resistance from local farmers lobby and domestic retail sector.
- Lack of internet penetration and missing physical infra like roads, transportation, highways etc.
- Multiple cyber frauds and thefts on service delivery mechanism.

Govt. should promote EODB, proper policy, legislation, provide infra but at same time enough safeguards for domestic producers and retailers.

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।

White revolution under leadership of Dr. Kurien in Anjral brought Amul to every doorstep. Nandini milk industry in Karnataka.



Achievements of Dairy Sector

→ Amul - provided employment through formation of co-operatives, regular income

and pulled out multiple people from poverty.

→ India has become first in production of milk in the world.

→ Milk consumption per capita increased leading to nutrition betterment of people (imp. source of Vit A and Vit-D)

→ Food processing industry along with others)

Over production? boost up.

The speed with which production increased, consumption could not match up. However, the problem is not over production but lack of utilizing it into processed products like cheese, butter, curd etc.

Problems faced

→ Milk producers not getting remunerative prices.

→ Demand is not commensurate to

Supply.

- Essential Commodities Act, put a check on exports quantity.
- Unprocessed milk is perishable and only window of a day or two to reach consumers.
- Enough pasturization centres not available.
- lack of milk processing industry.

Solutions

- Rationalise essential commodities Act,
- Build infrastructure for milk processing industry and supply chain mech.
- Regulations and quality checks.
- Improve R & D to increase productivity also.
- Include milk in Mid-Day-Meal (Rajasthan)
- Marketing investment
- Increase exports.

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 apparel industry

focus has increase because →

[Potential]
- due to globalization variety and
demand quantity increased.

- Propagation of use-and-throw culture.
- Rising mid-income section in population.
- E-commerce and retail sector,
rapid urbanization caused increased
demand worldwide.
- China is moving to high-tech and
leaving space in this sector which
India can fill up.
- Employment intensive and India
is labour surplus.
- Women empowerment through textile
sector.

Potential by Economic Survey 2016 enumerated

Potential of textile sector as -

- Social dividend via women empowerment, social upliftment of rural people.
- Inclusive development through development of hinterland and backward regions like U.P., Bihar, Odisha.

Challenges

- Specific climate i.e. moisture content during preparation of thread and 100 hail free days during cotton production.
- Obsolete technology of textile industry.
- Smaller industrial units.
- Competition from low-income countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam.
- Tariff barrier in EU and USA vis-a-vis Bangladesh, Vietnam

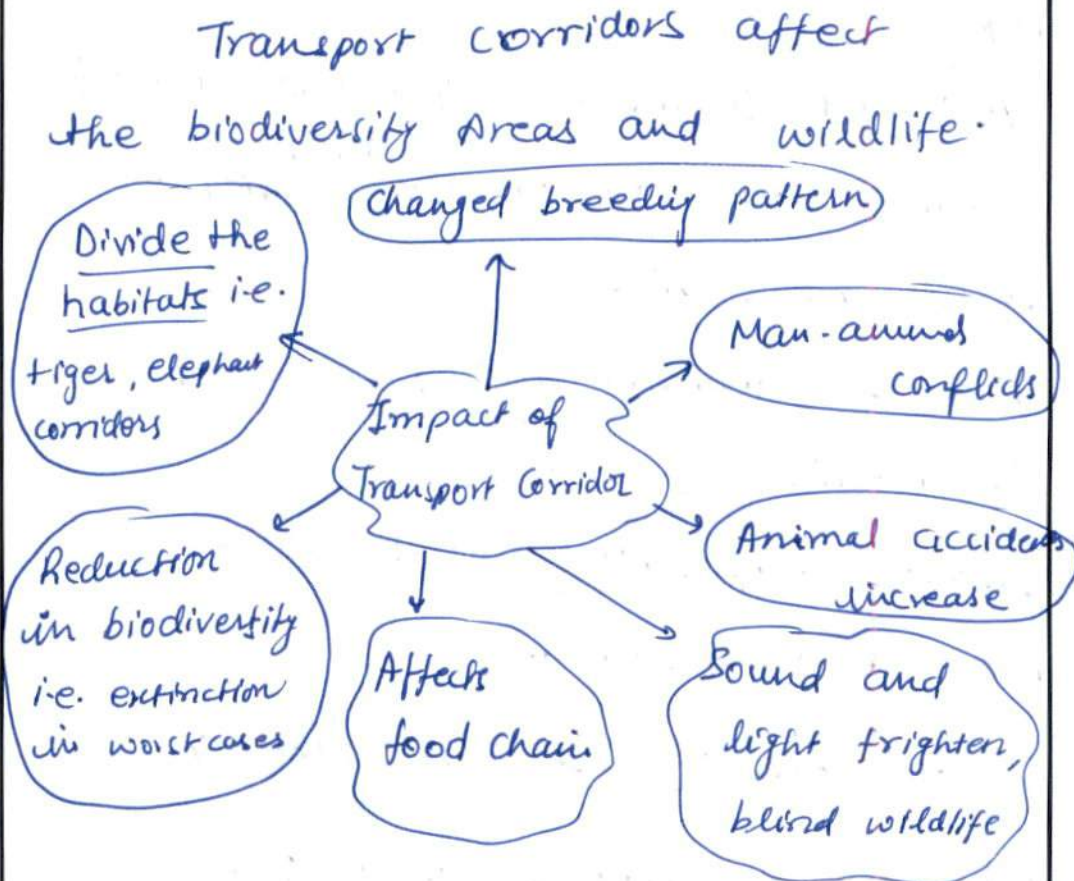
- Lack of co-operatives involvement.
- Labour regulations and strong labour lobby cause production obstruction

Steps

- Advanced Technology Upgradation funding (ATUFS) Scheme - govt providing 25% subsidy on tech upgradation.
- Increase domestic and FDI investment in textile sector.
- Involve co-operatives and farmer producer organisations.
- Promote Khadi and Jute clothing.
- Promote handlooms as well as power looms.
- Fashion Technology institutes like NIFT should be promoted.
- Promote yarn exports i.e. Vietnam.
- Negotiate bilateral agreements for tariff breaks.

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।



Many flora and fauna decreases, leading to extinction of some plant and animal species, changes the nature's balance, affecting ecological niche and thus changing whole environment balance.

Example - Bangalore-Chennai expressway
passes through Bandipur National Park,
multiple reports of tiger and deers
getting hurt due to fast speedy cars
specially in night

Current policy framework driven
by Biodiversity Act and executive
(2002)
guidelines on protection of NP and
wildlife sanctuaries, tiger protection
framework →

- Avoid building transport corridors
and railway lines through NPs.
- Project MIKE provides framework
for saving elephants and protection
of elephant corridors.
- Building overway or underways
bridges, without fragmenting the corridors.

→ No transportation during night
time

- & NGT also gave ^{such} guideline
in Bandipur NP case.

There is a need to strike a
balanced chord between development
and preservation of biodiversity.

Measures

- National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries
and Biodiversity hotspots should be
left out of developmental aspirations
→ because biodiversity preservation
is also a part of development.
- Corridor fragmentation should be
avoided through underways, bridges etc.
- Integrated development, development
of wildlife tourism. (EIA)
- Environmental Impact Assessment is must.

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 area under agriculture i.e.

45% of total area cannot be increased

so we need to focus on increasing productivity and reducing susceptibility

to climate change for food security

of people and income security of farmers.

Reasons

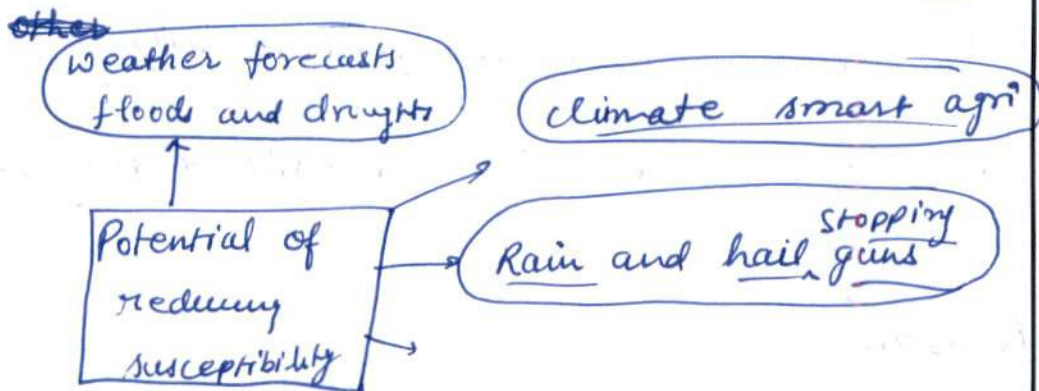
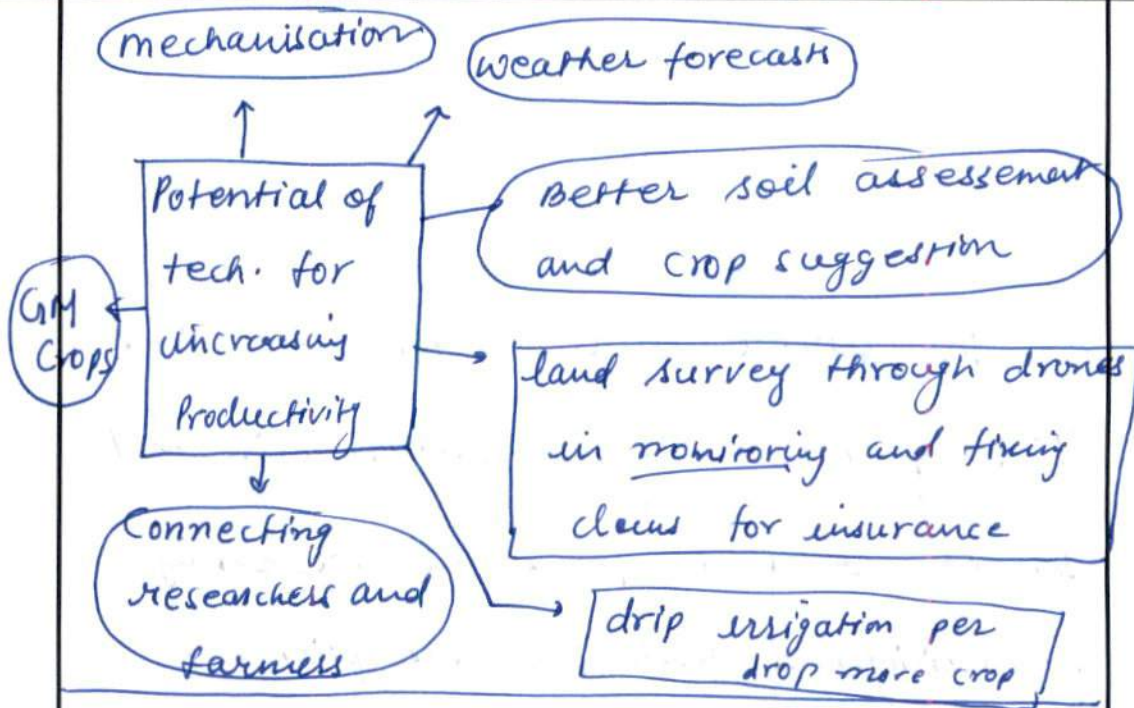
— India spent less than 1% in total research and development.

— Lack of digital infrastructure i.e.

broadband connectivity and physical

infra like electricity is still not

available in every pocket of country.



Other reasons

- lack of awareness and accessibility to these technologies.
- climate smart agriculture needs proper skilling.

- lack of technological penetration

Measures to increase tech penetration

- Increase academic - farmers linkage and promote grass root research
- Skill development of farmers.
- Promoting youth to take up agricultural startup and technology initiatives.
ie. ARYA scheme.
- Promote application like m-kisan.
- infrastructure
 - ↳ electricity
 - ↳ broadband
 - ↳ 100% coverage
 - ↳ Bharatnet
 - ↳ Saubhagya scheme and National Telecom Policy
- Involve CSC kendras to disseminate technology information.
- Increase digital literacy and technology awareness.

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 involves automatic traffic light regulation, mitigation of traffic congestion in advance, Basically ITS involves the use of technology, automation, machine learning and internet of things through which transportation system becomes smarter and needs less human intervention.

Need for ITS

→ Rapid urbanization → By 2040, 40% of India's population will be urbanized.

→ Problem of unplanned urbanization

Causes huge congestions:

→ Delhi suburbs.

→ Reduced productivity of human

where most time spent in travelling.

→ Bangalore

→ Increased accidents on roads.

→ Lack of multimodal-end-end
transportation system.

Number of metropolitons coming up.

Migration problems.

→ increased vehicular pollution.

Hence need of intelligent
transportation system. Also some
challenges —

— Lack of investment in transport
sector.

- Problem of NPA for banks and corporates.
 - Big task to retrofit already built infrastructure and built new transport system on top of it.
 - Huge population so scale of ITS projects become large.
 - Project delays is also a concern.
 - Cyber security can be a big issue whereby terrorists can misuse for causing mayhem.
- We should follow best practices of world, Bhopal (MP) is developing Intelligent Transport system.

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

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

Data Localisation :- Data

localisation means that data
should be stored in servers
which lie within the territory
of a country thus state having
full control on possession, monitoring
and regulation.

Significance of Data Localisation

- increases government control over usage of data.

- quick actions can be taken
so action delays reduce.
- law enforcement becomes
easier in case of cyber crimes
- Important for data privacy.

Limitations

- MNCs may not localise
already stored data.
- Data server ownership does
not entail data ownership
so management and manipulation
of data still controlled by
software.

B. N. Sri Krishna report provides

for comprehensive data privacy
through Personal Data Protection

Bill, 2018 but implementation of

it will be important to

ensure safeguard of individual's

data privacy

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 causes
problem for national security -

- immigrants do not get benefits
of citizenship so vulnerable.
- vulnerable immigrants utilized
for radicalization and terrorism
by state and non state actors.
- Some non state actors enter
national borders in guise of
migrants.

eg. General Bipin Rawat confirmed
that Pakistani terrorists entered
through Bangladesh in Assam

- The dissatisfaction in local people causes revolts and pose threat to national security → Assam protests
- Sleeper cells and organized crime networks are also seen.

Ministry of Home Affairs in official statement pointed out that Rohingyas are also causing threat to national security

Exercise of creating NRC

After Assam Accord of 1985, NRC was proposed to identify the immigrants from Bangladesh after 1971.

- Important for securing fundamental rights of local inhabitants.
- Economic land and employment

opportunities are being sided by
immigrants.
→ NRC important for stopping
change in demographic structure.

However, due to problems in
preparation of NRC, many problems
of inclusion of immigrants and
exclusion of real citizens, political
intervention in draft preparation
causes problem.

40 lakh people are left out
of NRC and govt is not clear about
what step to take next, Bangladesh
has denied to take immigrants back,
sense of insecurity may further cause