


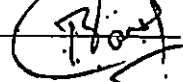
## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
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1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature 

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Date 14th Sept, 2017

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# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017



Q1. Has 'Make in India' has improved the industrial investments in India? Illustrate with some key investment projects? (12.5 Marks)

- Make in India envisaged as a scheme to promote indige-  
 -nisation of production, boosting up the export of India.
- India has adopted various strategies to promote it:-
- MOU with various countries in defense like  
 with Russia for Kamov 22T, Ukhly, JAXA and  
 ISRO the up.
  - Industrial tech to indigenous production of  
 various commodities earlier imported. Like production  
 of solar panels etc.
  - to increase production of consumer goods like Indian  
 mobile phones etc. Recently Apple has given and  
 offer to assemble its products in India. foreign  
 companies in
  - to promote satellite technology - Airbus wing of... defense  
 ISRO has signed MOU with Israel to make  
 much of component of Barak 8 into the country  
 itself. manufacturing
  - to invest in research in India itself to  
 make genetically modified crops like DDT  
 Dhara etc.

Remarks

However due to certain bottlenecks the investments has really not picked up :-

- o Complex labour laws - India has plethora of laws atleast 14 labour laws at central level.
- o Charakravyo Challenge - Problem of Exit is unviable Enterprises.
- o availability of finance - NPAs & NPA's balance sheet problem  
FDI investment limitation.

Stress on  
balance  
sheet  
commitment

o Environmental clearances  
o onerous tax challenges - carry & violation case  
o retrospective laws

Key @  
NPAs

o low development of SEZs & EPZs - ~~minimum~~ minimum  
alternative taxes still applicable in case of CEs

Way forward:-

- GST to overall the whole economic indirect taxation paradigm now one nation one tax.
- labour ministry proposal to convert labour laws & labour codes.
- Insolvency & bankruptcy code to resolve exit problems.
- Environment impact assessment - well backed.

new  
Bankruptcy  
and  
insolvency  
code  
UDAX scheme

Remarks

2/2

Q2. What is the meaning of 'protectionism and trade-restrictive measures'. Also, analyze, how it is affecting the world trade and relationship between countries? (12.5 Marks)

Protectionism & trade-restrictive measures are those tariff & non-tariff barriers which put unnecessary ~~extra~~ hurdles in the flow of goods across national borders.

Tariff - Higher taxes, countervailing duties etc.

Non-tariff - Quotas, HSB, visa restrictions, Producer subsidies.

Protectionism entails tactics employed by countries to shield their economies against entry of foreign countries. To put a bar on flow of FDI & FPI.

It is recently seen in the form of :-

1) Brexit referendum - Exit lobby arguing to protect employment of their countrymen.

2) Trump's policies - Exit from TPP, America first policies etc.

Trade restrictive measures

Moreover protectionism views that :-

- for all the levels of unemployment it is the foreign companies who are responsible.

- treat it as threat to security to their working people.  $\odot$  if foreign nationals enters it.

Anti-dumping  
Domestic Content requirements

Remarks

damages the trade and economic growth

How does it affect relations :-

- It has overturned the benefits & all the good work which people / world community has entertained across the years.
- It has made the forums like WTO, UN of lesser value.

*Competitive  
Populism  
developing  
countries  
suffer  
more than  
times*

Relationship between country would see a downfall as there would be less trade across country & lower trade & diplomatically.

It might result into closed economy of the many times before the advent of WTO.

National treatments to foreign countries, most favoured nation concept of WTO has been shunted to background.

Thereby all in all worldwide trade has seen massive downfall.

Withdrawal of US from TPP and Britain from EU

would heavily reduce the trade flow across Atlantic and among developed countries.

3

Remarks

Q3. What is India's National Trade Facilitation Action Plan? Do you think the trade facilitation agreement of WTO would benefit India? Give arguments to justify your opinion. (12.5 Marks)

National Trade Facilitation Action Plan of India could entail - simplification of procedures of export, GST where the export could be tax free, single window clearance for foreign national companies, FIPB will be abolished, more FDI through automatic route (currently > 50%).

Trade facilitation agreement of India (TFA)

Benefit yes

World Bank has estimated that TFA could envisage an addition of 1.5 percentage point to world GDP.

Purely India being a significant part of it will be gaining significantly.

more FDI flow into the country - India one of highest FDI sectors.

TFA along with other steps like GST

bring  
simplification  
and  
transparency  
in  
cross  
border  
trade

Remarks

could promote ease of doing Business.

- o will boost up export of India. Especially the leather, textile which remains to be explored.
- o Portray India into responsible world. Play a key role in 'Embolden' China to get a UNSC seat.
- o will immensely help the MSME sector which do not find level playing field in situations of onerous export regime.
- o in line with India's foreign trade policy, 2015.

NO

- o will distort the indigenous nascent industries. Foreign ~~investor~~ <sup>investor</sup> in single brand retail etc might work at cross purpose to indigenous sector.

developing countries can fund their money product is developed market should be

foreign companies creating to dumping their ~~products~~ <sup>products</sup> laundry issues - Round tripping etc. Hence TFA has immense potential scale up economy. However its limitation should be tackled with properly.

Remarks

4



Q4. There is a steady declining trend in the growth rate of India and it is ironic, because the economy, otherwise enjoys a rather conducive combination of macroeconomic parameters. What does this mean and why, despite strong fundamentals, is India facing low growth phenomenon? Suggest some measures to stimulate growth. (12.5 Marks)

Indian GDP growth rate has seen steady decline from 7.5 to currently hovering around 5.5% and this is happening despite conducive macro

Economic parameters :-

- o Normal Rainfall after 2 years of El-Nino adverse effects.
- o Headline Inflation (CPI) and (WPI) are well within control of inflation targeting target.

- o Saving rates are still good.

- o Household demand remains robust. As Indian Economy is demand driven. So this factor remains pertinent.

- o manufacturing sector has also seen upsurge.

Why still facing low growth?

- o External Conditions - Exports has remained low.

of due to saturated markets of Europe & China.

- o Rising NPAs - Lower investments by companies over last 5 years.

Remarks

shrinking bank credit

Banks and Companies.

- Demonetisation - money in the hands of Public remained low and various changes in notification created turbulence in market.
- GST implementation - could create short term pain - higher cost in compliance, installation of new machines.

Some measures:-

- Resolution of NPA problem of economy by RBI through its strategies like PAPA (Bad bank),
- SRP, public investment
- SEZs to boost up the exports.
- Agricultural reforms in line with Swaminathan Committee report to boost up agricultural output.
- Promoting manufacturing especially MSME in leather & textiles.
- Promoting services sector by resolving issues of H1B visa of USA, Y57 visa policy of Australia.

increase  
solve  
TDP

(3)

Remarks

Q5. Recently NITI Aayog has suggested the introduction of 'Price Deficiency Payment' system. Do you think this will effectively reduce farmer's problems and improve their livelihood? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Price deficiency payment system can resolve their problem but only to a certain extent.

Price deficiency only resolves the issues pertaining to the output side of farmers while selling their output while many issues on the input side remain to be catered to fulfill concerns of farmers.

To improve livelihood of farmers:-

- o Soil fertility:- NPK should be used rationally in proportion of 8:4:2 but in reality this mix is largely imbalanced. N not require for increasing
- o reducing soil health card scheme attain usefulness.
- o Credit availability - most of farmers are availing non-institutional credit (> 60%) - reduce price risk and
- o Productivity issues - with crops issues be enhanced solve to increase productivity per hectare. confidence

Remarks

• marginalization of farms :-  $\rightarrow$  85% farmers (Marginal) ( $< 2$  hectares of land) -  $\therefore$  modern use of technology unviable.

• Outmoded way of Irrigation - Still  $> 62\%$  of irrigation by pipe or tube well.

• drip irrigation & sprinkler irrigation practices

Israel can be used.

• diversification to hedge against erratic monsoon.

ms Swaminathan suggested use of Paddy crop

residue to grow mushroom.

Hence by taking such many measures

we can ensure that farmers' problems can be solved.

Moreover in output side also certain other

measure in addition to price deficiency payment

system can be used are:-

- Proper implementation of E-NAM

- Warehousing receipts exchange.

- Agriculture produce forward market Institutional - based.

Remarks

3

Q6. Father of the Green Revolution in India and renowned farm scientist M.S. Swaminathan has given the call for 'Evergreen Revolution'. What do you understand by the term? Discuss the need of Evergreen Revolution in India, in light of contemporary challenges?

(12.5 Marks)

Evergreen Revolution. Propounded by M.S. Swaminathan can be referred as a revolution which would include ~~the~~ a Revolution which remains environmentally sustainable, which must go on forever and which would include Revolution in multiple sectors at a time.

### Need

- o Ever burgeoning population of India which ~~is~~ 130 crore in 1971 is envisaged it would overtake China by 2030.
- o India's INDC goals - Reduce production releases more than 70% of greenhouse gases
- o to overcome the negative effects of water scarcity of Green Revolution which distorted the cropping resources pattern of country - rise in hazardous chemicals
- o to effectively utilize resources of country in ~~the~~ <sup>food chain</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> Soil & level debilitated by ~~the~~ <sup>to</sup> unscientific application of fertiliser & pesticides

Remarks

- o to extend the benefits of Agricultural Revolution to areas of North east etc. in order to reach these areas.
- o in order to boost up employment & agricultural growth of country which is growing at 12% envisaged at 4% by end of this 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan.

How to tackle challenges:-

- marginalisation of farms - would need to consolidate it.
- > 55% of agriculture starved. therefore would need better irrigation facilities.
- APMC market distorted - Model APMC 2003 not adopted by many states.
- Agriculture - state subject would need involvement of state & well.
- o ~~challenges~~
- implementation issues - farmers not well versed with new technology of production.

Remarks

4

Q7. India has been following Food Grain Procurement Policy since green revolution, but it suffers from various defects, which hampers the growth of the agriculture sector. What are the major defects in food grain procurement policy? What steps must be taken to overcome these defects? (12.5 Marks)

Food grain Procurement Policy of our country is mainly driven by PDS system whereby foods are procured from farmers at MSP level.

Major defects

- CAH reports heavy leakages in PDS of the states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa to the tune of 48%.
- MSP price coming below market price in time of skewed supply of produce.
- State populism - Fair price shops issuing goods at much lower price than the price of central government.
- ~~MSP not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ taking into account the post-agriculture expenses of farmers. S.K. Pandey  
delay in opening of procurement places
- MSP being decided before produce is ready. Exclusion of not every unharmed accidents can be

Remarks

Shortcuts

Predicted in advance:

Steps to be taken:-

- like Pradhan mantri Fasal Bima Yojan Pos can use satellite technology to capture the need & generate of farm ~~area~~ produce.

- MSP should be decided by CACP by taking into consideration expenditure post diversification of cropping as well.

Diversification of cropping  
flexibility of Agriculture

to change the MSP after the effective season of Kharif & Rabi as well.

Convenience of farmers  
mechanism of Swaminathan

Committee recommendation of MSP 50% more than the cost of production be implemented.

- better farm gate prices by allowing contract farming.

- Better connect of farmers to market by APMC & E-NAM.

Remarks

4/12



Q8. Oil spills have a devastating impact especially on marine life. In this reference discuss how they impact the marine ecosystem? What are various measures to contain pollution from oil spill? (12.5 Marks)

Oil spills recently seen off the coast of Chennai which took toll on the marine environment. I speak volumes about ~~the~~ its devastating impact.

Impact on marine ecosystem:

- Turtles movement gets blocked by chocolate mousse & their life gets threatened.
- Turtles come to coast for ~~ocean~~ arrabida (mass fertilisation) & gets hampered.
- Loss of coral reefs - Bleaching happens - Coral polyps unable to survive.
- Mangrove in the region unable to survive. <sup>significant</sup> threat to.
- drastic growth of phytoplankton - thereby <sup>sea</sup> birds also upper level of fishes die.
- kinds of layer over the water thereby near coastal photosynthesis gets hampered.

Remarks

- Lower level of fishery ingesting the chocolate morsse (oil remnants) - leads to bio accumulation & bio magnification among higher level of fishes.

### Various measures:-

- o Oil zipper - bacteria found useful in containing the disaster of Mexico oil spill.
- o olivores - a similar kind of bacteria to ~~oil~~ <sup>contain</sup> the oil into other products.
- o Coastal guards responsibility - to take emergency plan into action.
- o Bunker Convention - International Convention of regarding resolution of oil spill.
- o national Contingency Plan - to take immediate action on happening of such disaster.
- o might take the help of NGOs & coastal community to pull out ~~oil~~ <sup>oil spill</sup> & drains.
- o use of various drains & Bio textiles to soak the oil.

Remarks

5

Q9. Western Ghats are one of the most significant biodiversity hot-spot in the world. In this reference, discuss importance of western ghat. What are the major recommendations given by Kasturirangan Committee to save and conserve the western ghat and discuss the steps taken by government in this direction? (12.5 Marks)

Western Ghats is one of the four biodiversity hotspot of India.

Its importance :-

• It boasts of the highest number of the species in the country.

• many species like long tailed macaque, Nilgiri tahr are endemic to it.

• It has numerous wetlands - Vembanad, Indian Casuarina reserves like Tadoba Andhari Tiger reserve, etc. influence the pattern also.

• various nature sites to conserve elephant.

• Thereby it can be said to be a ~~reservoir~~ <sup>reservoir</sup> of most of biodiversity of our country.

Recommendation of Kasturirangan Committee :-

• it advocates the reservation of around 37% of area for its preservation.

Remarks

o Unlike Madhav Credit Committee which called for creation of new western ghats Ecological authority, it rather ask to Embolden the existing authority.

o It advocated the division of area into 4 zones and allowing of limited tourist, building & R&D, industrial activity.

while Madhav Credit advocated for complete removal.

Steps by Government:-

Recently Government has come up with Coastal Regulation Zone rule which protects the area around 100 m from low tide line etc.

Environment Protection zone to have conservation zone around sanctuaries, parks etc.

Despite certain positive effort

certain lapses like Maharashtra Government allowing certain industries in area still

Remarks ~~to~~ continue.

So need of hour is to preserve the sanctity of the region.

Notified nearby as ESN

5/1

Q10. Poaching not only endanger the fauna, but also its potential linkages to other criminal activities, including terrorism, which constitute a grave menace to sustainable peace and security; elaborate. Also highlight International Efforts against poaching.

(12.5 Marks)

Poaching amounts to endangering the fauna of region but also giving a fillip to terrorism & money laundering.

Endangering fauna

- Will entail threat to lives of animals like tusks of elephants, horns of deer are exported

- In many a times animals are exported live this entails immense pain & suffering due to ~~convoluted~~ convoluted containers.

menace to peace & security

- has become a means of money laundering of drugs, heroine, hash are transported to well organised other ~~and~~ countries under the garb of animal products export etc.

- Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam) (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran) militha and countries experiences like kind of money laundering groups.

Reasons  
 cultural high demand  
 high profit margins

Link with crime

Remarks

Problems etc.

- ~~at~~ leads to infiltration of terrorism in the job of animal exporter. ~~at~~

### International Effort

- o CITES - run by United Nations Environment Programme - binding treaty to stop illegal movement of fauna transboundary.

- o TRAFFIC - another non binding treaty to put ~~stop~~ ~~to~~ curb the illegal transportation of animals or their parts from one country to another.

### Domestic effort of India

- o wildlife 'shields' like horn of deer, antlers, tooth of elephant are considered as property of forest department and is under the guardianship of forest Range officer.

(4)

Remarks

Q11. What is Elephant census? How is it going to impact the measures related to elephant protection in India? (12.5 Marks)

Elephant census recently happened for states like Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal envisaged a process by which elephant number would be counted and a database could for the same could be maintained.

Its impact

First ever all India Elephant population estimates - 27,312.

- o will help the government to know whether their current efforts to boost up and protect elephant population is upto mark or not.
- o will streamline the mode of calculation of elephant number.
- o will put the forest department officer on vigil
- o boost up fixation of responsibility as to whom and in which states the elephant population is declining.
- o Is done on pilot basis if successful, can become a template for others to follow.

Remarks

How can it be improved :-

- o Elephant Corridor protection - to reduce man - animal conflict, to enable safe passage of animal without much pain and loss of their lives.
- o to reduce the loss of green cover.
- o improve technology by using UAVs or others to estimate beyond the traditional pugmark method.

What else to do to protect them :-

- o MIKE sites - be preserved and taken account of human interferences.
- o Project Elephant of 1992 can be rejuvenated.
- o Haathi maza haathi projects to incorporate ideas from community participation.

(5)

Remarks



Q12. Can India commercially utilize the, satellite mapping and launch services market as an important economic activity? Illustrate with relevant data. (12.5 Marks)

ISRO has off late started taking up projects to boost up its economic activity. Its Arvik commercial city has hugely benefited from it.

How can they further explore it:-

o launch services market

o Till now we have been using PSLV new criteria for the export. Now with the successful launch of USLV will substantially increase the payload of vehicles. It can now attract ~~various~~ projects for various ~~launches~~ launches.

o Cryogenic engines - to use oxygen as fuel has immensely increased payload. ~~only~~ can " "

o Successful launch pslv with 104 satellite with now increasingly nano-satellites

Remarks -

ISRO can think of exploring this market. Last time when PSLV was launched, it carried satellite from Switzerland, USA, Germany etc.

Satellite mapping

With Indian NAVIC - constellation of nine satellite to give level of location with a

precision better than 10 metres. ISRO

can go for satellite mapping in the

South Asian region & as well as East Asian region.

Other countries in such area still to develop or launch their communication satellite - India can grab this opportunity.

Merely yes India can commercially utilize satellite mapping & launch

services market as a economic activity. But

not as important economic activity as India

Indian economy is \$2 Billion strong. And

of / plan in global satellite launch service market

4

Remarks

Andix Corporation can merely give an amount \$100 million per year

Q13. What do you understand by the social cost and explain how it is different from market price/cost? In the above context, contrast between the cost of various sources of energy and analyze their actual grid parity? (12.5 Marks)

Social cost refers to that cost which cannot be rightly accounted for or when it is not expressed into monetary terms. But due to the negative externalities which a mode of operation of enterprise has on social factors

Goods - people, environment - it should be accounted.   

$$\text{Social cost} = \text{private cost} + \text{cost due to negative externalities}$$
market price   
Social cost of an economic activity

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expressly Enumerated in Monetary terms</li> <li>not consider negative externalities on environment</li> <li>accounting policies of various firms regulates it</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not quantified properly</li> <li>consider negative externalities on environment</li> <li>need to over civil society groups regulates to call for it.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

Remarks

So it is better than  
the price of any goods would <sup>continue</sup> ~~last~~ !  
market price + social cost  
(cost of production + profit)

Social cost  
Private cost  
Pollution  
Depletion

Cost of various source of energy

Renewable	Market Price	Social Cost	
Renewable Energy	Higher than than conventional right now.	much lower cost + than conventional cost	Total lower cost than non-renewable
Renewable Energy	Lower than <del>conventional</del> Renewable Energy	even higher cost (Carbon Emission / GHGs) etc.	Total higher cost <del>than non</del> renewable

Nuclear  
land  
acquisition  
cost  
Displacement  
Nuclear  
Energy

Hydro power  
Sustainability  
loss of biodiversity  
Not safe

2/2

Remarks

Q14. What do you understand by the technology transfer? What are necessary scientific know-how and pre-conditions for that? Discuss its key components which make it success or failure? (12.5 Marks)

Technology transfer can be referred as process by which when a country enters into an agreement with another country it results in - to transfer of knowhow as well meaning thereby that the host country is getting not only getting the imported product but rather also the technological know how as to how this product was manufactured

Necessary Pre-conditions:-

- it is important that when the exporting country is doing that it has the technological know how as well.
- host country scientist must have the adequate training to learn that - A well developed IPK regime
- Treaty or MOU be signed between the two countries, with respect to technology well developed mechanism

Remarks

- Key components to make it success:-
- Exporting countries is not dumping outdated technology into the host country.
- Complete technology transfer so that the host country does not remain dependent upon the exporting country in future.
- Like in India Russia missile programme.
- Equitable sharing of benefits
- Proper R & D to continue to embark upon the road to indigenous development of technology.
- Budgetary support a Govt. Government.
- Single window clearance for the transfer of technology.
- Recently government allowed ~~liberal~~ <sup>liberal</sup> ~~FDI~~ <sup>FDI</sup> norms requirement in defense sector if it is complimented with technology transfer.

4

Remarks

Q15. Discuss the challenges in adoption of scramjet engine technology in Indian space program, while highlighting its significance? (12.5 Marks)

Scramjet engine technology uses the atmospheric oxygen as its fuel and works on aerodynamic principle.

Significance:-

- as it reduces the need to carry the liquid hydrogen and nitrogen, oxygen is act as fuel. It is now ~~increased~~ needed the expenditure.
- increase the payload capacity of satellite launch vehicles.
- would increase Indian scientific clout.
- would bring more project & launches to Anix wing of ISRO.
- would promote spirit of innovation & creativity to our country.
- ISRO might get higher chunk in Budget in times to come. In recent Budget

Remarks

Allocation towards space & has an upward trend.

Challenges:-

- o skills for early propulsion liquid fuels are ~~used~~ needed.
- o this kind of engine are used for long

o travel not in short range.

limited on O<sub>2</sub> propulsion system  
 or beyond earth's atmosphere  
 also upto some

higher cost.

o the Research & development has not been

o India is not the first country to uptake it. Already several countries are using it.

o Risk of failure of thermodynamics and aerodynamics in space to work.

5 1/2

Remarks



Q16. Recently union government has filed a curative petition on AFSPA in Supreme Court, seeking review of its 2016 judgment. What was the importance of Supreme Court's 2016 judgment on AFSPA? While assessing the need of AFSPA in present times, explain the need for the review of the judgment? (12.5 Marks)

Supreme Court 2016 judgement on AFSPA has told that AFSPA does not entail that armed forces can go with free and can have impunity over all humanitarian losses. Even if the person against whom armed forces are thinking to open fire should be a terrorist, he should be treated just like another person (human). SC judgement

Need of this judgement ..... jurisdiction of Criminal Court over cases to be accepted

• Hedge Commission on AFSPA implementation in Manipal has observed that all the orders and activities of armed forces were illegal & unconstitutional.

• AFSPA though largely and in use in various north-east regions & J&K has not been able to achieve the desired result.

Remarks

its • ineffectiveness as weapon of state control.

o Expert Views

- o 2nd ARC has recommended for its repeal
- o Justice Verma Committee has also advised for its repeal.

Need for review

- o Since "secessionist" tendencies in North-east  
 corner is on boil; It is necessary to  
 give some power in hands of armed  
 force to preserve law & order.

create <sup>operational</sup> ~~difficult~~ armed forces in a very inhospitable  
 terrain of unpalatable conditions. Unarm  
 level of impunity to have flexibility & autonomous  
 their operations,  
 Though there is a need of ~~army~~  
 AFSPA but its malaises, mal practice also  
 equally needed to be lifted.

4/2

Remarks

Q17. Great advancements are being made in information technology and new operational technology areas. In view of this assess the need of data security policy in India.

(12.5 Marks)

Great advancement has been achieved in field of IT technology where things like Big data, analytics, telecommunication, cloud computing has attained a significant. Its need :-

- o ~~Big~~ Data Colonisation by MNCs like Google, Alibaba etc.
- o Privacy issues getting infringed now with K. Puttaswamy vs UOI case, Privacy is now a right of people.
- o Rising instances of theft, Recently @ 32 lakh adm of WhatsApp services. Limited were hacked. Encryption Standard  
National Security  
Concern
- o Corporates taking into information to bombard products into accounts of person.
- o Cyber Crimes - to women - Cyber Stalking, Spoof mails, Revenge Porn, Cyber voyeurism

Remarks

Increasing use of Aadhaar <sup>with</sup> ~~the~~ the accounts of persons for subsidies distribution, tax payments etc.

Thereby Government has rightly instituted B.N. Venkatesan Committee for formulating a data security policy in India.

Other steps taken to preserve data security

• National Cyber Security Policy of 2013  
 - framework to preserve the security of cyber data etc.

• CERT IN - emergency response team

• 2 factor authentication

- OTPs

- 128 bit / SSL encryption system

4/2

• RBI note to banks to set up

DATA Protection Board in each bank.

Remarks

Q18. Attack on vital assets like railway lines and security installments has emerged as new method to sabotage internal security in India. What kind of security challenges does India's vital assets faces? What effective steps must be taken to tackle such challenges? (12.5 Marks)

Various internal security challenges does India's vital assets faces:-

- Railway lines - Sabotages - Kakodkar Committee has indicated that > 15% of rail accidents due to sabotages.

- Security Installments - data security theft, Recently a hack software (virus) was seen in military officer mobiles, which had its origin from Pakistan.

- ~~Radicalisation~~ Radicalisation - ISIS has instigated more well across world from India around 23 has joined ranks of ISU

- Many boundary problems - like Sate wrongly votes, Heavels, Round tripping etc.

Remarks

Steps

o UAV technology - to check the sabotages etc. For railways:-

o WIFEX - big experiment - to get the knowledge of tracks.

o Tri-netra - have a visual <sup>real time</sup> ~~online~~ representation of tracks.

Ensure full proof of  
 testing of  
 system also  
 of Security  
 Establishment

- Cyber security policy, 2013 need to be regenerated.

o Internal security policy need to be efficiently framed - to efficiently response to problems like  
 efficient monitoring mechanism  
 UR1 attack, Pathankot airbase strike.

o For Radicalisation - Maharashtra model  
 - vyam shalas, National Cadet Corps (NCC)  
 - mainstreaming Hindi & other languages  
 & NCC into madrasas.

Remarks

(5)

Q19. Attack on black money has emerged as a major focus area in recent. Why it has gained so much attention from policy makers? What are the important steps taken in this regard? Assess the need for additional steps to tackle this challenge. (12.5 Marks)

Black money - money on which tax has not been paid, has attracted much attention because

① It acts as parallel economy =

o Huge loss to Government exchequer thereby

greatly reduces tax collection & ↓ fiscal  
space.

o Can lead to hoarding of cash and  
inflation & instability.

o money power in politics

o Civil Society vigil on black money like  
#India Against Corruption Campaign - <sup>leaders</sup> <sup>disrupt</sup> <sup>result in</sup> <sup>corruption,</sup> <sup>inflation</sup>

Steps taken by government:-

o Double tax avoidance agreement - <sup>to</sup> <sup>break</sup>  
to remove the problem of <sup>to</sup> <sup>BoE</sup>  
erosion & profit shifting, Round tripping  
& money laundering.

Remarks

o Demonetisation - to devalue the higher value notes

o Pradhan mantri crudit kalyan yojana - one time tax & penalty for declaring the not taxed income.

o Goods & services tax - to bring more sectors into formal economy.

o ~~FCRA~~ ~~FCRA~~ FCRA regulation to curb contribution from foreign nationals.

o Stricter norms on participating notes.

o Digitalisation. (Subsidy on cash to GDP - 13-14% need for additional steps very high.)

o Skill tax payment - is not upto mark only around 5% pays tax whereas (person

23% should come under tax net.

o Out of tax paying persons more than 60% salaried employees

o Agricultural income, ~~exemption~~ exemption, Relates are being used as a scapegoat to

Remarks

5/2

evade taxes.



Q20. Close cultural affinity, historical linkages, and geography has created its own set of problems in efficient border management in India. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Close cultural affinity & historical linkages has its own set of problems like :-

- if open borders <sup>due to historical linkages</sup> like Nepal, Bhutan

Problem of Infiltration

- if numerous ~~with~~ <sup>check</sup> ~~back~~ <sup>posts</sup> along borders -  
 Ground sq. along India - Bangladesh border

- infiltration, money laundering, drug peddling, human trafficking, issues

- if land border <sup>(geography)</sup> disputed with regard to its settlement - India & Pakistan

- Border - ~~is~~ helps the fundamentalists, Hurriyat leader to expand its area of operation.

- Close cultural affinity - ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> India - Myanmar Buddhism - But has become a hotbed for NSCN (IM) ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> which India is its

Remarks

Hot Pursuit targeted them.

However - such problems can also be tackled:

Comprehensive Border management system

- laser use, infrared imaging, CCTV surveillance, underground sensors

Capita Committee recommendations

- state wise different recommendations for

India - Pakistan border disputes

Comprehensive recommendations

- to use laser for surveillance

doctrine - to demarcate border ~~along~~

bodies

The factors of closer affinity,

historical linkages & geography be explored for

intensity - ~~the~~ relationship rather than treat

it as baggage thereby for problems

the above mentioned solutions can be used.

Historical  
linkages &  
geography  
difficult  
to gain  
symmetrical  
features

Remarks

4/12