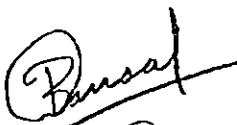
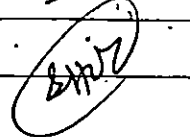


## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

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 

Name Suroj Ganore  
Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX  
Date 29/8/2017  
Signature A. Ganore

# REMARKS

**GIS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

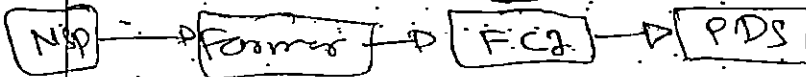
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Q1. What are the objectives of buffer stock policy? Has the policy been effective in price control and uninterrupted supply of food grains to the people of the country? Discuss in context of Shanta Prasad panel's recommendations. (12.5 Marks)

Constitution provides for India as a welfare state. buffer stock policy is to achieve this goal.

### Objectives

- Food security - Nutritional support.  
eg:- Mid-day-Meal; NFCA.
- Price support to farmer in form of MSP
- To control inflation through open market operations
- Supply during crisis eg: recent drought
- uninterrupted supply of food grains



Shanta Prasad committee findings (committee for restructuring FCI).

- only 7% of farmers benefit from MSP.
- 60% of food grain stocked in FCI godhouse.
- FCI depends on traditional technology to transport, store food which needs change

Remarks

As can be seen from the report ~~the~~ buffer stock policy is positionally successful. It has increased nutritional levels among population. It has been able to control prices in market. eg:- govt through open market operations manage prices.

But issues such as

- constant increase in MSP, shortage, high procurement in FCI led to low availability in market and leads to inc in prices.

*Lack of proactive  
policy  
to inc in prices.*

*More focus on wheat and rice*

- Govt policies of changing import export prices also not counter to policy of stabilisation of prices. eg:- Tax del cess in motorola.

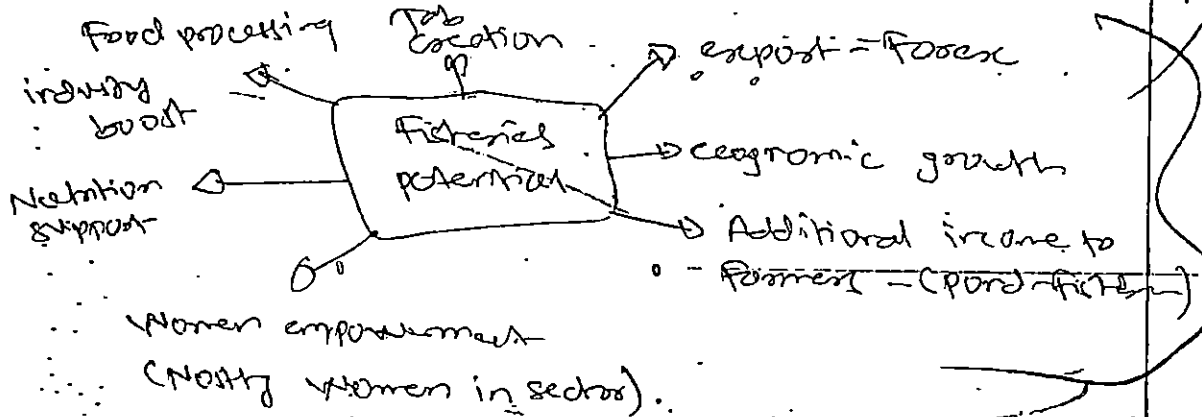
*Transparent  
liquidity  
solution*

- Decentralised procurement - allows states to keep buffer stock.
- Modernisation of storage & transportation eg:- stop storage in open godown.
- ICT to manage

Remarks

Q2. Fisheries as a sunrise sector has immense potential to provide nutritional security and inclusive growth. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

India has around 8000 km of coastline inland water resources which is a potential resource for economy



(i) Nutritional security

- India has high malnutrition rate as can be seen in high IMR (40), NMR (130)
- Fisheries sector can become additional source of nutrition and
- Additional income would allow more to invest in health and nutrition

Explain in light of nutritional content of fish

(ii) Inclusive growth

- Mostly poor people involved in fisheries especially inland & fisheries

Remarks

- farmers would get additional income and  
monuse of as fertilizer eg:- aquaculture
- Women empowerment ~~through~~ as high proportion  
of women depend on fisheries sector
- ~~Increased~~ govt income ~~through trade world~~  
allow more investment in welfare policy

To get maximum benefits, we must tackle  
challenges

- Infrastructure - cold storage.
- Food processing industry - to add value,  
processing to improve life of product
- Modern technology eg:- mechanised boats
- Allowing sustainable fishing by involving  
local communities

4 1/2

Some of above measures are recommended  
in Meenakshikumar committee and New  
fisheries policy, 2017 which will be boost  
to this sector

Bring in more clarity

Remarks

Q3. Farm loan waiver is more of a political tool to gain electoral mileage rather than resolving issues of farmers. Critically analyse. What steps to be taken toward improving conditions of farmers? (12.5 Marks)

Government is committed to support people during drought (DPSAP) ~~also farm~~  
loan waiver is step in this direction  
Revisement of loan waiver

- Two consequent droughts

- Monsoon uneven distribution - Tamil Nadu

Karnataka, Maharashtra declared drought

- Low prices of produce - due to lack of global demand and low apple reforms

- Small & medium scale farmers (80%) are unable to tackle above issues

But here it's also political side of farm loan waiver.

- during election campaign - UP elections

- To get political mileage of farmers declared economy gives 50% employment to people

- politicians keep next elections in view to give loan waiver

→ But real issue remains unresolved

- Most of farmers small land holder take loan from money lenders - they don't get benefited

Remarks

- Real issues of agriculture eg:- corruption in irrigation, APMC acts sidelined
- govt tend to give short-term solutions while not focusing on long term solutions  
eg:- APMC reforms
- Deteriorating soil conditions, water scarcity, rising input costs etc. all go to farmer distress which are not focused  
" Unless we tackle these issues agricultural costs would remain and demand for loan waiver continues leading to NPA  
steps to be taken
- Effective implementation of Krishi Shiksha Yojana, Krishi Bina Yojana  
private drip irrigation, FAD to develop technology for same
- APMC reforms - e-NAM should be effectively implemented
- cooperatives should be promoted in agriculture
- Additional income sources - through food processing, allied sector etc.
- organic farming to keep soil fertile  
& improve productivity

62  
Good coverage

Remarks



Q4. In a globalized economy foreign investment and multilateral agreements are crucial in today's economic architecture. In this regard analyze the significance of BITs in FDI inflow in India. Also discuss the issues in model BIT adopted by India in 2016.

(12.5 Marks)

In globalised economy, there is increased free flow of goods & services, investment, capital (economic, labour etc). Foreign investment, multilateral agreements help promote these.

(I) Importance of Foreign Investment.

- give addition capital to domestic economy
- creates jobs - helping reap benefits of demographic dividend eg:- SEZ policies
- Increase soft power of a nation
- Increase foreign reserves
- Improves socio-economic status of population eg:- high standard of living - leading to women empowerment
- For this reason India is attracting investment through Note for India etc

(II) Multilateral Agreements.

- eg:- Free trade agreements, FCEP, WTO etc promote this..
- promote free flow of trade
  - Reduces tariff and non tariff barriers
  - Harness complementarities of each other
  - exchange of technology, expertise becomes easier

Remarks

## Substantiate role of BIT in high inflow of FDI with relevant facts and data

- For promoting investment and trade India is using BIT as a tool. - BIT are treaties promoting and protecting investments
- Advantages - it provides country specific trade rules (bilateral).
- Better negotiation
  - eg:- BIT with singapore
  - It has helped India attract FDI in sectors such as automobile, services etc.

### Disadvantages of BIT

- leads to litigations in international courts.
- Not taking into consideration issues like tribal displacements etc.
- It reduces govt control over policies of trade

### Model BIT of India and issue

- it only to first settle cases in domestic courts - issue is delay in judiciary
- India's patent policy - evergreening and section 3d (compulsory licensing) are not resisted by foreign partners
- India want to include issues like tribal displacement into BIT.

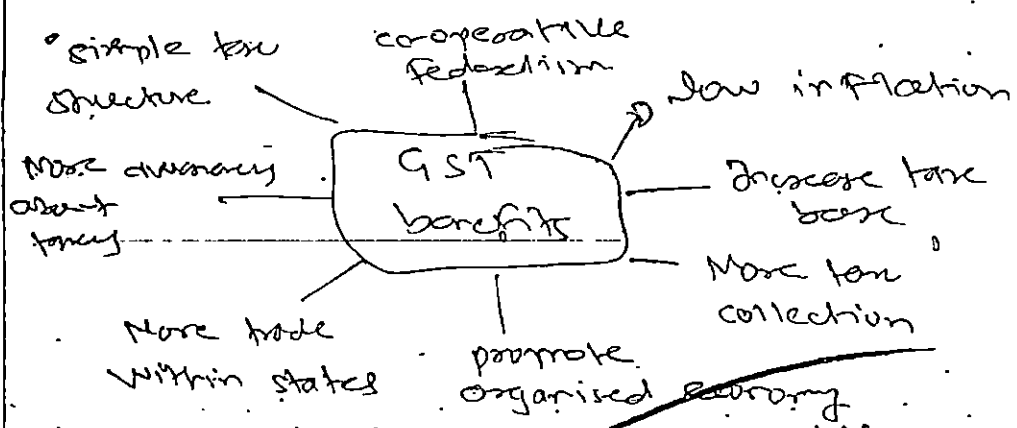
What are the concerns regarding the provisions?

How they deviate from global standards?

Remarks

Q5. Discuss and analyze the potential impact of GST on inflation and tax collection efforts? Also briefly elaborate on the experience of other countries with GST? (12.5 Marks)

Goods and Services tax (GST) - is a one nation, one tax - it subsumes all indirect taxes into one (few exceptions).



All essential items within 18% tax slab

① Impact on inflation

- Different slabs (5%, 12%, 18%, 28%) so different impact on goods & services
- Few products would see rise in prices eg:- fertilisers, while some would see reduced prices - consumer goods
- overall low prices (inflation) as free flow of trade between states
- Reduced octroi, etc would lower prices
- cost-competitiveness of firms would increase leading to space for reducing prices
- Easy tax compliance, trade would lead to economic growth and more production would

Remarks reduce prices

Anti-profiteering law

Online mechanism which will make tax evasion difficult

(iv) tax collection efforts

- Will promote digitisation of taxation
- Widen tax base
- simple tax compliance - motivate people to pay taxes
- would give boost to further tax reforms like direct tax code

challenges - like - literacy about GST, awareness and solving grievances of people  
 → Should be needed to further above benefits.

Countries such as Australia has took GST aid initially. There was reduction in growth but they picked up growth in later years.

Until now GST implementation is smooth and co-operative federalism has helped its implementation.

Experience regarding inflation

Remarks

Substantiate with facts  
and data and then  
mention govt. initiatives

Q6. Savings and investment rate in India has not been picking-up despite consistent efforts by government? Discuss the major reason behind such a fall and suggest measure to contain its impact? (12.5 Marks)

India aims to achieve 8-9% growth rate important for socio-economic progress of country and savings & investments are important for this.

① Importance of savings

- availability of capital for investment for governments and private
- Better health of banking sector

② Investment

- For better infrastructure & govt programmes like Make in India, Digital India
- Jobs creation
- Reduce burden on government to invest
- Increase growth of country

→ Why: savings & investment not picking up

① savings

- Jobless growth
- slow global demand - leading to lower income. eg:- IT sector
- High expenditure on health, education etc. due to high inflation and low government support in these

Remarks

Increase in consumption

(11) Investment

- Bottlenecks like - land acquisition, delays in clearances etc.
- NPA - Banks unable to lend for long term projects.
- protectionist policies of developed country  
eg. - America First
- slow growth of global trade - Deglobalisation leading to instability which is against investment.
- Barriers like BIF, IPR policy, labour laws
- TO contain these challenges  
labour law reforms, promote ease of doing business (India 130 rank in World bank report)
- Banking reforms & revival to increase credit flow.
- Better collaboration collaboration between monetary and fiscal policies.
- promote skilling, Make in India abroad.

Remarks

Q7. In recent there has been a clamor to amend the FRBM Act, which was passed in 2004. Why such demands have been raised? Assess the suitability of such demands and suggest a future course of action on the FRBM front. (12.5 Marks)

~~FRBMA~~: FRBM Act promotes fiscal responsibility among govt at center and state levels

Its objectives

- government accountability - by showing statements about fiscal position in parliament
- promote fiscal consolidation
- sustainable fiscal policies - so that no excessive burden on future generation.

→ Need for amending

- It gives fixed target of 3% fiscal deficit and 0% revenue deficit - It doesn't allow government to invest during crisis period.

eg:- to revive economy

- Parliament could allow range to be achieved allowing flexibility
- Global and domestic situation demand such changes.

For this government constituted

Remarks

Precisely mention the demands and discuss rationale for them

N.K. Singh panel to address this demand  
 committee recommended  
 - rather than fixed target, it asked to  
 allow for - maintain debt to GDP ratio  
 (combined of states and centre). ~~6%~~

Centre = 38.1, States = 30+

→ There is a need for flexible approach  
 to achieve fiscal consolidation and  
 allow government some space to achieve  
 targets.

- At same time it should also focus  
 on accountability of government - as  
 govt tends to overstep in populism  
 e.g. - loan moratorium

- N.K. Singh panel recommendation should  
 be implemented to achieve above goals

Remarks



Q8. El Salvador became the first country in the world to ban metal mining. Is such a move potentially beneficial in a large country like India? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Metal mining - extraction of metal from earth crust, it has impact on environment in form of

- degradation of environment
- deforestation
- extinction of biodiversity
- groundwater pollution
- Tribal displacement

conceding this high cost. A El Salvador banned metal mining.

→ Some similar challenges faced in India in areas like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand

- Tribal displacement - Vedanta plant
- ground water contamination - Arsenic and fluoride
- this is also reason for spread of Left wing extremism, among
- issues of corrupt capitalism. increased eg:- coal scam

But India cannot go for total ban on metal mining.

- It would affect economic growth of country

Remarks

Recent Uttarakhand HC's complete ban on mining in the state

eg:- Mining ban in Goa by supreme court  
 led to slow investments in India as  
 it hurts investor sentiment.

- India needs to grow at 8-9% growth  
 to benefit from demographic dividend.
- It would need to import if ban is  
imposed - leading to forex crisis.
- would lead to slowdown in growth  
and investment.
- What can be done
- sustainable mining - through new technology  
 for mining - promote R&D through CSR.
- effective rehabilitation of people  
afforestation - C.A.M.P.A - effective  
implementation.
- No to mining in areas where cost-benefit  
ratio is high.
- Revoke some areas of sensitive areas  
recommended by Pathwaajan committee.
- AM

Remarks

Q9. Why National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) is critical for Digital India? Discuss the various challenges in its implementation. (12.5 Marks)

National Optical Fibre Network - works to achieve target of connecting 2.5 lac gram panchayats by internet services, which will promote digital India.

### Need

- 80% population lives in rural areas ~~not illiterate~~ mostly illiterate & poor.
- NOFN - would promote digital literacy, tel-education, tele-health.
- effective working of Common Service Center would allow delivery of certificates etc. at local level.
- Would allow farmers to get information about weather and other extension services.
- Digital connectivity would allow financial inclusion - JAM trinity.

These are all parts of Digital India mission to make India a knowledge society and digital economy.

Remarks

along with effective service delivery  
→ Challenges in implementation

- Lack of electricity 24x7
- low digital literacy
- pricing of internet - issues like net neutrality violation creates hurdle.
- slow implementation due to lack of enthusiasm in private and government departments (PPP model for implementation)
- Govt not able to achieve targets in past (scheme was present in part also)

low resources in Ma with government

eg:- Universal service obligation fund (law funds) - which helps provide NBN

6  
cross coverage solutions

- Implementation of DJSRA (Digital Saksharata Abhiyan), Power for all policy effectively
- Time bound targets to service providers (complementers) and evaluation according to achievements.

Remarks

Conclusion required

Q10. Drug resistant TB is emerging a serious threat in India. In this reference discuss what are various type of drug resistant TB and causes of its emergence. why India achieved only limited success in controlling TB? What are various steps taken in direction to control it? (12.5 Marks)

Drug resistance, - means a bacteria develops resistance to anti-biotics. As per WHO report India has largest number of cases of drug resistant in world

- This is specially true in case of TB

→ Types of resistant TB are

- MDR-TB (Multidrug resistant)

- SDR-TB (Standard drug resistant) 12

- X-MDR TB (extremely drug resistance)

→ causes of emergence of drug resistance

- indiscriminate use of antibiotics without prescription

- lack of sanitation practices by patients, hospitals, households.

Discuss all required dimensions to present a complete ans.

Remarks :

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*Remarks*

Q11. What are rare earth elements? Discuss significance and challenges associated with them. (12.5 Marks)

Rare earth elements are found in earth crust and are difficult to mine. India lacks in its availability, while China, S. Korea has it in abundance.

Significance

- ① electronic industry
- ② chemical industry

Properties  
More specific applications

Challenges

- Difficult to find - deep in earth crust
- Technology to mine them and transform them for use in different application.
- They are not rare but they are present with other elements from which they need to be separated. This involves high cost.

Discuss aspects in detail

1/2

Found in very less concentration at any one place

Remarks

Challenges specifically in context of India

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*Remarks*



Q12. Artificial Intelligence is faster evolving dimension of modern technologies. In this reference discuss its various applications? Also mention the downsides and risks of Artificial Intelligence (AI)? (12.5 Marks)

Artificial Intelligence is technology  
in which machines are able to take  
decisions by themselves and ~~most~~ without  
human intervention

eg:- Robotics, biometric identification etc

### Applications

(i) Manufacturing sector - to reduce manual labour, robots can be used to promote high efficiency & productivity.

(ii) Internal security - Areas where <sup>there</sup> is threat to life - robots can be sent  
 eg:- Drone surveillance

(iii) Health  
 - To give timely medication to patients without requirement of nurse.

(iv) Traffic signalling - To assess traffic and change signal accordingly

(v) High speed data processing - (Big data)  
 would help in policy making.

Remarks

Education

Finance

### Challenges

- It could lead to Job loss.
- Difficult if system starts self programming.
- Internet security needs to be boost
- High cost involved.
- skilled personnel to manage the system
- It can be used for attacks on other countries - as it doesn't involve man. eg: - Robotic wars & space wars.

Discuss more in detail

Remarks

Q13. This question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory.

- (a) What is phyto-mining. Compare its advantages and challenges compared to conventional mining.
- (b) What is bitcoin mining? Discuss how recent developments has made it an attractive profession? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

*Remarks*

Q14. This question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory

- (a) Elaborate the achievements of India in space technology
- (b) Discuss, how ISRO, despite being a government body, is giving tough competition to best in world? (12.5 Marks)

Intro

(a) (i) SAARC satellite - to give telecommunication benefits to SAARC countries.

(ii) Mangalyan :- with low cost, and india could achieve success in its maiden attempt

(iii) IRNSS - Navigation satellite. It will allow better, precision, would reduce dependence on GPS of US. = will benefit in military, traffic, weather forecasting etc

(iv) Cartosat series :-

- for better mapping, imaging of earth, and

(v) Cryogenic engine :- which will allow heavy weight satellite launches (contain low temperature oxygen & hydrogen as fuel).

Chandrayaan

Include more achievements

Remarks

⑥ IAS is able to achieve low cost along with gov regulations

with  
mental

Reasons

① Dynamic leadership like Sarabhai, Satish Dhawan, etc

ran

② Government support - FRSI, Manoj Kumar scientist to look for of IAS

of the  
the  
speaks

③ More auton to

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term  
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2 1/2 + 1

Remark

Q15. Discuss how new Defence Procurement Policy is focusing on indigenization of technology and establishment of defence manufacturing ecosystem in India? Highlight with specific investment project. (12.5 Marks)

*Remarks*





Q16. The attrition has been plaguing the central paramilitary forces for a long time now, which was reflected in 450% increase in Voluntary retirement from services in 2016-17. What are the reasons for this high level of attrition? What effective steps must be taken to tackle this situation? (12.5 Marks)

Central paramilitary forces play important role in internal security and their effective functioning and motivation would decide internal security and national integrity  
 eg: - CPPF - important role in tackling Naxalism

→ Reasons for high level of attrition

- Lack of quality infrastructure eg: - housing, travelling etc.
- Lack of growth opportunity - high stagnancy  
 eg: - higher level post manned by IPS officers - which leads to demotivation on part of assistant commanders recruited by UPSC.
- Naxal status - Not given on line of military
- Canteen facilities - are not as effective as compared to other forces.
- Hardship allowance - very low

Remarks

- unhygienic. Food and other support system
- difficulty in balancing family and work life.
- low salaries compared to ~~other~~ ~~involved~~ ~~arm~~
  - o Paramilitary forces less more men than army in combat. but they are not properly treated. (equality with other forces) which is major reason for high attrition.

### Solutions:-

- allow high position to personnel from forces itself.
- focus on grievance & redressal like food quality etc.
- Equip them with modern infrastructure. bulletproof ramp.
- Better recreational facilities like sports competition, yoga etc to reduce stress level.
- separate department for looking into affairs of paramilitary forces.

Conclusion required

Remarks

Q17. It is said that security situation in Jammu and Kashmir has deteriorated, which is reflected in increased number of terrorists attacks and more locals joining militancy. What are the reasons behind such a trend? What effective policy measures are needed to improve the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir? (12.5 Marks)

Security situation in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is important for national security and integrity and rising terrorist attacks and militancy poses major challenge to both.

Worsening of situation could be seen in increased stone pelting by locals on security personnel, high radicalisation among youth, attacks on paramilitary, etc.

Reasons for such situation

- (i) Political - deteriorating India - Pakistan relations
- Pakistan military - ISI promoting cross border terrorism, fake currency etc
  - Trust deficit between govt and locals.

- (ii) Social -
- high unemployment among youth
  - slowdown in tourism
  - lack of spread of education
  - Radicalisation through social media

Remarks

# Recent all out operations against terrorists

- (iii) economy :-
- slow growth of economy of state due to ~~high~~ decrease in tourist arrival,

- (iv) security :-
- AFSPA - misuse <sup>at</sup> times
  - Rising crisis - border support from Pakistan

## Measures :-

- Border fencing
- Better use of technology by forces to detect infiltration.
- confidence building measures by govt at state and center level - effective implementation of VDAN, Nai Postani, Nai Manzil, Skill India.
- Interagency co-ordination  
eg: - IB - Military - BSF - CRPF  
for effectively tackling militancy
- Increase employment - through promoting local product in other areas, promote tourism potential in state.
- Dialogue with Pakistan to tackle cross border terror.

No talks with Separatists

Remarks

Conclusion

Q18. China has said that ceding Tawang to China can help in early settlement of border dispute, with concessions for India in other sectors. In light of the above statement enunciate the problems faced in managing a disputed border. What should be India's response to Chinese offer? (12.5 Marks)

Tawang is Indian territory in state of Arunachal Pradesh, claimed by China.

- The border dispute was solved by Mac-Mahon line but China is unwilling to adhere to this line.

- In past it has used various like stopped visa to show its claim in the region.

→ Problems in managing such a disputed border:

- difficult terrain - high mountain, dense forest creates difficulties in patrolling.

- This also creates challenges of ferrying the border - which often allow China to meddle in north-east insurgency.

eg:- Reports show connection between NSCN (IM) and China.

- India could not build better infrastructure in area due to claims of China.

Remarks

Give reasons in light of the fact that India's sovereignty and integrity is uncompromisable

Chinese offer that India should cede Tawang to it, and get concession in other areas.

Positives - it could lead to resolution of long standing border dispute, leading to better ties between both countries, reduce trade deficit and other benefits.

Negatives -

- India can not cede Tawang to China as it is strategically important, also there are cultural contacts - Tawang monastery  
 - It might lead to boost in confidence of China, that India is a soft power & it can continue with its policies in western sector

(4/2) India can ask China to recognise its claim in Tawang, and POK which will improve ties between both countries - both then can collaborate in tackling terrorism, stabilise Afghanistan and other issues.

Remarks

Q19. Identity theft and financial fraud are emerging as new challenging areas of cyber security. What do you understand by them? What is the preparedness of India in this regard? What new steps are needed to tackle these challenges? (12.5 Marks)

World bank report Digital Dividends shows that - challenge for achieving it is cyber security which includes identity theft and financial fraud.

Recently there was case of hacking of debit card details of banks, and ransomware which locked computer systems of companies and individuals demanding ransom in exchange for unlocking.

① Identity Theft - to hack or get access unauthorised to identity details like in debit card hacking

② Financial frauds :- which involves use of internet to avoid regulations

eg. - Terrorist financing through internet

Use of ransomware, identity theft for financial gains, etc

→ preparedness of India

- National cyber security - with features of training 5000 cyber security personnel & sectoral CERTs etc

Remarks

# Facts and data showing India's inadequate preparedness

- National cyber security coordination
- Cyber Swachta Kendra
- CEPT - In -
- Information Technology Act - 2008

Though India has taken measures to tackle cyber threats they are not effectively implemented

eg:- National cyber security - targets still not achieved (training personnel) there is ambiguity in targets & retro evaluation

### Way forward:

- Govt - Industry - Civil society collaboration to find new solutions ; create awareness
- International collaboration eg:- FIATF
- Make - In - India = to avoid external threats to imported products (electronic hardware & software)
- Skill India - to train cyber warriors to tackle cyber attacks
- Better coordination between agencies

5

Remarks



Q20. Self-radicalization through social media and internet has emerged as a new internal security threat in India. What are the reasons for it? What effective strategies must be adopted to tackle this challenge? (12.5 Marks)

In self radicalization - people see video clips or read material online and support radical thoughts. They also help spread of such material.

As a internal security threat  
 Difficult to detect self-radicalised person

- Low control over platforms of social media
- These people can become conductors for terror attacks, terror financing
- eg:- ISIS - promoted radicalising videos, ~~the~~ Extremists using it to promote violence in Jammu & Kashmir.

Reasons for it

- Easy accessibility - through online
- Unemployed youth large in number - vulnerable to get radicalised
- Unaddressed grievances of some sections of society

Remarks

- Detection and prosecution is difficult

Include more reasons

strategies to tackle this issue

- Inclusive growth - so that it will reduce vulnerability to radicalisation
- Parental check on social media use of youth below 18 yrs.
- Intelligence agencies must be better prepared to identify radicalised people

Deradicalisation strategy:

- promote value education in school
- sensitive police & train them how to tackle it

Martyrdom stories so to divert youth to productive line.

- Increase employment by skilling.
- promote justice - especially of communal violence

Remarks