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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	MOHAMMAD MUNEEB BHAT		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	325391
Center	HSC, DELHI	Date	02-08-2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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11	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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।

Ans: Under the INDCs, India has target of reducing the green house gas emission by 33% compared to 2005 level by 2030. This includes Scaling-up Renewable Sources of energy to meet the target.

→ Challenges

① Institutional → Lack of synergy
(MoEF, Mo. RTH, Mo. S&T).
↓
Think-tanks (Renewable energy).

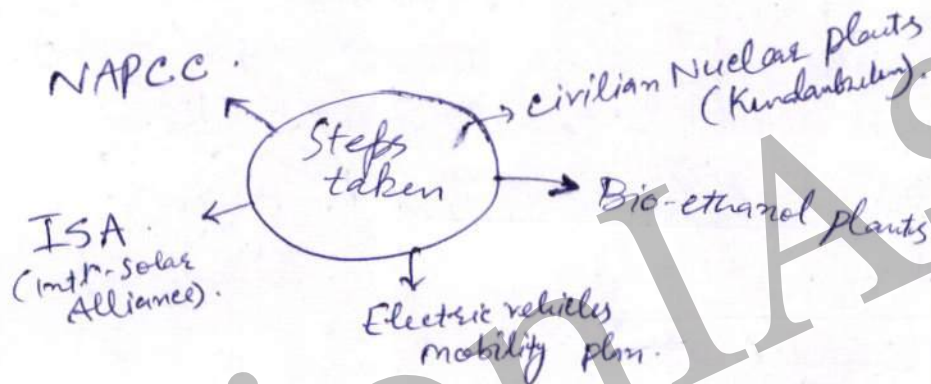
② Funding → Rising protectionism (USA).
→ USA's withdrawal from Paris-agreement.

③ Technology → Lack of effective Technology transfer.
→ Indigenous base will take time.

④ Development urgency → Job-creation.
↳ Skill-development.
↳ Infrastructure (Sagarmala, Bharat-mala).

⑤ Infrastructure charging infra. (EMVs).
↳ Solar-panels etc.
↳ Land-acquisition.

→



→ Apart from implementing the above, active participation in international arrangements like SDG-Reviews is a must.

Technology transfer remains the key for any substantial change.

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।

Ans:- Around 400 million Indians live in urban areas (NITI-Aayog).



→ Challenges in urban development:-

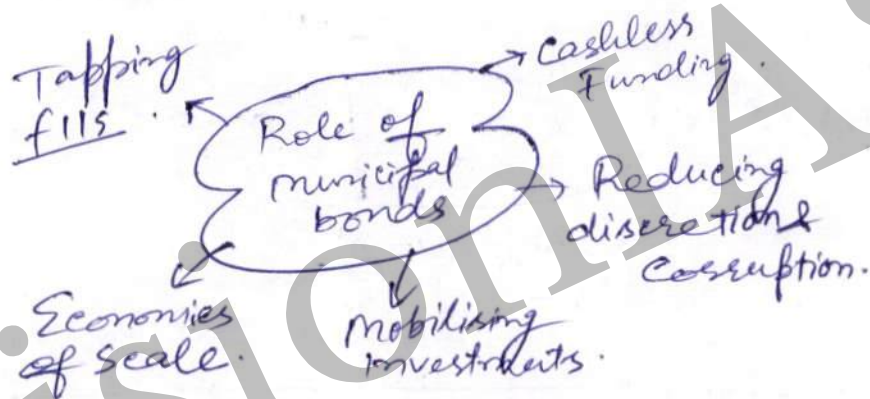
- (a) Rampant rural to urban migration.
- (b) overlapping ULBs jurisdiction (Mumbai).
- (c) Unplanned city - development (Delhi).
- (d) Growing crimes in urban areas.

Urban finance has been an important area to give

turnout to urban development.
→ financing urban development

- (a) power to ULBs to tax property, land-use etc.
- (b) municipal bonds.
- (c) green-bonds.
- (d) CSR-contributions.
- (e) more devolution (finance) under 74th amend-
-ment Act.

(f)



→ Along with funding, proper jurisdiction marking and urban-mobility (sustainable) needs clear focus.

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।

Ans.: According to World Bank report, more than 60% of India's population continues to live in Rural & Semi-urban areas.

→ Financial exclusion :-

Reasons

*

Implications

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① In-sufficient Banking infrastructure (Branches). | ① <u>Social Insecurity</u> (distress & Indebtedness). |
| ② Intermediaries & moneylenders (10-20%). | ② Lack of <u>Investment</u> in Health & edu ⁿ . |
| ③ Awareness & Informational deficit. | ③ Lack of <u>Economy of scale</u> in <u>agri-culture</u> . |
| ④ Lack of <u>Internet-penetration</u> . | ④ <u>Trafficking & crimes against women</u> . |
| ⑤ <u>Illiteracy</u> . | |

→ measures taken

By Govt.

- ① PM-JDY.
- ② JAM-Trinity.
- ③ Postal Banking.
- ④ Common-Service Centres.
- ⑤ NABARD's capital increased.

By RBI.

- ① priority Sector lending provisions (PSL)
- ② Bank-mitras & mobile-banking.
- ③ Branch expansion guidelines.

→ other-steps that can be taken are :-

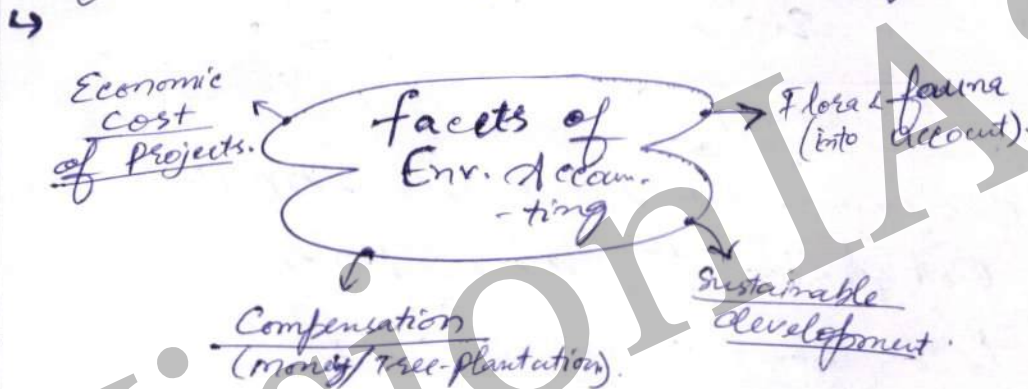
- ① Internet-penetration (Bharatnet).
- ② financial literacy (TV-Programms).
- ③ Infrastructural creation (Branches & ATMs etc).
- ④ Awareness (Mam-Ki-Baat, PRLs etc).

These steps can go a long way in financial inclusion essential for SDG-targets.

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

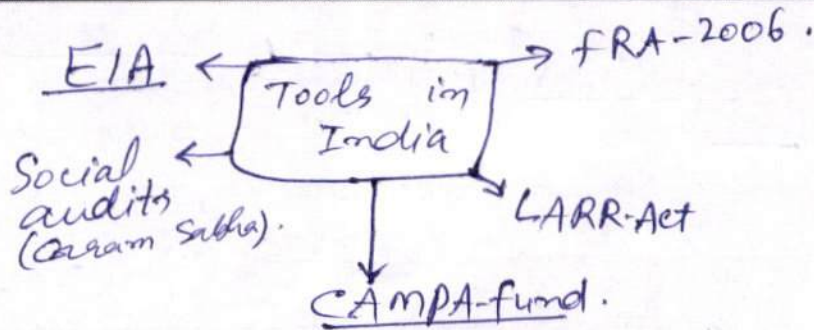
'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:- Environmental accounting refers to taking environmental concerns on board while policy-formulation / project planning.



→ (Rationale) :-

- (a) Sustainable development (SDGs, Paris-agreement).
- (b) Tackling climate-change.
- (c) Alleviating disasters (NDMA-guidelines).
- (d) Safeguarding tribal and indigenous rights (FRA-2006).



① Status in India

- ① EIA (compulsory in project formulation).
- ② Civil-Society demand is quite high (SE NBA (Gujarat)).

② Challenges

- ① Circumventing Social-audits.
- ② Collusion & corruption.
- ③ Lack of media-attention.
- ④ Rehabilitation & compensation issues.

Environmental Accounting
is central in achieving SDGs
& NAPCC targets.

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

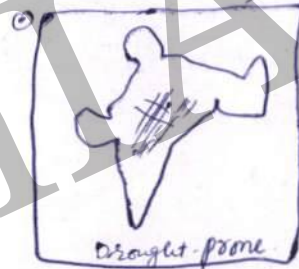
जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans:- Access and efficiency are two facets of sustainable water - availability and development.

→ Importance of access to Irrigation:

(a) To reduce dependence on monsoon vagaries (Central & Peninsular India).

(b) Doubling farmers' income by 2022.

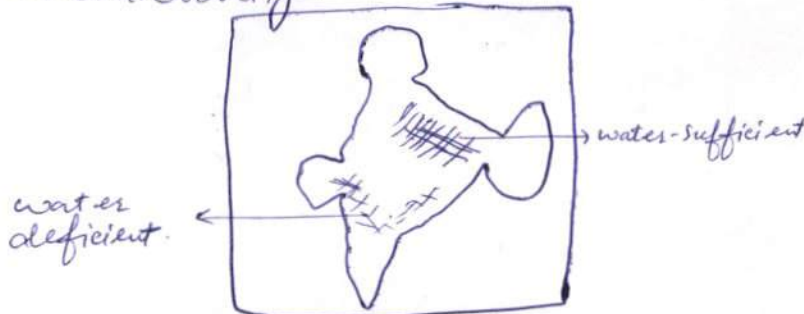


(c) Controlling Inflation by stabilising agri-production.

(d) Agro-climatic cropping (sustainable).

→ Efficiency^{of use} is equally Important

(1) Regional disparity in water availability.



- ② Inter-state water disputes (Kaveri).
 ③ Droughts & lack of rainfall (marathwada) etc.

→ Challenges to availability & efficiency

Availability

- ① Lack of inter-linking of rivers.
 ② Infrastructural issue (dams, barrages).
 ③ Geographical / Topographical challenges.

efficiency.

- ① unscientific-agri-use (Punjab)
 ② personal level apathy (urban areas)

→ The steps like PMKSY and AT Soil Health Card are welcoming for availability ^{purposes} whereas are whereas

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।

Aus:- The National Disaster Management Act-2005 lays down disaster risk reduction guidelines that gives due importance of modern & indigenous techniques.

①



- ② Need for mainstreaming the two :-

① Tapping indigenous knowledge & responses (forest areas & upper-highlands).

② Bottom-up approach to disaster management.

③ effective use of technology (GPS)
by clubbing with indigenous
ways (predictions).

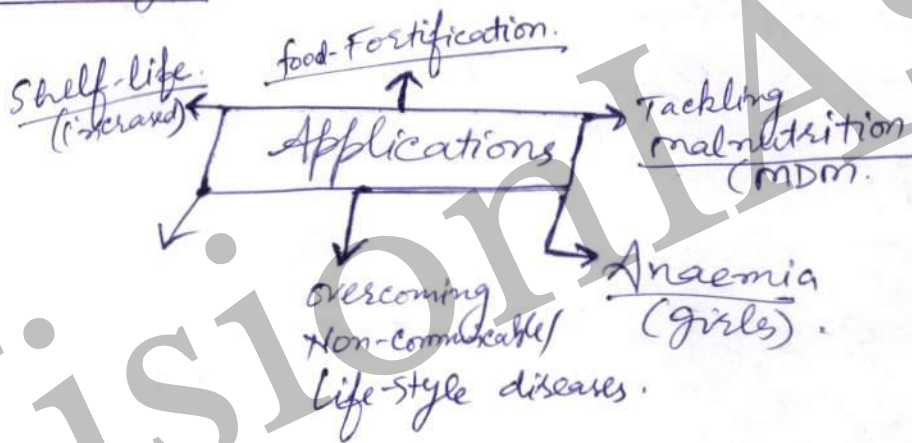
④ proactive citizenry during
disasters.

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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।

Ans: food irradiation refers to treatment of food products/articles using irradiation tools to increase the shelf-life and reduce the chances of Spoilage.



→ Relevance for India:-

- ① To tackle food-wastage & Spoilage (PDS & MDM Schemes).
- ② To cover large number

of anaemic girls in rural areas (by packaged food).

③ use ICDS & Anganwadi Centres to overcome MMR & IMR through irradiated food.

④ Tackling urban-lifestyle diseases (obesity) through healthy packaged/irradiated food.

⑤ Challenges:-

① Technological knowhow.

② Social-stereotypes (packaged food).

③

→ The Collaboration between India & Russia on irradiation centres is a step in right direction.

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। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans:- In the last couple of months, 23 persons died due to fake-news connected mob-lynchings across India.

Technology & misuse leading to fake news

Reasons

Implications

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Anonymity offered by social media. ⊙ Political - undertones. ⊙ Fake-pages/groups. ⊙ Freedom of speech & exp. - <u>misused</u>. ⊙ Access to Internet (to illiterate & under-aged). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Social-chaos. ⊙ Challenge to <u>rule of law</u>. ⊙ <u>Privacy</u> - issues. ⊙ <u>Denting</u> the country's image. (<u>mob-lynching</u>). ⊙ Honour & dignity of victims. |
|---|---|

↳ Technology as a Solution:-

- ① Counter-propaganda (Assam-police).
- ② Collaboration with Service-Providers (WhatsApp) etc.
- ③ e-policing & StHe-box (J&K).

④ Other-solutions:-

- ① fast-track courts for trying the accused.
- ② panic-buttons and safety guidelines with electronic device usages.
- ③ 'Vigilant citizens' - awareness-generation creation.
- ④ Ethical-hacking be encouraged among youngsters.
- ⑤ Cyber-Security protocols (Bldafest-Convention).

⑥ These steps can go a long way in tackling the menace of fake-news.

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?

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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 जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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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?

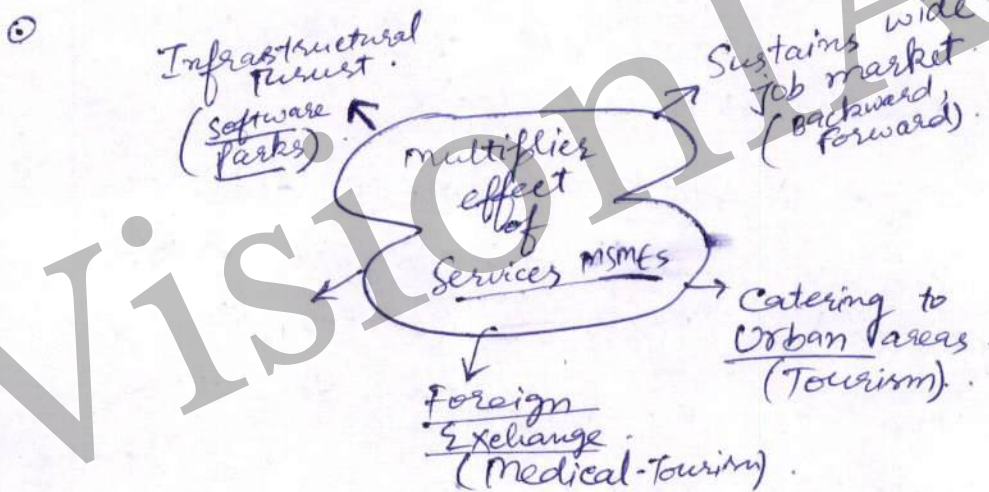
Ans:- Micro, small and medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector Consists of a major chunk of India's production/services base. Services MSMEs are the services variants of small size corporates. Services Sector being a major contributor to the Country's GDP owes a lot to service MSME segment.

↳ Major impacts of Services MSME are :-

① majority of Software-firms

fall in the 'act' category of MSME segment.

- Ⓐ Job-creation especially white collar jobs in metropolises (Bengaluru, Hyderabad).
- Ⓑ Thrust to forward & backward channel industries (Software parks etc).
- Ⓒ Exports of Services (Engineering services, etc) are also dominated by MSME sector.



↳ Problems faced by services msme are :-

- ① Multiple tax-slabs under GST

and the Input Tax credit (ITC) glitch thereof.

② Competitive Services Sectors of China, South East Asian Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia etc).

③ Regional disparity.
(Urban-dominated).



④ unequal use of e-platforms in Services catering.

→ Government can make it easier for Services MSMEs by...

① Minimizing the number of tax slabs under - GST.

② Domestic procurement by PSUs & other other agencies.

③ Availability of credit (loans) especially in peri-urban & rural areas (agri- & allied services).

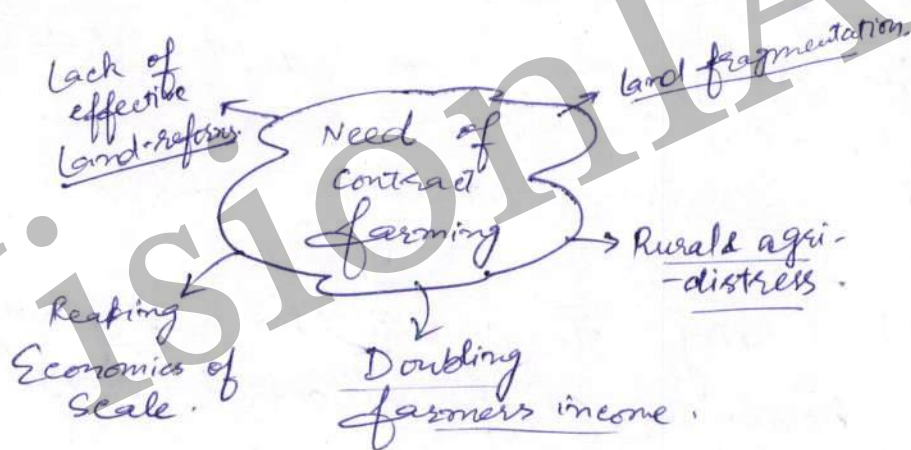
④ Tax-incentives & space in RCEP & BITS-talks with other Countries.

MSMEs continue to be job creating & emerging sector for Indian growth story.

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। संविदा बर्णन 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।

Ans: Contract farming refers to land lease & land-use agreement between land-owners and any other govt./private entity.

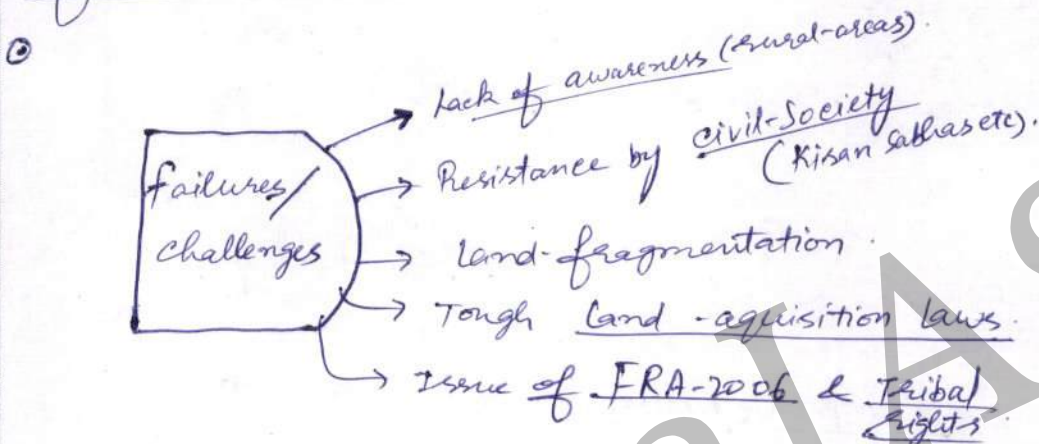


→ Advantages :-

- ① Ensuring regular stable Income - to land owners.
- ② Reaping economies of Scale (collectivization).

© Tackling vagaries of monsoon through effective private investment in agri-infrastructure.

© In sync with other schemes like MIDH & SAMPADA to diversify farm incomes.



→ Steps to correct the challenge:-

- ① Awareness drives (Mam Ki Baat, Panchayats)
- ② Effective implementation of FRA-2006 & LARR-Act.
- ③ Taking Gram. Sabhas into confidence.
- ④ Going for model/pilot projects to show successes.
- ⑤ Least scope for middlemen/intermediaries (local big Zamindars).

→ model contract farming Act - 2018 is a step in right direction. ~~for~~ e.g.:

- (a) follows other Statutes like FRA-2006 & LARR Act.
- (b) provisions to include local-bodies (Gram-Sabhas).
- (c) In line with the vision to double farmer's income by 2022.

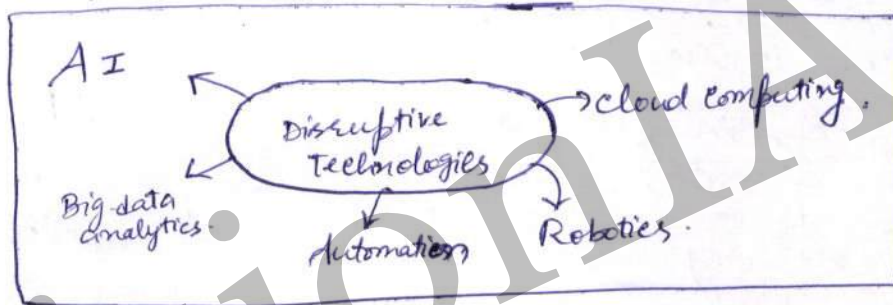
① clearly the Act will face challenges but is a right step. To be in sync with other Schemes like SAMPADA & MIDH, the Act can reap the benefits of Economy of Scales benefit farmers.

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।

Ans: Disruptive technologies are believed to lead to 4th Industrial Revolution. Given that India enjoy demographic dividend currently, it offers both opportunities and challenges.



→ The major challenge will be Job creation (employment opportunities) because every year 12-million young Indians enter the job market [World Bank].

→ creating opportunities :-

① Reviving Job creating Sectors like Infrastructure & manufacturing Sectors.

- ⑤ MSME-friendly business environment (incentives & sofs).
- ⑥ Industry-academia-collaboration.
- ⑦ Thrust to non-farm rural-sectors (infrastructure, warehousing etc).
- ⑧ Equitable agreements like RCEP & Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs).

→ Improving employability :-

- ① Industry relevant skills (PMKVY, SKILL India etc).
- ② Recognising existing skills (RPL-certificates).
- ③ Reviewing school & college curriculum (demand driven).
- ④ Developing peri-urban & rural areas (infrastructure etc).
- ⑤ Tackling disguised & under-employment (Engineers).

→ Govt. Steps :-

- ① Skill initiatives (PMKVY, SKILL INDIA).
- ② Pathbreaking initiatives (Digital India, Make in India).

- ③ Rural-areas (SAMPADA, MIDH, PMFBY) etc.
- ④ Women & Tribals (KIRAN, TRIFED).
- ⑤ Investment trust (Sagar Mala, Bharatmala).
- ⑥ EEZs & SEZs - as bright spots of growth.

⑦ Along with these initiatives, positive EoDB-sentiment is must to attract FDI/FII for sustainable growth.

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।

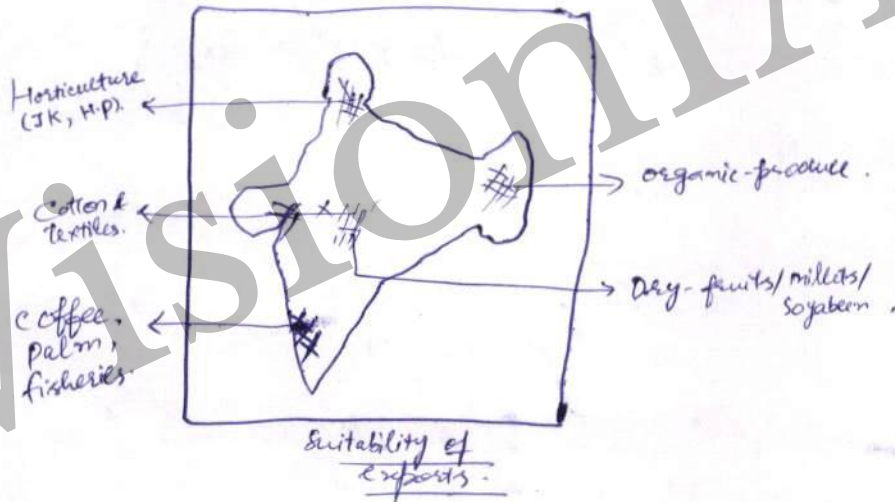
Ans: Agriculture-Sector contributes to around 15-17% to India's GDP (Economic Survey). It is the largest employer in the Country.

↳ India's lop-sided agriculture trade policy :-

- ① Short-sighted & politically remunerative populist measures (waivers), ~~MSP~~
- ② Lack of sufficient investment in storage & warehousing (must for exports).
- ③ Unscientific agro-climatic practices e.g.:- over-cultivation of higher-MSP crops.
- ④ Defensive-stand at WTO on agri-trade negotiations.
- ⑤ Misplaced subsidies & Sops (aimed at domestic sectors only).

→ Reasons :-

- (a) presence of large number of marginalised farmers.
- (b) Land fragmentation.
- (c) Tariff & non-tariff barriers by developed countries (USA, EU) (phyto-sanitary).
- (d) Domestic demand is higher.
- (e) Inflation targeting by RBI.

① Potential of India's agri-exports② Govt. Initiation :-

- (a) Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) - 2015 - had agri-exports as main aims.

- ② organic farming to tackle unscientific farming practices (SIKKIM) etc.
 - ③ Blue-Economy initiative (fisheries etc).
 - ④ SAMPADA & MIDH.
 - ⑤ Bamboo-mission.
 - ⑥ RCEP, WTO & BITS negotiations as agriculture centric.
- ⑦ Agriculture Sector can have multiplier effect on economy given that proper policies & their implementation is the aim.

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।

Ans:- Currency exchange rate rests on a hard-currency (US-dollar) as an anchor to measure relative strengths of various currencies across the globe.

REER (Real effective Exchange Rate) is supposed to be the most reliable measure to track the currency movements.

It has various flaws:-

- ① Extent of economic interdependence e.g. globalisation.
 - ② Daily policy-fluctuations (e.g. fed. Reser- ves rate changes) & its effects on investments.
 - ③ Investment sentiments do not capture the ground reality (e.g. India).
- ④ Major strong macro-economic - fundamentals (in India).
- ⑤ Inflation - is within the

MPCs set-range :

① fiscal-deficit targets are not that much off-track (close to 3%).

② foreign exchange reserves (11-month-
-Import covers).

③ Current Account Deficit (CAD) is in favourable trajectory.

→ Trade deficits of India continue to widen for following reasons :-

① Uncompetitive Industrial base (e.g.:- with China).

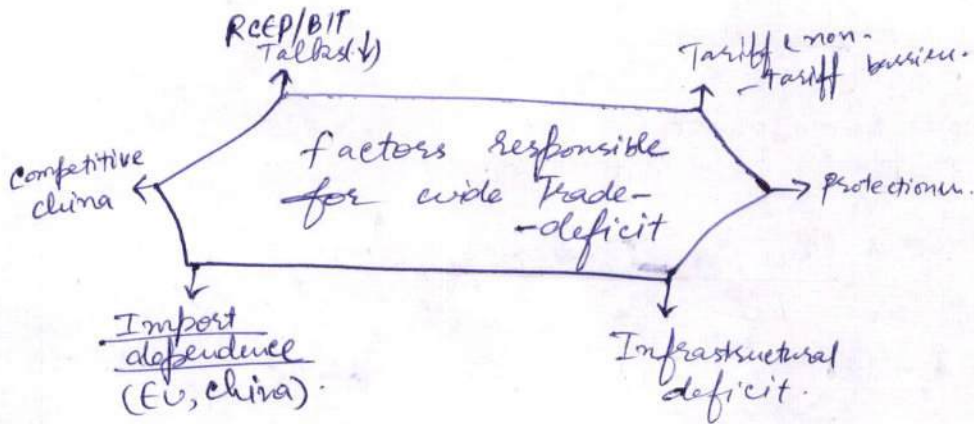
② Unfavourable foreign-trade policies (e.g.:- Steel & Aluminium sectors)

③ Infrastructural deficits (ports, warehouses).

④ Tariff & non-tariff barriers by USA & EU.

⑤ Protectionism by USA & other countries leading to lowering of trade surplus with USA.

①



→ Govts initiatives like FTP-2015, Blue-Economy - blueprint and initiatives like Asia-Africa growth Corridor (AAGC) will do lot of good to widen foreign trade footprints.

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।

Ans: Sugar Industry in India comprises of all the backward and forward linkages of sugarcane-crop.

Sugarcane Industry caters to both domestic & export demand at the same time. Provides jobs to millions in the industry.

Problems in Sugar Industry:

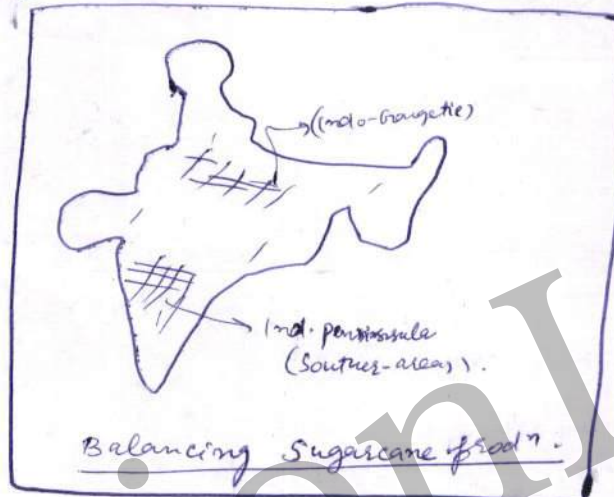
- (a) obsolete technology at sugar-mills.
- (b) Compulsory Jute packaging guidelines.
- (c) Higher MSP to farmers (populism).
- (d) Competitive South-East Asian & Pakistan's industry.
- (e) Unscientific sugarcane cropping in Indo-gangetic belt (lowering of GWT (Ground water table)).

→ Relief packages (tax-incentives, higher MSP, Loan waivers) are a short term measure.

① Sustainable measures needed:

① Scientific agro-climatic cropping.

②



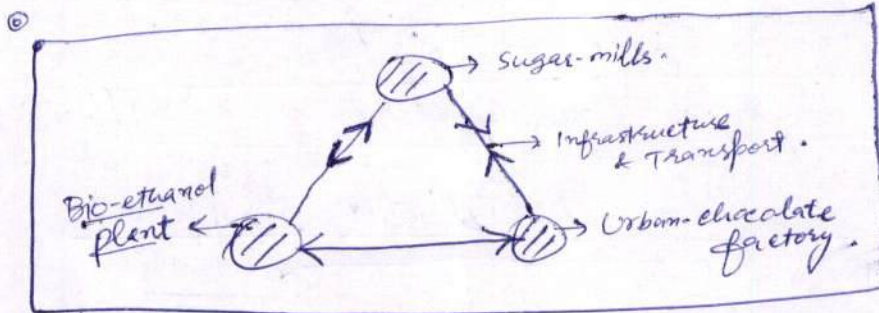
② Removing compulsory jute packaging guidelines.

③ Investment in technology and infrastructure (Jaggery mills etc).

④ favourable WTO & RCEP negotiations.

⑤ labour-friendly initiatives (Social Security & medical perks).

⑤ Strengthening sugar & allied sector linkages like.



⑥ Discouraging populism & taking a long-term view.

⑦ Encouraging exports to Pakistan, Bangladesh & other SAARC countries.

To double farmers income by 2022, Sugar industry is vital & its modernisation will go a long way.

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।

Ans: National Action plan on climate change (NAPCC) ~~was~~ ^{is} India's answer to tackle climate change in a holistic manner.

→ NAPCC although formulated prior to Paris-agreement contained ~~in~~ 8-major areas to tackle climate change.

① Lofty objectives

- ① Sustainable Agriculture → By encouraging organic farming & Scientific agriculture.
- ② Clean energy → To progressively reduce dependence on unclean fuels.
- ③ Urban mobility → Electric vehicles.
- ④ Agricultural - thrust → Phasing-out chemical & pesticide dependence among others.

① Achievements

- ① organic farming got fillip (North-East).
- ② clean energy (Int'l solar Alliance (ISA), INDCs etc).
- ③ Biofuel & bio-ethanol blending as new ventures.
- ④ Nami-Gauge Programme.
- ⑤ electric-vehicles policy discussions.

⑥

① Challenges

- ① lack of Investments & technology (import dependence).
- ② Lackadaisical implementation (Nami-Gauge Programme).
- ③ Developmental urgency (Infra-structure, Thermal power).
- ④ unproductive agricultural sector (monsoon vagaries) giving rise to rampant rural to urban migration.

→ The steps like INDCs under Paris agreement are steps in right direction.

→ way - forward

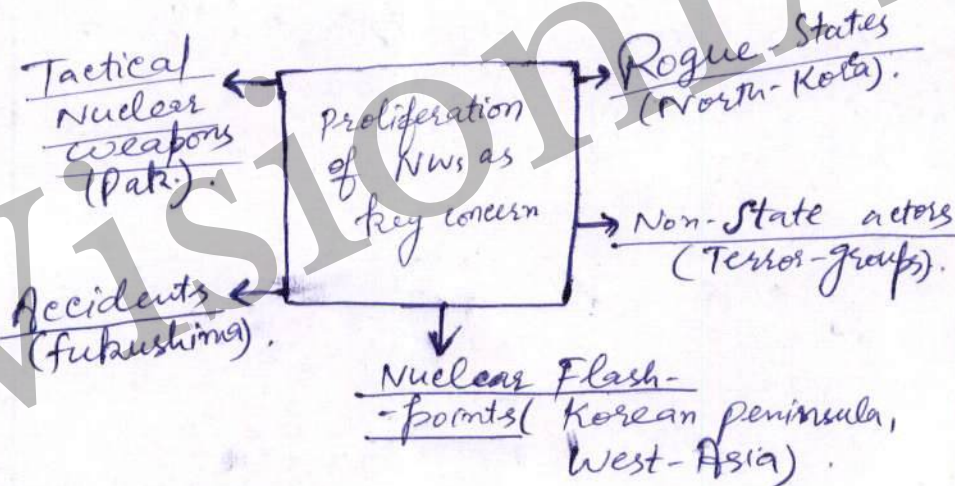
- ① ISA → proper implementation.
- ② ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural farming).
- ③ climate friendly urban mobility (metro, Buses).
- ④ Ending regional disparity in development (North-South & rural-urban).

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।

Aus: Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru called 'nuclear weapons' as 'Satanic' given the enormous sufferings that they can bring for humanity.

○



→ Existing mechanisms :-

- ① Nuclear-non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

- ② MTCR. ③ NSG. ④ Wassenaar-
- Arrangement.
⑤ IAEA-Safeguards. ⑥ UN-guidelines.

① Ineffective Safeguards :-

- ① Non-binding (MTCR etc).
② Transfer of Technology (Pakistan
to North-Korea).

③ Ineffective Surveillance e.g.:-
IAEA in Israel-Iran.

④ Power-Struggles (USA v/s Russia).

→ India being a nuclear
weapon state has laid down
its nuclear policy.

① India's nuclear-weapon policy

- ① No first use (NFU).
② 2nd Strike Capability.
③ No-use against non-nuclear
weapon States.
④ Even chemical attack on India/
Indian forces will invite
India's nuclear attack.

→ Two scenarios if India joins NPT in current form.

Positives

- Access to Technology.
- Major Power Status.
- Civilian-nuclear energy sector (↑).

Negatives

- Accepting Nuclear apartheid by (5-Permanent members).
- Offer hand to Pakistan (non-signatory).

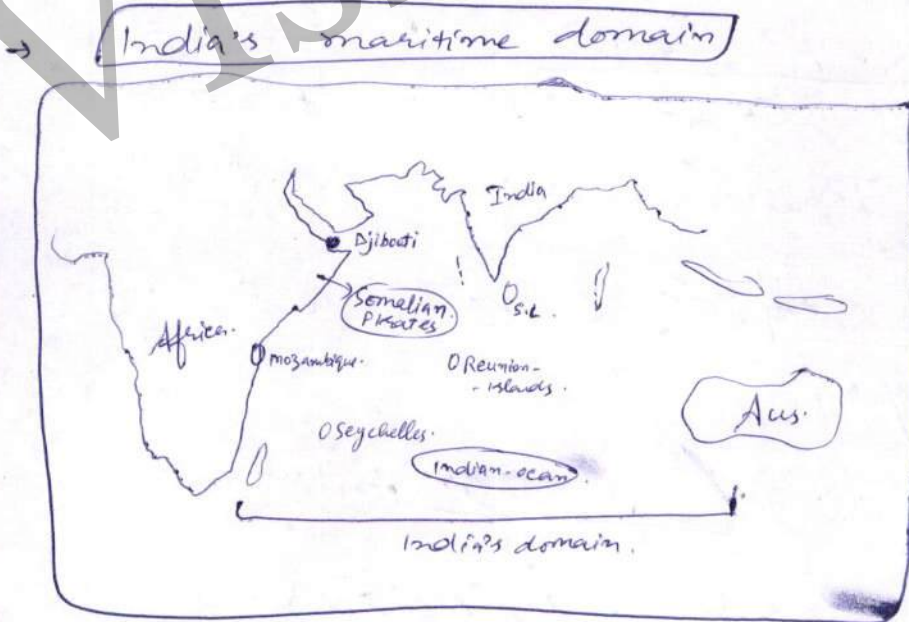
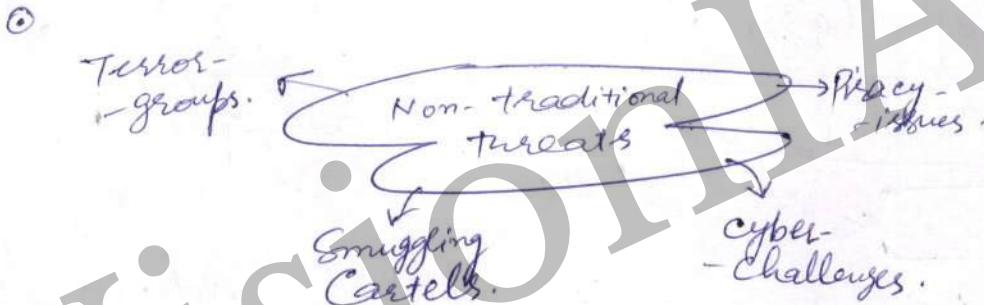
⊙ India cannot join unfair NPT and will only join if the nuclear apartheid is eliminated and India is recognised as a major nuclear weapon state.

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।

Ans: Maritime Security encompasses both conventional (Piracy) & un-conventional (Terrorism) threats in the ocean domains.



• Threats in west Indian ocean:-

- ① Piracy issues (Somalian pirates).
- ② Drug-Smugglers & cartels (East-Africa).
- ③ Chinese vessels (Djibouti, Mozambique).
- ④ Terror-Groups (Boko-Haram, ISIS) on African mainland.
- ⑤ Climate change issues (Maldives, Seychelles).

→ Multilateral & Regional plat-

forms:-

- ① SAGAR - Initiative of India.
- ② IOR-Association - Indian ocean-littoral States (Africa, Australia, Indian-Sub-continent).
- ③ South-Africa's - Blue-Economy policy.
- ④ Upholding UNCLOS in the
- ⑤ Malabar-Exercises.

Region bilaterally.

→ Amendments in Djibouti

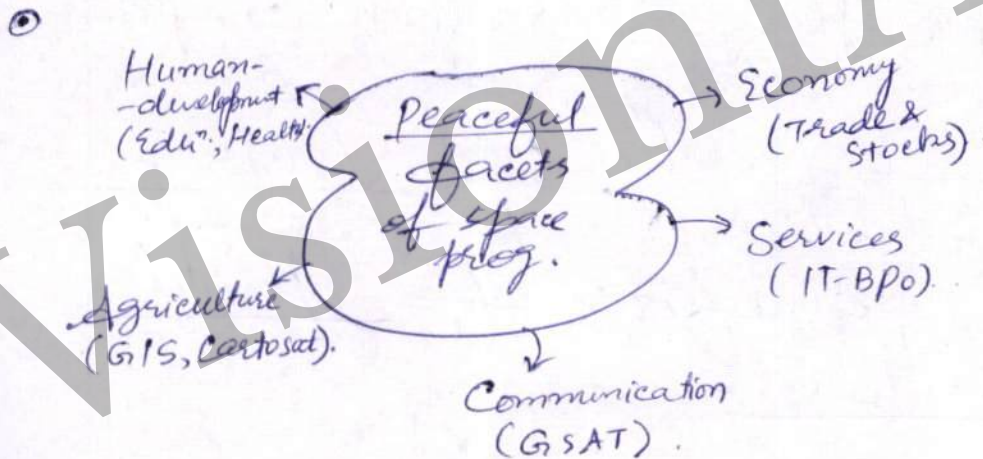
Code :-

- (a) upholding UNCLOS.
- (b) mutual trust & cooperation between players.
- (c) No-aggressive military deployments.
- (d) India & China being major players must cooperate along with other powers like USA, Japan & Australia to reap the benefits of 'global commons'.

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।

Ans:- The motto of ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) is to use space technology for peaceful national development & beyond as well.



② Potential in Security arena:-

① Tracking terror-groups' movements (GPS etc). (NASA's programme).

- ② Role in Submarines & under-water defense installments (Communications).
- ③ Cyber-warfare - as based in Space Communication.
- ④ Space-warfare (military Satellites & nuclear Capable spaceships). (Japanese Satellites).
- ⑤ India & Space - Security
 - Potential .
 - ① Left-wing extremism (LWE) - tracking with GPS. & in J&K / North-East (Operation Sannadham).
 - ② Safety of nuclear-installations.
 - ③ Effective military communication (Surgical strikes).
 - ④ Role in cold-start doctrine.
- ⑥ It may have negative ramifications like:-

- Ⓐ Space-wars (btw Russia & USA) -
- Ⓑ Nuclear-weapon usage - disas-
-trous.
- Ⓒ Surveillance (privacy-issues) .etc.

International Community
need to come-up with a peace-
treaty & make Space an
exclusive non-military zone
for the welfare of human-
-kind.