

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

2. Invigilator Signature _____

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Date 1/10/2017

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

[REDACTED]

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

Make in India is a pet project of govt of India, that focuses on the manu-
facturing sector and job generation specifically

It has improved investment in following way

- Reduction in Red tapism and single window clearance lead to more inflow of FDI and other foreign investments
- It provide due focus on R&D that is going to add in the cutting edge state of aid technology in Indian manufacturing sector, hence will improve the efficiency and reduce cost of production.
- It lead to improved popular sentiment that are drive a positivity of thought among people. That further adds to our economic cycle.
- It also provide due focus on eco-friendly and all inclusive technologies that

Remarks

Unit term startups
India Investment cell

- set up
Industrial
investment
with
JV's
Advent
SAAR
PS. Co
Retail
co.
- Andromeda
for

is something need of the hour
Example a) Recent defence projects where many foreign players are willing to technology transfer to India, so that India can be able to manufacture fighter jets such as F-16, F-18 or Rafale etc.

b) The recent initiatives where govt invited major world companies such as Apple, General Motors to India for cheap manufacturing cost (i.e. manpower hub)

So it can be said that Make in India is a right but delayed initiative in the right direction. To reap the good benefits of human capital, we must promote all Make in India, skill India, ROAD, Information technology Infrastructure etc. simultaneously so that we can reel in the best out of it.

7

Remarks

Shortcomings
- NPAs
- Low funds ✓

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 is an attitude that promote political ideologies in a such a way, that the economic interests of people of the nation are keep kept at top. ^{Trump} like to do this restricting people from other countries to work in america by Trump admin.

On other side trade restrictive measures are there, that promote local industries at cost of fair competition, hence both are harmful to economy at world level.

Negative effect of the measures:

- It reduces the popular faith among the developing countries. In developed countries.
- It promote a culture that is free from constructive competition.
- It leads to more inefficient utilization of man power, natural resources and technology available.
- It promotes economic inequality, also promote degradation to environment.

Remarks

positive effect of such measures

- It leads to job growths and job availability to local people
- It is according to nation that policy effect on world trade
- It is leading to uncertainty in global trade
- It is reducing the value of efficiency and merit
- It is leading to trade war among countries

35

economic sanctions
mylar
nationalism
liberal
FTA
regional
swiss

It distorts the trade to unsustainable effect on relationships

Inter country trust is getting reduced

The environment of uncertainties is prevailing all over the world leading to a stage of economic union

It is against international cooperation & brotherhood

Hence, up to a limited extent, protectionist steps can be justified. But if they exceed a rational limit, it will be harmful to that country and world as a whole. As it effect the very purpose of a "global village" world.

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)

India liberalised its economy in 1992-93. Since then India is planning to further integrate Indian economy with world economy. Hence, India's trade facilitation action plan seeks for export increment with following features:

- To increase export to balance foreign
- To increase job by manufacturing
- To increase growth by increase cross boundary service by Indian citizens.
- To reduce trade barriers and further integration of Indian economy.

Trade facilitation at WTO

Benefits to India

- Indian demography has potential in manufacturing and services.
- It will allow Indian exports to be competitive. Hence future development.
- It will be non-discriminatory, hence India can reap its huge benefits.

Remarks

25

written about TFA

TFA
↓ cargo
release
time
population
↓
regulation
↓
TFA
↓
labour
↓
market
model
↓
transparent
↓
hub
↓
containers

- It is beneficial to get cheap technologies for sector such as solar, wind etc.
- Negatives of TFA (Trade Facilitation Agreement)
- It may pose risk to Indian general farm sector if latest PRR included
- It may put Indian food security issue at disadvantage.
- Indian market may be flooded by cheap Chinese imports.

Hence, there are advantages, as well as problems with the TFA. But in long run it has huge advantages, as it will improve our efficiency in production & manufacturing. It will also lead to export of quality services by Indian manpower would grow. But India must not give up fighting with such negotiations that put our targets such as food security, 175 GW power from renewables by 2022 etc. Further integration of the world economy is beneficial, as it is as per the general notion of global village. Hence, India must support it.

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)

Indian economy is quite diverse economy that has some share in agriculture, manufacturing and services. The manpower employment is dominated in agriculture around 50%, whereas the net output worth is more in services, around 60% of GDP.

Macro-economic parameters under capacity

- Production capacity of an economy.
- The good level of demand for produced goods.
- The quantum of GDP.
- employment opportunities, market availability.
- Money for investment in new projects.
- Popular sentiments and govt legislation.
- availability of resources.
- Available man power for production.
- Inflation level for CPI, WPI and PPI.

These all are called as macro-economic variables for an economy. India has primitive macro-economic variables, but

Remarks

Still facing low growth because
 - India lacks the quality skills & education among masses.

- India has problem on production side that provoke inflation, called as supply side constraints.

Twin balance sheet problem (i.e. banks and corporate houses).

Problems associated with stalled agricultural
 Huge level of incomplete projects and
 WPA problems with recent demonetization.

Ways to stimulate the growth

- Remonetization of economy
- completion of stalled projects
- making laws ~~public~~ business friendly
- providing skills and removing supply side bottle necks

Hence, govt. must not crowd out the private sector in investment. In fact, further private sector investment must be promoted. Now India must go for more eco-friendly projects. India has a huge potential, only positive mindset is need to actualize a good growth rate.

Remarks

mainly
sectors

bank
credit
expansion

process

of
formation

ever
strengthening
policy

4

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 ~~taxes~~ payment tries to address the issues of low price for agricultural products. Hence, a step to empower the farmers.

How it will benefit to farmers:

- It will help in providing remunerative prices for the food crops produced by them.
- It will help in bringing down the prices in market. Hence it will add to national food security.
- It will provide for remuneration by the agg. agencies, where farmers will be provided money as per their farming area.
- It will improve the popular sentiments and will help in improving farmer income hence will lead to technological upgradation in agriculture.
- It will introduce more eco-friendly sustainable agriculture that is also having good returns for the farmers.

Remarks

- better crop selection
- assured income
- all crops can be covered
- no need of accumulation & procurement

problems with Payment system:

- Govt has lack of funds to actualise basic needs, it will be difficult to find funds for it.
- It may get delayed, and hence prove to be counter productive.
- ③ - It may lead to decreased efficiency in agriculture due to area based approach.

- branch + may make agriculture unprofitable that may destroy the very purpose of it.

- Ans
limits
& have not
included

it can be said that this is a really good step if implemented in true sense. Because today it is required that we empower our poor farmers. It must be driven by information technology for smooth and corruption free functioning. Further more powers must be given to local govt and SHAs should be made to improve the condition 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)

Evergreen revolution is a part of our rainbow revolution. Evergreen revolution focuses on revolution in all crops including plains, crops, grain & other through out India. Hence it focuses in improvement in agricultural productivity pan India. It also focuses on other aspects of agriculture like climate change, water scarcity and more crop per drop etc.

Contemporary challenges

- India is home to 125 crore people and food security to all of them is very important
- The climate change is leading to increase in pest incidence, hence more agricultural diseases
- The varied agriculture of India, that lead to stressed life for farmers in less rain year or failure of monsoon.

Remarks

Need of evergreen revolution.

- India fulfils its protein requirement by pulses, and hence it must be independent in pulses production.

- Last green revolution only benefited only Punjab and Haryana mainly and was limited to wheat & paddy that need to be diversified.

- Green revolution created problem of high use of chemical fertilisers that can be addressed through evergreen revolution.

- It can add to climate resilient crops.

- 50% of Indian population depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

That's why evergreen revolution becomes very important for holistic development of Indian agriculture. More steps should be taken for technology intensive organic farming to make Indian agriculture more eco-friendly and sustainable.

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)

Food procurement policy in India has two motives, one is to provide minimum price to farmers called as minimum support price (MSP), other is to provide food security to our masses.

defects in food grain procurement policy

- It focuses too much on staples such as rice and wheat and leaves important food crops such as pulses.
- The food corporation of India that is main government agency deals at the store capacities.
- It leads to price fixation of grains around MSP, that lead to non-competitive market for agricultural products.
- It doesn't have any specific provision for storage and distribution that lead to huge wastage of stored grains.
- There is need of more transparency & accountability in working of FCI.

Remarks

- Faulty calculation
 - Delay in payments
 - Poor storage
 - Centralized procurement
 - Politicization of MSP

Steps needed to be taken.

- more rationalization of the food procurement process
- modification in the distribution process so that no grain get wastage.
- Creation of the infrastructure for the storage and supply.
- more use of the information & communication technology for reduction of corruption.
- In long term shifting to direct benefit transfer to poor people and hence making food grains available at market price.

In a huge nation like India, there is great need that we provide food security our large population. That demands govt. procurement administration. But this need to be made more efficient. In future we must move in a new direction, where everyone get choice about what they want to eat. Hence, direct a minimum food money transfer will be more economical and efficient a democratic.

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)

Oil spills are due to an accident in oil carrying tankers, ships or pipeline. That lead to huge spread of oil on the surface of water. The recent oil spill in Indian Ocean is one of many such events.

Impact on marine ecosystem

- It lead to ocean pollution, that adds to low level of oxygen in ocean water that lead to death of organism.
- It also ~~promote~~ ^{promote} the issue of ocean acidification and coral reef bleaching.
- It sometimes lead to sea surface fire that is harmful to ocean economy at large.
- Ocean organism such as fishes are not habitual to face such environment that lead to stressed life for them.
- It also adds to the global issue of climate change.

Remarks

and specific examples
 - Arctic by oil tanker
 - Biodegradation
 - blind oil sea bird
 - unstable mouse - bird

- asphyxiation of fish
- cords & manholes

Measures to contain it

- (B)
- Use of more safe and better equipment that are leak proof for oil supply.
 - Use of oil zapras and other bio or phyto based remedial measures that are eco-friendly.
 - More R&D, so that oil collector technologies for such spills can be developed that is eco-friendly in nature.
 - More technological research in alternative field of technology such as solar, wind that reduces the reliance on petroleum, hence reduce their transportation.
 - Reduction of vernal collisions at ocean.

Today, oil spilling is one of the major causes of concern that are harmful to our environment. All countries must come forward and share the available technology to contain any such oil spills ~~or~~ ~~out~~

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)

Western ghats are highly eco-sensitive place that is spread over almost five states of western peninsular India.

Importance of western Ghats

- They are highly rich in biodiversity and ~~have~~ ecological significance.
- They act as the shield to the coast that is causing global warming.
- They provide livelihood necessities to the people who are living in forested area.
- They act as rainwater that shed the clouds in the western plains.

Major recommendations by Kasturirangan

- To declare the western ghats as ecologically sensitive area.
- He declared the no activity area.

Remarks

from Gadgil committee recommendations.

32% of air in
in 1990
- He said to reduce the environment
clearance procedure, so that easy
clearance can be provided to important
projects.

Steps taken by the government:

3 sectors
1) permit
2) regulate
3) prohibit
Govt. decided to improve the protection
of the areas under national and
international laws.

Red
orange
green
indian
- Govt asked the surrounding states to
stop so that sustainable use of
the resources can be maintained and
any exploitation if any can be reduced.

9.
That's why, western goals, eastern hierarchies
constitute very important part of our
natural resources. We must try to
preserve the bio-diversity and sustainable
use of these resources. Further more
steps needed to be taken. With help of
local citizens and panchayats and insti-
tutions that can empower local citizens.

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~~ Poaching is an activity that involves illegal killing of fauna that is prohibited under national or state or international law. eg. Poaching of tigers in India for their skin and other remains.

link to criminal activity.

- Poaching leads to smuggling of body parts of killed animals that lead to illegal wealth, that further lead to criminal activities.
- Such generated money can be used for terror financing.

It also promote more people to participate in poaching that is economically beneficial for their individuals, hence further leads to criminal activity.

The money generated by poaching can be used to finance political parties that lead to political patronage to such groups.

Remarks

International efforts against poaching

- There are multiple conventions that focus on bans in the trade of wildlife. like Convention on Trade in endangered species, MIKE, etc.
(CITES)

3. There are multiple NGOs that are working for preservation and conservation of the wildlife at every level wildlife org.

MIPH,

MSMP,

UNEP,

SAVED NETWORK

like hundred countries are getting closer to prevent poaching and trade like Aiger authority that has members from South Asia.

Poaching being one of the most attractive field with human trafficking and drug peddling that adds to huge illegal wealth generation attracts a lot to poor people, to reduce the incidents of poaching we must educate and empower our citizens. Further using the satellite technology can be of great help.

Remarks

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

Elephant census is related to counting the number of elephants available in different regions of the country. By manual counting and using drones and other technologies.

Its Impact on measures:

- It will provide the actual count of the elephants available in country. Hence will predict the rate of growth and decrease of their population in any specific season throughout India.
- That will add to further conservation measures taken by govt.
- The methods adopted in the areas with high population growth can be used to protect elephants in low population growth areas.
- It will also indicate the health of their eco-systems that can provide food needs for large animals like elephants.

Remarks

- It will also bring the ratio of female to male population, hence will strengthen the measures for gender specific provisions related to protection.
- It will also help to educate the masses about elephant protection and their ecological significance.
- elephant protection also has certain cultural and sentimental values for people at large.
- It will also bring out the effect of the work by NWS, local govt and other govt agencies in protection.
- It will make data available to our part efforts and hence will aid to keeping in mind, recent decline and killing of elephants. Such steps are needed of the time, so that we can ensure the reduction in man-animal conflict and can find sustainable way for protection. Further such measures and courses must be taken in other wild animals as well.

Remarks

other wild animals as well.

(4)

MKE's

project

elephant

wound

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 is a modern way to map the earth surface using satellites. It has multiple uses from economic, defense, security and technical point of views.

India has a huge potential to actualise in space. In that, satellite mapping is a field that have great commercial significance in following way - (with launch services)

- The ~~every~~ reliable Indian launch vehicle is attracting many foreign companies due to powerful flexible launches by ISRO PSLV rockets.
- Indian space agencies are further developing their technologies in form of ASLV and mission to moon, a mars.
- Satellite mapping has a great use in keeping a watch on Indian ocean and other security sensitive regions.

Remarks

Geo
19/11/17

- satellite mapping can also play a huge role in blue economy that is mainly related to ocean resources and ocean transportation.

- satellite mapping is useful in locating the resource belt on earth and space.

4

Reliability
projects
sketch

- satellite mapping plays an important role in forest area mapping and monitoring the movement & happening of natural calamities like cyclones and earthquake, etc.

A) satellite mapping played an important role in tracking the tropical cyclones, that lead to timely evacuation.

B) satellite mapping was helpful in bring the global warming and its effect. It also helped to track the forest cover.

Here it can be said that satellite mapping and launch services has a huge future potential, keeping in mind India's cost effective services in space. Hence,

- we must continue to explore new possibilities

Remarks

in space.

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 is a cost that is paid by society in terms of health, environment and other social indicators. E.g. the pollution has huge social cost in terms of diseases. OR the tobacco has huge social cost in terms of cancer & other problems.

On other hand, the market cost is the cost at which the goods are available in market. i.e. It considers the factor of production and transportation cost etc. but doesn't include the environmental cost if any.

coal energy / fossil fuels

- coal energy has huge social cost in terms of pollution that leads to health issues.

- Other issues are related to petroleum products that also has health & environmental cost.

- It has a good market cost as well.

↳ solar & other renewable

- There are carbon neutral, hence their

Remarks

social cost is dependent on how much area they occupy hence make it unavailable for agricultural activities.

- market cost for solar, wind, tidal etc. are high due to lack of investments in research and development.

- ecological cost of the solar is almost negligible.

- It also has almost negligible operational cost.

Hence by covering at all costs announced. Current investment in research and development of the especially technologies seems more promising. Further, these environmentally

technologies almost mirror nature to produce energy, hence has almost zero operating cost. On other hand, fossil fuel technologies has high operational costs. They are promoting problems such as global warming, climate change etc.

That's why are not sustainable in nature. There must go ahead with solar and wind keeping in mind its high potential.

Remarks

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

Technology transfer is a process in which one country that has any specific state of art technology transfers to some other country for their own economic, strategic or other reasons. So that, that specific product at same quality can be produced in other (where technology is transferred) country as well.

eg. Recent deal for Boeing aircrafts with France has technology transfer clause in it. Commercialization by know how

Necessary conditions:

- The origin country is willing to share their technology with desired country.
- It doesn't have any legal or diplomatic barriers at international level.
- There is clear agreement between both of the countries. And laws in both nations are favourable for such transfer.
- The accepting country has required trained manpower and technology to use transferred.

Remarks

technology.

Key components that makes

A) Success

- Positive atmosphere that promote more local manufacturing in destination country.

It promote more R&D and hence

more growth in field of technology.

- Close cooperation between both countries.

B) Failure

- Excessive dependence on imported technology and no further R&D.

- Non-cooperation ~~area~~ between the two partner countries, i.e. misuse of the transferred technology and setting it to 3rd party.

- If such technology comes at some great cost to independence.

Therefore, It can be said that from economic point of view, technology transfer between two responsible players is good as it reduces the R&D cost for same technology. Hence adds to economic benefit that can add to human welfare. India must in any such transfer to make in India successful.

Remarks

successful

IIT
 require
 skilled
 manpower
 - Industry
 - Education
 - Unemployment

(4)

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

Scramjet technology is air breathing technology that uses the oxygen for combustion ~~of~~ the fuel from the atmosphere. Hence reduces the lifting weight. Hence beneficial as that some vehicle can be used to lift-off heavy loads with this technology.

Challenges in India

- It is state of art technology that needs huge investment in R&D, because for this technology the space rocket needs to be travel @ a minimum speed that is too high.
- India is still developing the cryogenic technology ~~and~~ based MK-III geo stationary satellite launcher vehicle that is still under initial operating trials. Hence, India must invest that technology first.
- It is huge dilemma to invest in space or in public welfare. As India has to a large number of poor population.

Remarks

Significance.

- It has huge potential for India's ambitious space programme, that is most economical in world and ~~also~~ has potential to attract world wide satellite launch market.
- It will bring India in lines with developed nations like USA & Russia in space rocket engine technology.
- India will thus independent in heavy communication satellite launching.
- The same technology can be used in future defence development, i.e. in missiles.
- It will add to Indian export revenue and will enhance status in world.

Today PSRO is turning into a self sustaining organization that provide a role model of class in public sector. PSRO must be further empowered for any kind of technology achievement. The revenues by such developments can be partially used for welfare programmes later.

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 power act) provides security forces a level immunity for their actions in any disturbed area. Due to its excessive misuse by the armed forces, Supreme Court said that armed forces must conduct a transparent enquiry in acts done by security forces. It further said that, security forces are not immune for inhumane acts or violation of fundamental rights and human rights.

Importance of the Judgment

- It made defence forces accountable for their actions.
- It provided for open and transparent enquiry in cases of human rights violation.
- It asked govt to reconsider the immunity and other facilities under AFSPA, even it said that can't we give up with AFSPA.

Remarks

Example of
 - Sham democracy, state
 ↳ army as rogue
 ↳ permanent

Need of AFSPA

- It provide immunity to armed forces and hence boost their confidence.
- Our armed forces are not die just operations become few enjoyful activities difficultes promoted by large elements. They must have right to respond.
- Without AFSPA, they may not be able to deal with separatists in J&K, local insurgents, in north east and red-coordor.

Need to curtail the judgement

- It curbs the power of forces to act against terrorists and left wing enthusiasts, as they may potray any thing as done by army/armed forces.
- It brings down the morale of security forces.

It can be said that AFSPA doesn't suit to modern times, hence there is need to reform the existing law. Further the armed forces must be empowered. local participation in forces must be increased. And fast and independent enquiry and punishment in wrongs done by forces should be there.

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)
Information technology is acting as the fourth industrial revolution and has a huge scope from economic point of view. Recent development such as direct benefit transfer, online filing of returns, online services to new business are few of the great examples.

Need of data security

- Each individual enjoys the right to privacy under article 19, hence it will be against fundamental rights if there is any breach of data.
- Digital transactions need further citizen trust that can be enhanced by making a fool-proof system.
- In future all policy decisions are going to be data centric, that's why any breach of data may lead to predictable strategic decision, that may put our national security at great risk.

Remarks

Data
 belongs to
 AP
 Such
 this business
 are two most things
 India
 where
 cyber space is turning into a
 ground
 of warfare. That have potential
 to disrupt the power grid, payment
 systems and others. Hence, anything
 that is prone to hacking is at
 great risk in future.

To make India, a hub of IT-power, data security and secure infrastructure

are two most things. Hence, it is clear that data security

is very important in modern world.

India where cyber space is turning into a ground of warfare. That have potential to disrupt the power grid, payment systems and others. Hence, anything that is prone to hacking is at great risk in future.

Hardware
 standard
 international
 related
 privacy
 concern

India must bring a robust data security policy with provisions for secure digital infrastructure.

It must also create a special wing under department of information technology to handle such hacking attacks.

It must also create a army branch that has specialisation in handling the cyber warfare.

Both defence and offence capabilities are equally important to be evolved in future.

4

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)

Vital assets such as security installments, power grids, railway lines etc. plays a very important role in the internal economy of the nation. That lead the enemy nations to target their vital assets, so that they can cause internal harm that can manifest in huge overall harm.

Security challenges to vital assets.

- Our security installments are vulnerable to terrorist attacks like paranthesis or Udaipur.

- Our railway assets are currently prone to terror attacks, mob. violence and in future, once it will be based by information technology, it will be prone to IT-attacks / cyber attack.

- Our power grid that has application of information technology is vulnerable to cyber attacks from enemy countries.

- Few important assets, like war ammunition faces the threat of missile attacks to wipe it out.

Remarks

Steps to be taken.

- India must strengthen its spy network, intelligence must be on time with vital information.
- Today, there is need to strengthen our IT-infrastructure, and also our defence and space capabilities in cyber sphere.
- Our security forces must be provided to deal with intellectual attacks such as patent theft. This needs special kind training.
- India must focus to manufacture its defence equipments and other electronic hardware locally, so that they can be misused by enemy countries.
- Design and execution of important projects must have a back plan in such attacks can.

India need to further twice critically on security aspect. In long run we must produce our equipments installed at vital units. We must try stop any such attacks before it happens. But with that we must be ready to with back up plan if we can't stop it.

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)

Black money is that unaccounted money that is generated in illegal ways. Or sometimes generated in legal ways but still as they don't pay income tax, that turns this money into illegal.

Why it gained much attention:

- huge unknown funds in participatory notes.
- The extent at which the parallel economy was operating was disturbing the main economy and honest people.
- Black money was being used in terror financing and other unlawful activities.
- It was creating huge inequalities and inflation in the economy.

To remove all these problems, there was a need to act against black money in the economy.

Important steps taken so far

- transition to digital currency from cash towards cashless ones, through UPI, BHIM, USSD etc.

Remarks

- New act for Benami properties that authorise govt to confiscate such properties.
- Recent amendment to Money laundering act.
- Demonetization of high denomination notes (i.e. 500 & 1000).
- Integrated indirect tax system under GST.

PM
- policy
- fundis

4

These steps were taken to curb tax evasions, black money, black economy and illegal activities due to such black money.

Additional steps needed:

- Strengthening of our digital infrastructure with almost bank proof payment system.
- digital literacy to remove any possibility of digital divide.
- Digitization of assets and money held by individuals with Aadhar.

tax
admin

By knowing the current money held by people and their source of income and future growth in their money, any such black money can be tracked. Govt. must take more steps to police the above steps & high overs-

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)

India has a huge historical cultural, social, economic and other links with almost all of its neighbours.

we have historical links such as, Buddhism with Bhutan and Myanmar; Pakistan and Bangladesh used to be a part of India before 1947. Nepal also share huge cultural similarity with India due to all these there are following security problems.

- It is difficult to find out any external person As they speaks and live in almost Indian way.

- due to inter-border contacts, local people support them due to ethnic similarity.

- It also create national level wave in name of religion if India act against any of its neighbours.

- Neighboury States have almost same problems as India, and that make it easy for them to by-pass Indian defence forces security channels.

Remarks

- It also creating the problem among the local communities due to communal tensions that lead due to such cultural linkage with neighbouring states that support them.

From one point of view, it looks like a problem. But in reality, it is an asset for India's soft power. It is said that "the wood will provide you with stones everyday, what you built your outlook, a wall or bridge, is up to you.

India, India, must try to utilise this historic asset. Somewhere our neighbours share the same problems and same psychological thinking.

It will be great for south Asia if we all work in a great cooperation with each other. That can bring benefit for people of south Asia and lead to a win-win situation. Any positive move will further promote a cycle of positivity. That will bring the peace and prosperity in the region.

Remarks