

G|SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SIDDHARTH ATTRI

**AIR - 882
(CSE 2022)**

GENERAL STUDIES



8448496262



iasscore.in

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

75

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Siddharth Attri

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature SA

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2019

Section - A

- Q1. When technological progress takes place, it calls for new type of skills to handle new technologies, effectively. But, when the rate of new skill formation lacks in keeping pace with new technologies, it results in surplus of labour specialized in older skills. [To what extent will this impinge upon Industry 4.0's success? Analyse.] (10 Marks)



Industry 4.0's is refer to

the age of 'machine learning' - in which people's work of routine job takeover by machine.

for example - Artificial intelligence able to do all mechanised work without taking help of human.

Therefore, advent of Industry 4.0 - 'create' a need for high skill people, who do creative work. But India do lack of such skill it create huge surplus labour specialized in older skill.

It impinge upon success of industry 4.0's as

- People resist the application of new

technology due to fear of less job loss.

- Low number of skill people blocks the development of new technological application.
- Popular resistance - make government attitude hostile toward these technology further create road-block in success of Industrial 4.0.
- Company - may not able to change their method of working by considering social issues.

Thus, simultaneous development of technology & skill is necessary for successful application of technology.

*Better
include
mentioning below
some help of side
by upgrade the
skill*



(2) Majority of the findings where Financial accounts appears to be somewhat written. Both the Head offices and the Bank Branches of the same bank predominantly analyse the Financial accounts by 15th Financial Quarter and estimate exposure to guaranteed operational risk.
Official sources

(10 Marks)

-2-

Q3. Has Anti-India sentiments in Nepal and Bangladesh provided a fertile ground for non-state actors to wage a proxy war against India, utilizing these two land frontiers? How should India attempt to eliminate this peril? (10 Marks)

Nepal and Bangladesh witness anti-India sentiment due to issue of migrants, big-brother syndrome, organised criminal activity in the region.

This anti-India sentiment may provide fertile ground for non-state actors to wage a proxy war against India. because

② support of India's adversary - like PAKISTAN & CHINA to these non-state actors to destabilize India.

⑤ Topography - of region provide advantage to the non-state actor to wage a war against India's security force.

④ funding to these actors: - by other terror-
ist organisation .

Remarks

To eliminate this peril, following step need to be taken.

- ① Increase effectiveness of border management through fencing and using drone technology.
- ② close co-operation with government of both country. To foster 'confidence' in them about India position.
- ③ Improving ground base intelligence in these areas.
- ④ Involvement of 'local' in border security. Increase reach of security force to people.
- ⑤ Increase people to people contact to reduce anti-sentiment amongst people.

Thus, we need to prepare for any kind of war, but constant step should be taken to foster confidence in all stakeholders of region to avoid war.

- Q4. India has banned bottom trawling in few areas while Sri Lanka has banned it completely. Critically analyse the impact of bottom trawling and deep sea mining on the aquatic ecosystem. (10 Marks)

→ Bottom trawling is the mechanism to catch fishes from the bottom of the ocean.

Briefly describe its many ecological impact.

Impact of bottom trawling on aquatic ecosystem

Reduction in Biodiversity

- Due to threat to polyps - basic producer in aquatic ecosystem

Rise in pollution

- Due to unsustainable and indiscriminate method of bottom trawling

Rise in eutrophication and oil spill, further reduce Oxygen content in ocean, thus creating stress in aquatic ecosystem.

Reduce overall productivity of aquatic ecosystem.

Deep sea mining is the extraction of ocean bottom minerals like.

Remarks

subject
are of
better

Review
of
deep
sea
mining
is
affected
oceans

Poly metallic nodules (PMNs) - which are rare on land. It has following impact on aquatic ecosystems.

- ① It creates threat to oceanic biodiversity due to deep sea activity.
- ② Rise marine pollution - due to chemical spread used in deep sea mining.
- ③ It creates threats to endangered species in ecosystem - which is essential for maintaining ecological balance.

Steps taken to control these activities

At Global level

Better regulation for deep sea mining

- Protocol & procedure to follow - while extracting minerals.

At National level

Regulation or ban deep trawling

- Provide knowledge & tool to fishing community to enable them to do sustainable fishing.

in it part
you need to
explain
Impact

on
your
area
it
been
banned

Q5. What do you understand by 5G technology? What are the advantages/applications and challenges to adapt 5G in India? (10 Marks)

→ 5G - 5th Generation of telecommunication is the upgraded version of wireless telephony.

Characteristics of 5G

- High speed data transfer
- Low latency rate
- high bandwidth of data transfer
- wider coverage is possible.

Advantages/ Application of 5Gs in India

- (You have defined its well)*
- ① Provide - high speed data to every corner of country thus help in e-Governance through CSC (common service centre)
 - ② Boost to 'digital India' program hence help in employment generation.
 - ③ Social benefits like:
 - Connecting rural health care with urban settled doctor without hindrance.

- Decimation of quality equation to all
- 'Legal aid' to poor & vulnerable sect.

also take about it boost technology led on.
④ Boost to telecommunication sector - which current suck into losses.
But there are certain challenges in adaptation 5G technology.

① Infrastructure

- a) Lack of basic infra - like - device, tower which need to enhance reach.

② Finance

- a) Lack of investment - by private entity due to already recurring losses of sector.

③ Research & Development

- a) Low level R&D - in field which create obstacle in lowering prices of 5G.

Trade war -

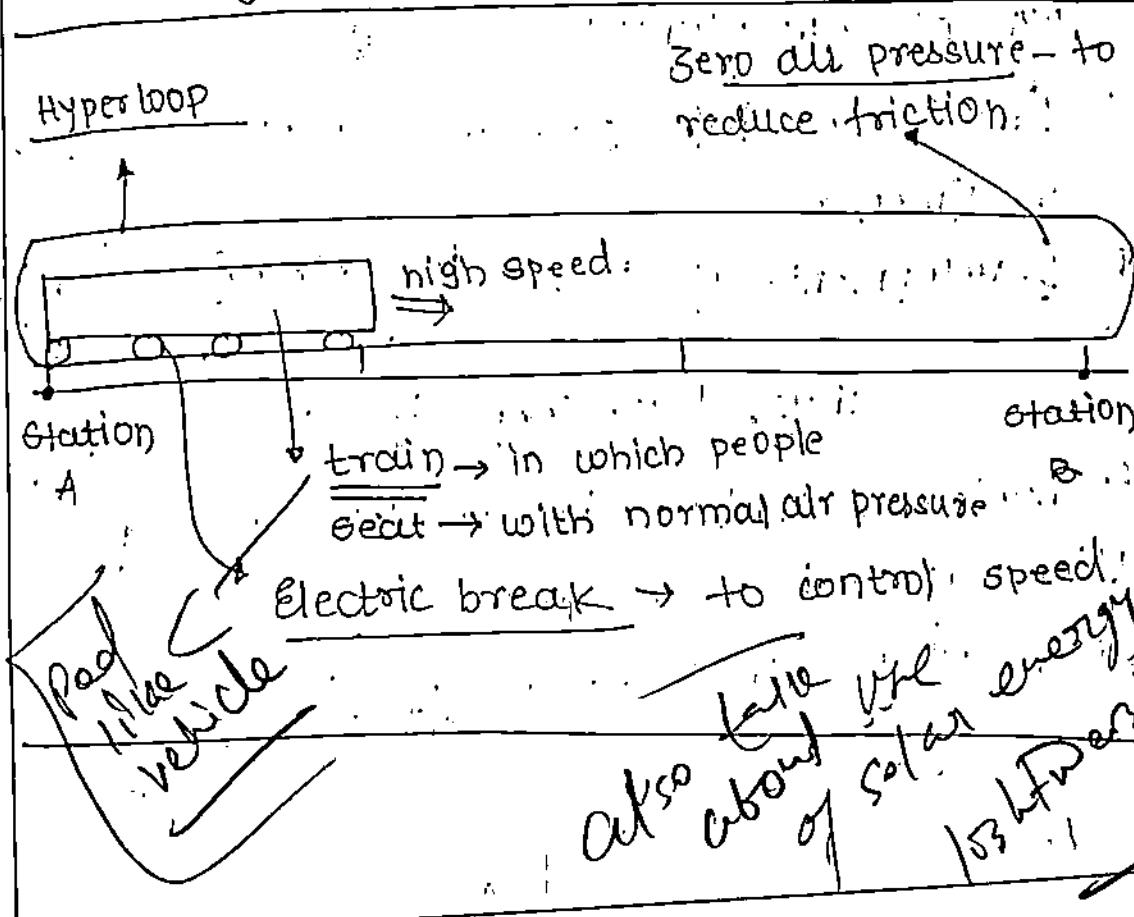
USA & CHINA over Huawei - create global uncertainty in market.

'5G' has many useful application but for that to release - it challenge need to be plug out

Q6. US-based Hyperloop Transportation Technologies (HTT) is in talks with five Indian states to build a high-speed travel network. Highlight the technology behind hyperloop and discuss its significance for India. (10 Marks)

→ Hyperloop Transportation Technology is the 'high-speed travel network' - is base following scientific concept (Technology).

- ① Reduction of Air - reduce 'friction' and hence increased the speed.
- ② Pressure of hyperloop could be control through external machinery.



Remarks

Significance of hyperloop for India

① In public service

- ② It increase average speed of train thus enable fast travelling of people
- ③ Help in freight transportation.

② In economy

- ④ Diversify mode of transport - thus boost to economy
- ⑤ Create many direct and indirect employment opportunity.
- ⑥ Boost to infrastructure development & investment.
- ⑦ Development of latest technology.

Thus, hyperloop is 21st century

technology - but before totally adaptation of technology, it needs to be carefully assess in cost-benefit parameters

lead me
also
possible
be

Q7. Owing to growing dependence on space resources, it is important for India to protect its critical space assets and infrastructure from possible security threats. In this context, examine the need for a Space Security Policy in India. (10 Marks)

~~India has grown~~
~~front of war~~
~~land & cyber~~
~~to secure space asset of country~~

Space is consider as a 5th front of war along with territorial, water, land & cyber. Thus, it become imperative to secure space asset of country.

Space is 'strategic' asset which provides -

~~mention
more about~~
~~advantage~~
• 'Communication' network through satellite system

~~monitoring~~
~~by troops~~
Monitoring and surveillance of enemy and our troops

~~in organization
management~~
~~Policy~~
Cyber-system - mostly depend on space.

Hence, we need space security policy in India for

- ① To secure the 'satellite' system in space which help us both military & civil use.

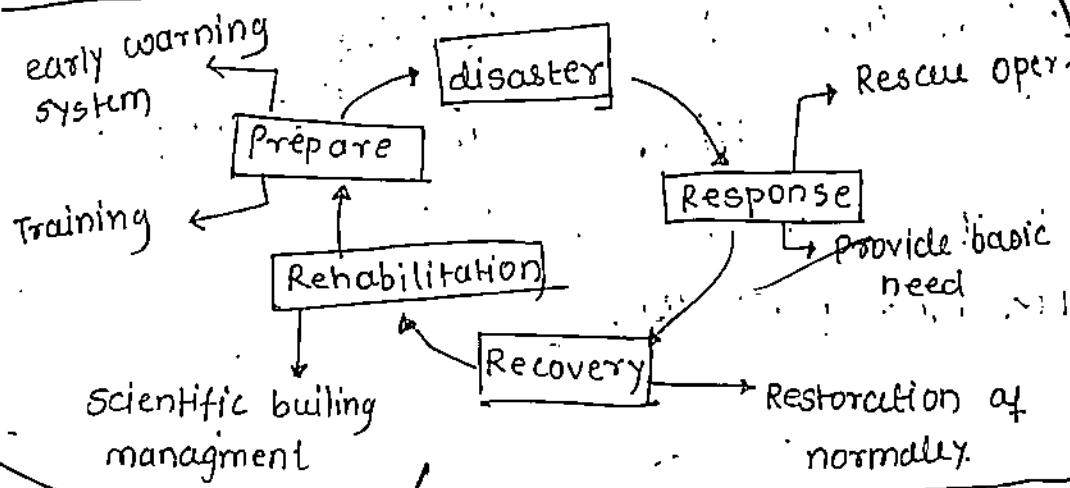
- 2 To reduce 'weaponization of space' due to arm race = by making space development predictable through policy.
- 3 To avoid 'space attack' by other country by laying down the norm and retaliatory measure in security policy doc.
- 4 To provide emphasis on development of critical technology & infrastructure like Anti-satellite - to neutralise future threat.
- 5 For making dedicated personnel for space security - as country like USA planning based for 'space army' - so that we will be at the world development.
- Thus, along with 'space development' measure need to 'secure space'.

Qs. There is an urgent need to rethink disaster management in India. The responses to disasters must be proactive, not just reactive. Comment. (10 Marks)

→ Disaster cause nearly 2%.

of GDP in India, further it kill lakhs of people every year. Climate change afforestation and encroachment further increase the frequency & intensity of disaster.

Therefore, it become urgent need to rethink disaster management. After Sandai framework on disaster risk reduction - disaster management increase its scope as,



Remarks

Answered
as diagram
rethink
and
never
(Post Disaster)

Deforet.
ation
Better
quale
report etc
to expla.
the above
you need
work on
your
grammar

Sandai - thus envision to reduce risk - rather than just management of disaster think in holistic framework.

Sandai framework make disaster management proactive through involving community role in disaster management.

Involving community role in disaster management.

Training & education to volunteers

for response to DM

Reduce the factor which increase intensity of disaster ie, restoration of wetland, Mangrove, Afforestation.

Building disaster resilient building etc.

Thus, we need to complete

adapt Sandai framework to make

india more pro-active

Identify growing

importance of pro-active approach

Q9. If we have to double the income of our farmers, we need to focus equally on animal rearing apart from traditional crop farming. Examine the steps taken by government in this regard in the last five years. (10 Marks)

→ Government set the ~~steps~~ target to double the farmer's income by 2022. The committee chaired by Ashok Dalwai for same task recommended focus on animal husbandry to increase & diversify farmers' income.

To implement this, government take number of steps as -

① Pashu card - to provide unique identity card (like address card) to bovine so that every animal get registered & tracked.

→ It help in maintenance of health & productivity of animal.

② e-pashuhaar portal - to make vibrant & effective animal market.

③ Pashu-ja sanjivani yojana - to reduce.

Finally
Orignal
Exam
Report

disease incidence in animals for example
Foot & mouth disease (FMD).

- Include
- National Livestock Mission
- ④ National Dairy mission to get re-structure to provide maximum benefit to farmer.
- ⑤ Dedicated animal husbandry department for far focused intervention for its development.

Thus, government take multi-prong step to improve animal husbandry - to increase animal farmer income. Along with this it is important to incentivise foal creation for animal to actual increase the productivity of animals.

need to discuss this
in more detail
check steps
are sufficient

Q5

Remarks

Q10. Meghalaya Mining Disaster is a shocking reminder that in a fast-growing economy such as India, life of people matters the least. Critically Examine. (10 Marks)

Deep
Improvement
Language
Improvement
in writing

Briefly
summarise
the knowl-
edge about
India
post
1990s

Meghalaya mining disaster, in which nearly 18 people died in rat-hole mining mining, once again, take the issue of occupational safety of people in fast-growing economy like India or China.

why people matter least in fast-growing economy

- ① Large surplus of labour - due to high large population
- ② High unemployment rate & poverty incident compel people to work in unsafe place for the stake of survival.
- ③ Least regulation & loop-hole in government enforcement of standards of occupation safety.
- ④ Lower awareness & illiteracy among labour make them victim of negligence & corruption.
- ⑤ Global competition - make comply developing country to reduce cost of product or

the cost of labour.

To reduce such incidence, govt.

taken up following steps:

- ① Single-code in occupational safety of labour
 - ② 'Suprise visit' to industry to cross-check self-certified standard of company
 - ③ Awareness drive for labour awareness
 - ④ Mandatory provision of 'safety kit' to the labour force by govt. through labour deptt. of govt. if need be. If need goes beyond power of govt., then govt. can give govt. protection to workers.
- But, still gap between step taken & change in ground reality is very high.
To minimise it - there is need to be more sincere about labour cause.

3.5

Section - B

Q11. The diagnosis of worsening Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) reveals five different causes. Analyse these causes and suggest fiscal stimulus and reformatory measures to clean up the underlying reasons of drought in the credit mechanism. (15 Marks)

In 2018, Non-performing asset of bank stood nearly to 11.8% of total lending. There are various causes for such huge amount of NPA in banking.

Based on such huge amount of NPA, mention system as:

Conduciveness of NPAs:
Govt. of India delay in infrastructure projects, most of which are funded by the banks, provide finance to infrastructure - delay in it - reduce paying capacity of project - and thus bank money get stuck in it.

② Governance issue - Bank officials provide huge loans to the big company without sufficiently cross-checking its present credit rating.

e.g. → SBI huge NPA due to Kingfisher loss.

poor Review of Asset

⑥ Unpredictability of market - Many bank lend excessive in boom period of 2000-07 but after 2008 = Global financial crisis and 2013 - Taper Tantrum - many companies went to loss and not able to return bank loan.

⑦ Evergreening of loan - by company due to nexus bet'n bank official & company personnel. Thus, NPA reveal only when amount get unmanageable. Also, scheme like loan waiver - create moral-hazard and disincentivised honest payer to skip bank payment.

⑧ Structural problem of economy - i.e., difficult exist system; liquidation issue; unpredictable policies; people attitude can create smooth transaction of business. Thus loan-paying capacity of people reduce.

Good also include delay project completion Remarks
due to political
Court etc

Fiscal stimulus & reformatory measures :-

sures :-

(A) short term measure :-

also include re-capitalised 'bank system' to make
measures them re-work
already by 'One time hair-cut' to the company &
clear the balance sheet of bank
policy-formulation to increase predictability in future economic policy.
you'll focus on - corporate market bond &
Non-banking financial company (NBFC)
so that Infra-project get finance throughit

Ques

(B) Long term measure :-

PCA, PRA, structure reform - like GST, IBC.

now need reform in real estate sector,
environment clearance system, etc.

• focus of bank governance & management

↳ merging large bank.

Thus, DPA resolution need wide spread push by government.

Remarks

(6)

Widely
also
magnet
Review of
Ownership
Structure
Bank

Q12. The WTO and the Doha Development Agenda has remained a white elephant which India and other developing nations have been trying hard to move around. What do you make out of this statement? What options are available to India in shaping the effectiveness of WTO? (15 Marks)

→ World Trade organisation (WTO) and under it Doha Development Agenda is about the 'trade deal' in which two group 'developed' & 'developing' countries tries to come in consensus about 'term of trade'.

- Doha Developmental Agenda comprise
- Stimulus to service trade along with good.
- Migration of skill worker issue.
- Subsidy to agriculture by developed & developing countries, etc.

*Include
vague
issues of
Doha
Speaker
Safe guard
consensus
mechanism
NARM
water
Remarks*

It become road-block for safe guard mechanism - as 'developed country', not willing to give any concession to development countries. Also they wanted better clarify the stand of U.S and EU on...

to 'take in' - 'new issue' of e-commerce & data localisation in it which is unacceptable to developing countries.

Hence, it become difficult to work with WTO - therefore it is considered as 'white elephant'.

It's important for India as well as other developing nation that WTO work effectively. Only multilateral forum like WTO only can ensure their interest in best possible way.

To increase effectiveness of WTOs following option available to India

- ④ Try to persuade developed country especially USA to finish talk about Doha developmental Agenda before considering 'new issue' - by rationalising its subsidy in agri - which is also country objective.

② Use "diplomacy - by changing view
of other developed country - like
'Japan' - to considered its position

③ Take pro-active role for consensus
you also building rather than just opposing
need to do the agenda of developed country
more & make strong unity among 'developing
internationality' block, so that they can
resist the pressure from developed
country and went to 'bi-lateral' &
other formal forum.

Body of WTO - the WTO - is the need of
world - especially - 'developing world' to
maintain rule-base world order
(by forming
FTA, etc)

Add
Dispute
resolution
mechanism
also
needs
to be
strengthened

Q13. As start-ups turn out to be a major source of revenue and employment Governments from across the world have been going out of their way to facilitate the entrepreneurial dream. Discuss the role played by angel investors and government support in facilitating the Start-up growth story. (15 Marks)

Start-up - is refer to the small company base on idea and technology which has potential to provide employment to large amount of people

provide an improved definition of start up ex - 'Facebook' - was the start-up business in 2004 - started in single room. Now, it business across the global with billion users.

for the growth of start up

angel investor & government play imp role

Angel Investment Role -

They provide important initial

fund to the start-up company. It is very risky to invest many new idea whose future is totally unpredictable. In

such case bank and other institutional credit system not provide the credit to start-up.

~~Angel investor~~ - provide this credit to start-up without providing much ~~needed~~ credit to start-up without providing collateral. Further, they also don't interfere with ~~internal~~ matter of the start-up. Thus provide necessary auto-funding to them to discover new things.

(+) Government Role :-

(A) facilitative role :-

- easy clearance from various departments.
- easy access to basic infrastructure like electricity.

Mention any example from India.

(B) Encouraging role :-

- Tax holiday for initial period of start-up.

mechanism for institutional credit

start-up conclave to encourage
people to start start-ups.

(c) Guiding role

'Skill development' - of people who
wanted to do start-up.

Bridging Knowledge gap - by facilita-
tive communication of new
scheme of start-up business with establish one.

Thus, even if angel, investor
role restricted mostly in initial phase -
it play important role to kick-start the
process. To blossom start-up it is gover-
nment attitude is necessary pre-requisite.

To address it
Comprehensively
should include mu-
lti associated
with start-
ups.

6

Remarks

Q14. The word 'media' is derived from the word medium, signifying mode or carrier. Media is intended to reach and address a large target group or audience. Analytically discuss the extent to which the paid news and media biasness has jeopardized the overall credibility framework. Analyse.

(15 Marks)

→ Media is considered as a fourth pillar of democracy. They connect ground people with people, provide reality to administrator and disseminate working of administration to citizens. Thus, it act as a builder of trust in nation.

Need of news
Or news
Role of media
In media
in depth
But, in recent time incidents like paid news and media biasness towards certain ideology or group of people decrease their legitimacy. It creates -

① 'Trust-deficit' - among the people as the 'degree of truth' cannot be assured.

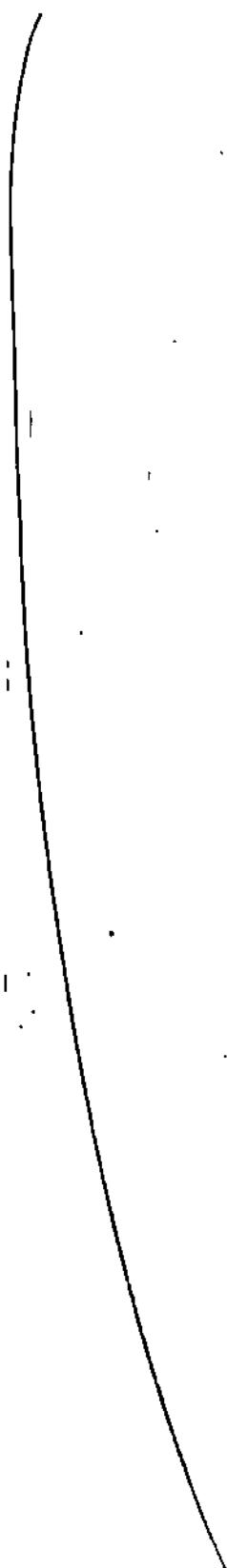
② 'Media' - started creating news than

Remarks
Not sufficient

highlight
media
biasness
and
paid
news
produced
by facts,
reports
etc

THE SCORE

BY JEFFREY L. HARRIS



Q15. The World Wide Web and Web 2.0 technologies have given rise to electronic media where everyone can express views through social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, blogs and website posts. Critically analyse the communication revolution that these platforms have created. (15 Marks)

→ New technological advancement in telecommunication field - provide many platform to people to express their views.

Merit/Advantages of communication revolution

It provide "voice" - to common citizen which are earlier mostly un-heard.

② Increase the importance of 'freedom'

language, for people

It enable fast 'social change' and

attitude of people.

for example- campaign for homosexuality is successful because of communication revolution

④ It help to improve 'quality' of people in different geographic region

e.g. → Online education course or medicine facility

⑤ People avenue for gathering knowledge

Urgency increase - due to internet, service, application, government portal etc.

There are certain disadvantages

of this communication revolution, as

① It becomes easy for anti-social element to spread hate speech from these portal - thus rise in social tension.

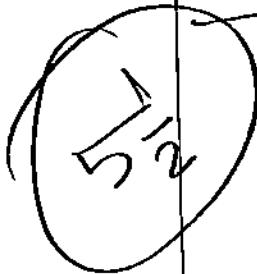
② It creates more security threat - like rise in pornography, ~~cyber~~ bullying - thus open new vistas of harassment.

③ Due to virtual presence and anomie - people increasingly become intolerant - which is manifested in huge increase in trolling incidence.

Also new technology like OTT (over-the-top) which is mostly unregulated - create vulgar content which has ultimate bearing on future generation.

It is not to deny that communication ease the life of billion of bhi people, but its threat are equally dangerous. Hence, it is necessary to take a step at government, community & individual level to minimize it.

Suggest some steps as well
Regulation,
of orgs
etc



Remarks

Q16. "Nearly 30% perennial springs in the Himalayan region have dried up causing water scarcity in the Himalayan region." Discuss the issue in light of the Shimla Water Crisis and suggest the need to implement structural and non-structural solutions. (15 Marks)

→ Q16. "Nearly 30% perennial springs in the Himalayan region have dried up causing water scarcity in the Himalayan region." Discuss the issue in light of the Shimla Water Crisis and suggest the need to implement structural and non-structural solutions. (15 Marks)

The Shimla Water Crisis is a significant environmental challenge in the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. The crisis is primarily caused by the depletion of groundwater resources, particularly in the upper reaches of the Ravi River basin, which supplies water to the city of Shimla. This depletion is attributed to various factors, including over-extraction for agriculture, industrial use, and urban consumption, as well as climate change-induced rainfall patterns.

To address this crisis, both structural and non-structural measures are required:

- Structural Solutions:**
 - Construction of reservoirs and dams to store surface water during the monsoon season for use during dry periods.
 - Desalination plants to treat seawater or brackish groundwater for irrigation and domestic use.
 - Groundwater recharge structures like infiltration ponds and borewell recharge systems to replenish aquifers.
- Non-structural Solutions:**
 - Promotion of water conservation through awareness campaigns, efficient irrigation techniques (like drip irrigation), and water reuse systems.
 - Implementation of rainwater harvesting and stormwater management systems.
 - Encouraging the use of native, drought-resistant plant species in landscaping and agriculture.
 - Stricter regulations on water usage and penalties for excessive extraction.

Q1. Unregulated growth of urban areas without the necessary infrastructural services for proper collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid wastes has resulted in increased pollution and health hazards from these wastes. In light of the given statement, assess the efficacy of the Swachh Bharat Mission. (15 Marks)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-urban) is envisioned to provide necessary infrastructure for waste-management which is major issue in Urban area.

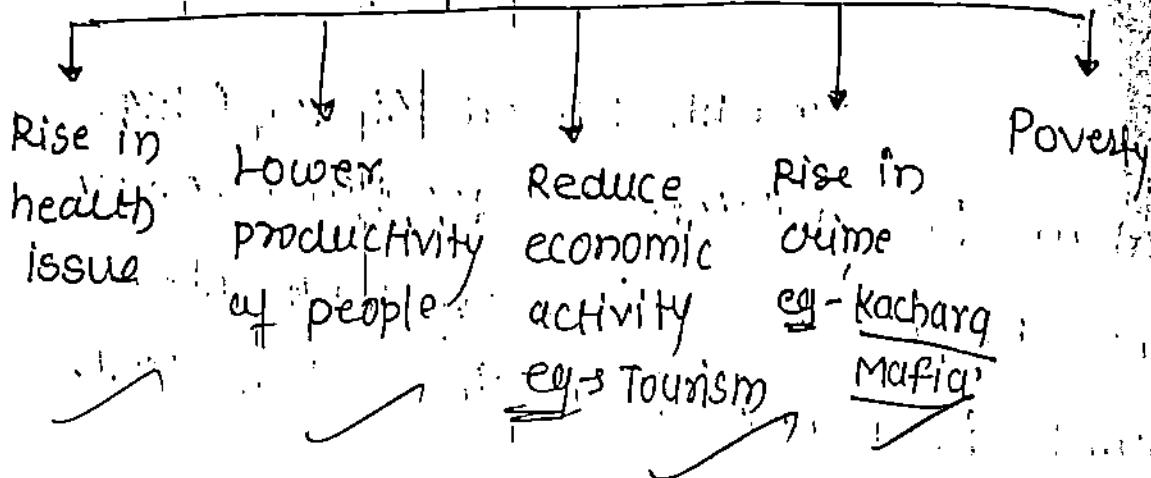
Solid waste

Issue with waste management

Lack of streamline mechanism for waste collection, transportation, treatment & disposal of waste

- Inadequate personnel with municipal corporation to work effectively
- Additional issue with residence
- Lack of infrastructure at every level of waste management reduce efficiency of it.

Because of poor waste management



SBM-Urban try to plug the problem through -

- Provision for adequate financing - for waste management.
- Providing alternatives - for waste disposal management - burning, digging, dumping.
- Focus on attitudinal change of people - like polluter pay principle, source segregation of waste.
- Focus on recycling of waste so that 'waste-to-energy' create.

Degree of success of SBM

Waste-management activity speed up after SBM.

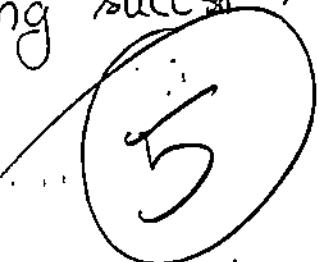
Alternatives - provide for management are non-implementable due to scarcity

~~you have~~ of land and NIMBY (Not-in-my-owned backyard) attitude of people.

~~to highly~~ Supply-side is not targeted. Thus, treatment generation of waste is increase in plant these years.

~~Inadequate infrastructure~~ : thus, 'SBM-urban' is need to collect go long before being successful in to accomplish its objective.

~~transport~~
~~Solid~~
~~waste~~
~~etc~~



Q18. With the view of regulating the use of drones in India, the Ministry of Civil Aviation recently announced guidelines on drones. In this regard, mention the key features of the "Drone Regulation 1.0". Also, highlight the various non-military applications of drones. (15 Marks)



Minst

Drone is the "un-man eu vehicle" which flew in the air and capture the activity of land. It has many applications; it also pose many threat to you. Therefore, to regulate use of drone in India, Ministry of Civil Aviation announced guidelines on drone.

Feature of "Drone Regulation 1.0"

- It divide drone into different categories as nano drone - (< 250 gm weight) micro drone (250-500 gm) / small drone (500-1000 gm) / large (1 kg)
- It prohibit flying of drone ~~is~~ over crowded area.

Remarks

(1) ~~Air space~~ ~~over~~ ~~Red zone~~
at ~~sog~~ Green zone

must include it prohibit flying of drone in area near to the airport.

Need to It provide clearance - for flying nano-drone in University and Institutional registration campus for study purpose.

which ^{permits} it prohibit flying drone in night.

Drone has many non-military application as.

(A) for agriculture

↳ to assess crop loss for early claim redemption in insurance.

↳ for revenue generation

↳ for estimating production & thus deciding policies (import-export)

(B) for security

↳ crowd controlling

↳ Maintenance of law and order in religious gathering ~~at~~ Kumbh mela.

(c) for disaster management

- ↳ To evaluate flood condition
- ↳ To assess response-emergency
- ↳ Forest fire incidence

(D) other

- ↳ For service delivery
- ex → Zomato - food app - use 'drone' to deliver food.

Part 2
have agreed

↳ Diplomacy level -

Thus, Drone has many useful

application which make governance more effective.

Model



Q19. The phrase "digital divide" refers to the unequal and disproportionate pace of development in societies having access to digital infrastructure and services. Analyze the extent and prevalence of digital divide in India. List the measures taken to bridge this divide. (15 Marks)

1. ~~'Digital divide'~~ is refer to the 'gap' between people & societies about access of digital Infrastructure & knowledge about it.

Extent & Prevalence of digital divide in India

① At urban-rural level - nearly 70% of urban population have both access & knowledge of digital technology.

In rural area approximately only 28% people aware about it.

② Gender basis → Male has more access to digital technology than female. One study conducted by Cornell University suggested that the ratio of

Finally
works to
improve
your
grammar

Women reached higher levels to digital technology in men & women stood at '4:3' level.

③ 'Knowledge divide' - Many people knows

only limited application, digital tech-

nology - for ex: - only facebook, or

whatsapp.

④ Attitude divide - About the security

of cyber space - leading to lower

knowledge of older generation of online

literacy & acceptance of affordability payment system than younger generation.

To bridge these divide, multiple steps taken by government.

⑤ ~~See~~ Bharatnet project - to provide broad-

band service to 920,000 village gram-

panchayat and create digital infrastruc-

ture.

⑥ Digital literacy programs - through

Different scheme like vittya shaksharta abhiya, Pradhan Mantri digital shaksharta Abhiyan (PMDISHA) etc

- ① Strengthening cyber-security by providing dedicated cyber-security ~~team~~ in every police station.
- ② Promoting manufacturing to lower the cost of electronic device - to make it affordable to all.
- ③ Incorporating use of technology in government scheme - also help in bridging digital gap.

Thus, multiple step taken by the state to reduce digital divide of country.

Though, for good, or also need some specific schemes.



Q20. Analyze the role of rural tourism in facilitating community development, poverty alleviation, boosting cultural heritage, and conservation. Also explain the steps taken by the government to augment this sector. (15 Marks)

→

Rural tourism has emerged as a significant driver for sustainable development, particularly in rural areas. It plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation, community development, and the preservation of cultural heritage.

1. **Poverty Alleviation:** Rural tourism provides employment opportunities for local communities, particularly for marginalized groups like women and youth. It generates income through various channels such as guesthouses, restaurants, and手工艺品. This additional income can be used to fund education, healthcare, and other essential services.

2. **Community Development:** The development of infrastructure and facilities for tourism can lead to improved living conditions in rural areas. This includes better roads, electricity, water supply, and sanitation. Such improvements often have a cascading effect, benefiting other sectors of the economy.

3. **Cultural Heritage:** Rural tourism helps in preserving and promoting local culture and traditions. It encourages tourists to learn about traditional crafts, folklores, and customs, which can help in their documentation and protection. This appreciation of local culture can also lead to increased自豪感 and pride among the local population.

4. **Conservation:** In many cases, rural tourism is closely linked with environmental conservation. It promotes sustainable practices and respect for nature. By encouraging tourists to appreciate the beauty of the natural environment, it can reduce the pressure on fragile ecosystems and encourage responsible tourism.

The Indian government has taken several steps to support the growth of rural tourism:

- Policy Framework:** The National Policy on Tourism (2011) and the National Mission for Sustainable Tourism (NMST) include provisions for developing rural tourism.
- Infrastructure:** The government has invested in improving infrastructure in rural areas, including roads, connectivity, and basic amenities.
- Marketing:** Various government bodies, such as the Ministry of Tourism, work on marketing rural tourism destinations both domestically and internationally.
- Training:** Programs are conducted to train local entrepreneurs and communities in tourism-related skills like hospitality, food preparation, and guiding.