# GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

**Name of Candidate**: Junaid Ahmad  
**Medium Eng./Hindi**: English  
**Registration Number**: 32718  
**Center**: JAMIA

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**Total Marks Obtained:**  

**Remarks:**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI 

3. All questions are compulsory.

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009
### EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence  
2. Context Competence  
3. Content Competence  
4. Language Competence  
5. Introduction Competence  
6. Structure - Presentation Competence  
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

All the Best
1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank’s ‘Ease of Doing Business’ Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India’s objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

According to recent Ease of Doing Business ranking, India stands at 130 out of 190 countries. There is a slight improvement of 1 point from the previous years.

The target set by our PM is to bring the country under 50 by 2023 and for that further action is required.

- Parameters of Ease of Doing Business
  - Time for starting a business
  - Equipping the houseSC with water and other connection
  - Electricity connection and house taken
  - Completing legal formalities
  - Working up in case of exit.
India has improved on some parameters.

Starting a business: 2014 - 39 days, 2016 - 20 days.
Getting electricity: 100 days, 46 days.

But on the other fronts, India has fared poorly. In case of winding up of firms, some indicators are even poorer than some African countries.

Further action required:

(a) Labour reforms which hinders formalisation of work force.
(b) Infrastructure development in the form of connectivity, industrial clusters,
(c) Resolution - quick resolution in case of winding up of businesses.
(d) Dedicated desk as for India-Japan to ensure single window clearance.
Government has taken several steps in this regard:

(a) Labour reform
   - Payment of wages act
   - Maternity benefit act
   - Governance streamlining
   - National career service
   - Insolvency and bankruptcy code

(b) Resolution
    - Amendment to Companies act

(c) Ease of doing business
    - Single window clearance

Utility of these rankings:
1. Credit rating of country increases which helps in inflow of capital
2. Investor sentiment builds up for investment
3. FDI flows in which can make India successful
4. Moody report that GDP can grow 0.8% with these reforms

Thus there is a need for further reforms to make India an investor-friendly country.
2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

Agriculture employs 58% of population, uses 57% of land, consumes 90% of ground water yet only contributes to 17% of GDP.

Agrarian crisis in the country
- Fragmentation of land (80% small and marginal farmers)
- Productivity is very less
- Subsistence farming and disguised unemployment
- Ground water depletion
- Environmental hazard with faulty agricultural practices
- Farmers suicides

The focus is always there on increasing the productivity in the sector. Green revolution, irrigation are steps in this regard. There
is a need for income centric model as the basis of agricultural policy

(a) Farmers Income

There need to be focus on increasing farmer income which can make agriculture viable.

The recommendation recommends two things:
- Input cost should be reduced
- MSP should be 50% of production cost

(b) Food processing industries

This could create backward and forward linkages with the development of cold chain, warehouses, infrastructure etc.

(c) Reduction in losses

A large portion of farm produce is lost in the process. The income model should focus on it.

Doubling farmers income is a major challenge and a holistic approach is needed in this regard:
- Consolidation of land holdings
- Digitalisation of land records
- Contract, cooperative farming
(b) **Infrastructural reforms**

- Irrigation potential which is 60 million hectares need to be increased.
- Food processing industry need to be expanded.
- Good quality seeds need to be made available.

(c) **Extension services**

- APMC reforms to facilitate buying and selling.
- Crop insurance to protect farmers.
- Information dissemination through Krishi Call centre.
- Soil health card for increasing productivity.
- Agriculture credit through KfD Needing fas.

(d) **Diversification**

- Agro forestry
- Horticulture
- Poultry
- Challenge associated with it
- Fragmentation of land and subsistence agriculture
- Lack of public investment
- Rainfed and monsoon vagaries
- Lack of storage, water homes and infrastructure.

Thus, there is a need to provide PPA as envisaged by APJ Abdul Kalam to make rural areas the agriculture sector of growth in economy.
3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

Fiscal centre of gravity is getting inclined towards states. Economic Survey of 2016 pointed out that states have breached the target of 3% FD in the year 2016.

While centre is taking proactive steps to control it with 2017 target set at 3.5% of GDP, despite of slow down, states are reeling under pressure to breach the target.

Reason for it:
(a) DB4 scheme for serving debtors resulted in debt takeover by state governments.
(b) this increased the fiscal burden.
Private investment is not coming up due to which states have to spend through public funding. This has resulted in increasing fiscal deficit.

Market borrowings without centre's approval has further aggravated the problem.

In the coming time also the picture is dim due to following reasons:

1. 7th pay commission and resulting expenditure out of it
2. Loan waivers announced by state
3. High interest payment on the loans taken.

N.K. Singh committee was constituted to look into the matter and reviewing of

its recommendation
(a) Fiscal leverage till 2019 as the Centre can continue with 3% of GDP till the time.

(b) Instead of FRBM, fiscal and debt management act should be brought in.

(c) 'Escape clause' from the set target in case of national calamity.

(d) Instead of 60% target, should be debt to GDP ratio currently 68% of GDP. It should be brought into 50% of GDP by 2023. <40% states. <20% Centre.

(e) Instead of 60% target, debt ceiling should be focused on. This will help in containing the debt and taking states and Centre off path of fiscal discipline.
4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog’s suggestions in this regard.

Strategic sale refers to the disinvestment of majority shares so that the management goes in the hand of different players. This is considered as a tool for overcoming the challenges faced by public sector.

Challenges
(a) Governance - Dominated by government appointed people and issues of crony capitalism is there.
(b) Infrastructure - Due to lack of funds, there is no expansion of them.
(c) Capital - Dependent on government for infusion of money.
(d) Loss making - RUL, IIL, Air India, BSNL.
are under debt of ₹50,000 crore and operational cost is very high.

- Benefits of strategic sale

4. Government can focus on welfare and redistribution services.

5. Private sector involvement would bring in expertise and efficiency in these sectors.

6. Investment funds could be used for budget deficit and social service program.

7. Cutting edge technology and R&D could increase.

8. Base of doing business as government's presence in unnecessary sector is not considered good.

NIT says that has also suggested many other measures in this regard.
(a) Capital
1) Raising of capital from market through commercial borrowing
2) Sale of minority shares to buy in capital

(b) Governance
1) Independent directors need to be appointed
2) Schemes like MUDRA for aiding banks and PSUs
3) Strategic partnership with foreign and private firms to ensure the good of management in the hands of government.

There is a need for improving the governance of these PSUs. Along with it's loss making ones, like Air India, BSNL which have small market share need to be privatised for better utilisation of resources in the country.
Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.

Shell companies are those which are set up in tax havens and loss tax countries, in order to avoid tax and gain huge profits.

eg In Panama paper leak case, two of shell companies were there in the country for the purpose.

In India they are not legally defined and nor properly understood.

e) Legal definition
- These companies are set up to exploit tax loopholes in the countries.
- FDI coming from Mauritius, Caymen Island im India is said to be from these companies.
It is difficult to differentiate between them due to legality and registration of these companies with host country.

In Panama paper leaks, companies were floated for this purpose but investment in the country make it difficult to take action as it could destabilize the economy.

(a) Understand in

- Used for money laundering and other purpose
- Derivatives and options
- Round tripping for tax evasion
- Funding of organized crime from this money.

These shell companies evade taxes and result in inequalities.
Steps required to effectively deal with it:

(a) Domestic
- GAAR need to be implemented to check out substance of investment.
- Place of effective management (PEM) need to be implemented.
- Base erosion and profit-shaving (BEPS) agreed.

(b) International
- DTAA treaties need to be revisited.
  e.g., India, Singapore with rights for India,
  India Maldives to tax capital gains.
- Information sharing through financial action task force.
- Multilateral institutions like World Bank, IMF to keep a check on them.

This will help in curbing the menace of such shell companies which have resulted in tax evasion and inequalities.
6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

Small and medium enterprises contribute 38% to GDP, 40% to exports and employ over 8 crore people in the country.

These industries are important for the economic and inclusive development of the country.

Importance of them
(a) Manufacturing - 38% of manufacturing comes from these industries.

Make in India can be successful with the development of these.

(b) Regional development as industries like textile, leather, wool are located in remote
Areas

10. Employment - More than 8 crore employment is generated through it.
11. Agriculture - SME's are involved in agriculture and any growth in them have direct impact on the sector.
12. Informal sector which contributes 80% of employment and 58% of GDP is involved of these firms.

Challenges faced by SME sector

- Access to credit - as they don't have dedicated funds.
- Technical expertise is less and they face problems in expansion.
- Labour laws such as minimum wages act make it difficult.
- Marketing channels are less for their growth.
1. Laws like Industrial disputes act, maternity benefit act, make them unproductive.

2. Measures taken by government to deal with these

(a) Credit
   - Indian aspiration fund
   - SMILE fund under KIBI
   - MUDRA banks for refinancing

(b) Schemes
   - Stand up India, Start up India
   - Zero defect, zero effect for SME's
   - Compulsory procurement in public purpose

(c) Marketing
   - E-bazaar for single window clearance
   - NAM for agricultural produce

(d) Governance
   - Labour reforms such as Sauram samdur portal
   - National career service portal

Apart from these, there is a need for formalising the informal economy to reap full benefits of it.
7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में अर्थव्यवस्था बदलते अनौपचारिकता के कारण है? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दे और उन्नयन के सबसे आवश्यक सुधारों पर जरूर जल्दी कीजिए।

Informal sector contributes to 80% of employment generation in the country.

Reasons for growing informalization
(a) Agriculture which constitutes 50% of population is largely informal.
(b) Labour laws such as factories act force the industries to keep the number below 10.
(c) Issues like industrial disputes are where retrenchment can't be done without govt permission.
(d) Underemployment and voluntary unemployment as highlighted by economic survey.
(e) Contract labour which is increasing.
as a result of shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sector.

4) Skill mismatch - According to India Skill report only 2.5% of Indians have got formal skill training.

Issues associated with the phenomenon:

- Jobs are unproductive as said by economic survey
- Small firms have less access to credit, technology and other incentives.
- Labour's social security is not taken care of e.g. pension, provident fund.
- Ease of doing business gets hampered which impact industrial growth.
- Labour say in industrial matter not due to informalisation.
- Permanent unemployment due to volatile nature of sector.
Reforms required to deal with them

(a) Education
   - Skill development
   - Vocational training need to be unpaid

(b) Reform in labour laws
   - Facilitate growing of small firms
   - Factory act need to be amended

(c) Promotion of MSE's like facilities
   - They contribute 8% to GDP
   - Formalisation could help in the development of these firms
   - Labour intensive and social benefit

(d) Development of agriculture with mechanization
   - IT and food processing industries
   - Government has taken steps with Rajasthan amending their factory act
   - Provisions of skill through PMKVY
   - Ease of doing business reforms to ensure development of formal sector in the country
8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and
global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy
framework. Discuss.

व्यावसायिक और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरसंग्रामी परिवर्तन हुए हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी
ऊर्जा नीति के हाँच में प्रतिविविध होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's per capita energy consumption is currently which is expected to
rise to by 2050.

Rising energy demands across the world have resulted in far reaching
developments.

(a) Local development

\[ \text{Focus on renewables with target of 175 GW from solar, wind} \]

\[ \text{Target for providing electricity to all by 2027 with schemes like DBR, J&K, etc.} \]

\[ \text{Moving away from coal based power generation} \]

\[ \text{Development of indigenous nuclear reactors for steady source of energy} \]
(b) International development

- Paris climate deal and proposal to curb green house gases
- WEO submitted and targets be assigned to countries
- Discovery of shale gas and other alternate energy source
- Reduce dependence on oil due to volatility in the region
- Moving away from nuclear based power generation

NITI Aayog has come out with draft energy policy which should reflect these changing developments.

(a) Coal based generation - (260 billion tonnes coal)

60% of energy generation is through coal. In the short run there is a need to provide coal for energy development.
But in the longer run it should be replaced with renewable sources.

(b) Technology
Use of smart meters, smart grids, micro grids should be accelerated for advancement in the sector.

(c) Finance
Transition will require large investment which should be done through global funds like GEF, GCF and setting up of $100 billion fund as agreed under have deal.

(d) Renewable energy
International solar alliance, for solar energy and wind, hydropower - run of the river projects need to be promoted to ensure i nd and compliance.

This will help in sustainable development of energy sector in the country.
9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यवसाय प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्र का हालात की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।
10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

India has a network of 66,000 km of railways, 50 lakh kilometres of roads but still the transport sector is not that efficient.

A multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the economy more competitive.

(a) Connectivity to last mile services will increase:

Road - last mile delivery
Railways - Modal connectivity
Airways - by utes
Waterways - port to hinterland

(b) Balanced regional development
Backward areas will grow with this

- Competition of products will increase with reduced cost of transport.
- Make in India will get promoted with the development of multi-modal transport.

Steps taken by government

(a) Waterways
- Merchant Shipping Bill
- Jal Marg Vikas Project
- Sagarmala

(b) Airways
- National aviation policy
- UDAN for regional connectivity
(c) Railways
  → Rail infrastructure

(d) Roadways
  → Quadrilateral highway
11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संघर्षणीय विकास की जोखिम में बांटा है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की क्षीण फैलता है और गरीबी के चक की सजीवता बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

According to a World Bank report, women and children are most vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters. Reasons for it:

(a) Sanitation and health-related issues are more with women.

Due to menstruation and other things, lack of water aggravates the problem.

(b) Climate refugees

Displacement due to disasters result in temporary shelters where they are totally dependent on their male counterpart.
19. Exploitation and security issues
Due to the displacement cause of violence, rape are very prevalent.
Women, pregnant women, and women with newborns and infants have not only responsibility of themselves but young ones also.

Women can play an important role in disaster risk management cycle.
13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

Heat waves are periods of intense temperature exacerbated with hot blowing winds. The change in climate has increased the frequency of these winds and it has become a matter of concern.

Seriousness of heat waves

→ Frequent occurrence in hot season due to increased temperature.

→ Climate change and its effect on the heat waves.

→ Urban heat island aggravating the problem.

→ Deforestation which increases the problem.
Consequences

- Loss of lives
  In 2016, more than 2000 people died due to heat waves in different parts of India.

- Loss of biodiversity such as endemic plants, corals, which can't sustain high temperatures.

- Health issues such as dehydration, fever, pain resulting in severe health problems.

- Loss of economic development as health expenses, closure of schools, increase.

Looking into the issue, the government has taken various action.

As declaration criteria for heat wave have been set.
Normal maximum - 40°c in plains
- 30°c in hills

Departure from normal 5-6°c - Heat wave
7°c - Severe heat wave

(b) Meteorology department - Information disseminate in advance.

(c) Urban local bodies
- Water kiosks on road side
- Shelters at bus stand pavement
- Plantation along roads and highways

(d) Hospitals
- Dedicated beds for patients
- Intravenous saline drip for each patient

(e) Society
- Drinking water while moving out
- Keeping shade with umbrella or other item

(f) Educational institution
- Schools closed during

This will help in integrated approach and tackling of such disaster.
14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

Genome editing refers to the cutting, addition and removal of defective genes for health and other purposes. The benefits of it:

- Recently, CRISPR technology has come for editing of genes.
- Genetic disorders like thalassemia, change syndrome could be corrected.
- Incurable diseases like cancer could be treated.
- Life expectancy could be substantially improved with the technology.
- Life threatening diseases in the womb could be avoided with mother and.
child health care,

by burden financial and psychological states.

Such diseases could be removed.

But along with benefits, there are lot of apprehensions regarding it.

1) Ethical issues

   a) Issue of designer baby concept could come in.

   b) Not only diseases, people will start selecting specific genes, e.g., fair colour, tall stature, blue eyes, etc.

   c) Loss of uniqueness of an individual.

2) Health care issues

   a) Doctors will become need to god as they could treat anything.

   b) Stem cells like pluripotent and mesenchymal.
CSS regulation issues

b) state laws related to regulation of
such therapy.
e.g. abortion in India which is restricted
by Perinatal act.

Thus, there is a need to tread the path
cautiously and to use the technology
for disease and health issues as not
to change the traits of people on the
shrine and fancies of the society.
15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

Supercomputers are very high speed computing devices which can perform difficult tasks with ease.

- Param Supercomputer of India

Ways in which they have benefitted

(a) Economy

- Computation of data
- Creation of clouds for business purposes
- Stock exchange and other institutions
- Flourishing of IT sector

(b) Environment

- Monitoring of disasters like earthquake, tsunami
- Nathula Monsoon mission INCOIS
Wind, humidity and other factors

- Space
  - Development of atomic clocks
  - Space stations and communication
  - Satellite synchronization

- Technology
  - Launching of rockets, missiles and other devices
  - Research and development in health, education and other sectors
  - Cryogenic engines in case of India

National computing mission has been launched in the country.

Objectives of IT:
- Development of computer base in the country
- Cutting edge technology
To raise in health, education, economy and environment sectors.

To param and related advancement with high speed computation.

Mechanism for its implementation:

1. Dedicated institution like ISRO,
3. International collaboration with countries like Russia, US.
4. Public private partnership.

Along with this, there is a need for developing chip-based industry which will act as a catalyst for super computing in the country.
16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies which use blockchain technology and are in huge demand nowadays. Many of the users are transacting in these currencies disruptively traditional banking institutions.

Reasons for it:

1. Facilitating business as hassle of finance are removed.
2. Any amount can be transferred without regulation of acts like PFRDA, FEMA
3. Acceptability of these currencies among people and institutions.
Issues of appreciation and depreciation related to normal currency are not there.

Instrument of investment:

- 2008: $5
- 2017: $250

Inflation and loss of real value is not there.

Issues with its regulation:

- Anonymity - tracking of these currencies is not possible.
- Usage for black marketing, terrorist funding and other activities.
- No control of any central bank over it.
- Issue of cyber attacks which could cripple the system.
- Avoidance of taxes which could impact governments developmental projects.
There is a need for coordination of central banks over it.

Legally backed crypto currencies can be promoted for business development, and faulty ones be banned for protecting consumer interest in the country.
17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

Outer space is said to be the future ground of warfare in the world. The increasing importance of it with satellites, space station, rockets in the arena has necessitated the strengthening of outer space treaty.

- Challenges in this arena
  - Traditional
    - Heffter syndrome where the density of material in low earth space is increasing
    - Satellite communication which is now linked to every instrument and part of the world.
    - China fired a rocket to destroy its own satellite.
Exploration of celestial bodies like Moon, planets, Mars, Venus, asteroids etc.

- Threat of nuclear weapon being put up in the space.
- GPS technologies which are guided through satellites e.g. NAVIC system.
- Social contributions of telemedicine - tele education which could disrupt.

Emerging challenges
- Cyber domain and threats related to it e.g. cyber virus which can be implanted in man's nuclear facility.
- Space tourism which is on the verge of taking off.
- Climate change and geo-engineering solution like placing of large mirrors.
In space,

large telescopes with research facilities
for gravitational waves, dark energy,
dark matter etc.

Thus, an internationally binding agreement
is required to strengthen outer space
Treaty 1968:

(a) peaceful use of outer space

(b) Non-deployment of nuclear and other
    weapons in the space

(c) Regulations related to cyber domain and
    use of it

(d) A body to regulate space tourism in
    the coming times

(e) An international space agency to look
    in the launching of satellites

This will help in peaceful use of
outer space for human development in
the world.
18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

**AFSPA came in 1958 in order to provide stability in the region.**

But even after 60 years, it has not been successful and is a centre of debates.

- **Provisions of AFSPA**
  - Permission to kill in case of threat
  - Arrest without warrant
  - Search and seizure without warrant
  - Immunity to officials for their acts.

Armed forces through this act are required to do police job with immunity from any action against them.
(a) Countering violent insurgencies

1.3. Required for curbing such violence.
1.4. For unhindered action against such tendencies.

1. In J&K and Northeast where such things are common, AFSPA provide powers to forces to take hard action.


But even after 60 years, these tendencies have not been curbed. There are still instances of violence in the region.

1. From this issue of

1.3. Human right violation by forces.

1.4. Cold between Singh and that in Northeast major conflicts and non of group clashes not insurgencies.

(b) Role of States

1.5. Armed forces perform the role of police in the region.

1.6. As state police is not equipped, these tendencies could be curbed with these forces.
Issues:
1. Deployment of Central forces
2. Law and order is a State subject
3. Lack of coordination between State police and Central forces e.g. Subeon Allah

Local Communities:
They are the most affected ones as they feel they are secondary citizens on whom special laws are applicable.

- Issue of lives by armed forces e.g. Karen
- Extra judicial killings e.g. Lunglei
- Alienation of people as AFSPA and Injustice
- Immunity

There is a need for humanizing AFSPA to make it more sensitive.

- Justice Verma Committee - Case of rape should be kept out of AFSPA
- Sreena Reddy Commission - In case of immunity, government should public reasons for it.

This will help in alleviating the violence as well as instilling confidence in the people.
19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

Defence production is merely 35% of the needs of the country. The rest is imported from other countries.

Government has focused on indigenisation of defence production as it could reduce the dependency of country from foreign imports.

Opportunities in indigenisation

- Security issue will be safeguarded as imported items may have hacking and other equipment.
- Boost to make in India as it will give manufacturing in the country.
- Employment generation with the coming.
of investment.

(c) Small and medium industries will benefit as procurement from them will increase.

(c) Reduced dependency on imports will help in saving of foreign exchange of the country.

(d) Reduced cost - Indigenous products are less costly e.g. TEJAS Plane.

Challenge

- Lack of technical expertise
- Time and cost overruns
- Corruption and issue of crony capitalism
- Lack of such huge capital for investment
- Non-availability of defence manufacturing firms
- Lack of R&D in the institution.
Measures through which modernization is being promoted

(a) Defence procurement policy 2016
under it a new category (IDDM)
Indigenously designed, developed and manufactured
be being promoted.

5 categories:
1. Buy (Indian)
2. Buy and make (Indian)
3. Make
4. Buy and make
5. Buy (Global)

(b) Strategic partnership model is being prepared for public procurement of defence equipment. Indian companies will be given preference.

(c) DRDO, HAL and others are being promoted for development e.g. LCA TEJAS SUBMARINES.

Apart from these need to be promoted in the sector along with imports of cutting edge defence equipment to ensure balance in the sector.
20. India’s ability to pursue a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

The nature of warfare is changing and it demands the change in strategy as well. With the advent of cyber warfare, nuclear threat, maritime issues, there is a need for better institutional cooperation between armed forces and civilian bureaucracy.

- Institutional cooperation and coordination
- Integrated Theatre Command for Army, Navy and Air Force
- North Command for China
- South Command for Maritime
- East Command for Pakistan
5. **Chief of Defence Staff**

A five-star ranked officer need to be there as one stop person for advice to government.

He will also head the Chief of Staff committee which decides in case of coordination between the forces.

6. **Narrowed Advisory Committee** was also constituted for improving forces and civilian coordination.

Its recommendation:

7. Staff of Defence Ministry need to be posted in military headquarters for some time to get acquainted with working of the armed forces.

8. Similarly armed force officials should be deployed in Defence Ministry for better coordination.
This will help in improving force-bureaucracy relation which is essential for healthy development of the country.