

Full Mock Paper - III

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instruction to Candidates

- There are 25 questions.
- All questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Aman Mittal

Mobile No. 9013349646

Date 30/11/14

Signature Aman Mittal

Q1. Throw light on the structural changes in the composition of agriculture in recent years. Point out the areas where the structural transformation of composition of agriculture is still lacking. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

① The agriculture sector has undergone significant changes in the recent years in order to boost productivity, improve farm incomes and ensure equitable resource utilisation apart from meeting the food and nutritional requirements.

The structural changes in the agricultural sector include the areas of use of technology, promotion of use of fertilizers, increased productivity of wheat and rice, use of electricity ~~to~~ ^{for} ~~provide~~ gensets to provide water, increased procurement and distribution facilities among others.

However, there are several areas where structural transformation

has been incomplete such as the areas of oilseeds and ~~agriculture~~ ^{vegetables}, promotion of nutrient based subsidy to fertilizers to rationalise usage, developing sustainable technologies in agriculture, expanding the scope of MSP to ensure equitable growth, and providing specific technical and technology inputs to generate efficiency and improve productivity.

It is important for the govt. to ensure that structural transformation of agriculture is undertaken to rationalise production to meet nutritional requirements and promote sustainable agricultural techniques.

Q2. Evaluate the various measures taken by SEBI to control financial scams and Ponzi-schemes in India. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

②

The rising financial crimes in the wake of exit fund scams and Ponzi have led to stringent measures being taken by the market regulator SEBI.

Among the various powers conferred to SEBI through the SEBI (Amendment) Act 2014, it has been empowered to conduct search and seizure of documents in case of financial irregularities.

Moreover, it has been declared that all investments beyond Rs. 100 cr. will qualify as Collective Investment Schemes and come under control of SEBI.

There has been a tightening of disclosure norms for financial schemes,

greater transparency in investments of ULIP's and market linked schemes as well as drive towards financial literacy.

Moreover, SEBI has issued orders for greater ~~to~~ retail participation with due consideration of risk disclosure by companies.

By using the two-pronged approach of tightening financial regulation and promoting financial literacy, SEBI aims to control the practice of financial crimes in ~~society~~ the country.

Q3. What is the capacity-addition target for power generation in the Twelfth Plan period? Also elaborate the recent changes in mega power policy of the government and its likely impact. (200 Words)

(10 Marks)

⑤

Power sector is the most crucial part of India's infrastructure and needs to be propped up to meet the current deficits and promote development of Indian industry.

In order to achieve the same, the XIIth plan has focussed heavily on the sector with plans of additional capacity building of 40000 MW during the period 2012-17.

The focus of the plan is to improve efficiency using supercritical thermal based power plants and increasing the share of renewables.

In accordance with the same, the govt. has introduced changes in the mega power policy with allocation of

captive coal mines, introduction of lower limits for qualifying as mega power project, facilitation of land acquisition for the project and greater role for the private sector in power generation.

The changed policies are likely to help in the rapid deployment of private resources for power generation, improved power infrastructure and capacity - building of the national grid to cater to high load situations effectively.

It is important to actively promote power generation as it is a key input for critical industries that are needed to propel the Indian economy.

Q4. Highlight the major reasons responsible for stress regarding India's BoP last fiscal? What were the different measures used by RBI to come out of this situation. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

④ The Balance of Payment in the country is composed of current account, capital account and foreign reserves, and came under severe stress in 2013-14 due to various domestic and international factors.

The major reasons were:

- Speculation of ending Quantitative Easing by US Fed led to the flight of capital, mainly FDI, from the country to the US.
- Weak growth in the domestic economy.
- High current Account Deficit due to huge import bills led to high prices of oil.
- ~~Lower~~ ^{Lower} Generally weaker global markets, esp. EMI, that led to fears of recession and slow growth.

In order to control the crisis, RBI used the monetary policy effectively by putting capital controls on money taken out by the individual or company, restricting flow of funds. Moreover, RBI used its forex reserves to sell ~~gold~~ dollar, thus strengthening the rupee. It also enhanced the interest on Foreign Currency Non Resident Accounts to promote dollar flow to the country.

Although the crisis had global ramifications, the steps taken by RBI ensured that the rupee was not further weakened when QE was finally stopped and thus stabilised the currency.

Q5. Elaborate the importance of Small Savings in India. Critically examine the steps taken by government to promote these. (200 Words)

(10 Marks)

⑤ Small savings are a critical part of financial inclusion ~~are~~ and are essential for people with low incomes to get into the habit of savings.

As a majority of people in India have low incomes, small savings are even more crucial for India in order to turn these household savings into investments through the banking/financial sector, which is crucial for infrastructure development and growth of industry.

In order to promote these, the Govt., along with RBI, has initiated scheme for no-frills account that allow small deposits in banks.

Moreover, the govt. has opened several

banks and promoted SHG's to develop a habit of savings.

At the same time, the govt. has initiated several schemes for financial inclusion including the Jan Dhan Yojana, along with the provision of banking correspondent (BC), small banks and payment banks along with mandatory regulation of 25% rural ~~branches~~ ^{branches} for commercial banks.

By mainstreaming household savings to the economy, the govt. can tap the huge potential to promote the growth of economy in the future.

Q6. Why Monetary Policy was ineffective in curbing double-digit inflation in India during past five years? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

⑥. The high inflation in the past 5 years even in the face of strict monetary policy measures such as high repo rate and MSF rate showed the limitations of monetary policy.

The factors that led to the inflation were related to the supply side issues as the main cause of inflation was food and vegetables, high oil prices and fiscal deficit.

The monetary policy is aimed at controlling liquidity and thus reducing demand for goods in the economy.

However, in case of essential commodities such as food and oil, the demand is generally constant

and unaffected by liquidity.
Moreover, the oil prices are controlled by intl. factors that are beyond RBI's monetary policy.

The leakages in subsidy schemes also led to the increased fiscal deficit, that led to persistent inflation.

It is also highlighted that presence of black economy was also a factor in inflation.

In order to control inflation, there needs to be a focus on supply side issues of infrastructure, rationalised MSP, improved productivity and fiscal consolidated in sync with monetary policy.

Q7. 'It would be wrong to see the land reforms from the narrow lens of improving land-holding pattern only, new millennium has brought new opportunities, which can deliver the result without a political cost.' Elaborate the statement in context of political cost involved with land reforms. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

⑦ Land reforms has been a much highlighted issue since India's independence and has been traditionally viewed with improving landholding pattern and providing land to the landless labourers.

However, the changing dynamics of the economy have brought about significant opportunities and changes in the way land reforms are viewed.

In the earlier times, land reforms carried significant political cost as agriculture was the mainstay of the economy and land was considered the most valuable asset. In case of not effective implementation, the price was to be paid in elections.

However, after liberalisation, there has been increased weightage of services and manufacturing sector and land is required for the development of industry.

In such a scenario, it is possible to undertake consolidation of land without loss of opportunity, but an increased opportunity through provision of skills and relief to the family that can help in participation in the economy and gain meaningful employment.

The lowered reliance on land has transformed into greater economic opportunities for the people, thus allowing land reforms by govt. to benefit industry and the people both.

Q8. Highlight the inefficiencies in India's current tax regime. How implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) can help overcome these? What are the various concerns regarding its implementation? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

⑧ The current tax regime in the country faces several issues related to complexity and tax structure that have led to lower tax base and income for the govt.

The major inefficiencies are-

- Multiplicity of taxes within the country (inter state taxes, octroi)
- Low tax base as only 3% people file tax returns.
- Complex tax laws increasing compliance cost.
- Inefficient tax administration and difficulty in compliance with tax laws.

In order to handle these issues the govt. has proposed a Goods and Services Tax (GST) that will

simplify tax laws, provide a uniform tax rate throughout the country leading to a unified market, ease of compliance leading to a widening tax bracket.

However, the implementation has been stalled by some states fearing loss of revenue, issues of exemption of petroleum and oil, apart from payment by the centre being made a part of constitutional amendment.

It is important for the govt. to generate national consensus on GST soon as it will boost the Indian economy and increase income for the govt. in future.

Q9. Briefly discuss the various bottlenecks in growth of Food Processing Industry in India? How this Industry can achieve its potential in India?
(200 Words) (10 Marks)

⑨ Food Processing sector ~~has~~ ^{is} crucial for the development of primary sector industry and promote value addition in agricultural products, apart from reducing wastage and controlling inflation.

Issues faced by food processing sector

- Lack of market access for food products due to APMC Act -
- Lack of transport facilities in the country leading to wastage.
- Multiplicity of taxes, including octroi, that increase cost in transit.
- Poor storage and warehousing facilities in country.
- Lack of support by the govt. to allow contract farming on a large scale.

In order for the industry to achieve its potential, the Food Processing Zones need to be encouraged. Apart from this, the APMC act needs to be amended to allow market access to farmers and companies, apart from promoting contract farming. Moreover, development of transport linkages, including freight corridor, lower inter-state taxes and infrastructure facility for storage and distribution are necessary.

By promoting Food processing sector, the agriculture sector can also get a boost while making India a major exporter of food products.

Q10. 'India can do away with the PDS system. It will save enough money to help people with Direct Cash Transfers for achieving food and nutritional security'. Critically examine this statement. (200 Words)
(10 Marks)

(10) The Public Distribution System (PDS) has been extensively deployed by the govt. in order to provide subsidised food to the people, such as under National Food Security Act (NFSA).

However, the PDS is riddled with huge leakages due to corruption and associated wastage owing to policy of centralised procurement and distribution.

~~The~~ - ~~and~~ These leakages have increased fiscal deficit, and it has been suggested to move to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through cash, or use food coupons, in order to minimise these leakages and improve nutrition. As the provision of cash will

Increase choice to the people, they will be able to better feed themselves with a mix of both calories and micro-nutrients, thus controlling hidden hunger that is not catered by the PDS.

However, there are certain concerns regarding banking infrastructure and the use of cash for liquor and other goods rather than meet nutrition demands.

It is important for govt. to take gradual steps towards DBT and reducing PDS leakages by promoting financial inclusion as it will lead to significant savings for the country.

Q11. What are the suggestions of the Urjit R. Patel Committee for reforming India's monetary policy? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

(11)

The Urjit Patel Committee for monetary policy provided several recommendations for the RBI and the govt. to improve effectiveness of monetary policy and lead to functional changes.

The major recommendations -

- Form a monetary policy committee (MPC) of 5 members with RBI governor as chairman to set monetary policy.
- Inflation Targeting should be the mode used by RBI in monetary policy, and CPI should be used as a measure of inflation. This will improve functioning and fix accountability.
- Set repo rate \rightarrow CPI.
- Target $4 \pm 2\%$ inflation by 2016 to

be achieved in gradual steps -

- MPC should be accountable for the decision and provide public statement in case of non-achievement of target.
- The govt. is ~~not~~ required to undertake fiscal consolidation and support the monetary policy by reducing fiscal deficit.

The recommendations are aimed at providing a measurable ~~of~~ pivot for the monetary policy, improving stability, transparency and accountability of the policies and ensuring coordinated efforts by RBI and govt. to improve the economic conditions of the country.

Q12. Critically examine the government's decision to replace Planning commission with a new institution. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

⑫ The recent decision by the govt - to replace Planning Commission has been made on the recommendation of Independent Evaluation Agency to develop a new institution with significant reforms to highlight the challenges of the 21st century.

The Planning Commission was required to undertake planning for the economic growth, provide discretionary grants under Art. 282 and ensure monitoring of plan progress.

However, the method of functioning had been criticized by the states as it amounted to excess central control over the states as discretionary grants were major source of funds. Apart from this, the Planning Commission^(PC)

had been unable to adopt itself to the needs of liberal economy, failed in the task of promoting inclusive growth and became to be seen as a burden on economic growth.

However, it has also been cited that the PC was an important tool in directing policies and resource mobilisation of the

country, apart from ensuring proper monitoring of the govt. schemes.

In order to provide an effective alternative, the role of the new organisation should provide broad-based ~~set~~ state level consultation, improved monitoring and ensure efficient resource utilisation on an outcome based approach to promote the Indian economy and the agenda of inclusive growth.

Q13. Answer the following in not more than 100 words each. (10 Marks)

- (a) The success or failure of green economy paradigm will depend on green governance. Discuss.
- (b) Discuss the growth of wildlife tourism in India and its impact on protected areas and their conservation.

(13)

(a) Green economy is the concept to improve the share of renewable energy and undertake policies that reduce intensive resource use and provide for sustainable development of the nation.

However, the success of green economy depends on the development of effective policies and implementation of the same and providing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure its success or failure.

These aspects of green economy are dependent on the governance mechanisms undertaken by the govt., and the reflection on the policies, and thus the paradigm of green economy rests on green governance.

(b) Wildlife tourism has been a growing concept in India as a means to promote tourism industry, generate awareness among the people about wildlife and generate funds to be utilised for wildlife conservation measures. Although many areas such as National Parks have restricted access, the growth of tourism in other wildlife areas provides source of income for the people, thus generating incentives for wildlife conservation. Moreover, it reduces the dependence of mining. However, it is important to ensure strict regulation as unrestricted access can also increase instances of poaching.

Q14. Give brief account of Ozone Depleting Substances? What are the recent controversies regarding proposed amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down the harmful greenhouse gases? What is India's stand on this issue? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

19

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) refers to those substances such as CFC, HCFC etc. that lead to formation of ozone hole in the atmosphere; and are harmful for the global environment. In order to curb the usage of ODS, the Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987 to phase them out and provide alternatives to their use.

Although ozone depletion has been controlled, the Montreal Protocol allowed the use of HCFC which is not an ODS, but is a very powerful greenhouse gas (GHG) that has contributed significantly to global warming. While the developed

Countries want HCFC to be brought under Montreal Protocol, the developing countries insist on the issue being raised in UNFCCC, which has not been successful in providing a legally binding agreement.

India had till recently supported the issue to be discussed in UNFCCC. However, due to lack of progress in UNFCCC and the severity of the gas on global warming, it has acceded to the issue being discussed in Montreal Protocol.

It is important for the part of all countries to develop a coordinated effort to control ozone depletion and global warming for a sustainable future.

Q15. Write a note on emerging application of Nano-technology in various fields. Also explain the issues and concerns related to Nano-technology. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

(15)

Nano technology refers to the use of materials at nano scales, at which the properties change significantly allowing different applications of the material.

As the research grows, the use of nanotechnology has increased tremendously, with applications in health sciences, ~~the~~ robotics, space applications, engineering etc.

The most potent applications in health sciences related to the possibility of use in targeted drug delivery, using ~~nan~~ nano-molecules to direct target the affected part and the use in treatment of diseases such as cancer.

It is also useful in material science with excellent conduction properties.

strength, ductility etc. allowing use in low resistance cables, superconductivity, high-tension applications.

However, it has also raised several issues and concerns due to the high cost involved in R&D, the incomplete data with regard to side effects of its usage, presence of unknown phenomena at nano-level that may lead to negative health consequences, and the prohibitively high cost of development and usage of the nano-material.

It is important to promote nano-technology to identify the various dimensions and help in the advancement of science and technology to improve lives of people.

Q16. 'The confidence of western countries is growing in India's ability to launch satellite in polar orbits and ISRO is expanding its customer-base in international satellite launch market.' Explain. (200 Words)
(10 Marks)

(16)

The recent success in the launch of Mars Orbiter Mission and the 27th consecutive successful launch of PSLV has led to greater confidence in the launch capacity of ISRO in polar orbits.

As ISRO has developed variants for PSLV, such as the PSLV XL used in MOM, the capacity of ISRO to undertake long as well as heavy launches has improved. Moreover, the low cost involved in most of the Indian missions provide a distinct competitive advantage to ISRO, as the recent mission to Mars was priced at only Rs. 450 cr.

This confidence is reflected in the

expanding customer base of ISRO to the international launch market as it has become the preferred partner of various agencies such as NASA, European Space Agency, thus bringing income to India.

Moreover, the confident launch in Trans Equatorial orbits have improved the use of ISRO for heavier European and satellites from developing countries, and also seen in joint collaborations such as NISAR.

It is important for ISRO to expand its capability by GSLV and to increase the market share and improve the image of India as a research destination.

Q17. What is the importance of Pluripotent Stem Cell? What is Stimulus Triggered Acquisition of Pluripotency (STAP)? What were the controversies related to STAP research? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

(17)

Pluripotent Stem Cells refer to the stem cells that have been taken from the embryo and capable of developing into any organ of the body.

These stem cells are extremely useful as they multiply within the embryo to develop the different organs of the human body and give shape to the ~~first~~ baby in the uterus. In medical science, it is believed that successful exploitation of stem cells can help in regenerating any of the body parts, thus providing a ~~po~~ permanent cure for ~~kid~~ organ failure.

In order for doing this, ~~Stem~~ STAP

was utilised as a process by some scientists to extract stem cells from embryos and provide external stimulus to grow the desired organs in lab conditions.

However STAP research led to various controversies related to the ethics of stem cell research, the legal issues related to embryonic death as well as the use of human embryos for research.

This controversy has significantly changed the stem cell research with development of stringent measures. However, stem cells are the most important discovery of medical sciences towards cure of highly ~~and~~ untreatable diseases and improve health conditions.

Q18. Thorium is emerging as an option for green and clean nuclear fuel. Evaluate the position of India in Thorium based research and development. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

18

Thorium is abundantly found in mines of India and has been proposed to be utilised as a nuclear fuel through conversion to plutonium which is a fissile material.

As the nuclear energy leads to no generation of greenhouse gases, ~~it~~ and has huge potential to meet the growing demands of the world, Thorium is being proposed as a clean and green nuclear fuel in the IIIrd stage of India's Nuclear architecture.

Currently, India is focussed on use of uranium -235 as fuel, as well as ~~the~~ making the transition to U-238 as fuel by regeneration of nuclear waste and using it as

a fuel in nuclear reaction. However, due to abundance of Thorium, India has been active in ~~new~~ research and development of Thorium based reactor in the country. The BARC facility has a specialised division to facilitate the R&D and transition of India to Thorium-based fuel and nuclear chain.

Due to the concerns of energy security, it is important for India to actively focus on promoting nuclear energy to meet its energy demands and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Q19. The effects of man-made disasters are aggravated further due to failures of disaster management system to act timely and adequately. Comment citing recent examples from India. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

19

The increasing cases of man-made disasters have led to a greater focus on ensuring prevention and mitigation strategies in disaster management in order to reduce the risk associated with disasters in India.

The recent case of building collapse in Shaker and Chennai are examples of man made disasters where lax implementation of building codes and violation of norms of safety led to significant loss of lives. Moreover, the cases of natural hazards becoming disasters is also due to the failure of disaster management and aggravated by the undue encroachment and unplanned

development can be called as man made disaster to a certain extent.

This was visible in the recent J&K floods and Uttarakhand floods wherein development on the flood plain as well as undue construction of dams impeded the flow of river and led to disastrous situation for the people.

It is important for the govt. to frame appropriate policies and ensure strict enforcement along with accountability provisions to reduce the instances of man made disasters and ensure that the loss of lives and property can be prevented.

Q20. Even when an inimical state is not directly involved in the acts of terrorism in other countries, the effects of former's indifference to the expansion, training, and arming of the terrorist modules is tantamount to a proxy war. Comment. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

② The growing consensus among the world about tackling the issue of terrorism has been ~~appreciated~~ ^{enhanced} in the wake of curbing state - support to terrorism, both actively and passively while the active flow of funds and arms by state ~~is~~ can be restricted, the definition of state - sponsored terrorism has to be expanded ~~as~~ as allowing the use of country's territory to strengthen terrorist organisation even without direct involvement is a significant support to terrorism as they are able to get safe havens from where they can plan their attacks and retreat. Moreover, when the indifference is guided towards specific country,

it amounts to waging a proxy war as the aim of terrorism is also to induce fear and challenge the political of the state.

The classic case of Pakistan allowing growth of terrorist modules in its territory to target Indian location is a proxy war as it diverts Indian resources and challenges political system, apart from ensuring free flow of funds and arms from outside.

It is important to generate global consensus and provide punitive measures against state sponsored terrorism, both direct and indirect, to promote global peace and

Security -

Q21. What is the role of intelligence in improving security environment in a country? Evaluate the performance of Indian intelligence agencies in improvement of security and suggest what additional measures they need to improve? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

21

Intelligence plays the most crucial part in the security environment of the country as it is involved in preventive measures ~~that~~ rather than reactive action, thus averting loss of property and human lives, apart from ~~catching~~ capturing terrorists early to facilitate inquiry/investigation.

With a view to ensure the same, India has established a well developed intelligence network both at the domestic front (IB) and at the international front (RAW).

The intelligence agencies have been largely successful in improving security conditions as they have reduced chances of conflict, provided warning for possible attacks, ~~and are~~ protecting

political establishments, capturing of various terrorists, providing information of infiltration, reducing communal conflicts and developing strategy to deal with vitriical interests.

However, the weakness, as seen in 26/11 attack, need to be plugged by greater coordination within the intelligence networks and between the agencies and armed forces/police.

Moreover, there needs to be increased use of technology to facilitate communication and improve security scenario as well as provide technical ~~exp~~ expertise.

By developing a strong intelligence framework, India can significantly improve its national security and strengthen the economy.

Q22. Why sea piracy has increased in the Indian Ocean region? What collective measures have been taken by the international community to curb it? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

(22)

Sea piracy is the major impediment to global trade and there have been various coordinated efforts by major navies of the world to curb the same and facilitate free flow of commercial transport.

The main causes of increased sea piracy in Indian Ocean Region has been the increased trade volume due to rise of China and India, presence of blockade points in strategic areas such as the Strait of Malacca, presence of various terrorist and organised crime groups in the periphery, under-development in the countries associated with the region leading to unemployment, lack of political stability in various countries like

Somalia and increased flow of weapons to the pirates -

In order to control the problem, the collective security measures such as joint patrolling by navies, providing coverage in strategic areas like Strait of Malacca and coordination among the navies have been used. Moreover, means to reduce flow of arms, promote political stability and provide employment opportunities through global assistance have been utilised in order to provide long-term solution to the problem.

It is important to control sea piracy to promote free trade and boost the global economy through a concerted effort.

Q23. The Indian paramilitary forces have delivered on most of the national calls on security even at the cost of massive loss of lives, yet it is said that their morale is low because a multiplicity of reasons. What are those reasons? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

23

The Indian Paramilitary forces have been responsible for providing security to critical infrastructures of the country and have always responded to national emergencies efficiently.

However, there is low morale as—

- Improper facilities available to the members of the paramilitary forces even as they serve hostile areas.
- Lack of support to paramilitary forces from the army.
- Lower rank of paramilitary officers to those of army or police.
- External head of the forces that does not facilitate welfare measures being taken.
- Lack of peace postings for paramilitary

- Poor perks given to the members and their families.
- Lower pension and retirement benefits compared to army.
- Lack of focus on training and capacity building to support ~~after~~^{post}-job employment.

Due to the multiplicity of these reasons, paramilitary forces morale have remained low and many of them are looking to quit.

In order to improve the situation, the govt. needs to improve the working conditions of and the associated rank of the forces to improve productivity and national security.

Q24. How the menace of drug is bad for the youth as well as security of the country? What are the systems in place in India to check the menace of drugs? (200 Words) (10 Marks)

24

The menace of drugs has been especially harmful for the youth as it leads to loss of productivity along with increase in crime rate in the society.

Due to the presence of India in the middle of ^{CAF - Pak - Iran} golden crescent and golden triangle (Myanmar, ~~Bangladesh~~ Thailand), India is extremely vulnerable to drugs especially in the Punjab and Assam region -

The impact of drugs on health has also led to increased health expenditure and reduced economic opportunities for the country and the youth.

In order to control the same, India has the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) which is empowered to curb smuggling, track drug dealers and enforce punitive action against drug peddlers.

Moreover, ~~the~~ possession of drugs is a punishable offence under CrPC. ~~and~~ The govt. has also supported drug rehabilitation in order to restore the productive years of the youth.

It is important to develop coordinated efforts to ensure that the menace of drugs is checked to allow the economy to ~~good~~ grow.

Q25. Why infiltration of men and materials take place on the long territorial border of India with the neighboring countries of India? Suggest measures to improve the situation. (200 Words) (10 Marks)

(25)

Infiltration has been a major problem for India as many people enter into India through its land and maritime borders.

The several reasons are -

- Security - Pakistan facilitates infiltration of men and drugs; fake currency etc. to undermine national security and economy.
- Asylum - Many refugees, such as from Pak. minorities, Rohingyas etc. enter in India to flee persecution and seek human rights through asylum in India.
- Economic Opportunities - India has a much larger economy than its neighbours, and thus people from poor economies like Bangladesh

enter into India to seek employment.

- Cultural Heritage - The common linkages in the subcontinent make it difficult to identify migrants and lead to infiltration.

In order to improve the situation, the govt. should ensure sealing of borders with inimical countries, provision for border check post to curb migration and develop intelligence to reduce smuggling.

At the same time, use of biometric based citizen identification such as NPR (National Population Register) should be promoted to reduce incidents of infiltration & improve identification.

Concerted all round effort is needed from the govt. to curb the problem.