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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	10/9/18

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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
9	10		
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12	15		
13	15		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
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 suffers with high multiple issues with respect to land records and titles. These must be resolved as -

1. High litigation -

many cases are choking up our judicial system due to many title claims, faulty records etc.

2. Agriculture -

It prevents tenancy from developing as land lords are very of leasing without proper records.

3. Rent economy -

Lack of titing prevents the rent economy from developing as well.

4. Transferring property -

It becomes difficult to transfer property or sell it. This makes land the most illiquid asset as it can't be easily monetised.

HOW TO ADDRESS PROBLEM?

- ① A land titling law must be enacted as done in Rajasthan.
- ② This titles should also be digitized.
- ③ Similarly land records must be updated in a timely manner as envisaged in National Land Records Modernisation Program.
- ④ There should be fast track courts and other alternate dispute resolution mechanisms to reduce pendency.
- ⑤ Technology like geospatial information technology should be used.

NITI Aayog has also developed a Model Land Titling Law. This should be enacted.

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।

As per Deepakh Paulekh
committee 2014 India needs at least
\$6 trillion investment in its infrastructure.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ① Long gestation period of project increasing risk
 - ② Returns or repayments begin after a long moratorium
 - ③ Large amount of funding needed at one go -
 - ④ Cashflow projections keep changing
 - ⑤ Regulatory delays harm the profitability of projects -
 - ⑥ Need to look beyond traditional financiers like banks.
- to address above issues following steps have been taken -

MEASURES TAKEN -

- ① India has set up the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund to promote investment in
 - ② financing is being done by International Organisation.
For example - India is the largest borrower from World Bank etc.
 - ③ Foreign Direct Investment has been allowed.
 - ④ Public Private Partnerships are being promoted to attract private sector. This includes innovating models like:
 - Hybrid Annuity Model
 - Toll operate transfer
 - ⑤ Viability Gap Funding is being provided.
 - ⑥ Sector specific institutes like National Highway Investment Promotion Cell started.
- There is a need to develop wholesale banks as stated in Ujit Patel Committee Report 2014.

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?

electronics manufacturing is being developed under National electronics policy 2011..

REASONS FOR POOR GROWTH

- ① Inverted duty structure - It is easier to import finished goods to India than components
- ② Lack of indigenous capability for component manufacturing
- ③ Free trade agreements with countries like Thailand are harming our industry
- ④ Semiconductor capacity is low
- ⑤ Lack of innovation and development in this industry
- ⑥ Low level of investment

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- ① denegotiation of FTAs and negotiation of new FTAs like

RCEP with electronics sector in
mind

- ② providing duty drawbacks to
reduce burden of inverted
duty structure
- ③ electronics cluster zones should
be formulated
- ④ investment in R&D in this
sector must be increased

electronics is one of
the key sectors under Make in
India and must be so developed.

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।

As per Tendulkar Committee
21.9% Indians are still poor
despite being the 3rd largest
economy by PPP.

REASONS -

1. Jobless growth - Growth has not translated into jobs or income for individuals.
2. Trickle down growth - Growth has been reached the wealthy few and is yet to trickle down to all.
3. Skewed sectoral growth - It has been led by services sector while agriculture is the most labor intensive. It is more urban than rural.
4. High inequality - As stated in Thomas Piketty's report, top 1% hold 56% wealth.
5. Vicious circle of poverty is continuing.

SOLUTIONS-

- ① Inclusive growth - focus should be on development efforts that include those at the bottom of pyramid -
- ② Labor intensive growth - focus should be on sectors like textiles, leather etc.
- ③ Agriculture reforms - Economics of agriculture is the economics of poor. Reforms aimed at doubling farmers income by 2022 needed.
- ④ Progressive redistribution - Needed to transfer wealth to the poor via taxation etc.
- ⑤ Capability development - focus should be on improving health, education etc. of poor for their human capital development. This will ensure new opportunities as per Amartya Sen.
India decreased poverty by half between 1990 to 2015. We must continue on this journey.

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 is a food surplus nation. Removing agricultural commodities from Essential Commodities Act may be debated

RATIONALE BEHIND ACT

enacted in 1955 this act aimed to ensure adequate supply of agricultural products was available to meet demand. It thus outlawed hoarding and purchasing via eot of mandi. This was to ensure stability in prices and prevent famine like conditions.

CAN BE REMOVED

Agricultural production is now in surplus so rationing via hoarding is not needed.
→ other Acts like ~~APMC~~ APMC Act govern how produce will be sold.

→ surplus ensures market prices will not fluctuate wildly.

MUST NOT REMOVE

→ Agriculture's value chain is still prone to capture by hoarders.

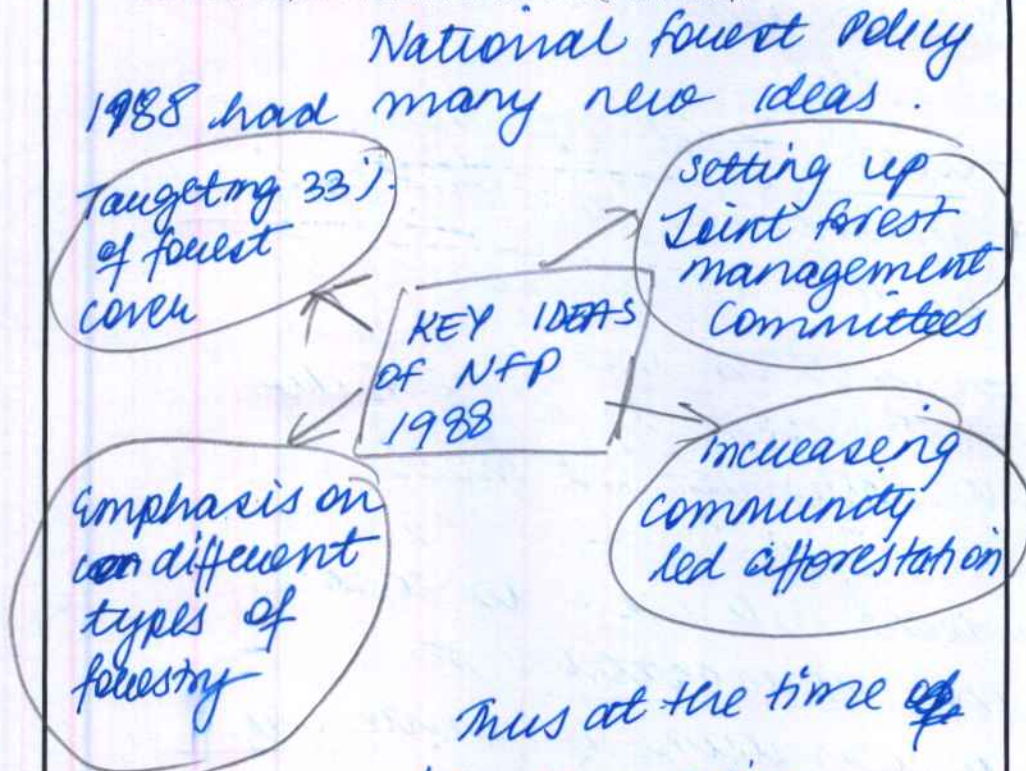
→ There might be physical surplus but India still ranks 100/119th on Global Hunger Index implying lack of economic and nutritional access.

→ It will increase bargaining power of middlemen at the cost of farmers.

Hence while India might have a permanent surplus, this surplus is not equitably distributed. Essential Commodities Act must thus continue. Will also ensure farmer security.

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।



Thus at the time of it was a visionary policy. However it is now time to introduce a new policy as -

1. India's forested land still stands at a mere 24%, despite all the efforts -
2. The threat of climate change has multiplied and must be addressed.

3. use of and promotion of technology in 1988 policy was minimal. This must be corrected.
4. Joint forest management committees are monopolised by the forest department and thus need a new mechanism that is truly community led must be developed.
5. There is a need to look beyond near afforestation to preservation of whole forest ecosystem.
6. Must update to meet international commitments.
eg. India has promised to increase carbon stock by 2.5 billion tonnes by 2030 in its INDC to Paris Agreement.
7. Private sector must be encouraged.
~~Draft National~~
A Draft National Policy 2018 aims to do the above.

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

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

~~India~~ India is expected to
by 60% urban by 2050. ~~Such~~ such
rapid urbanisation causes
higher vulnerability to disasters

- ① Planning is haphazard leading to blockage of drainage pattern and possible floods.
- ② ~~non~~ ^{eg. Chennai 2015} Non resilient buildings make it prone to earthquake led losses.
- ③ These become urban heat islands causing more global warming
- ④ ~~As~~ cities like Mumbai are expanding in direction of coast making it vulnerable to coastal floods.
- ⑤ They also become centers where epidemics and diseases multiply.
- ⑥ Smog in Delhi another example.

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 is a technology that allows DNA to create a database of unique profiles.

APPLICATION:

- It can help identify criminal with help of matching DNA to database.
- DNA fingerprinting can be used to create a unique database.
- It can also help study nature of crime.

The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill 2018 aims to do the above by -

- ① Creates a DNA Profiling Board that will regulate

- the whole process
- 2) legally recognises DNA data banks and stipulates standards they must meet
 - 3) specifies the crimes for which collection of DNA will be allowed

Thus the bill, being discussed since 2003, aims to create a vibrant, transparent DNA profiling system that can be beneficial to criminal justice system.

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

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संबर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water capabilities
are the capability of our
water defense system.
Water is a key front in the
military.

STEPS TO ENHANCE

1. Nuclear capable vessels
~~are~~ ~~in~~ ~~place~~ in place
2. We are making: Scorpene
class submarines ~~for~~ ~~to~~
under Project P-75
3. Nuclear capable submarines
like ARIHANT have been
developed -
4. We are partnering with
countries like France,
USA, Russia to develop
various defense equipments.

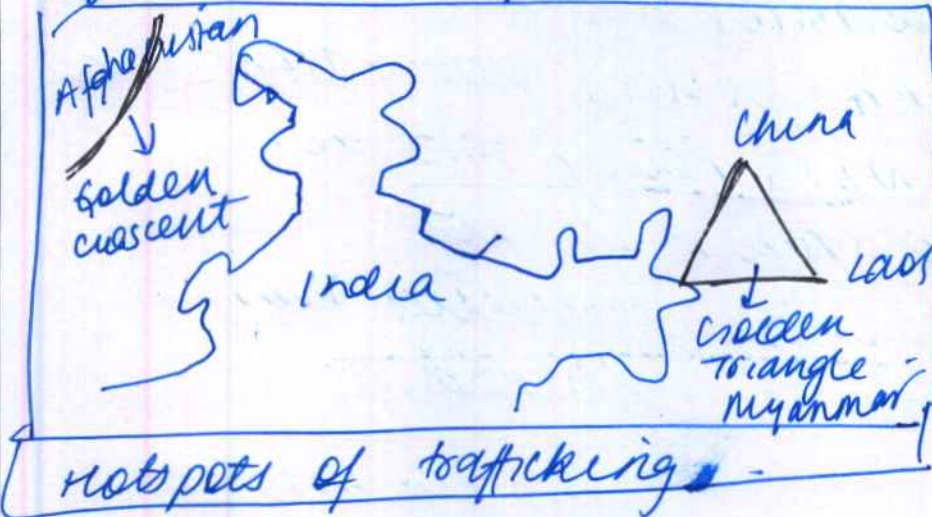
5. Corvettes like Trishul,
Tamugri possessed by India,
6. Military exercises are
conducted by Indian Navy
to check readiness
This includes exercises like
MARABATH with USA, Japan,
VARUN with France etc.
7. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
also periodically held

These blue water capabilities complete our nuclear triad. They are being developed as per Navy's 2015 Maritime Security Strategy as per which we aim to be Net Security Providers in this region.

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

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

India ~~is~~ suffers from high incidence of trafficking.



REASONS :

- ① India is sandwiched between the golden crescent and golden triangle, areas of high drug production.
- ② Our porous borders make it easy to traffic.
- ③ Free movement regime in Myanmar allows easy movement.
- ④ Lax law enforcement also a concern.

5. As is drug consumption.

STEPS TAKEN

- ① ~~Psychotropics~~ ~~subst~~
- ① Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act bans and policies drug trafficking
- ② NPS Policy 2012 aims to address it too
- ③ Border security has been strengthened.

There is a need to
institute comprehensive
border management solutions
to further prevent this.

11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? (250 Words) 15

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is the sixth largest consumer of fossil fuels worldwide. Global crude oil prices affect Indian economy as following -

- ① Import bill :
India imports 80% of its oil requirements amounting to almost \$200bn. Changes in crude prices (both increase) this bill.
- ② Foreign exchange reserves
 ↑ use in price
 ↓ saving forex reserves
 ↓ use in price
 ↓ decline in forex reserves.
- ③ Economic stability
oil prices are an indicator of macroeconomic stability. Too much fluctuation harms this stability.

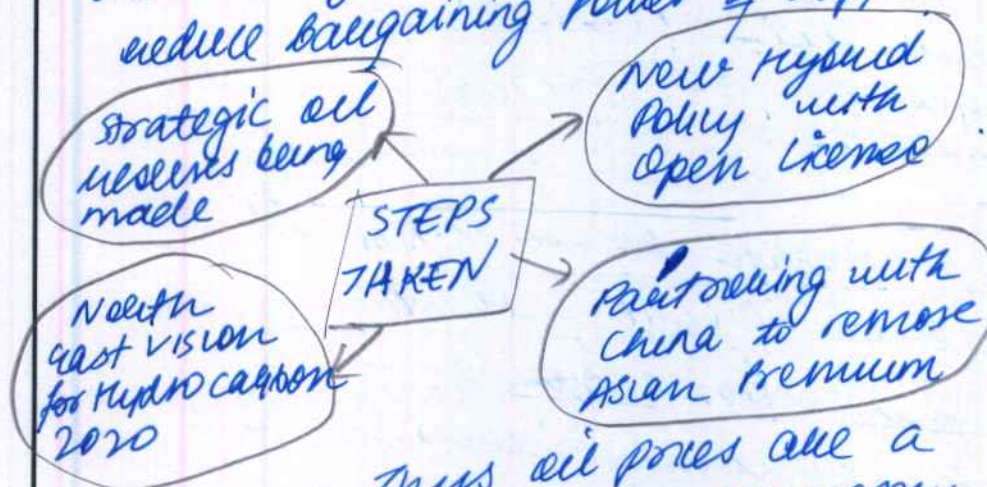
④ Inflationary impact~~the price~~oil price increaseoil price decreasechances of inflationary
pressure as costs of
production increasechances of deflationary
pressure⑤ Export basket
Petroleum products constitute key
top 5 components of our export
basket.higher price
more exports earnings,
lesser volumelower price
vice versaHOW TO INSULATE INDIA?I SUPPLY SIDE FACTORS:

- ① There is a need to diversify
our energy basket from oil
to and fossil fuel to
cleaner technology
- ② India should develop and
promote oil exploration
and prospecting in India
as seen in New Hybrid Policy 2016.

- ③ Potential of North East should be utilised
- ④ ~~Attract~~ R and D investment to be increased to seek alternatives

II Demand side -

- ① More industries to cleaner technology
- ② Negotiate to reduce Asian premium
- ③ Negotiate future agreements to ensure price stability
- ④ Diversify geographically to countries like Venezuela, Ecuador etc to reduce bargaining power of suppliers



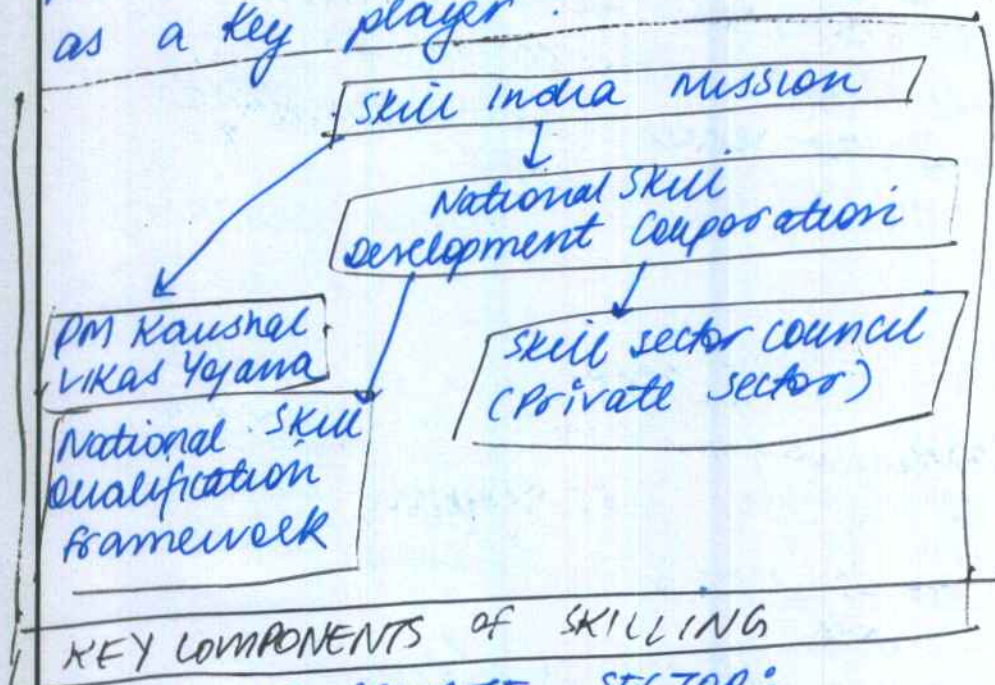
Thus oil prices are a key component of our economy and must be hedged against.

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?

Since the launch of National Skill Development Policy 2009 private sector has been envisaged as a key player.



KEY COMPONENTS OF SKILLING

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR:

- ① Skill Sector Councils -
 For various industries these councils are being run by private sector firms.

- ② To meet standards
Private sector has to comply with standards set under National Skill Qualification framework.
- ③ Industrial training institutes
set up by private sector to train.
- ④ Placement
under schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana private sector must absorb the skilled by providing placement.

HOW TO IMPROVE OVERSIGHT?

- ① Independent assessment -
Periodic assessment by independent third party like Quality Council of India should be mandated.
- ② Skill qualification pack revision -
to make learning more quantifiable, observable and up to date.

③ Focus on quality :

The increasing number of Industrial Training Institutes between 2014-18 showcases poor quality which should change.

④ Licentiate tests

Post skilling all those given skilling should be tested by third parties and certified.

⑤ Partnership with others

[eg. with UK for TEQIP]

India should partner with:

- other countries
- other international institutes

to raise quality and finance for skilling.

⑥ Innovation in financing

private sector can pay for training and guaranteed placement.

As stated in recommendations of Shanta Prasad committee on quality of sector skill councils there is a long way to go to improve contribution of private sector.

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 चुत्तियों की पहचान कीजिए।

India has emerged as a hub for e-commerce with several home grown firms like Flipkart etc.

NEED FOR REGULATION

→ Currently e-commerce activities are outside the purview of traditional laws like shops and establishment Act.

→ Incoming foreign direct investment in this industry all makes it vulnerable to volatility.

→ There are limitations to scope of Information Technology Act 2008.

→ It is important to protect consumer interests while providing a positive regulatory

Environment

→ As e-commerce industry deepens in India ~~area~~, the vulnerable also become customers and need protection.

CHALLENGES FACED

- ① Lack of physical access to internet prevents it from growing big. As per World Development Report 2016 India has the largest offline population.
- ② Low level of digital literacy in India a concern
- ③ Poor connectivity
- ④ Data theft and security are a concern as most firms are susceptible to scams like identity theft, loss of financial data etc.

- ⑤ FDI is currently not allowed in marketplace based e-commerce websites.
- ⑥ Competition against international giants like Amazon is leading to bankruptcies and consolidation in the industry.
- ⑦ They are also accused of unethical targeting practices.
- ⑧ Lack of trained human resources as industry is growing leaps and bounds.

steps have been taken to address connectivity challenges by Digital India mission. A data protection bill is also introduced. The draft e-commerce policy will also address above challenges.

14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. (250 Words) 15

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Dairy sector contributes 4% to India's GDP. It is a Key sector for development.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. India is now the largest producer of milk worldwide
2. India is a milk surplus nation
3. It has promoted inclusive development as Operation food / white revolution was led by cooperatives of farmers.
4. Provides supplementary income to farmers
5. Promotes equity as biggest beneficiaries are the small and marginal farmers.

REASONS FOR PROBLEMS FACED:① Lack of exports:

India even though milk surplus exports at minimal level. This presents foreign exchange earning

② Poor quality -

Lack of standardisation of quality presents uniformity

③ Market failure -

market failure as production centers are not well connected to markets due to poor ~~road~~ logistics and infrastructure

④ Regional concentration

success is limited to few regions like Gujarat. Surplus thus is not equally distributed

⑤ Over production

creates a problem as it leads to low prices, wastage of produce, declining income of farmers. Thus there are many reasons for problem in industry

SOLUTIONS:① Diversity:

- There is a need to diversify regionally to non-cattle
- Diversify to other animals like goat

② Quality of breeds:

The quality of indigenous breeds needs to be improved.

③ Technology:

as in terms of cold storage facility, efficient production process etc.

④ Fodder availability
needs exclusive focus⑤ Mixed farming
dairy farmers must be encouraged
to take up mixed farming to
diversify their income.

The above is being done
under schemes like Rashtriya
Gokul Mission and by efforts of
National Dairy Development Board

15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? (250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparels
contributes 4% to India's GDP.
It is an industry with immense
potential.

POTENTIAL :

1. Labour intensity of this industry is high implying it has a high employment potential, will negate slower growth.
2. The inclusivity potential is also high as it provides opportunities for women.
3. Export potential of this industry is high as well. Indian textiles have an established market.
4. Soft power potential - can act as cultural symbol of India.
5. Gaining potential - Provides attractive economic returns.

CHALLENGES

1. Poor infrastructure and logistics supports leads to higher costs and harms competitiveness of this industry.
2. erratic electricity supply causes power losses to Cool tone
3. Children of traditional artists are giving up their profession leading to India losing weaving patterns, styles etc.
4. India lacks free Trade Agreements with various countries. Vietnam, Bangladesh take advantage of their FTAs.
5. Increasing competition
6. Artificial barriers by countries also prevent development.

STEPS TAKEN

- ① Government launched the Amended Technical Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) to incentivise the sector
- ② Subsidies are provided at various steps like setting up handlooms
- ③ Duty drawbacks are made available as per in recent revised modified package
- ④ Bodies like Silk Board, Jute Board etc are recognised legally. They govern their sectors.
- ⑤ Workers security has been ensured by special Rojgar Pratsahan Yojana where more than 8.33% contribution to ESI is made.

Textile sector has immense potential. We must also increase focus on geotextiles for growth.

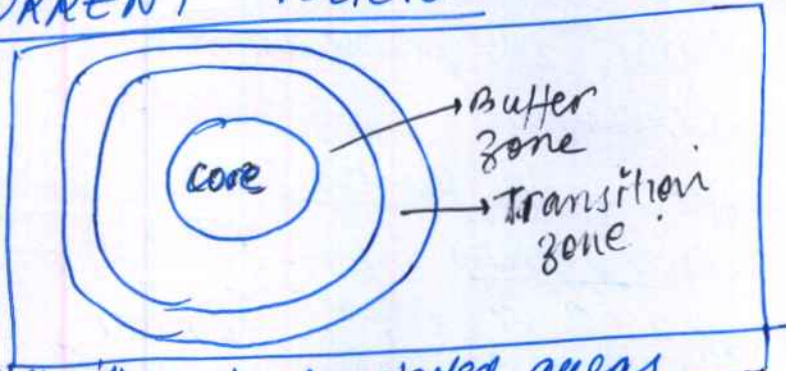
16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. (250 Words) 15

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

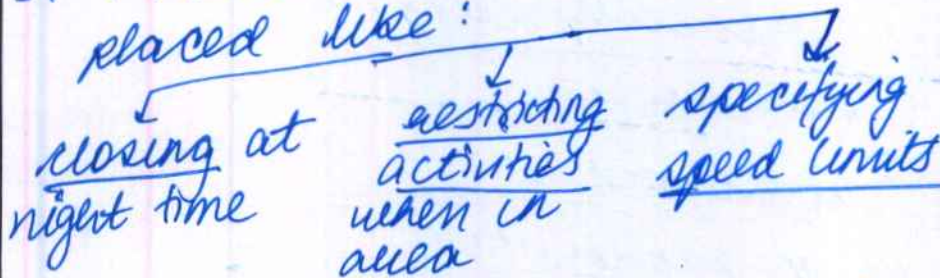
Transportation
corridors are transit corridors
that allow free movement
of ~~wildlife~~ humans in biodiversity
rich areas.

IMPACT

- ① Cause air and noise pollution
in these areas
- ② ~~may~~ Leads to man animal
conflicts that may end up
in accidental death
- ③ Lead to fragmentation of
habitats for the ~~of~~ animals
in these areas.
- ④ may lead to poaching and
illegal activities like smuggling

CURRENT POLICIESClassification of protected areas

1. Various types of protected areas are declared to prevent which restrict human activities
2. No transportation corridors are allowed in core areas
3. Various restrictions are placed like:



However more needs to be done.

HOW TO MINIMISE IMPACT?

- ① Barricading roads to prevent clash with wildlife

- ② Creating transit corridors for animals to prevent fragmentation
- ③ Formulating a policy that institutionalises restrictions to be placed on movement
- ④ Creating sensitivity amongst travellers in their approach to wildlife.

The above is to be achieved by National Wildlife Action Plan 2017 along with Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

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

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Technology can play a significant role in agriculture.



REASONS WHY UNABLE TO UTILIZE

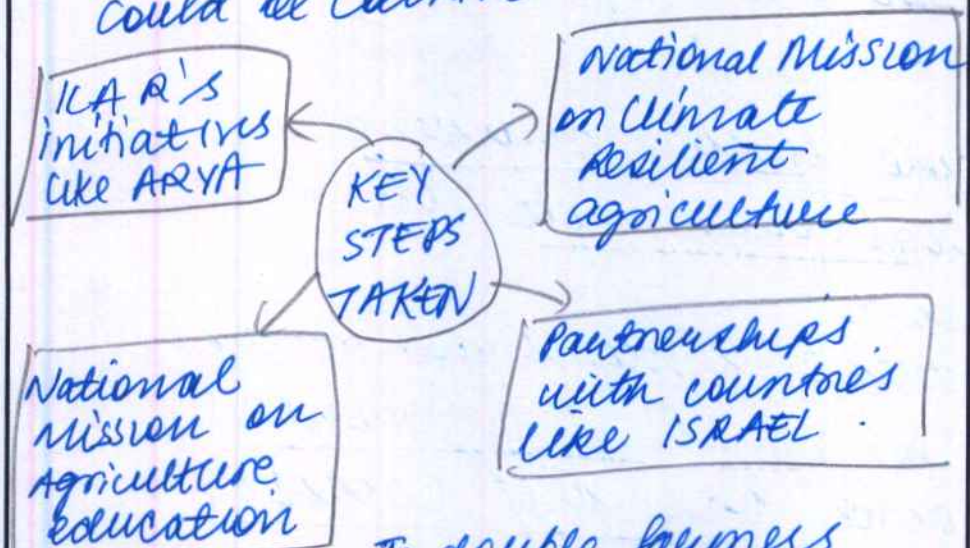
- ① lack of resources -
As per Agriculture Census 2011
85% farmers in India are
small and marginal. They
lack the resources and scale
needed to invest in technology

- ② Access to technology in India is still poor for farmers.
- ③ ~~This is~~ most technological developments are non indigenous and this further prevents access
- ④ many technologies are yet to be proven on ground
- ⑤ there is also misinformation about advantages of technologies
eg. farmers resist genetic modification technology even before it is tested.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE

- ① strengthen Agriculture extension systems like:
- ↓ Agriculture universities
 - ↓ Institutes like ICAR
 - ↓ Kisan labs etc.
- ② Create awareness about benefits of technology.

- (2) Increase Investment in Research and Development (R&D)
Currently India invests only .81% of GDP on R&D
- (4) Attract great scientific minds to improve quality of technology by providing adequate incentives
- (5) Partnership with international organisations also important for technology transfer. These could be countries or institutions.



To double farmers income by 2022 emphasis must be on technology in agriculture

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

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent transport systems are computer systems that provide integrated, comprehensive solutions to our transportation needs.

These include features like —

- ① Autonomous vehicles that can are self driven
- ② They perform functions like route mapping, calibrating etc. on their own.
- ③ These systems also account for possible accidents and can self correct.
- ④ They also include advance systems like Hyperloop etc.

NEED OF ITS IN INDIA

- To reduce accidents - India lost 1.46 lakh lives to road accidents in 2016.
- for efficient transportation that saves fuel and is also environmentally beneficial.
- To free individuals from the manual task of driving.
- It will also reduce pressure on our roads by providing alternates.

CHALLENGES

- The technology is not well proven.
- There have been instances where autonomous self driven cars have caused accidents & deaths.
- We lack the economic resources to develop such systems.

→ lack of indigenous capability
in this technology.

many countries are
choosing to forego ITS despite
being capable of developing
them. India should also first
check feasibility and then go
ahead.

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

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

Data localisation is
the process by which it is
ensured that data generated
locally is stored within
the reach of local boundaries

SIGNIFICANCE :

Data localisation is important
as it ensures local data is not
transferred to foreign countries.
It allows government to access
this data directly without
including foreign government.
This data sovereignty is
important at a time when
data has become the new oil
and data theft/leakage is common

~~Since~~ India as the second largest country in the world is a data producing country with data being spread in several of ~~the~~ developed countries. This lack of localisation acts as a hindrance to our abilities to control ~~data~~ and regulate the process.

~~Some~~ provisions of the draft bill ~~are~~ and committee report, like-

- ① Holding private entities accountable
- ② Ensuring principle of notice and consent is followed
- ③ Deletion of data - at request of owner
- ④ Minimal processing to information etc.
can not be followed as data

is not locally available.
It becomes tough to
hold data storing companies
accountable :

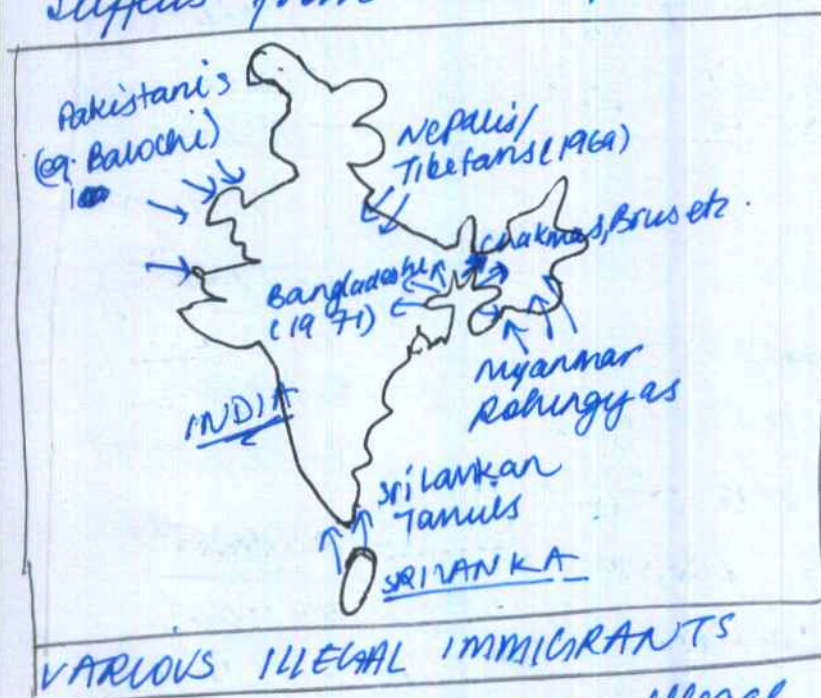
FOR EXAMPLE : Facebook responded
to government's request for
data ~~used~~ to prosecute crimes
only in 53% cases in 2016.

To address the above
challenges Data Protection Bill
2018 emphasises data localisation
and implies them to set up
local data services. Government
recently requested whatsapp to
do the same and they obliged :

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

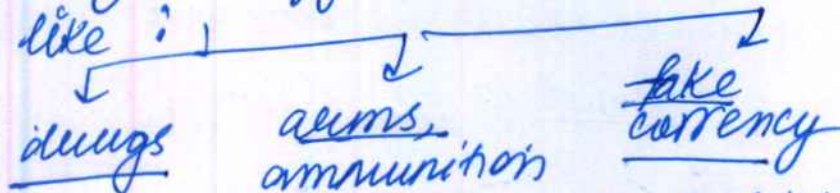
अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की कवायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal immigration is becoming a problem world over as seen in the backlash in USA, Europe etc. India too suffers from this problem.



Link between illegal immigrants and national security -

① At times they ~~can~~ come with intentions to carry out terrorist activities or other disruptions.

② They smuggle various contraband
like : 

③ Organised crimes like trafficking
drug peddling, ^{smuggling} occur via this

④ By causing demographical
change they cause instability
and harm unity of nation

The exercise of creating
National Register of Citizens is
being done under Assam Accord
of 1985 and recent Supreme
Court directive.

Assam suffered from
illegal immigration in the
aftermath of the Bangladesh
war for liberation, 1971. This
caused clashes with locals,
caused strain on resources etc.

The current exercise is being undertaken to prevent path to citizenship for these immigrants.

Pros

- will ensure unity of nation
- will prevent those with wrong intentions from becoming citizens
- Deportation, if happens, will reduce burden

Cons

- only formality, as many benefits are already available
- deportation requires diplomacy

Must wait it may help economic security of India. This might be of a frivolous exercise. Emphasis should be on assimilation and integration.