

# GS SCORE

TEST - 3

MOCK TEST SERIES 2019

## 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>• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
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1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_ *Bary*

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Ramendra Prasad

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 21/8/19

Signature Ramendra

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2014

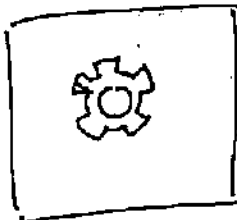
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Need to analytically discuss and substantiate the statement

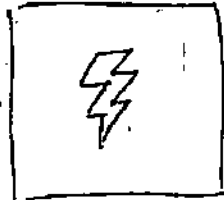
Section - A

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)

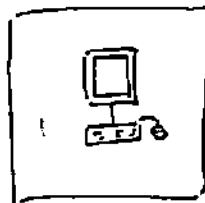
Industry 4.0 is the latest Industrial Revolution based on new technologies like Automation, Internet of Things, etc.



IR 1.0: Mechanical



IR 2.0: Electrical



IR 3.0: Electronic



IR 4.0: Automation

New Skill formation Lacking

\* New Skills are required like

- Artificial Intelligence
- Cyber Physical Systems
- Machine Learning
- Robotics
- Big Data Analytics

\* But due to lack of Industry - Academia linkage, graduates don't have

Discuss some examples about how new technological development required continuous skill upgradation

Remarks

required job oriented. (90% - unscriptable - Narayan. Muthy)  
 Moreover only 5% of Indians have formal skill training (Germany: 60%)

How it will impact Industry 4.0

\* Increased cost for companies as they will have to invest in in-house training.

\* labour demand-supply mismatch where there will be lack of skilled labour & unemployment.

\* Companies may shift to high knowledge Economy countries.

\* Reduced competitiveness of Indian goods in Export market.

Thus India needs to invest in Reskilling & Upskilling to meet goal of \$5 Trillion Economy.

Disrupt government & Aap for a new

21

Remarks

first discuss the current state of Indian states financial position and then also describe the reasons behind it

Q2: Majority of the Indian states financial position appears to be somewhat stretched. Both the fiscal deficit and the debt to GDP ratio of the states look problematic. Analyse the stand taken by 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and critically evaluate its potential operational effectiveness. (10 Marks)

Finance Commission (Article 280)

is the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism. It has suggested a Fiscal glide path.

Stand taken by 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

\* Fiscal glide path to be followed to keep ~~the~~ fiscal deficit to 3% by 2020.

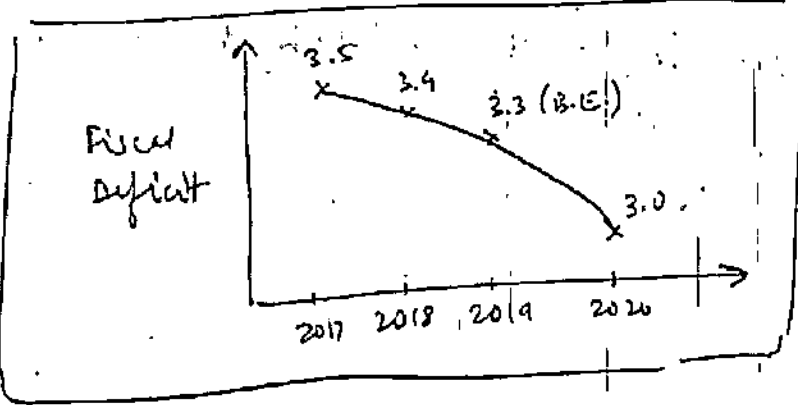


Fig. glide path.

\* Debt to GDP ratio to be kept at 60%. (40% Centre & 20% States)

Stretched position of states → loan waivers  
→ UDAY scheme

Remarks

Potential Operational Effectiveness

Pros

discuss  
pros/cons

- It will improve fiscal health
- Improved rating by CRAs like Moody's, Fitch, S&P.
- More investors (FDI) will be attracted
- Autonomy from IMF / WB & their conditionalities.

Cons

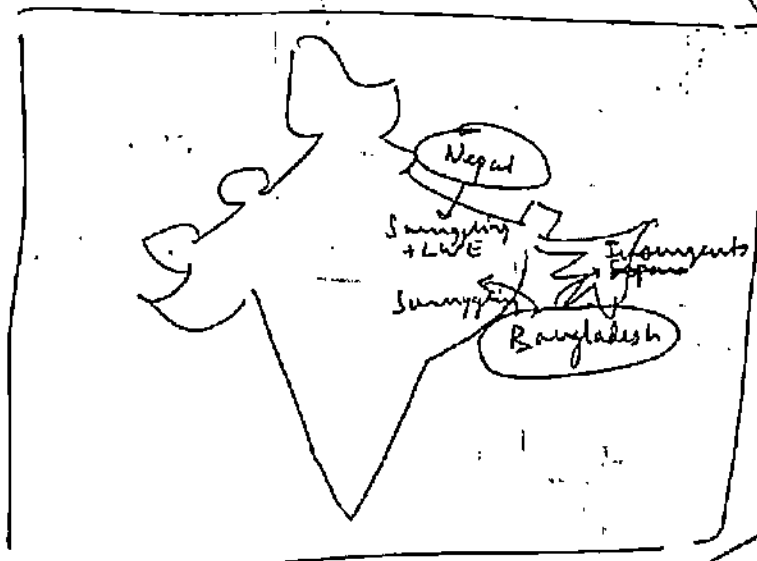
- Govt. needs to spend on social infrastructure & human capital.
- Need to spur growing economy
- Populist measures like loan waivers <sup>mess?</sup> <sup>points</sup> <sup>are part</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>recommen-</sup> <sup>dation</sup> <sup>↑</sup> destroying fiscal health & credit culture
- Banking sector needs recapitalisation (NPA)

Thus the Financial Commission recommenda-tions must be kept in mind while balancing development needs: Way Forward - private investment (PPP)

Remarks

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 & Bangladesh form important part of India's Neighbourhood First policies. But certain non-state actors are creating issues for India's internal security.



Before it discuss about anti India sentiments in Nepal and Bangladesh

Proxy war in India

\* Porous borders of India & difficult terrain (Eg. Terai) give ample opportunities for smuggling of

Remarks

3 1/2

goods, cows, counterfeit currency,  
drugs, human trafficking, etc.

Give some examples

- \* Insurgency being supported
- \* Migrants issue Eg. NRC in Assam, Ashingya.

How to diminish this peril

avoid shortcomings in training army

- \* using CBMS to <sup>suppl</sup> monitor borders  
using CCTV, radar, IR cameras,  
underground sensors, etc.

- \* Border Haats & ICP for organised  
trade channels. - full form

- \* confidence building, measures between  
the countries.

- \* Capacity upgradation of ITBP & BSF.

These steps need to be taken from  
diplomatic & defence angle for  
"Sashakt Bharat"

Remarks

1/3 1/3



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)

Discuss about this technique

Bottom trawling is a controversial method of fishing that has environmental & biodiversity reducing consequences.

Impact of Bottom trawling & deep sea mining

- \* Bottom trawling
  - Destroys sea bed
  - Sea grass & corals destroyed.
  - Loss of habitat
  - Species getting depleted due to overexploitation
  - Siltation leads to less sunlight & lower productivity.

- \* Deep sea mining
  - Chemicals leached on aquatic ecosystem.
  - Temperature changes for organisms

Remarks: Add some examples for improvisation of answer

- Disturbance of food chain
- Siltation

Why Bottom trawling & deep sea mining is not completely banned

\* Bottom trawling:

- livelihood of poor fishermen
- No credit for sophisticated equipment & boats
- Higher catch
- Contributes to GDP & Blue Economy

\* Deep Sea Mining

- Metals like Cobalt, Manganese, etc. from Poly metallic nodules
- Rare Earth Metals
- Methane gas hydrates for energy

Thus our developmental needs must be balanced with sustainability.

Way forward - Meenakumari Committee suggest

Remarks

Discuss collective measures to be taken for sustainable economic activities

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

5G is the latest generation of communication technology which will be adopted in India by 2020.

Advantages of 5G

- \* Higher speeds upto 10 Gbps
- \* low latency of 0.1 ms leads to real-time applications. Access to high bandwidth
- \* More connectivity density, i.e. more devices connected simultaneously. ✓

Good points

Applications

- Internet of things
- Driverless cars
- Tele-surgery
- e-governance
- Industry 4.0
- Smart cities

Discussed briefly

Remarks

Challenges to adopt 5G

- \* low backhaul infrastructure in India like mobile towers, optical fibres, etc.
- \* Telecom sector is stressed & cannot buy spectrum at current high prices.
- \* Lack of R&D in India (only 0.7% of GDP). *Research and development*
- \* Lack of ~~skilled~~ skilled workforce in Automation, 5G, IoT, etc.
- \* Huawei issue due to US sanctions.  
Huawei is market leader & can provide cheap technology.

Good point

Thus, India must lay path towards 5G as suggested by Parraj Committee.

Remarks

Give a brief introduction about the issue of US-based hyperloop transportation technologies

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 is a pod based travel system in a closed tunnel which is the brainchild of Elon Musk. vacuum tunnel

### Technology behind Hyperloop

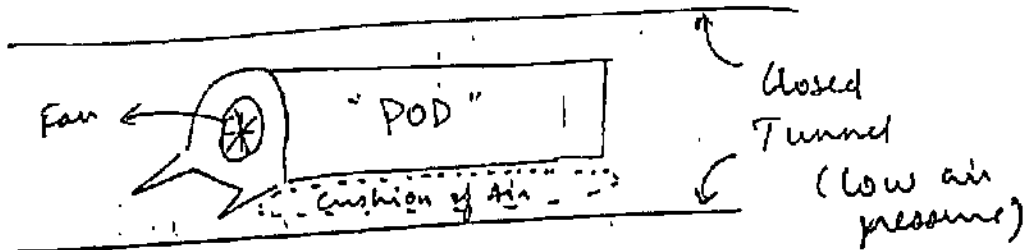


Fig: Hyperloop.

- \* Use of Magnetic Levitation to provide high speeds (500 km/hr)
- \* Fan in front: pushes air to back thus reducing air drag.

Significance for India

- \* Reduces travel time & hence saves money for businessmen.
- \* Faster than flight & can transport more passengers in a day.
- \* Integration between Twin cities like Mumbai-Pune, Vijaywada-Hyderabad, etc.
- \* Infrastructure creation will boost jobs & economy.
- \* Spill over effects of improved logistics

Thus, India should embrace such novel technology.

Way forward - Hyperloop to be powered by solar panels.

Proposed  
concluding  
part

Remarks

Discuss  
Challenges  
and government  
steps

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)

Space is being called as a new "theatre of war" due to its resources.

Before it discusses about dependence on space assets with examples

Need for Space Security Policy

Resources are being opened up like asteroid mining, soft power projection, and using space as prime real estate.

Critical space assets:

- various satellites in space like
- Remote sensing - RISAT, Hysis, Cartosat
- Navigation - IRNSS
- Communications - GSAT, INSAT
- Strategic - GSAT-7A, EMISAT

3 1/2

Remarks

- \* Security concerns like - threat of satellite hacking, spying, hijacking, etc.
- \* International : USA planning to launch "Space Wars" programme.
- \* Nareish Chandra committee recommended a separate Space Strategic Force. <sup>good point</sup>
- \* threat of weaponisation of space.

Thus India must take preparatory steps through

- Space policy

+ Tests like ASAT (Missile Shakti)

↳ International cooperation  
(Outer Space Treaty)

Remarks

Also discuss the important features of such a policy before explanation of concluding part



Q8. 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 management aims at both proactive steps & reactive steps as highlighted in Sendai Framework (2015-2030).

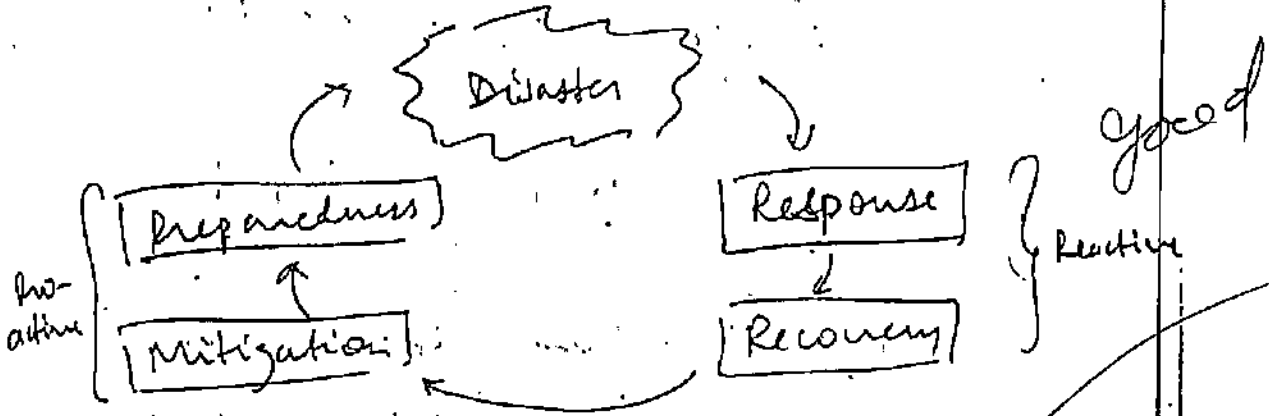


Fig: DM cycle.

Need to rethink disaster management

\* Steps taken like National Disaster Response Force & National Disaster Response Fund are reactive.

Remarks: Government's steps like DMA 2005, NIPDM 2009 are also proactive but because of poor implementation, India's approach toward disaster has remained reactive.

\* Current disasters eg Floods in Kerala, Maharashtra show that administration was not prepared with proactive steps.

\* Need for structural measures

- Building codes by BIS to be followed.

- Vulnerability mapping through GIS.

- Infrastructure like dams, transmission lines to be made disaster resilient.

\* Need for Non-Structural measures

- Mock Drills to be followed

- Early Warning based on trigger mechanism

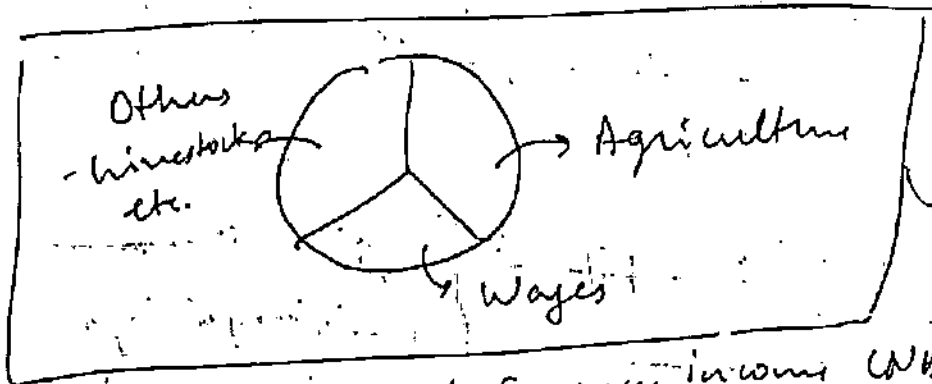
This 2nd ARC recommends institutionalisation of DM for proactive steps.

Remarks

Disaster  
Control  
part  
preparation

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)

NABARD survey states that only a fraction of farmer income comes from agriculture. This focus on animal husbandry is needed.



Steps taken by government for animal rearing

- \* e-Pashu Haat launched to improve market of livestock.
- \* Rashtriya Kambhuni Aayog launched in Budget. (for what?)

Before it explain about potential benefits of animal rearing with challenges

Remarks

Discuss the outcomes of government schemes in this regard

- \* Kisan Credit Card with interest subvention of 2% extended to livestock.
- \* Dairy Infrastructure development Fund launched. (In NABARD bank)
- \* Vaccination against Foot & Mouth Disease.
- \* genetic upgradation & Artificial Insemination (Rashtriya Gokul Mission).
- \* Provision of quality fodder & feed
- \* Training of vets
- \* North East pig rearing promoted.
- \* Sheep, goat rearing promoted through National Livestock Mission.

Thus govt. is committed to double farmers income by 2022. (Dalwai Committee)

Impress your concluding part

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)

Meghalaya Mining Disaster was an incident in Rat hole mining (barely 3-4 feet diameter mines) where miners were trapped & drowned.

Define it and also discuss the reasons behind this disaster in brief

Need for fast growing economy outweighs life of people (3.5)

- \* Rat hole mining is cheap
- \* Coal is needed to run industries (like steel) & power (60% run on thermal power from coal)
- \* Lack of regulation by government in remote areas on ground level.
- \* Collusion of mining mafia with bureaucrats.

Explored some more points in

Critical examination

Remarks

~~Miners due to lack of livelihood  
forced to compromise on safety~~

Though steps are being taken  
to counter loss of lives

- ✓ \* Khan Prahar App launched  
for monitoring.
- \* District Mineral Foundation set  
up for welfare of miners.
- \* National Mineral Policy has  
various checks & safeguards.
- \* Intervention by Supreme Court  
& NAT to prevent such  
cases. avoid project forcing

Thus need for \$ 15 trillion economy  
needs to be inclusive of vulnerable  
like miners.

Remarks

Re:

**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)

The NPA problem has led to a severe credit crunch in economy leading to slowdown in economy.

*Explain about it*

Causes of NPA problem

*Add some data for provision*

④ Credit boom of 2000s & indiscriminate lending without due diligence

*provide any example*

④ Crony capitalism & rent seeking by businessmen from politicians, leading to high NPA in PSBs.

④ Coal Block & spectrum (2G) cancellation ~~for~~ by Supreme Court affected business.

6.5

Remarks

Issues related to clearances

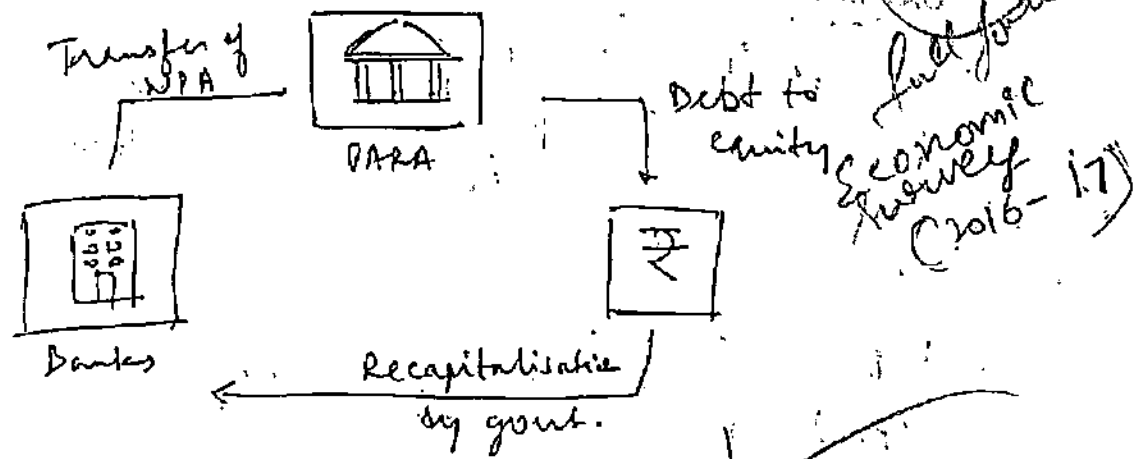
↓ Asset liability mismatch in infrastructure sector. (power, etc.)

↓ lack of bond market led to overdependence on debt.  
(high debt - equity ratio)

big question

→ Measures needed

↓ Creation of a Bad Bank (PAAA)



↓ Resolution Committee to resolve loans (with haircuts) without scrutiny;

Remarks



- \* Recapitalisation in one go & not in bits & pieces. (Endroadhan with scheme 5 government)
- \* Project Jashakt as suggested by Unni. Mehta.
- \* long term financing window by RBI
- \* Asset trading platform to be created
- \* governance reforms suggested by P.J. Nayak Committee
  - separate chairman & Managing Director of ~~comp~~ banks.
  - More independent directors.

Good

Thus 4 Rs are needed: Recognition (AQR & PCA framework), Resolution (IBC), Recapitalisation (2.11 lakh crore) & Reforms (Bank Board Bureau)

Discuss & dialing point

Remarks

Q12. The WTO and the Doha Development Agenda has remained a white elephant while 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)

WTO was established through Marakesh Treaty replacing GATT to promote multilateral world order & free trade. (1995)

WTO & Doha Development Agenda remains White Elephant

\* Restrictions on developing countries

- Public stockholding for food security

- Ending agricultural subsidies (Amber Box)

- Limits on tariff protection

\* While developed countries forward

especially export subsidies to their farmers like insurance, income support

Remarks

Remarks

(Blue Box) to tune of \$300 billion.

↳ This created issues between developing countries (India, China, Brazil) & developed countries (USA, EU)

↳ Other issues

- ↳ Dispute Settlement issues
- ↳ IPR issues
- ↳ Mode 4 issues & labour
- ↳ gender issues

Explain  
briefly

Good  
approach

There is no consensus on these issues (Buenos Aires).

Options available to India

- ↳ create a lobbying group for reforms in WTO.
- ↳ Change in decision making structure - "consensus" needs to be defined

Remarks

\* Call for speedy dispute resolution.

\* Peace Clause needs to be made permanent.

\* Limitations on power of developed countries.

E.g. USA unilaterally vetoing on important issues.

\* Track II diplomacy needed.

*Explain the necessity to* build India's reputation

thus WTO faces threat to multilateral trading order due

to protectionism & trade wars

India needs to take proactive steps & lead developing countries

Remarks

Discuss factors which enable startups to thrive and then analyze importance of startups with reference to a major source of revenue and employment.

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)

Also discuss example of government across the world in facilitation of the entire entrepreneurship.

India has emerged as the world's 2nd largest startup hubs thanks to Angel investment & government support.

Role of Angel Investors

- ↓ They provide seed funding to emerging startups.
- ↓ India has many high net worth individuals & investment groups like Indus Entrepreneurs to help startups.
- ↓ Foreign investment groups like Sequoia Capital & Soft Bank have solid base in India.

Both are part of examples not sole of angel investors

Remarks

## Role of government support

- \* Startup India as flagship scheme with tax benefits for 1<sup>st</sup> 5 years.
- \* Setting up incubation centres like Atal Incubation Mission.
- \* Concession to Angel Tax issue.
- \* Schemes like NIDHI, PMEGP, etc. promote startups.
- \* Support to cities like Bangalore, Gurgaon to emerge as hubs.
- \* Govt. procurement from startups through GEM. Governmente-marketplace  
avoid marketplace.

Remarks

What more can be done

\* Integrating Value chain to provide

Funding

↓

Incubation

↓

Mentorship

"Startup Ecosystem"

\* Narayan Murthy Committee suggested support to Alternate Investment Funds

\* Tarun Khanna Committee suggested using NAT talent pool for membership.

Thus India can emerge as a "Knowledge Economy" in future.

Remarks

Difficult challenges also

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 has been called the Fourth Pillar of democracy. But its credibility is in question due to paid news & media biases.

### Effect of Paid News

- \* Funded by political parties for vested interest.
- \* Citizens consume the news thinking it to be true.
- \* Promotes vote bank politics and appeasement to sentiments.
- \* Echo chambers on Whatsapp

Discuss the role of media

define it first

Remarks

Remarks

6



& social media highlight such news.

- ↓ Polarisation of society & communal tensions. Eg. Minority vs Majority narratives leading to lynching.

Media Biases Briefly explain the term first

- ↓ Post truth: people believe emotion more than facts.

- ↓ sensational news & Yellow Journalism being promoted.

- ↓ Conflict of Interest: Independence & impartial reporting in question.

- ↓ gender bias promoting patriarchy  
Eg. Objectification of women

- ↓ Communal bias created  
Eg. low vigilantism, beef issue.

Good  
Remarks  
bolu

## Measures to be taken

- \* Paid news to be checked by Election Commission.
- \* Social Media needs to be monitored.
- \* Use of technology  
 Eg. IIT Kharagpur created AI technology to identify fake news & polarizing content.
- \* Mass movement to be created  
 Eg. BBC - Beyond Fake News  
Whatsapp - Spread home not hate

good example

This in light of this context Vishwanathan Committee recommendation can be followed like check on Social Media, amending CrPc/IPC, &

Remarks

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)

Social Media Platforms like Facebook & Twitter have created a platform for free expression of views ~~with~~ creating a communication revolution

Improvement in quality of answers

Benefits of Communication Revolution

↓ Voice to the vulnerable can be heard by all <sup>vulnerable</sup> sections of society.  
Eg. LGBT rights

Explain the causes and reasons behind communication revolution and its outcomes

↓ Creating positive social change  
Eg. Selfie with daughter (good example)

↓ Upholding social Justice  
Eg. Justice for Arifa campaign.

↓ Democratic dissent upheld  
Eg. Shrey & Singhal case.

Remarks

like - Affordability  
- Fast communication  
- Greater access to info etc.

- ↳ Creates mass movement  
Eg #MeToo, #NotInMyName.

### Drawbacks of Communication Revolution

- ↳ Influencing political outcomes  
Eg Cambridge Analytica.
- ↳ Privacy concerns violated  
Eg Facebook fined \$5 million.
- ↳ Polarisation of society through fake news & hate speech  
Eg Rumours of child lifting lead to lynching.
- ↳ Promoting Xenophobia  
Eg Exodus of North East people from Bangalore.
- ↳ Rise of Cyber Crime  
Eg hacking, phishing, trojans, identity theft.

Remarks

Approach is good

- \* gender issues :  
Eg Trolling, "fat shaming", "slut shaming".
- \* Children issues  
Eg. child pornography, stalking.
- \* Tech Addiction being classified as a disorder by WHO.
- \* suicides Eg Blue Whale Challenge.
- \* Indoctrination by extremists (ISIS)

Thus such technology is a double edged sword & must be handled

through:

- Data protection law or lines of  
trickiness committee.
- Monitoring of polarising content  
by AI, moderators.
- Spread positivity instead of hate  
Eg "Body positivity"  
"Female Empowerment"

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)

Shimla faced a Day Zero crisis recently, highlighting the need to tackle water crisis on a war footing.

Reasons of Water Scarcity in the Himalayas

- Climate change & global warming has led to shrinking springs & glaciers.
- Tourism footfall increasingly unsustainably creating damage to ecosystem, waste (plastic), etc.
- Unchecked deforestation destroys watersheds.
- Unplanned urbanisation on fragile ecosystem.

15  
6

Disast of Shimla  
of Himalayas  
in

Remarks

unsustainable way of water exploitation

### Structural measures needed

- \* Development of watershed & spring shed

Eg Springhed Management (Uttarakhand). *water base*

- \* Dams to be regulated. *better irrigation facilities*
- \* Urbanisation planning to be checked.
- \* Planting trees to improve water retention. Eg Billion Tree Tsunami in Pakistan.

### Non-Structural Measures

- \* Community participation for water management. Eg Swajal initiative of Uttarakhand.
- \* Terrace to be checked in fragile areas.
- \* Banning of single use plastic.

Remarks

- \* Installing water ATMs
- \* Reducing demand side through water efficiency measures.  
Eg micro irrigation
- \* Traditional knowledge to be used  
Eg Ice Stupas of Ladakh,  
Bamboo Drip Irrigation of North East.

Thus it is essential for each person to contribute to save water, by following motto of -  
"Each ~~is~~ drop counts."

Remarks



Give a brief introduction about the key attributes of a well planned urbanisation and discuss the extent to which India's urbanisation falls short of planning

Q17. 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)

India produces about 62 million tonnes of waste annually of which only 60% is collected & 15% is treated.

mention name of department or any committee with your data

Swachh Bharat Mission: Positives

- \* Improved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.
- \* Sewage Treatment Plants set up & Solid Waste Management
- \* Created a Tan Andolan & people's movement.
- \* Use of Swachhagrahis & Swachh Doots for awareness generation.

Remarks

Assess swachh bharat mission's efficacy  
on the matter properly

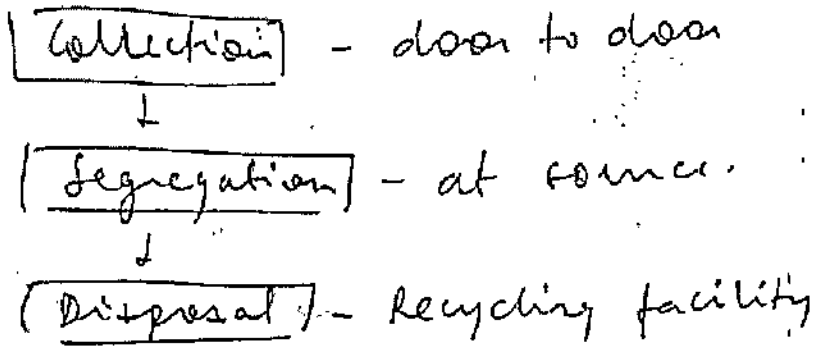
Swachh Bharat : Negatives

- \* No user fee levied on waste collected
- \* Contractors paid by tonnage hence incentivised to produce more waste in landfill.
- \* Unorganised recycling by rag pickers.
- \* Landfill collapse (eg Ghasipur)
- \* No segregation at source
- \* No enforcement & implementation of solid waste management rules

What needs to be done

- \* Improve entire waste value chain.

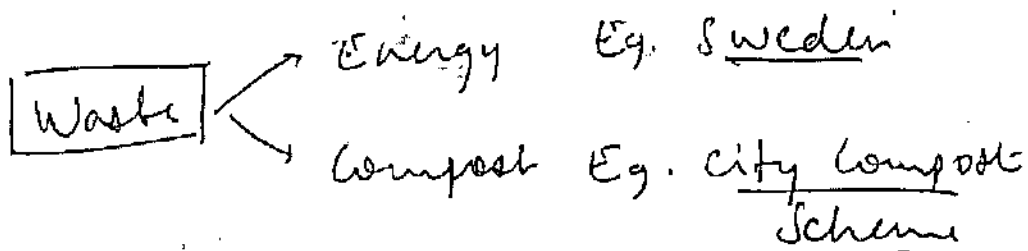
Remarks



\* Ambikapur Model to be followed

- Zero waste city
- ~~Zero~~ Dustbins
- Red bin & green bin
- Use of ICT for monitoring.

\* Encourage waste to wealth



\* collect user fee

Thus India must move from Swachh Bharat to Jindan Bharat.

52

Remarks

Impersonal  
concluding  
part

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]

Drones are remotely operated unmanned vehicles or air vehicles which is becoming popular among civilians, due to improved affordability. eg DJI Mavic drone.

Discuss need of regulating drones

Key Features of Drone Regulation

- \* Drones & pilots to be registered and given licence with unique ID.
- \* No permission No take off policy
- \* Digital Sky Platform
- \* Digital Sky App launched for taking permission.
- \* Only visual line of sight drones

Remarks

Discuss for non-military features  
 - Divided in 4 zones  
 - UAOP

allowed.

- b. Restrictions near airports, military bases, etc.

### Various non-military applications of Drones

- Recreational use by hobbyists.
- Photography & aerial photography for research, social media, etc.
- Agriculture: used for precision agriculture, spraying fertilizer, pestised, ~~etc.~~ etc.
- Remote sensing of resources, water bodies, etc.
- Home delivery of products  
Eg. Amazon.

Remarks

- ↓ Police Application for surveillance.
- ↓ Disaster management for identifying survivors & rescue.
- ↓ Surveillance of large infrastructures like Dams. ✓

Thus, Drones need to be adopted on a large scale for benefit of citizens & thus regulation is a welcome step.

Disaster challenges

Remarks

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)

India has booming internet usage (600 million) <sup>present in any report</sup> but on the other end of spectrum many are excluded leading to digital divide.

Extent & Prevalence of Digital Divide

\* low Digital literacy, i.e. ability to search & use data efficiently.

World Bank states only 10% in India are digitally literate. 7/2000

\* Rural-Urban divide leading to "Bharat" (rural area with low digital penetration) & "India" (urban areas).

*Exp as in with digital mentions as per data*

Remarks

- \* Certain sections face more extent of digital divide  
 Eg SC/ST, old people, widows, destitute, etc.
- \* lack of infrastructure like  
Broadband lines, wireless internet connection etc. in remote areas - rural, tribal, hilly, Aspirational Districts, etc.

Measures taken by govt.

- \* Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) launched for digital literacy.
- \* e-governance usage improved  
 Eg UMANG App, e-Kranti, NeGP-2.0.
- \* Universal Service Obligation Fund

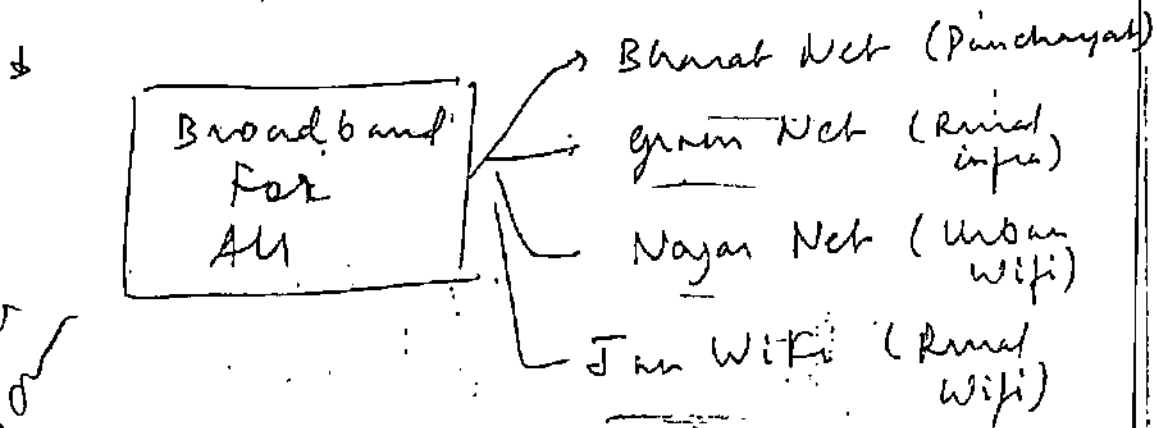
Remarks



to improve infrastructure:

\* Critical infrastructure status to internet connectivity.

\* Digital Communications Policy 2018 unveiled.



Digital India Mission

This govt. is committed to bridge the digital divide for Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas, & to improve Ease of living.

Remarks

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 is the promotion of tourism in rural areas.  
Eg farm visit, animal husbandry visit, view local culture & crafts, etc.

Role of Rural Tourism

Community Development

Inclusion of vulnerable

Eg. SC/ST, women <sup>in</sup> backward section of society

promotion to SHGs, cooperatives, etc.

Poverty Alleviation

Jobs in service sector

Eg Hospitality, lodging, catering

Infra development

Market for local goods & handicrafts

Eg Agri items

Remarks

Explain your points in brief

Cultural  
Heritage

Promoting local crafts  
 Eg. Adilabad Pottery  
Madhubani Paintings

local festivals, rituals,  
dress, food, temples,  
 etc. promoted

Conservation

Panchayat can use  
 funds for social  
forestry, water  
conservation

Promote awareness  
 among urban population  
 to preserve environment

Steps taken by Government

\* Swadesh Darshan Scheme has  
 rural circuits.

\* Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat for  
 cultural exchange.

Remarks

Structure of answer is  
 quite good

- \* Atithi Devo Bhava Campaign.
- \* Provision of credit through MUDRA, Stand up India, etc.

- b skill development through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - Gramin Karkshat Yojana

- \* GI tags promoted  
Eg Odisha Rasgulla.

- \* Animal husbandry promoted  
Eg National Livestock Mission.

Thus such a move will help bridge divide between Bharat & India as well as showcase unexplored India to foreign tourists.

Handwritten notes:  
\* GI tags  
\* Animal husbandry

Handwritten notes:  
Challenges in India's sector

Remarks