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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	7/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges.

(150 words) 10

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India has targetted 175 GW of Renewable energy by 2022. Out of which 62 GW has been installed by 2017. Yet there are many challenges in expanding & scaling up capacity ~~with~~ with economic, environmental and social sustainability →

① Financial impediments

Ⓐ Raising funds.

Ⓑ Allocation of available fund to different stream e.g. solar, wind, biofuel etc.

② Technological impediments.

Ⓐ Intermittent character → continuous supply is not possible

Ⓑ Integration of various energy forms with each other and with grids.

Ⓒ Energy storage technology not developed

③ Social impediments.

Ⓐ Availability of land for large

infrastructure in 3rd generation & biofuels solar parks etc.

- ③ Adoption of biofuels, mini solar grids by people
- ④ Lack of skilled workforce in operation and maintenance.
- ⑦ Environmental - Food vs fuel debate, emission from biofuels etc.

Way Ahead

- ① Comprehensive integrated policy is needed.
- ② Focus on decentralised production.
e.g. mini grids, KUSUM initiative for farmers, GORARDHAN
- ③ Adequate finance through clean energy ~~best~~ bonds.
- ④ Investment in technology. e.g. battery. etc.
- ⑤ Net metering should be implemented.

Further local bodies should be involved as decentralisation can't be achieved without them.

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

It is estimated that by 2030, 40% of population will be in cities. This requires smart and sustainable development of urban areas in line with SDG 11. Lack of finances, skilled manpower and lack of comprehensive policy to address basic service delivery and upgradation of infrastructure is a challenge.

Government has tried to address in unique way of bond financing.

New Policies & Indicators -

- ① Municipal bonds can be issued by those ULBs which have a ~~is~~ standard credit rating. e.g. Water bond, Bonds for waste management etc.
- ② Star Rating for Garbage free cities to improve cities creditworthiness.

- ③ City livability Index to promote competitive spirit between cities.
- ④ Credit rating of cities.
- ⑤ Green bonds for urban infrastructure

Benefit ~~turns~~ of Municipal bonds -

- ① Timely available of funds.
- ② Increased accountability in finance management.
- ③ Holistic planning to make the urban infrastructure financially viable & profitable to pay the debt back.
- ④ Competitive federalism at city level.

Challenges

- A Only few cities ~~are~~ have credit worthiness to ~~launch~~ issue bonds.
- B Issue in collecting user fee to make bonds profitable.
- C Lack of consumer interest and trust in profitability of bonds decreasing its attractiveness.

§

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial exclusion refers to exclusion from banking services which include - banking, account, credit, insurance investment options etc. Though Jan Dhan Yojana was successful in opening bank account for crores of people, banking services are still out of reach as evident from huge no. of zero balance account.

Issues

- ① Branch penetration is poor in remote areas.
- ② Financial illiteracy
- ③ Lack of credit 'rating' & collateral of poor people.
- ④ High Interest rates for loans.
- ⑤ Tele-density is poor in villages - can't access internet
- ⑥ Increasing NPA of banks.

- ⑦ poor focus and unaffordability of life insurance
- ⑧ Preference of people to cash and saving in physical assets e.g. gold.

Measures -

- ① Telebanking & Internet banking.
- ② Financial literacy through SHGs.
- ③ Increase saving habits in school
- ④ ~~educative~~ specialised products for different sections.
- ⑤ More credit through channel such as MUDRA yojana

Government & RBI's steps

- ① Phase 2 of Jan Dhan yojana launched
- ② Payment bank license granted to multiple companies
- ③ India post payment bank.
- ④ Banking correspondent & Bank Nook.
- ⑤ MUDRA bank
- ⑥ SHG - bank linkage.

Overall positive results show efforts are successful

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting refers to quantification and data assimilation ^{ecosystem} with respect to ^{services}, resources (natural & biological) and economic benefits provided by components of environments. e.g. Forest, lakes, wetland etc. provide specialised service. Accounting for these services is part of environmental accounting.

Rationale

- ① Project appraisal that involve huge infrastructure in ecologically sensitive areas.
- ② Estimating opportunity cost, accounting for damages and losses.
- ③ Environmental Impact clearance (EIC) → to provide more scientific approach.
- ④ Sustainable development by ~~consider~~

taking into account environment as integral part of development.

- ⑤ To estimate the wealth and economic potential of regions.
- ⑥ To design policy and project best suited for different areas.

In order to achieve this World Bank has initiated Wealth Accounting and valuation of ecosystem services

(WAVES) project which could provide us guidance in future.

Status in India —

- ① Lack of scientific calculation. ~~the~~
- ② But mapping of natural resource e.g. National Hydrology project, Aquifer mapping, forest survey are first necessary steps in estimating the extent and quantum.
- ③ An element of accounting is present in CAMPA fund payment by companies however it does not take into account man-forest relationship.

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

has shifted
lately focus, on increasing the
command area potential along with
improving last mile access ~~to~~ through
PM Krish' sinchayee yojana. However, ^{adequate}
focus on increasing the efficiency is missing
despite irrigation efficiency being as low
as 35%, compared to 60-65% in china.

Increasing access to irrigation will improve
resilience to some extent, but importance
of efficiency should not be ignored -

- ① Increases productivity.
- ② Weeds ~~are not~~ can be eliminated by
precision irrigation.
- ③ Increases nutrient delivery.
- ④ Sustainable use of water → saves
groundwater.
- ⑤ As against inefficient flood irrigation -
soil erosion & nutrient runoff is
prevented and thus input cost decreases
& increasing profitability.

challenges -

- ① low expertise and awareness of farmers.
- ② Inadequate policy designs in that regard. e.g. subsidized electricity $\Rightarrow$ flood irrigation.
- ③ Small farm sizes restrict adopting technology such as drip & sprinkler system.
- ④ lack of credit with farmers.
- ⑤ lack of extension services.
- ⑥ Excess focus on water intensive crops requires flood irrigation.

Way ahead -

- ① Adequate policy focus e.g. Per drop more crop.
 - ② Credit and finance in irrigation upgradation through NABARD.
 - ③ Equip FPO & farmers SHGs with necessary knowledge.
 - ④ Increase in extension services e.g. ATMA $\rightarrow$ technology demonstration.
- Increasing irrigation efficiency will increase the resilience in long term.

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. (150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Pest Bendat Framework in 2015

focus has shifted to understanding disaster risk and reducing it in order to minimize loss of lives and property. Though importance of modern technology such as remote sensing, doppler radars, early warning system is not disputed, they have inherent limitations that not every disaster can be predicted and managed solely using technology.

Diverse geographical areas make India vulnerable to multitudes of disaster. But various communities have lived and survived in all over India by managing disaster on their own.

Benefits of Traditional knowledge —

- ① Acute understanding of local threats of disaster, nature and ways to avoid damages.
- ② Expertise in local solutions with respect to mitigation & protection of life
e.g. Role of wetlands, knowledge of safe place during floods.
- ③ Expertise in local medicines and relief items.
- ④ knowledge of emergency related local communications protocol.

Challenges in linkages -

- ① language compatibility
- ② ~~liter~~ Traditional knowledge & expertise is not recorded & charted.
- ③ Illiteracy of tribes/backward village makes it difficult to extract beneficial information and train them in handling technology.
- ④ lack of political & institutional will.

Therefore to address these challenges "local government" has to be involved in whole process and make India Disaster Resilient

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. (150 words) 10

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiance refers to treatment of packaged food using radiation in order to increase shelf life and decontaminate. In India, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) provides necessary technology and guidance for safe use.

Applications -

- ① Decontamination by killing bacteria etc.
 - ② Increasing shelf life of food
 - ③ It preserves the nutrients and nature
 - ④ Not-toxic as residual radiation is negligible.
 - ⑤ Safe for human consumption
 - ⑥ Since packaged food is irradiated, no chance for future contamination.
 - ⑦ Adulteration & Food preservative would decrease
- Relevance for India -

- ① Boost to food processing sector
- ② Could increase food item exports
- ③ Employment creation
- ④ being a tropical country, shelf life is low → could aid in food security. ~~by~~
- ⑤ Food preservative would decrease which are major cause for diabetes.
- ⑥ Increased income to farmer.
- ⑦ Backward & forward linkages would be strengthened.

Food irradiance has many benefits

~~Thus~~ This area should be explored
post adequate evidences of effects
or side effects on people.

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news and its impacts has shaken the very fabric society. It includes manipulated news, doctored videos, intentionally hiding the facts or completely false news. Effects -

- ① manipulation and polarisation of people.
- ② Incitement, hatred could lead to riots and lynching.
- ③ ~~too~~ Misinformation leading to impact on decision making eg. voting in USA.

the Role of Technology in Fake news -

- ① speed of social media has increased the coverage.
- ② It aids in anonymity of original producer.

- ③ Helps in quickly gathering of crowd e.g. Whatsapp messages.
- ④ Video editing technique have aided in
- ⑤

Recent lynching in Dhule district, Bangalore exodus, Karbi anger etc. are example of threat of misuse of technology & social media

Role of technology in stopping it -

- ① Fact cross check services e.g. Verificado in Mexico.
- ② Tracking the producer of fake news.
- ③ Flagging by users and blocking such hateful messages.
- ④ Continuous monitoring over viral messages.
- ⑤ Spreading the awareness through social media.

More focus should be human element by training, educating them to not take extreme steps in response to such

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जांच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite several efforts to curb terrorism, nationalism etc. they continue to flourish because of their strong funding network through organised crime syndicates, hawala & money laundering networks and trafficking etc. Thus it becomes necessary to break the very life line of terrorism.

Significance -

- ① Attack on funding network would reduce radicalisation efforts and the propagation of terrorism.
- ② Organised crime & terrorism fuel each other. Thus it would help in tackling both.
- ③ Stopping the illegal flow of money.
- ④ Would help detect sympathisers in society who aid in planning attacks.

- ⑤ Attack capability & weapon acquisition would reduce.
- ⑥ Monitoring terror funding would lead to their bases.

Measures taken in this regard —

- ① Economic Intelligence Unit of CBI.
- ② Collaborating with FATF.
- ③ eliminating hawala networks through monitoring on money inflow and outflow.
- ④ Crack down on shell companies.
- ⑤ FIU-IND - Financial Intelligence & tracking irregular transaction.
- ⑥ Swiss banks - information sharing agreements.

However more needs to be done to break this network by using block-chain, Big data, fraud monitoring & reporting and crackdown on organised crime.

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? (250 words) 15

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

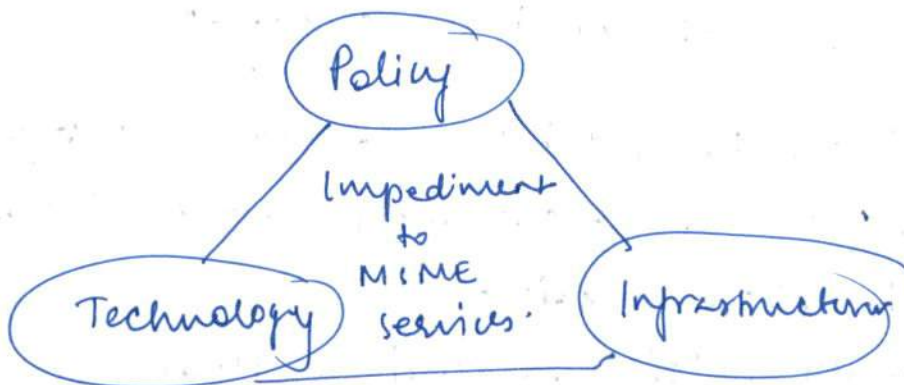
MSMEs are backbone of Indian economy. Services contribute to 60% of GDP out of which share of MSMEs is 25%.

Impact -

- ① Employment to large number
- ② hub of innovation e.g. startups.
- ③ Reduce regional imbalances.
- ④ specialise in providing locally specialised services and export competitive products.
- ⑤ Aid in skill creation
- ⑥ Inherently, agile & flexible thus quickly adapt to market need.
- ⑦ Forward & Backward linkages

Problems faced by MSMEs →

- ① Increasing protectionism is reducing the market size.
- ② Competition from large business & Multinational companies.
- ③ Access to modern technology e.g. AI, big data etc.
- ④ Credit impediment in expanding the business.
- ⑤ Employing and expanding the high skilled workforce.
- ⑥ Infrastructure issues — access to office space etc.
- ⑦ high cost of tax compliance due to rigid laws.



Government's Role

- ① Increase ease of doing business by easing contract enforcement, exit mechanisms, power supply.
- ② Self certification should be allowed.
- ③ Increasing credit availability. → through Venture Fund, AIF, MUDRA etc.
- ④ easing exchange trading for MSMEs.
→ BSE-MSME is positive first step.
- ⑤ Providing certain level of protection in export, procurement and awarding contracts. e.g. Defence Repair & maintenance etc.
- ⑥ Increasing international collaboration e.g. with Israel.
- ⑦ Ensuring data availability & creating enabling infrastructure for innovation.
- ⑧ Technology acquisition for common use.

Along with it conducive policy & regulation is required to harness true potential.

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. (250 words) 15

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming refers to pre-planned agreement between a buyer and a farmer through mutual negotiation. ~~But~~ But due to certain challenges it has failed to materialize and increased failure.

Market failure and their Reasons -

- ① No uniformity in laws & policy across states, stock limit
- ② Monopoly of APMC in market.
- ③ Mismatch between supply and demand with regards to quality.
- ④ distorted pricing in market e.g. MSP increases prices which may not be favourable to contract buyers.
- ⑤ extremely high ~~in~~ input costs in Certified seeds.

- ⑥ Small size of farms in India → contractor has to deal with large number of farmers.
- ⑦ ~~the~~ challenges with respect to technology use in farms.
- Role of Government -

- ① Policies and regulations to reduce risk of farmers against contract failure.
- ② MSP pricing should be replaced with Price deficiency payment to enable free negotiation of prices
- ③ APMC rules ^{& stock limits} should be relaxed.
- ④ Uniform laws in all states.
- ⑤ Input costs should be rationalised.
- ⑥ More no. of FPOs should be created making it easy for both farmers and contractor
- ⑦ Protection against natural calamity by insurance to both parties.

Apart from above steps enabling infrastructure, linking contractor to farmer ~~through~~ should be improved.

Analysis of Model Contract Farming Act

- ① It provides for mutual negotiation between buyer and seller ~~the~~ enabling free price discovery.
- ② It protects both parties against contract termination with adequate ~~four~~ ^{or eliminating} farmers.
- ③ It proposes reducing a stock limit for purposes of export and food processing which is a positive step.
- ④ It enables and provides a legal status to such contract making, its violation punishable.

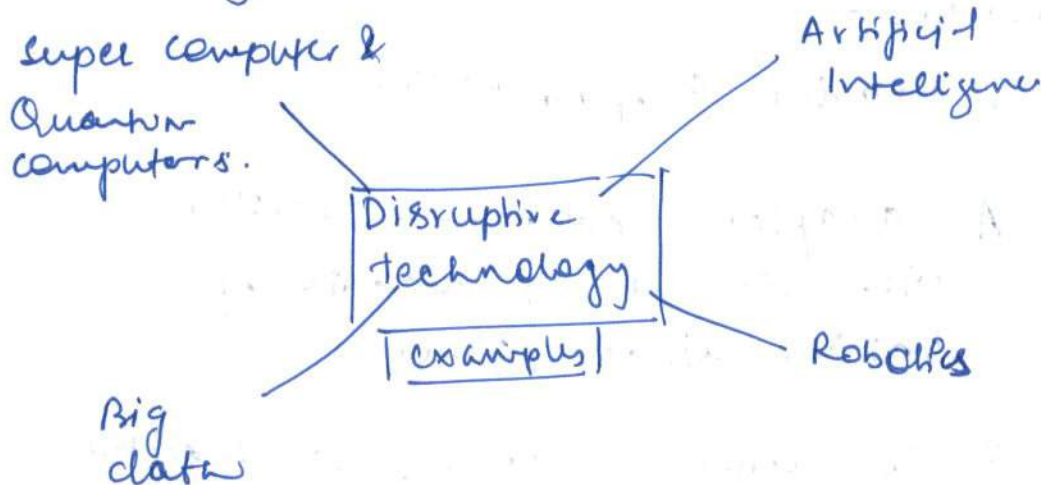
Overall model contract farming act is positive step, however unless all states adopt this act, it will not be fruitful.

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Fourth Industrial revolution has brought multiple disruptive technologies threatening traditional job roles.



These technology ~~threaten~~ have capacity to change the role of farmers to doctor, teachers to policy makers, etc.

Structural Changes -

- ① Increased automation in manufacturing.
- ② Mechanisation of farming will reduce the need of manual labour.

- ③ With Automated data analytics changes in IT sector.
- ④ Healthcare - diagnostics, Education methods are set to be automated
- ⑤ With increased monitoring & surveillance power of New technology, role of human element will decrease in every sphere.

Measure -

① Increasing Employability

- Ⓐ adaptable education system with element of vocational training since school
- Ⓑ Connecting Industries to Institutes in designing new industry driven courses.
- Ⓒ International collaboration in skill India mission e.g. with Japan & Singapore.
- Ⓓ More emphasis on hands-on training in industry.
- Ⓔ

② Increasing Number of Employment

- ① Focus on building Ancillary industries around new technology e.g. Repair & maintenance; operation etc.
- ② Ensure smooth shift from traditional employment to technology driven roles. e.g. Shifting taxi drivers to Ubers and Ola etc.
- ③ Collaborating with tech. giants to build India specific technology variant considering local needs.
- ④ Integrating technology application in existing infrastructure to augment human capacity. e.g. Mining.
- ⑤ Create employment in controlling technology by training & changing curriculum.
- ⑥ Shift to Research & innovation e.g. AI Garage in India.

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite being one of largest producer in agriculture, international trade is low. Apart from various global challenges such as tariff & non tariff technical barriers, protectionism, inadequate food processing capacity, export potential is also restricted due to Policy barriers —

- ① Adhoc approach in restriction and ~~also~~ permissiveness in export e.g. export of oilseeds is restricted. Thus price discovery is impacted.
- ② distortions created due to consumer protection measures by keeping prices below that offered in international market.
- ③ Huge buffer stocks leading to wastage of food grains.

④ Inconsistency in commodities vnder
essential commodities Act stock limit

⑤ Distortionary pricing regime leading to
increased cost of Agricultural products in
total. thus reducing competitiveness.

Thus India's trade policy has to
negatively impacted export. This leads
to low income and profitability of farmers.

government initiatives -

- ① Allowing trade and export in ^{edible.} oil.
- ~~except certain~~
- ② SAMPADA scheme to improve Agro-
marine food processing and boosting
export of processed food items.
- ③ Relaxed export norms for non-food
Agriculture e.g. cotton, jute, plantation
corps etc.
- ④ ~~FT~~ FTA in goods including agricult
ural products with multiple countries.
- ⑤ Quality testing labs.

Ways to Improve -

- ① Focus should be on Food processing sector
- ② Improve farm to port linkage - cold storage, warehouses, roads etc.
- ③ Improve quality and safety of food products.
- ④ Focus on horticulture, agroforestry, allied activities products also.
- ⑤ ~~Att~~ Enact model contract farming act and reduce stock limit.
- ⑥ Timely disposal of buffer stock through export reducing wastage.

Therefore a holistic approach is required from boosting productivity, increasing linkages to relaxing policy impediments in order to boost export & double farmer's income.

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar Industry is important source of employment and economic activity benefiting farmers in India. However recently relief packages were granted to enable mills to pay back to farmers.

Problems that led to relief packages-

- ① decreasing profitability
- ② inadequate utilisation of capacity.
- ③ delayed payment to farmers.
- ④ disrupted production.

Reasons for various issues

① Agriculture Supply side-

- A decreasing productivity of farms leading to low production.
- B Rained agriculture → crop failure

- ① Amount of sugar in crops decreasing due to poor quality.

All leading to inefficient capacity utilization.

② Industry side -

- ① Outdated technology & infrastructure

- ② ~~Intermittent~~ Power supply is not continuous.

- ③ Industry shifting to South India due to better quality of crops.

③ Demand side -

- ① Export restricted

- ② Distortionary pricing with government keeping it low leading to reduced profits.

Thus various structural challenges

lead to cyclical non payment of farmer dues. Also due to populist

measures large number of mills popped up in northern states without capacity or demand.

PTD

Way Ahead-

- (A) focus should be first on upgradation.
- (B) installing co-generation facility to produce heat locally using bagasse
- (C) Use of generated waste in fuel, paper etc. to provide additional income
- (D) solving agriculture issues by increasing irrigation efficiency.
- (E) using Negotiable Warehousing

Receipt (NWR) → to farmers making them usable in banks to reduce need of relief package

- (F) Rationalizing number and distribution of mills.
- (G) Allow exports.

This problem needs comprehensive, actionable and outcome oriented approach.

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

NAPCC was formulated in response to global push for climate change mitigation programs. Various elements such as solar energy, agriculture, water, energy efficiency etc were combined to initiate 8 missions.

Objective of NAPCC -

- ① Create holistic policy to tackle & mitigate climate change
- ② Focus on sustainable long term development.
- ③ Increase adaptability and resilience. e.g. Agriculture.
- ④ Bring various stakeholders together
- ⑤ Learn international best practices and traditional knowledge

What are its achievements -

- ① Various schemes such as PAT, green energy corridor, rooftop solar have kicked off and are ~~gave~~ producing positive results.
- ② Adequate focus on Himalayan ecosystem. e.g. Secure Himalay-
- ③ Water is being seen as important component leading to more investment.
- ④ Adaptation measures are yielding result.

Challenges & Issues

- ① Adhoc approach in bringing isolated project together.
- ② Lack of coordinated & comprehensive approach & policy objectives.
- ③ No actionable targets provided.
- ④ Focus on finance mechanism not provided leaving missions without any future.
- ⑤ No institutional & legal mechanism.

Way Ahead -

Though it has very strong backing of plan objectives without concrete & stable finances, outcome based targets and institutional measures it will not yield result.

Also there should be a clear combined vision to all & mission

to produce appreciable results. Therefore focus should be on coordination, involving local communities and harnessing their knowledge.

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. (250 words) 15

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapons, being
weapon
~~man~~ of mass destructions and mutually
assured destruction have always
been areas of concern—

- (A) Increasing stockpiles of existing nuclear power.
- (B) Proliferation to countries such as North Korea, Iran, Pakistan and threat of terrorists action.
- (C) Constant threats by irresponsible leaders for using along with non-state actors being source of concern.

There are various International arrangements—

- ① Comprehensive Test Ban treaty (CTBT)
- ② Various agreement to reduce stock piles e.g. ~~START~~ I
- ③ Recently ~~sp~~ adopted NPT in UNGA asking for complete ban of nuclear weapons.
- ④ Non proliferation treaty (NPT)
- ⑤ International Atomic Energy Agency that monitors peaceful use and deter military use.
- ⑥ Nuclear supplier Group. - that restrict access to nuclear material for military purposes.

However North Korea, Iran, Syria etc. have been the examples of how ineffective these arrangements have been.

case for India joining NPT -

①

PTO

India's Policy

- ① No first use and retaliatory attack only is first used by enemies.
- ② Complete denuclearisation by all countries including developed and
- ③ ~~Why India~~ developing nations.

However current clauses of NPT recognize 5 countries as nuclear power and only provide for denuclearisation of other countries.

Signing NPT in current form would mean countries such as USA could seize all Nuclear weapons without any promise of denuclearisation on their part.

India has a robust policy of no first use, peaceful use without any records of proliferation. Nuclear power serve our ~~and~~ objective of strategic deterrence for hostile neighbours. Thus there is no case for signing NPT in current form.

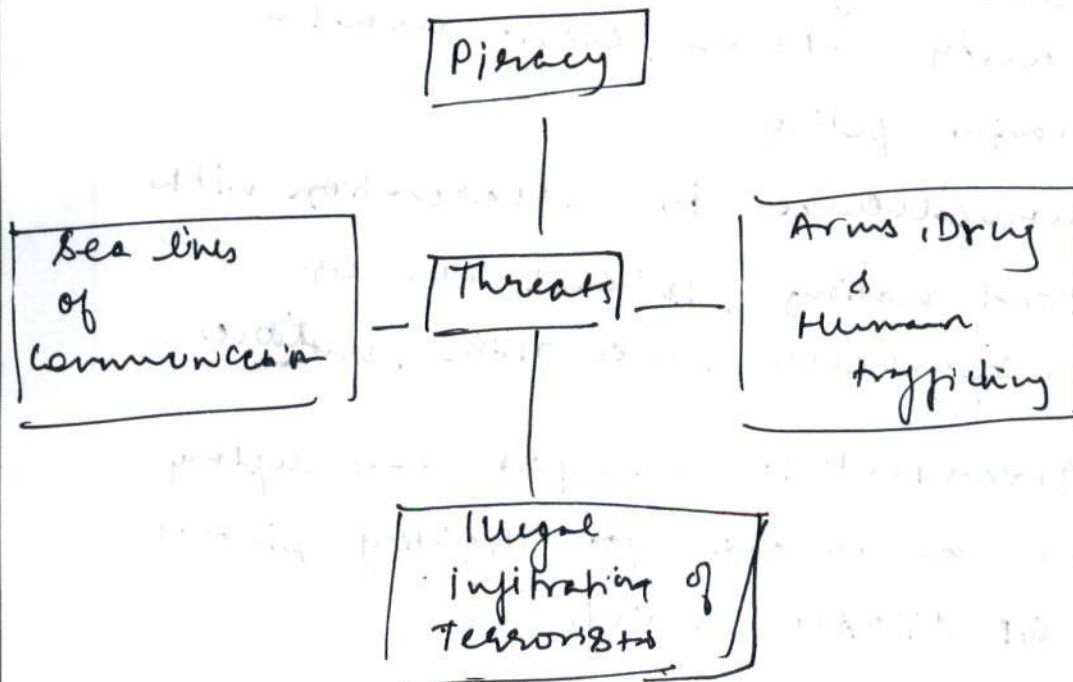
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Western Indian Ocean serves many strategic objectives for India. Energy security (oil & gas), trade security, security of Indian diaspora is directly linked to maritime security in this region..

But non traditional threats have been increasing.



Since many hostile and politically
unstable countries such as Somalia,
Pakistan etc. are situated in region
also China is increasing its foothold
it becomes important to increase
security measures for strategic
objectives & e.g. Connectivity to Europe,
Russia, Central Asia etc.

Approach -

- ① Co-ordination with littoral Indian
state for coastal monitoring.
- ② Collaborating with 3 keys of marine
security - Navy, coast guard &
maritime policy
- ③ Surveillance in collaboration with
littoral nations, island etc. e.g.
Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives
- ④ Agreement to use port and deploy
forces on demand for fighting piracy
& disaster relief

⑧ Infrastructure support.

In this regard India's access to Aden port, penible access to Assumption Island and agreement to use French & USA naval bases in Djibouti will be beneficial.

Djibouti's Code of Conduct

— Highlight the principle of mutual co-operation & peaceful use of port to secure sea lanes, tackle ~~for~~ piracy, enable peaceful trade and ~~not~~ not hampering the strategic objective of other nations.

It establishes the basic principles of peaceful coexistence, thus it is a positive step.

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Vision to establish a space program in India started with meeting strategic civilian demands e.g. communication, Broadcasting, Remote sensing of weather, Resources etc. slowly it expanded to planetary exploration e.g. Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan.

In recent times focus is being given to use space capability for security ~~at~~ purposes -

- ① Secured satellite communication

e.g. GSAT-6A

- ② Use in detection of enemy bases by remote camera capture.
e.g. it helped in surgical strike.
- ③ Remote surveillance and help in marine navigation.
- ④ IRNSS has a secured navigation component explicitly for strategic military use.
weapon
- ⑤ Aid in ~~satellite~~ carrier designs.
e.g. cryogenic engines, launch vehicles.

⑥ ISRO has served the need of both military and civilian objectives in balanced approach. However India should continuously strive for peaceful use of space and not deploy weapons in space itself. in adherence to International Space Treaty

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