

# GIS SCORE

TEST - 07

Good improvement is possible Best of luck

## 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></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off!</p>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Pooja Kanawat

Roll No. 17133

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 28/09/17

Signature P. Kanawat

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

--	--

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

Ans: The Make in India program has been targeted towards increasing production in 25 critical sectors of the country.

The main aim is to increase indigenous production, create co-production projects in India and boost the industrial output of the country.

Some of the key investment projects are as follows.

i) Japanese investment into development of Metro and bullet trains in India

ii) Foreign investment into the development of dedicated freight corridors

iii) Various defence co-production deals have been signed - to make defence equipments within the country

iv) JICA loans and World Bank loans are being used to fund the development of corridors and ports

Make in India has targeted to increase production along with the Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme so that the production

Remarks

- write handles + way of

5

methods are environment friendly.  
 Further the provision of single window clearance mechanism, reduction in procedural forms and enhancement of environment towards Ease of Doing Business with tax incentives are the other measures taken to boost the manufacturing competitiveness.

Thus, make in India aims to increase the contribution of industry to 24% by 2020.

Remarks

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)

A2. The weak global sentiment and falling markets coupled with cross border security concerns have made countries adopt a protectionist stance.

Protectionism refers to trade policies that restrict the foreign inflow of goods and services. The Trade Restrictive measures are such measures which limit the flow by imposition of restriction. They may be tariff or non tariff barriers like duty, quota, sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures etc.

⇒ Effect on world trade and relations

Such measures are meant to restrict outbound flow and consequently strengthen domestic production and sentiment.

Trade restrictive measures hinder free trade and have an adverse impact on export countries which have export based economy.

It impacts the growth rate and development of developing countries due to barriers in

Remarks

trade. These have a multiplier effect on

- i) diaspora in these countries  
eg:- Saudi, Qatar - Nitaqat law
- ii) US policy to boost domestic production  
eg:- H1B visa issue affecting migrants
- iii) businesses and investments in these countries

~~iv) exchange of services, goods & personnel.~~

Thus, the world trade may be adversely affected and hence the WTO must intervene to rebuild consensus on free flow of trade.

Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

A3. India signed the Trade Facilitation Agreement of WTO in Jan 2017. Consequently, the National Committee on trade of NTFA was established and the Plan came into force.

The agreement mainly relates to the Trade Related Intellectual measures (TRIMS) of WTO. It establishes fair and free trading rules specifically related to goods.

The agreement would benefit India as follows:

- i) it eases the norms and standards related to the trade.
- ii) the signing of the agreement would provide improved access to markets.
- iii) it ensures additional measures to facilitate trade between member countries.
- iv) the agreement ensures that India would not be discriminated against in the matters of national treatment and freedom to supply.

→ write feature of NTFA  
+ 7 FA ph

4 1/2

Remarks

If que. asked in 2 parts An. accordingly

4) the trade rules have eased and allows India a greater market for export of goods.

Concerns:

The Nairobi Summit and the declaration and intent of developed countries towards trade enhancing subsidy and protectionist measures is a rising cause of concern.

These need to be addressed to enable the agreement to become a concrete step in right direction for India's future.

Remarks



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).

A4. <sup>moderate inflah, F.D. etc.</sup>  
The growth rate of India has continued to hover in the range of 5-7% despite having the colloquial 'sweet spot' in the economy.  
The reasons for such a low growth phenomenon have been as follows:

⇒ International level - i) the weak global sentiment has reduced exports  
ii) Chinese slowdown has affected capital markets  
iii) investment has remained slow.

⇒ Domestic level - i) the one time high savings rate has now declined to 32%.  
a) the consumer demand is bleak  
ii) the industrial sector has not been performing performing with stagnation and negative growth rates  
iii) unemployment has increased due to lack of job creation

52

Remarks

Cover all aspect of qe.

Thus, despite strong domestic backed economy with sufficient forex, India has not been able to translate growth in GDP. It has resulted in jobless growth.

Measures to boost growth:

i) Increase capital investment - machinery, markets and production sectors

ii) rationalise wasteful subsidies - go for better

targeting  
 iii) enhance ease of doing business - cut down bureaucratic red-tapism & procedural hassles

iv) leverage ICT to enhance delivery

Thus, by focussing \$ on capital infusion coupled with outcome based programmes can help stimulate growth

Remarks

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

A5. NITI Aayog constituted a task force on Agriculture which suggested Price Deficiency Payment system as one of the measures to increase remunerative income to farmers.

The system works to offset the loss in sale of agricultural products even after the minimum support price. It ~~advocates this deficiency~~ payment will support farmers to fill any distress sale gap.

⇒ Benefit to farmers and their livelihood

- i) Such a system enhances the remunerative income to farmers.
- ii) It compensates for any gap in the expected price of produce.
- iii) The additional income will contribute to increased investment in machinery and consequently ~~boost~~ production.
- iv) The increase in rural income will have significant positive effects on the livelihood and needs of the farmer and contain rural distress.

Remarks

conclude with the name of Inman

⇒ Challenges to such a system:

i) the additional income may not necessarily lead to productive investment.

ii) it may lead to inflationary tendencies.

iii) will put a greater burden on the state, ~~exceeding~~ beyond the existing agricultural subsidy burden.

iv) this is a temporary solution and may not be sustainable in the long run.

Thus, the idea needs to be deliberated upon to establish its real effectiveness in changing the lives of farmers.

Remarks

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)

Ans.6. The Evergreen Revolution is a step beyond the Green Revolution. It encompasses a production efficiency not only in foodgrains but poultry, fisheries, oilseeds and so on. + soil health + low use of fertilizers

Thus, evergreen revolution entails development and increased production of all the food and related sectors of the economy. It envisages self-sufficiency as well as sustained growth. small high prod

→ Need of Green Revolution:

- i) increasing farmer woes and rural distress
- ii) stagnation in agricultural income
- iii) Declining fertility of soil and land coupled with environmental degradation
- iv) decreasing productivity and low yield
- v) minimal contribution of allied industries to GDP growth
- vi) increasing segment of population dependant on such sectors and their falling income

Remarks

In light of these challenges, the EverGreen revolution is a need of the hour to lead to a comprehensive growth and focus on this sector.

Agriculture and allied sectors have significant underutilised export potential. The lack of capital investment, awareness and dedicated schemes have led to their neglect and low growth.

Thus, an evergreen revolution can boost production and take the economy on a high growth path in near future.

Remarks

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)

Ans.

The food grain procurement policy was adopted to prevent any price shocks to farmers and assist states in distribution to consumers. - Price stability + food security

→ Various defects in the policy are as follows:

- i) The inadequate storage, warehouse infrastructure has hampered the food stock itself.
- ii) Lack of cold chain and other storages have led to decay of perishable commodities.
- iii) The buffer stock is not monitored real time and leads to demand supply mismatches.
- iv) The lack of regional market connectivity on pan India level - leads to excess and scarcity in different markets.
- v) The FCI - Food Corporation of India, which stocks the foodgrains and procures from the market needs to be revamped - Shanta Prasad Committee report.
- vi) The mismatch has led to instances of hoarding,

8th

under review

Remarks

formation of cartels and inflation in the market.

⇒ Steps to overcome these defects:

- i) reform of the Food Corporation of India.
- ii) use of e-technology to enable real-time monitoring of buffer stocks.
- iii) greater pan-India connectivity between regional markets.
- iv) integrated cold chain and warehouse infrastructure to be developed.

The food grain policy thus needs to be reviewed to correct inherent defects and lead to better targeting and distribution.

Remarks



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)

Ans. Oil spills are a natural or manmade industrial hazard which leads to loss of precious resource as well as environment. ~~Due to the no location of oil~~

⇒ Impact on marine ecosystem is as follows:

i) it leads to the pollution and contamination of water with toxic chemicals.

ii) the upper sticky layer on top of the water may prevent oxygen intake for fish and aquatic organisms.

iii) it may lead to death of organisms and impact the foodchain of aquatic animals.

iv) the ~~mix~~ mixing of water with various chemicals may lead to bio-accumulation & bio-magnification of toxic elements.

⇒ Measures to contain pollution.

i) The oil zipper technology is one technology developed to address oil spills through a combination of 5 different strains of

5

→ In-pool fishing

→ give subject

Remarks

oil absorbing bacteria.

ii) There are various other bio-remediation techniques which help absorb the oil through use of micro-organisms.

iii) The other ex-situ remediation methods involve transfer through filters, cleaning, reprocessing etc.

The recent oil spill off the ~~China~~ Chennai coast was one such incident which led to a ~~major~~ considerable impact on marine biodiversity but was contained with scientific remediation techniques.

Remarks

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)

A9. Outlooked - ~~Geo?~~ Unique habitat, Endemic, chain running from across four states with immense floral and faunal biodiversity.

The Kasturirangan committee was formed to declare these regions as ecologically sensitive areas and gave various recommendations for their protection. They are as follows:

- i) it recommended: declaring almost 39% of the area of the ghats as ESA's
- ii) it completely... banned any kind of mining and construction activity in the vicinity
- iii) the committee recommended stringent measures to control any developmental project or scheme around these areas

These recommendations had a severe impact on the forest economy of these states especially the coal mining industry of Goa, Karnataka etc.

Remarks

- Dr. all part of qu.

⇒ Steps taken by the government:

• There were subsequent committees formed which tried to loosen the strict regulations of the Kasturirangan committee.

• The government has declared a 'Eco Sensitive areas as a certain portion of these Ghats.

• It has allowed certain quarrying and developmental activities around the protected areas in interest of livelihood of those affected.

Thus, the government has tried to regulate the projects through 'Environmental Clearances' to provision of prevent any damage to biodiversity.

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)

A10. Poaching leads to loss of precious faunal diversity through the illegal sale of animal skin, hides and other body organs.

Poaching has emergent as a significant threat in light of increasing poaching instances of saltwater turtles, deer, tiger skin etc. There are cases of transborder sale of tortoise, and other animals.

Such an illegal activity has many ramifications

i) the illegal sale of money may pass down as unaccounted money in hands of extremist elements

ii) the unaccounted money may also be used for drugs, illicit opium trafficking which again involves money laundering, terrorist financing etc

iii) the drug and poaching cartels may work as conduits for illegal cross border transfer of funds and thus aid terrorist activities.

Remarks

link with imaginary

input on food web

Thus, poaching and its sale needs to be curbed to prevent the flow of unaccounted money in hands of extremist elements besides its threat of endangering biodiversity.

⇒ International efforts against poaching involve:

CITES

Refer

i) TRAFFIC - an international collaboration to

ii) SA curb poaching

iii) SAWEN - South Asian network to curb poaching

Thus, these initiatives need to be implemented sincerely to prevent poaching from emerging as a security threat.

Remarks

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

Ans. Elephant census is the total count of elephants found in the country. The All India Synchronised Asian elephant census was recently conducted to ascertain the number of elephants. 2500

The Government has declared elephant as the Heritage animal of India and also instituted a Project Elephant for its conservation in 1992.

Impact of the census

i) Such census help to provide a regionwise and statewise database of distribution of elephant population.

ii) it tracks the movement and total no. number of elephants in wild and provides other additional details. eleph. census  
Male / Female Ratio

iii) this data will help in the formulation of policies related to measures to conserve

Remarks

4

the elephant :

(v) it will also help in comparing with the previous data, ascertain status and threats to habitat, instances of intrusion, deaths and other illnesses etc.

Thus, the census will help in enumeration and formulation of an effective policy to address the problems in elephant protection in India.

Remarks



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

Ans: India with its space research organisation <sup>ISRO</sup> has made a giant leap in the global space market.

ISRO has a commercial arm ANTRIX which governs the commercial and business transactions of ISRO.

ISRO's services include various satellite mapping and launch services seen in:

- i) launch of PSLV C37 - with 102 foreign satellites.
- ii) SAARC satellite though free has potential to cater to data mapping needs of other countries in region.
- iii) various other satellite launches of French, Russian agencies have been done by ISRO workhorse.
- iv) the SCATSAT, INSAT services along with NAVIC can help provide additional telemetry and telecommunication services.

Thus, ISRO can certainly capitalise on its enormous research and space development expertise.

Remarks

by providing enhanced services to countries of South East Asian region and beyond. India's low cost mission to Mars as well as the feat of launching 104 satellites in one go has established India's credibility in the space market.

Thus, the expertise of ISRO must be capitalised to provide additional developmental capital for our country.

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)

A13. The market cost relates to the economic price of a product. While the social cost factors in the impact on environment and society.

Thus social cost goes beyond the mere manufacturing and production price of a good or utility element? - env. cost + health

The various sources of energy ranging from renewable to non-renewable have varying market and social cost due to their origin, development and impact on environment.

It is illustrated as follows:

Renewable & Non-Renewable energy sources

**COAL**

market price - ₹200/tonne

social price - emission of methane green house gases, global warming

**HYDROPOWER**

market price - based on production

social - rehabilitation & resettlement of people, land acquisition costs etc.

Remarks

**NUCLEAR**

market price - fixed  
 social price - danger of leakage,  
 threat of radiological leakage,  
 impact on environment, earthquakes  
 etc.

~~SOLAR~~

**SOLAR**

market price - high  
 social price - comparatively low  
 due to negligible impact on  
 environment.

Thus, the actual grid parity varies due to  
 the associated costs and impacts on environment  
 which are later accounted as loss of green  
 cover.

Remarks

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

Ans. Technology transfer refers to the transfer of procedural and scientific knowhow related to a particular machinery or equipment. For ?  
 ⇒ The necessary scientific knowhow include:

- i) the raw materials
- ii) the connecting components
- iii) the elaborate procedural building information
- iv) the possible threats and failures

⇒ Key components of a technology transfer include:

- i) the procedural manual to connect sub-parts and sub-systems
- ii) the transfer of the key technique which leads to an advancement on previous machinery.

iii) pre-conditions include: repair and maintenance in case of distortion, necessary support etc.

Refer Lit for more specific content.

Remarks

4

A technology transfer is usually discussed in context of developed countries transferring technology about an advanced defence equipment, scientific machinery or technology to a relatively developing country.

It is successful when the parties agree for full co-operation in future, and undertake co-production projects to understand the patterns and technical co-operation.

The government has recently promoted transfer of technology from research organisations to industry to promote production efficiency and creative utilisation of knowledge.

Remarks

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

A15. The scramjet engine technology has recently been tested by India and establishes its success in the space sector.

It works on the principle of using oxygen from the atmosphere for combustion with the other oxidiser as fuel.

Benefits:

- i) it reduces the load to be carried in a rocket. - space delivery
- ii) it thus improves the thrust efficiency. - commercial
- iii) provides a greater acceleration due to reduced load and increased capacity.

Challenges in its adoption:

With all its attendant benefits, the scramjet technology cannot be immediately used. The other equipments and machinery need to be configured to adopt this technology.

(4/5)

Remarks

-add more work

The cost of a scramjet engine is also high compared to the conventional engines:

Thus, the technology though useful can only be utilised after capacity addition and upgradation of accompanying instruments.

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)

The Armed Forces special power Act gives a mandate to the force in a disturbed region to arrest without warrant and detain persons for suspect.

The 2016 judgement of the Supreme court had suggested a gradual phase out and removal of AFSPA from the disturbed regions in Kashmir. The judgement highlighted the recovering security situation and the need for phase out.

The curative petition signals the government's intent to continue the AFSPA till the security sec situation... is entirely under control.

In recent times, the terrorist and extremist threat has led to instances of violence, stone pelting, recurrent curfew situation in the region. There is a persistent threat to the security and safety of citizens.

ended  
immunity

3

Remarks

- lack of knowy visible

Thus, in view of internal security, cross-border terrorism, attacks at Uri and Pathankot mandate the presence of AFSPA to prevent further violence.

~~The~~ AFSPA with its wide mandate can help to curb instances of violence or monitor the extremist and miscreants creating disturbances in the region.

Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. Information technology has become the new development mantra with its adoption in banking, finance, agriculture, industry, government administration etc.

The various modes which utilise ICT are as follows:

- i) Aadhar and biometric identification
- ii) IMPS, BHIM, UPI
- iii) National Digi lockers, digi wallets etc.

In view of rising digital storage of data, there is an urgent need of a data security

policy:

- i) to protect privacy and confidentiality of information
- ii) to regulate access to who can see and use the data
- iii) to ensure data is safe and not leaked or hacked by third party entities.

5

Remarks

i) to avoid any cyber attacks like spamming, phishing etc.

v) to ensure secrecy of data to avoid its misuse for political vendetta.

Thus, a data security policy with critical features of protection of digital privacy and encrypted security technology needs to be put in place.

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)

A18. The threat to internal security emerges from non-state actors like insurgents, terrorists, ~~nationalists~~ etc.

lately, the targeting of vital establishments and installments has become a trend to instil fear in the public and "terrorise them against the state."

⇒ Challenges faced by vital assets are:

- i) security of infrastructure and the civilians in such places = die to bomb blasts. *substantial to*
- ii) vital documents and papers - face the threat of being destroyed by fire or blasts. *with example P. Shah.*
- iii) security of armory and weapons - ordinance depots die to their use and destructive potential. *- I. J. J. J.*
- iv) airports, railways' attack will destroy connectivity and impact economy and business in the long run. *- cyber threat*

Remarks

⇒ Steps to tackle such challenges :

i) Establishment of a strong and well-connected intelligence sharing network. eg:- NATGRID.

ii) strengthening security agencies like IB, RAW, NSC etc CBI, ED etc.

iii) Training and deployment of personnel to deal with such events at a quick response time. eg:- NSG.

iv) Inter-coordination between various departments and verticals to facilitate effective responses.

Thus, a strong internal security infrastructure must be created to thwart off such external attacks.

Remarks

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)

A19. Black money relates to the illegal and unreported money accumulated through unofficial transactions.

It has gained attention due to:

- i) its immense impact on the tax revenue and evasion
- ii) emergence as a parallel economy.
- iii) potential for money laundering and terrorist financing.

Steps taken in this regard:

- i) The Supreme Court constituted a special SIT on Black money under Just. M.B. Shah.
- ii) Amendments to the PMLA 2002 and PCA (Prevention of Corruption) Act.
- iii) Stringent monitoring by CBDT and enforce the focus on cross border transactions.
- iv) PM Garib Kalyan Yojana - to allow illegal such deposits towards welfare.

- corruption  
- tax evasion  
- inequality  
- illegal

5

Remarks

v) demonetisation

Additional steps to be taken :

i) There is a need for strengthening cross border transactions monitoring. The porous borders ~~so~~ lead to inflow of illicit income.

ii) The ~~arrows~~ tax provisions need to be made simpler to avoid tax evasion.

iii) International co-operation through FATF can be strengthened to stop black money.

Thus, the menace of black money needs a multi pronged approach to contain its spread.

Remarks



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)

A20. India enjoys a shared historical and cultural linkage with almost all of its border states.

This has resulted into various forms of border demarcation pertaining to different countries. In Nepal and Britain, there are porous borders which reflect the free trade and cultural linkages of Buddhist and Tibetan origin.

The Bangladesh border is porous with provision of border haats - the historical linkages keep the relations bound.

Pakistan too has a shared cultural and historical linkage along with Sri Lanka.

The various problems in Border management emerge as:

- i) porous boundary and no clear demarcation
- ii) lack of integrated checkpoints and stations
- iii) lack of communication between the defense verticals of these countries - concerning border
- iv) ~~no~~ porous fencing which leads to intrusion

with country specific on specific (cultural) point

5

Remarks

- Ans. abt to lang. of qu.

transgression by tribals etc.

v) In case of Sri Lanka, the fishermen inadvertently cross into each others waters in search of fish catch and create problems for boundary.

vi) the illegal migration and exodus of refugees is also a consequence of such borders which are not effectively protected. eg:- Chakmas, Hajongs

Thus, border management needs to be restructured keeping in mind the external and internal security threats.

Remarks