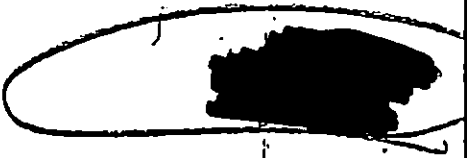


GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<p>There are 20 questions.</p> <p>All questions are compulsory</p> <p>The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</p> <p>Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</p> <p>Answers must be written within the space provided.</p> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p> 
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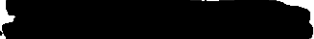
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2. Invigilator Signature

Name Mendra Prafab Singh

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. 

Date 7/10/2017

Signature Mendra

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

'Make In India' programme was launched by government in 2014 to increase investment in manufacturing sector. The programme is an step towards increasing the share of manufacturing from 17% to 25% in the economy by 2022.

The journey of 'Make In India' programme in improving industrial investments has been mixed.

1. Defence Sector: Government tried to promote private investment in defence sector with thereby the cap of FDI to 49%. Even Reliance has signed MoU with an American firm towards joint manufacturing but apart from this no significant project has taken off. Even the defence procurement policy has not been able to push for investment in defence sector.

Remarks

TVs between Indian and foreign companies in defence
 But huge NPAs stressed balance sheet

Infrastructure - Many projects have taken off Including - Eastern coast. Freight corridor, with the help of Japan and others but progress seems to be not at par.

Railways - India recently exported its first rail coach to Australia made under Make in India. Few other projects are waiting to take off. The progress has been concerning in this sector.

Electronics & IT - Apple recently decided to set up its manufacturing facility in Bengalore. Added to this many other electronics projects are waiting for their final approval.

Thus, although overall Make in India has been able to create positive sentiments among investors but steps like ease of doing business (EoB) needs to be taken to increase manufacturing.

Steps

Bankruptcy code

UDAY scheme

Remarks

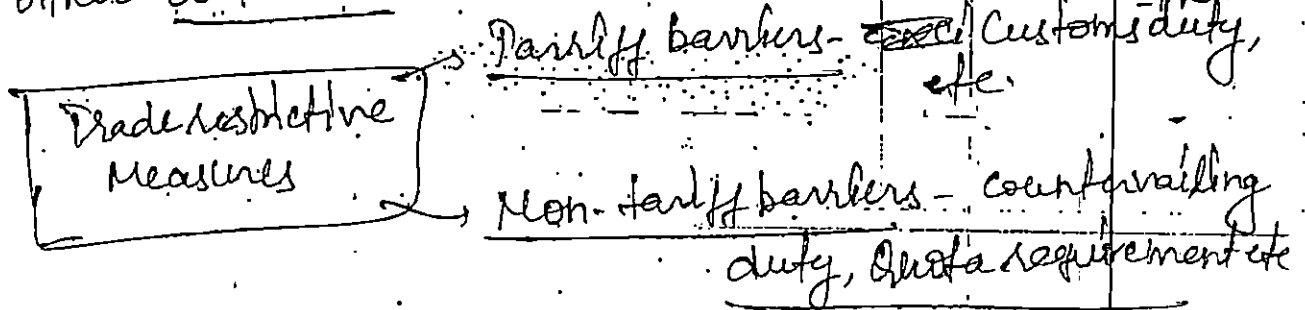
2/2

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 - "

The term protectionism stands for isolating the economy from outside supply of goods & labour. This phenomenon is mainly visible during crisis times in the economy, eg. recent US actions like withdrawal from TPP & Brexit are actions towards protectionism.

Trade restrictive measures are Anti-dumping imposed by countries to restrict the trade from domestic other countries. Content require-



However in recent times we have seen trade restrictive measures being applied on the basis of labour standards & environmental protection etc.

Remarks

Impact on world trade & International Relations-

- 1) US withdrawal from Trans Pacific Partnership has impacted the free trade agreement badly. The proposed FTA accounted for about 40% of global GDP.
- 2) Brexit will result in fragmentation of European union and reduced world trade.
- 3) Rising protectionism may further reduce world trade when world trade is already at low level.
- 4) US ban on entry of citizens from six countries is likely to impact US image world wide.
- 5) H1B visa (US), visa restriction by Australia and Britain may impact the relations of India with these countries.

3/2

Thus, protectionism will have far reaching impact on world trade & international relations.

Remarks

competitive populism
developing countries suffer
more

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-

The action plan aims at facilitating trade both within the country and with outside world.

- 1) modernising port architecture in terms of paperwork and skill of employees.
- 2) Reducing the time taken to dispatch a ship to at most 72 hours. bring simplification
- 3) Increased use of IT infrastructure at ports to reduce paperwork. and transparency
- 4) modifying custom duties on various goods.

Trade Facilitation Agreement of WTO of India-

TPA of WTO focussed on following

two aspects-

- 1) modernisation of ports in terms of process (i.e. paperwork, skills of employees etc.)

Remarks

2) Standardisation of customs duties.

Seen in this sense TFA will certainly help India because-

1) This will help make Indian customs duties uniform (at global level) and hence increase trade.

2) The IT Infrastructure will reduce time taken at Indian ports reducing delays of red tapes.

3) Due to low capacity & huge time taken, many of the big shipments don't visit Indian ports, this action is likely to promote this.

Thus India should implement TFA.

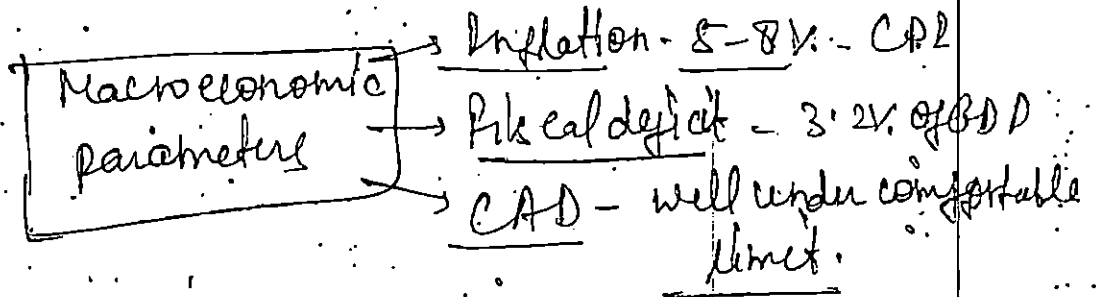
5) soon to increase port modernisation. This is in sync with India's Sagarmala project also.

developed countries can find their

Remarks

cheap product

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 economy is slowing down despite a conducive combination of macroeconomic parameters.

Reasons:-

1) Investment is not taking place in the economy primarily because of firm balance sheet problems and bad performance on ease of doing business (ESI/186).

2) Global slowdown has restricted the services sector growth which is mainly dependent on outsourcing.

3) Agricultural sector is not growing due to factors like drought, price collapse & demonetization.

Remarks

lowest manufacturing growth in past 5 yrs.
shrinking of bank credit.

1) Demonetisation has impacted the small business and MSME sector badly due to cash dependent nature of sectors.

Implications

1) Slowing economy will slow down the demand leading to a vicious cycle of slowdown.

2) Unemployment. As per recent estimates only 7 lakh jobs have been created against promise of 2 crore.

3) Social unrest like farmers suicide etc.

Measures Required

1) Increase investment in priority sectors like Infrastructure.

2) Speedy remonetisation and availability of credit to MSME sectors - eg. MUDRA.

3) Solving twin balance sheet problem eg. NPA as suggested by economic survey.

4) Agricultural modernisation.

5) Lighting FA with countries.

Remarks

Thus there is a need to take all round effort to increase growth rate.

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 -

Price Deficiency Payment system was introduced by NITI Aayog to solve the problem of excess procurement by government.

- Price Deficiency Payment
- ① Allow the farmers to sell their produce in open market
 - ② Let a fixed floor price for produce.
 - ③ Compensate farmers whose prices go down to that of floor price. Elaborate

The step has potential to reduce farmers' problems.

↳ It will result in competitive price discovery in the agricultural market and help in increasing farmers' income.

Won't require procurement

Spread price incentive for farmers

Remarks

2) It is said that problems in agriculture are due to overregulation. The step will reduce regulatory burden on agricultural sector and hence make it more market oriented.

3) Open ended procurement result in wastage of food grain. The step will reduce it.

4) Open ended procurement favours certain regions (Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh) and certain crops (wheat & rice). The step will solve it.

However, the step is not likely to be a panacea. It is likely to face-

1) Problem regarding compensation.

But 2) How much compensation is to be paid. paying in form of market collateral.

the 3) Problem of agricultural credit remains. Hence added to this other steps like reform in APMC are required

Remarks
 not to double farmers income by 2022
producing efficiently

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)

Green Revolution in India occurred in 1960s & 70s and focussed on HYV seeds and use of fertilisers. But over time it resulted in problems like overuse of fertiliser, ground water etc. ^{productivity improvement is}

Seeing this ^{perpetuity, without} M.S. Swaminathan ^{ecological} has proposed for evergreen revolution. Its ^{social} features are:

- 1) focus on sustainable agriculture - milk is ^{harm}

the primary focus of evergreen revolution, sustainable agriculture stands for agriculture practices that don't affect land environment.

- 2) focus on organic farming.
- 3) focus on reducing wastage of water
- 4) Research and development to promote climate tolerant crops.

Remarks

Need for Green Revolution-

- 1) Green revolution with help in sustainable development and thus it's required for our commitment under sustainable development Goals.
- 2) Agricultural sector is facing issues like declining ground water level, increasing fertilizer use (8:2:2 - Urea + Potassium + DAP)
- 3) Increasing population pressure which requires new methods to meet the food security needs.
- 4) Climate change that requires tolerant crop varieties.

Thus green revolution is the need of the hour. Government even recognised this by adopting National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture under NAPCC.

Remarks

6

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 Procurement Policy

- ① MSP - recommended by CAEP.
- ② Procurement done by Fed.
- ③ Food grain sold to States on central issue price.

Food grain procurement policy is being followed since 1960s.

Defects in Policy -

1) Although MSP covers 22 crops but the effective procurement is restricted to mainly two crops - rice & wheat.

2) Region biased - Majority of procurement being done in Punjab, Haryana, UP & Andhra Pradesh.

3) Open ended procurement, promotes wastage.

4) Politicisation of MSP policy and huge

Remarks

Faulty calculation of MSP
 Exclusion of short crops

pressure generated by agricultural lobbies leading to raising subsidy bill.

8) No difference between MSP & procurement price.

Steps Required-

- 1) Recently N.D. D. Ajag suggested price deficiency system to be implemented in procurement.
- 2) Renaming procurement of pulses etc to control their prices.
- 3) Procurement should be done pan-India to reduce the transportation bill.
- 4) Reduce leakages & corruption.
- 5) Depoliticisation of procurement policy.

There is an urgent need to

reform the procurement policy to provide remunerative prices to farmers.

(4/2)

Remarks

Diversification of Agriculture
 ... Ancestral redressal mechanism

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 are becoming recurring features worldwide. eg, recently an oil ship collided off the Ennore port leaking huge amount of oil.

Oil spills have devastating impact on marine life as well as on fishermen.

Impact on marine ecosystem -

1) Many birds that live in these regions are not able to fly because of oil being stuck in their feathers. This leads to their eventual death.

2) Fishes inhale oil contaminated water which is harmful.

3) Those who eat these fish are especially vulnerable to various diseases like Cancer etc.

Remarks

1) Oil spill leads to death of many floating phytoplanktons that imbalance the marine ecosystem.

2) Reduced sunlight penetration affects photosynthetic activity in the water.

Measures to contain pollution

1) Prevention is the best cure, so oil spills need to be avoided.

2) Water washed out of oil tankers should not be thrown into ocean.

3) Many plants like oilzapper eat oil thus they can be used.

4) Strict regulatory mechanism supported by speedy response can help in containing oil spill.

6. In India Coast Guard is the agency to deal with oil spills, its capacity needs to be strengthened to deal with

Remarks

Such cases.

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)

India is home to two biodiversity hotspots

world wide-

- 1) Eastern Himalayas
- 2) Western Ghats.

Western Ghats are one of the most significant biodiversity hotspots in the world.

Importance

- 1) They provide us with huge amount of forest wealth.
- 2) They are home to many Indigenous species and hence they act as insurance against climate change.
- 3) Many national parks generate huge amount of revenue.
- 4) They help in maintaining balance in ecosystem activity and reduce green house effect.

Remarks

Kaustubhangan Committee Recommendations-

1) The committee recommended to declare the entire zone as biodiversity protected zone.

37.1% of
total
area as
ESA

2) The committee recommended to curb the various mining activities in the region.

3) Except scientific activities all other activities should be banned.

Steps by government-

1) Strengthened the clearance mechanism to start any activity in the region.

Notified
57 km²
area as
ESA
hotspot

2) Supreme court banned mining in Kerala as however, many additional steps are required to protect this biodiversity

hotspot

(4)

Remarks

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 is killing of wild animals for commercial gains. Poaching endangers fauna -

- 1) The Rhino population in India has been highly affected due to poaching. Reasons cultural
- 2) Poaching has affected elephant population in Africa. Recently their number have dropped drastically. high profit margin
- 3) India lost its many species like Niger

However, at the same time poaching has linkages to criminal activities like terrorism -

- 1) Many of the poachers in central Indian forests have been involved in criminal activities eg. Veerappan.
- 2) Poaching - insurgency have become an inseparable phenomenon in northeast.

Remarks

Poaching helps them to generate illicit money.

3) Poacher's channels are used to transfer money used in terrorist activities.

These activities constitute a grave menace to sustainable peace & security.

International efforts -

1) Many countries have banned marketing of poached products. eg, China recently banned elephant tusk trading.

2) MIKEB - Monitoring of Illegal Killing of elephant programme.

3) Many international NGOs (like PETA) are running awareness campaign against poaching.

Thus, all round efforts are being taken to stop poaching of animals.

Remarks

(5)

Q11. What is Elephant census? How is it going to impact the measures related to elephant protection in India? (12:5 Marks)

Elephant census -

Elephant census is counting the number of elephants in wild. In India this is being done to devise policies for better protection of elephants. First ever all India Elephant population

Impact on Elephant Protection - estimation - 27,312

1) The action will help in devising regionwise policies towards elephant protection.

2) elephant-human conflict has become the most disturbing phenomenon in recent years. So census can provide for areas where elephant corridors can be built to promote their smooth passage.

Remarks

3) Census can help in finding out ~~declining~~ causes of declining elephant population. eg Disease, habitat pressure etc. Thus suitable measures can be taken.

4) Apart from this programmes like MLKB monitoring of illegal killing of elephants are being promoted to protect elephants.

5) Project elephant has been launched by government to promote their conservation.

Thus, government is taking steps to promote conservation of this mighty animal.

6

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

Satellite mapping and launch services market has become 100 billion market worldwide. And India is all capable to utilize this market.

1) PSLV Launcher - PSLV - C37 recently launched 104 satellite in one go and it is working with gov. productivity/efficiency. Thus it has helped in generating goodwill in world market.

2) Reusable Launch Vehicle - India recently tested its first reusable launch vehicle. Once operationalised, it will reduce the amount of investment in launch ~~vehicle~~.

3) GSLV - India has created its own Sohanjet engine and is ready to

Remarks

launch geosynchronous heavy satellites.

India launched its first Mars Mission in ₹30 crore rupees.

However even today India has been able to utilize only a fraction of global launch market (₹2 billion) and

there is a long way to go in this area to tap the global market.

(4)

0.6-1% share in global satellite launch service market

Remarks

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 -

Social cost is the cost borne by society as a whole due to an activity or project. eg. Suppose an industrial unit is set-up in certain area then it will induce pollution. The pollution will affect the entire society. Hence it is a social cost.
 Difference between social cost & economic cost = $\text{social cost} - \text{economic cost} = \text{cost due to negative externality}$

Social cost

- 1) Borne by society as a whole
- 2) Can not always be quantified in monetary terms eg. LMR.
- 3) Directly affects the society.

Economic cost

- 1) Borne by individual in market mechanism
- 2) Can be quantified in monetary terms
- 3) Indirectly affects the society.

Remarks

Various sources of energy:

1) Coal - The most abundant source, almost 80% of electricity requirement is fulfilled by coal powered plants.

Economic cost - Less, cheaper than other sources.

Social cost - very high, pollution due to CO_2 .

2) Hydropower - Contributes to around 5% of energy supply.

Economic cost - Less as compared to renewable sources.

Social cost - At times high due to displacements.

3) Nuclear power - Contribution - 2%.

Economic cost - average.

Social cost - very high in case of accidents.

eg. Fukushima accident Japan.

Renewable sources - Contribution - 1-2%.

Economic cost - High at present but decreasing.

Social cost - very less.

4) Remarks

Thus, various energy sources can be adopted based upon their feasibility.

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 its success or failure? (12.5 Marks)

Technology Transfer-

Technology transfer stands for transfer of technical knowhow from one country to another eg, one country can transfer supercomputing technology to another country. or, HVV technology was given by Singapore to India in 1962.

Necessary Pre-conditions-

- 1) The receiving country should have the adequately skilled manpower to understand the technology.
- 2) Technology transfer should be complete and not partial otherwise it will not benefit the country.

Remarks

A well developed IPR ^{system}
 well developed financial
 mechanisms

3) There is a requirement of trust among the countries to enable technology transfer.

Key components to make it a success-

1) Availability of appropriate Infrastructure to enable that technology transfer results in increased industrial activity.

2) In case of developing countries technology transfer should be accompanied by

Capital transfer also:

3) It needs a good international arrangement to make a conducive environment for technology transfer.

This technology transfer, especially sharing for renewable energy is a very important aspect and it should be benefits promoted by western countries.

Remarks

(2/12)

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

Scramjet Technology Scramjet stands for Supercombustion Ramjet. The technology is used in making engines of GSLV launcher. This is a launcher launching heavy satellites in geosynchronous orbits.

Challenges in Adoption-

1) The technology is highly capital intensive and needs huge investment in research & development as well as capital.

2) Countries like USA, Russia are not ready to share this technology with India and hence there are technology transfer issues.

However India recently tested Ramjet engine technology successfully.

Remarks

Limitation of O_2 beyond
 1000 km

which is capable of carrying 2-tonne satellite into GTO. Although it will take few years for its final adoption.

Significance-

- 1) It will enable self-reliance in satellite launches. Right now we are dependent on western countries (France, USA) to launch our communication satellites.
- 2) It will strengthen India's share in global launch market.
- 3) It will boost ISRO research capacity.

Thus Seram jet technology is the need of the hour for India.

enhance launch speed
higher specific impulse

(4/2)

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)

AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Powers Act) is an act operable in 4 states of northeast and Pamnuand Kashmir. It gives special power to armed forces in these regions.

- 1) Search & seizure of vehicles & houses.
- 2) Opening fire after giving warning.

Recently government filed a curative petition in Supreme court in this regard.

Supreme court Judgement & its importance

Supreme court in 2016 pronounced that every cases of encounter by armed forces in AFSPA ~~the~~ areas should be thoroughly enquired.

⇒ The judgement instilled a sense of accountability in armed forces.

Remarks

Jurisdiction of criminal court over cases of alleged excesses

2) The judgement promoted the respect for human rights in insurgency.

hit areas

Need for A's P.A.

Promotes unity of the country

Positives

It helps in containing insurgency

effective power to deal with insurgency

Special powers to armed forces is required as they lost many lives

2nd ARC of Justice Verma Commission have called for repealing it

Negatives

Abuse of human rights like Murder & Rape by armed forces

Has not been able to contain insurgency

Elaborate

Supreme court can review its judgement but here it needs to be kept in mind that accountability and human rights are ensured in any final judgement.

13

Remarks

create operational difficulties hamper the morale of armed forces

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)

Information technology sector has grown by leaps and bounds in India.

Government launched digital India programme to promote digitisation e.g.

- 1) More than 20 crore people own a mobile phone in India.
- 2) National optical fibre network project aims to link all the Gram Panchayat with Internet.
- 3) Recent demonetisation gave push to digitisation.

Thus there is a need of data security policy in India because-

- 1) Recent ransomware, stuxnet attacks show case the vulnerability of Internet space towards threat.
- 2) Programmes like Radhak contain

Remarks

data related to individual citizens that can be misused:

37) Right to privacy has been held a fundamental right under article 21 by supreme court.

Encryption
Standard

4) There are many cases of data theft from banking systems.

National
Security
Concern

However, there are no detailed provisions regarding data security in India and provisions have been made in Information Technology Act regarding data security.

Thus, there is a need that government should come out with detailed data security policy as soon as possible.

(S/2)

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)

Attack on vital assets like railways has emerged as new method to sabotage internal security. eg: Recent train accident in Kanpur is doubted to be influenced by Pakistani ISI.

India's vital assets like railways, stations, public places face many security challenges -

- 1) There is inadequate surveillance activity at majority of places. eg: Mumbai attacks.
- 2) No standard operating procedure regarding rescue and evacuation.
- 3) Low public awareness and high crowdedness of public places in India.
- 4) Intelligence failure. eg: Recent Pathankot

Remarks

Cyber attack

attacks.

- 5] Porous border allow easy movement of terrorists.
- 6] low security features in major installations in India.

Steps Required-

- 1] First importance is to strengthen surveillance mechanism.
- 2] Public awareness and promoting community policing. eg: night watch scheme of Delhi police with RiAs.
- 3] Improve intelligence.
- 4] Laying down standard operating procedures in cases of emergency.
 Thus there is a need to adopt multipronged approach to prevent loss of lives and security installations.

(5)

Remarks

Ensure full proof testing of import of the systems

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 or parallel economy is one of the most disturbing feature of Indian economy. Many economists have predicted extent of black money from 20 to 50% of total economy.

Black money has emerged as a major focus area in recent times.

Reasons

1) Civil society activism. e.g. India: Against corruption movement had its result entire focus on corruption and black ^{hinders} ^{development} money. _{corruption}

2) People's sentiments against black money that is why politicians are finding it feasible to mobilise votes on the

Remarks

Issue of black money !

3) Global actions. eg. G20 Came out with detailed action plan against parking of funds and FATF activism

Important Steps Taken-

1) Government launched Income Declaration Scheme to promote individuals to declare their income.

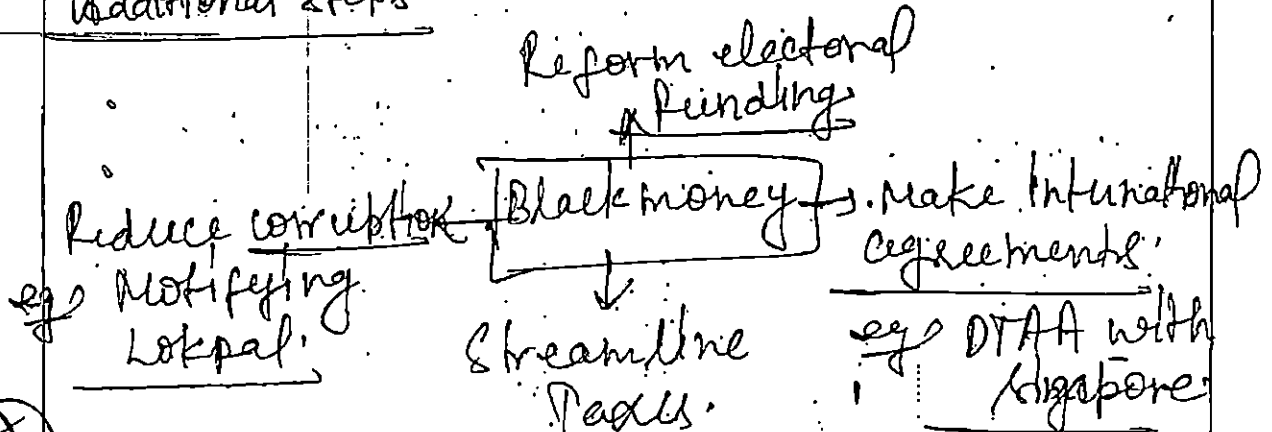
2) Demonetisation was a step targeting black money.

3) Strict vigilance by Enforcement Directorate & CBI.

4) Launch of GST

Benami Transactions Act

Additional Steps-



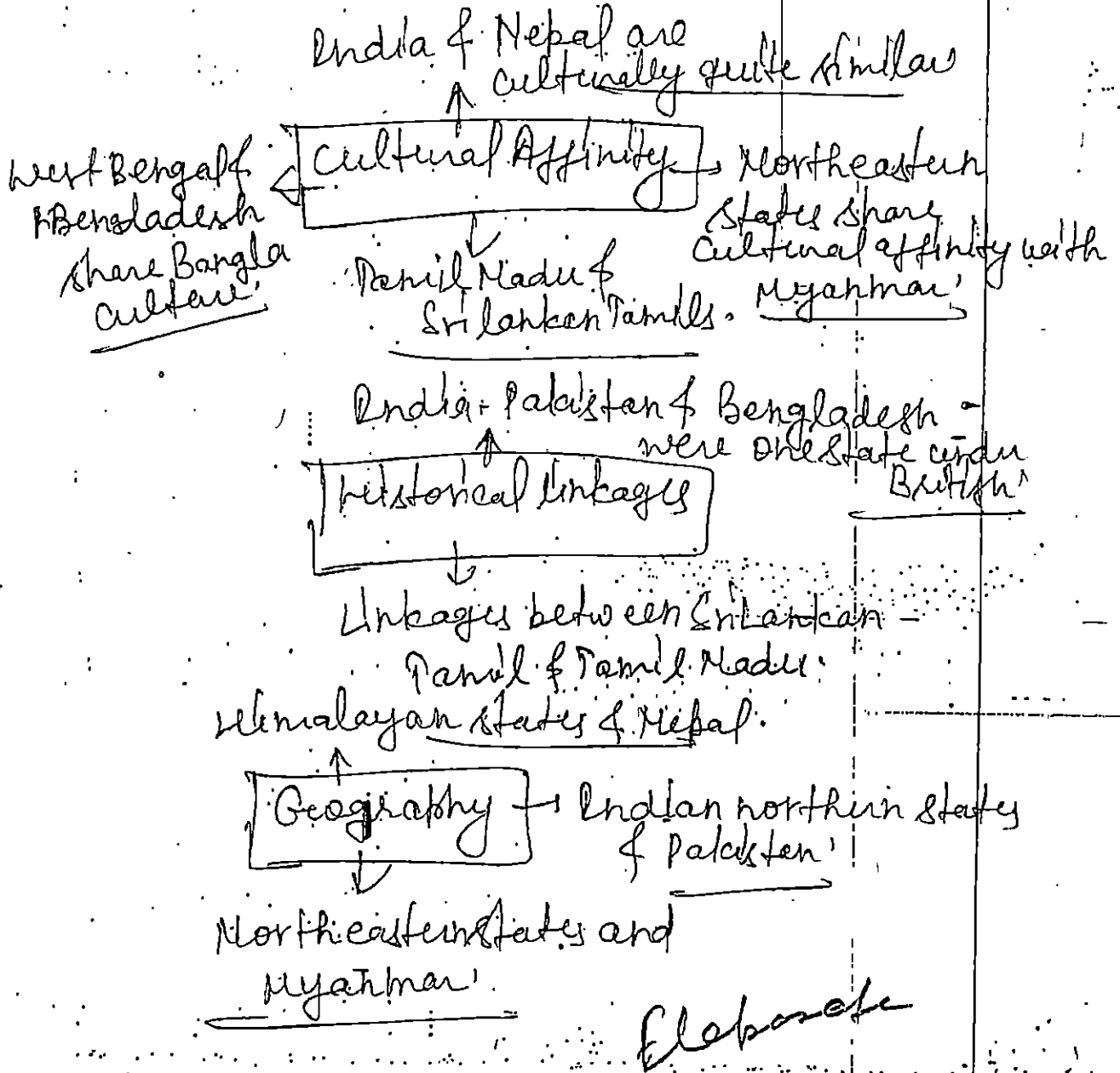
(5)

Remarks

Thus there is a need to take all round effort to fight with the menace of black money.

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)

South Asian Region is identified by close cultural affinity, historical linkages and geography.



Remarks

Problems In Border Management -

- 1) The open border regime till 18 km on both sides in North east supports easy movement of insurgents. Last year India conducted surgical strike in this area.
- 2) Rohingya Immigration has been huge in India and this is mainly due to border mismanagement.
- 3) Immigration has affected the demography of many northeastern states.
- 4) Geographically India shares borders with all south Asian countries and is located between Golden Triangle & golden crescent hence it impacts border management.
- 5) Historical issues and border management in Kashmir and China.

Thus many issues impact border management in India. But there is a

need to strengthen this to promote internal security.

Remarks