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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	Esha Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Registration Number	9996
Center		Date	27/11/15

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		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	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		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	12.5		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	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		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।
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

एस.डी.जी., एम.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत हैं? एस.डी.जी के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वज्ञात चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? एम.डी.जी. में हुई प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता?

SDGs for period 2015-2030 are more wide encompassing all spheres of growth and development. The differences improvements are :-

- i) SDGs cover sustainable cities, communities that had no mention in MDG
- ii) SDGs have greater emphasis on environment, underwater and on earth which was tangentially touched by MDG
- iii) SDGs goals are more quantified with better elaboration of precise targets

Challenges foreseen in implementation of SDGs :-

- i) The weak global economic situation means it would be difficult for developing and underdeveloped countries to get funds for SDG
- ii) failure of leaders to achieve consensus

on precise govt targets keep methods to achieve
SDGs as vague

iii) countries like India that have not
been able to achieve MDGs, have
to get over their weakpoints to better
achieve SDGs.

India has the following lessons from
MDGs that could help it in progress
to SDGs :-

- i) India has constraints of funding. Only
5% of funds needed are available with
India
- ii) India's weak data information system,
has weakened its progress in ascertaining
the weaknesses, needs and overcoming
them
- iii) India faces shortage of skilled manpower
to administer these goals.
- iv) Poor policy formulation and implementation
afflicted with caste, religion bias has
further weakened India's ability to
achieve goals.

Thus India has to
pull up its manpower, raise foreign funds,

better utilise its resources to achieve the targets.

2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

The Chinese economy is a conventional export led economy. China produces for the entire world. However, decreasing export competitiveness due to the following reasons forced China to devalue Yuan :-

- i) China has progressed to a middle income country, so per capita income and labour wages have increased
- ii) Factors of production are costly so cost of production and price of goods/exports have increased
- iii) Stagnancy in dollar value means the exports remain costly and face competition from lower income economies like India.
- iv) Domestic Chinese economy is not able to absorb the factory output.

Thus devaluing the Yuan which is not a free float currency was a viable option!

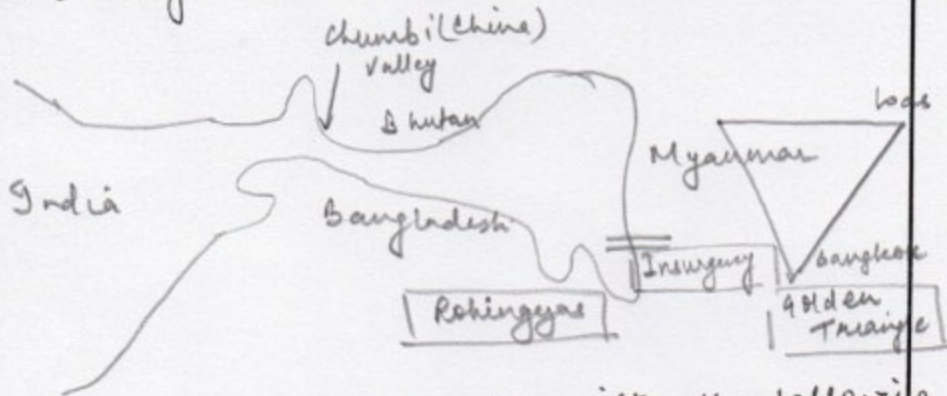
Impact on India and rest of the world are as follows :-

- i) Indian exports have grown uncompetitive as ~~so~~ Rupee is ~~more~~ deregulated to dollar
- ii) Dumping of cheap exports in world market has lowered the global prices
- iii) Cheap imports are crowding domestic markets of countries making aluminium steel, production unviable.
- iv) Also Yuan would become more frequently exchanged currency, increasing its global acceptance as in forex reserves of other countries.

3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.

अप्रबंधित सीमा गैर-परम्परागत कर्ताओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्गमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के सदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

India has a long border in north east which it shares with Myanmar and Bangladesh, Bangladesh and China.



The border is fraught with the following challenges from unconventional sources:

- i) Golden Triangle (Thailand, Myanmar, Loas) of drug traffickers is nearby. Threat to smuggle drugs.
- ii) Drug trade fuels the illegal arms trafficking, human trafficking (Rohingyas ~~not~~ issue) and terrorism / insurgency.
- iii) Non state actors across Myanmar have been a constant challenge for

both India and Myanmar.

i) Illegitimate Terror fundings to fringe groups across Bangladesh and Assam

The border region due to dense forests, uneven topography, poor accessibility and presence of hill tribes are difficult to be managed and secured. India has taken the following steps :-

i) Deployment of Personnel :-

ITBP - China

SSB - Nepal / Bhutan

BSF - Bangladesh

Assam Rifles - Myanmar

ii) fencing along Bangladesh and night vision cameras.

iii) High DCCA level cooperation with Bangladesh and Myanmar.

iv) Cooperation between Indian army, Royal Bhutanese army and Myanmar forces and annual flushout exercises.

A constant vigil and cooperation with neighbours is a sine qua non for effective border management.

4. While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

जहाँ एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रियाशीलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

India has developed a sound disaster risk reduction system gaining from experience of Bhuj earthquake in 2001. It has the following features

- i) Establishment of National Disaster Management Agency for framing guidelines to deal with various disaster and standard operating practices.
- ii) A multitier mechanism from central NEC to state level (chief secretary committee) to local district level (under DC) — to handle disaster.
- iii) Incoherence with Hyogo framework efforts have been taken to frame district level disaster mitigation plans incorporating local knowledge (topography, and challenges).

iv) Stress on proactive action, early warning systems in villages, evacuation centres, collaboration with voluntary organisations etc.

v) A state of art, modern National disaster response force NDRF that is equipped with thermal sensors, smoke detectors to detect and save lives in face of disaster (recently got appreciation in rescue of Nepal victims)

However India needs to progress on its response to disasters to build back better and preserve livelihoods that are hit by disasters. The rescue work has to be collaborated with rehabilitation and reconstruction where India is slow yet. The Sergoli Framework is a valuable guide in this regard. A collaborated mechanism for rehab and reconstruction and bringing life back to normalcy is the need of the hour.

5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ओर कदम बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

The threat of climate change has brought a challenge to ~~save~~ keep agriculture profitable. Inseasonal rains and droughts have brought misery to farmers in Punjab, Haryana this year. Climate Smart Agriculture can redress the challenges. It includes :-

- i) focus on local varieties of crop and livestock that are inherently adapt to dealing with local challenges and diseases.
- ii) efficient utilization and installation of irrigation systems (per drop more crop)
- iii) Bringing precision farming to farms, where crop needs per soil sample grid is studied and addressed.
- iv) Resorting to integrated pest management instead of pest chemical pesticide and weedicides.

v) Sustainable agricultural practices well integrated with livestock is required. strategies to make high cost technologies available to farmers :-

i) Farm collectivisation and consolidation such that a group of farmers can afford a technology that they individually could not.

ii) State sponsored provision of farm threshers, harvesters, cultivators to farmers in the harvesting season at low rent.

iii) Integrated pest management and use of earthworm compost/manure instead of fertilizers/chemical insecticides to save costs and use funds on HVY seeds.

iv) The KVKs and extension workers can play an important role in acquiring high cost technology from ICAR / FAO and disseminating to farmers free of cost

✓) Soil health cards, kisan choupal, kisan cabinet are dedicated governmental initiatives along with contract farming etc that can bring precise knowledge to farmers.

ICAR's climate resilient Agriculture initiative and ITC's e-choupal, are front runners in this respect — to be emulated in all regions.

6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता से ग्रस्त परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना श्रेष्ठतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताएं कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

SECC has come up with a more precise method to determine poverty and extent/dimensions of poverty prevalent in the country. It examines deprivation along 7 parameters :-

- i) Absence of male earning members / women headed households
- ii) No educated members upto age of 25.
- iii) Absence of refrigerator / ~~TV~~ television.
- iv) Motorised vehicle.
- v) Mobile phones
- vi) government job holders etc.

Thus the true face of poverty in rural India can be assessed. Also a precise method of excluding households has been devised. Poverty in India is multidimensional.

and paradoxical. People may have television but no education/literacy. They may have mobile phones but no vehicle / job. These SECC bring out a detailed analysis of the real situation in rural India.

A holistic outlook of deprivation beyond calorie frame of Tendulkar or committee can help governments get insight into the areas of backwardness for example if girl education is lacking, school for girls can be integrated into rural mission programs or if increasingly women headed households are prevalent, it can bring out women specific skilling programs etc eg- tailoring, handicrafts, papad making etc. Also financial expert devised programs can be replaced by $\frac{1}{2}$ integrated multi-option programs on line of RKVY.

7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.

यद्यपि एक सशक्त तथा जीवंत लोकतंत्र, आई.एस.आई.एस. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हों, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरे की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

Indian society is naturally pluralistic due to geographical variations rich culture & influx of Mongols, Huns, Shakas, Kushanas, Turks ~~is~~ in ancient times and traditions of Bhakti and Sufism. It has enabled Indians to develop a moderate attitude towards religion and diversity. It has prevented radicalisation forces like ISIS need constant propaganda and roots within the community to progress in physical world - not available in India. However in the cyberspace, radicalising lone civilians by community discussion rooms, videos, social group is easy and not than indoctrinating an entire community. ISIS has been using cyberspace to distort realities,

present it as an attractive macho -
requirement, promise taste of adventure,
and union with God to attract
disg depressed, unhappy, disillusioned
souls by internet who are struggling
to reorient lives, find job etc.

Therefore no neglect is
to be made of this sphere of cyberspace.
Government has come up with the following
initiatives -

- i) constant vigil of social media to
detect radical content.
- ii) Hiring Religious moderate Ulama /
scholars to counsel youth online
- iii) whatsapp groups (eg in Bangalore colleges)
to be formed to spread true message
of Islam
- iv) vigil on part of civil society to detect
any abnormal activity on internet.

However, vigil such
radicalisation of innocent, unsuspecting
minds needs to be prevented by
collaborative efforts of community,

state and youth. britain's program to
hire ex-jihadis to see tell their
tales of misadventure online is a
viable initiative to give a reality
check to disillusioned youth.

8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या अफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध क्षेपण (डंपिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

India is the fifth largest e-waste destination and generator in the world. E-waste contains semiconductors and heavy metals like mercury, lead, arsenic, germanium, silicon and poisonous elements like chlorine, sulphides etc. Illegal dumping and unheeded littering of e-waste pose the following dangers :-

- i) Risk of fluorosis, arsenic poisoning when leached water come in contact with ground water
- ii) Incineration unheeded releases poisonous gases that pollute air and degrade health & nance in general
- iii) They are not biodegradable, hence persist on lands for long causing land pollution and hazard to livestock that

consume them.

iv) Bioaccumulation inside human body can lead to cancers.

India needs to tackle the e-waste hazard in a dedicated and cohesive manner :-

i) Quarant ports are becoming sites of illegal dumping of e-wastes. Strict laws need to be framed for preventing any unloading of wastes from developed countries.

ii) Low Hardware companies must be forced to take ^{back} ~~up~~ old monitors, CPUs from customers and recycle and reuse them. (experiment done with CFLs).

iii) ~~so~~ People at large need to be made aware of e-waste pollution, separate incinerators and air filters can be installed in cities as dedicated points to take in e-wastes from citizens.

More willingness on part of state and commitment on part of citizens can help to put in

place a logical systematic disposal
process for e-waste.

9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्रक के कौन-कौन से घटक हैं? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

The MSME sector in India includes those enterprises that employ less than 300 people and have an investment of less than 5 crores. They are so medium to small/micro scale industries that are known to be labour intensive, informal and economical.

The reasons for slow growth of MSME sector are:-

- i) poor source of fundings, banks are reluctant to fund them in ^{absence of} ~~absence~~ securities etc.
- ii) lack of access to technology, ~~absence~~ absence of sound training, personnel management practices.
- iii) Unstable or seasonal industries that operate in a particular season e.g. jaggery industry, juice plants.
- iv) Poor Difficult exit mechanism means unprofitable businesses are allowed to

larger in ~~observes~~ larger than get closed
due to high costs involved.

v) Governmental scheme of subsidies
and tax rebates means small
industries prefer to remain small
than to progress and expand to
~~middle~~ medium ones for fear of
losing rebates and concessions.

The government has taken

the following initiatives:-

i) Cluster approach to ~~the~~ MSME sector
— providing dedicated electric supply,
roads, access to market, clearance at
one place reducing difficulty of
doing business.

ii) MUDRA bank as a refinancing agency
with corpus of ₹ 20,000 crore to fund
banks, MFIs who provide credit to
MSME

iii) Easing labour laws and sending
inspector Raj — Shram Suvidha Portal
to file online returns, unique
identification number to enterprises.

- iv) Universal portable PF numbers to labourers enabling increased mobility for them, increasing their skill and financial situation.
- v) Apprenticeship reforms to allow trained manpower pool to be developed.

10. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भरतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को 'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिकली इंपोर्टेंट बैंक्स' (डी.-एस,आई.बी.) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या औचित्य है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी-अपनी क्षमता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रगति के निर्धारक तत्व हैं।

INDCs are to replace CBDRs as per agreement reached in Lima. However seeing INDCs as an end of CBDR is unjust because :-

- i) INDCs are the natural extension of CBDRs in case of developing countries. It acknowledges that due to different capabilities and ability nations need to decide their contribution to climate change in coherence with their local national conditions.
- ii) INDCs are manifestation of the fact that all countries have a common responsibility to reduce their counter climate change.
- iii) It is a positive step that all countries are to acknowledge that the imminent future challenge and contribute

iv) INDCs ~~are~~ keep up the expectation that developed countries having greater capability would willingly determine a greater contribution on their part to counter climate change.

However INDCs do dilute the very belief system behind CBDR :-

i) The very obligation of developed countries to fund climate change measures because historically only they ~~to~~ were responsible for climate warming is diluted. Developing countries are being forced to take up a part of mitigation burden at the cost of their national priorities like poverty alleviation.

ii) It dilutes the very notion of owning up for ^{past} actions on the global forum and redressing it.

Technology and finance hold key to restricting global warming are - as :-

i) world needs to progress from HFCs to more environment friendly options

- that are in possession of developed countries.
- i) Technology to switch from coal / petroleum to energy friendly fuels like hydrogen (for cars), wind and tidal energy requires funding
 - ii) Developing countries need to provide basic necessities to their citizens, they cannot use their natural resources for renewable technologies at the cost of development hence they need resources of west.
 - iv) The LDCs most affected by rising sea levels need funds for adaptation and redressal.
 - v) Developed countries themselves are facing fund crunch.

12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.

फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

Flyash is a byproduct of thermal power plants that accompanies the flue gas out of chimneys. Coal burning in steel furnaces, chemical factories are also source of flyash that land in air and deposit on flora and land around the industries. It poses the following challenges to environment :-

- i) Deposition on plants, blocks sunlight killing the plants and life around.
- ii) It gets mixed heavy metal residues that will leached water contaminate water table.
- iii) Respiration as well as PM 2.5 particles may deposit in lungs. However they do contain

some valuable micronutrients that enrich the soil and help plant growth.

- few steps taken by government are :-
- i) Mandatory for cement industry to use up to 25% flyash in total cement production.
 - ii) Thermal plants ~~cannot~~ need to filter out flyash from flue gas and deposit it
 - iii) Flyash bricks have greater HR. ratio and are heat absorbent - stipulated to be used in high raise buildings.
 - iv) Use in fertilisers is being promoted.

13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.

आय में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही, आय की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का परीक्षण करें।

Inequality is a greater widening of gap between the rich and the poor. Top few control maximum wealth of the nation, leaving the majority with fewer resources for development. It impedes growth in the following ways:-

- i) Poor resource access to majority means the labour force is less educated, malnourished and weak. Weak labour force can spell doom for a country.
- ii) A low standard of living of people means poor access to sanitation, health, rampant epidemics - thus vital resources for development are diverted in dealing epidemics.
- iii) It leads to poor control of

resources — illegal mining, smuggling are resorted to gain access to resources by citizens.

- iv) Crime, robbery persist, law and order becomes a problem reducing progress
- v) Also government is not able to generate enough resources as most people have low income. Indirect tax collection shall remain low.

Steps taken by India to reduce inequality —

- i) Social assistance programmes for disabled, elderly, widows etc.
- ii) MGNREGA in rural India has been acknowledged by world Bank as a viable source of hope — it has increased quality of life of people.
- iii) skilling programme so that more ~~more~~ number of people have access to ~~resources~~ better income opportunities
- iv) MUDRA bank, start up India stand up

India etc to include the poor into entrepreneurship programme.

However the government needs to take more viable measures to deal with inequality. welfare schemes though nationalised must not be restricted in coverage.

14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से ये किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए बांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

15. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.

संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उनसे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करें।

The sectoral composition of workers in India varies due to the following reasons :-

i) The agricultural region is overcrowd sector is facing disguised unemployment. It contributes to 12% of GDP and employs 48% of labour force.

ii) The service sector is based on intensive skilled labourforce. It employs 24% of labour and shares 50% of GDP.

iii) The formal manufacturing sector is skill intensive. It employs only 28% of labour and contributes to 31% of GDP.

iv) The mass labourforce ~~is~~ is employed in informal labour-intensive works.

The following discrepancies exist :-

i) India has a natural advantage for skill intensive jobs, however they don't it has not been leveraged.

- ii) Manufacturing is skill intensive
white and doesnot act as an absorber
of labour unlike other countries
- iii) Informal sector that employs 90%
of labourforce is ~~now~~ produces
cheap quality products, have no
social security measures for workers
or safe working conditions.
- iv) service sector though a major contributor
to GDP cannot absorb bulk labour
because of lack of skills only
10% of engineering graduates of India
are employable.
- v) Agriculture has not grown at 4%
rate (presently 1.1%). Hence it remains
backward and value additions are
not yet a reality
- vi) Cottage industry is struggling due to
lack of funds, exit mechanisms, technology
and marketing.

16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.

भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामान्यीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, चर्चा करें।

The farmers in India don't get due price for their products on one hand while retail prices of agri-produce remain high. The solution lies in developing agricultural national level agricultural markets :-

APMC remain the most common market for agricultural goods. Farmers can easily access them, sell and get due fair price for their products. However APMC have been distorted by hoarders, middle men, cartels such that exploitation of farmers, domination and low prices persist for farmers.

Other viable

options are :-

- i) National spot exchanges — online exchanges that can be accessed by farmers from Common Service Centres

in the villages, enable farmers to get fair prices.

ii) Commodity exchanges allow farmers to deal in futures and get assured prices in future on their product. It brings predictability.

iii) National Agro marketing portal developed by Dept of Agricultural research for farmers that provides online info on price rates prevalent across the country.

iv) 'e-chilli' dedicated portals for agro processors to access farmers directly. (specific for chilli farmers though)

v) Contract farming and e-choupal of ITC has allowed farmers to get fair prices.

17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.

बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकों के कारण पंगु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

Banking sector faces a double financial repression i.e. repression on both the liability as well as the asset side :-

- On liability side → bad the
- i) depositors don't get real earnings on deposits as interest rates don't accrue actual gains in wake of inflation
 - ii) savings have reduced as the depositors don't have incentive to save and price rise is depleting their savings.

on asset side

- i) The banks are crippled by bad loans (NPA = 4.5% of gross advances)
 - ii) it has reduced their ability to advance more loans and delivred their confidence to lend.
- structural factors are as following :-
- i) Priority sector lending requirements reduce lendable ~~ass~~ resource with the banks.

ii) SLR requirements impede development of government bond market, retards growth of commercial bond market as well as ties up valuable capital that banks could lend.

iii) PSBs are disadvantaged compared to private banks as they are front runners to implement government welfare schemes like Jan Dhan Yojna.

However banks are

increasingly coming up as public sector banks have a wider coverage compared to public sector private sector banks. They have a wide base and reach, thus they can formulate better strategies to bring more moneys into their fold to increase their financial dealings. Also they get assured contribution from the governments when in need.

It would be viable to implement PJ Nayak committee

recomendations to reduce government
control and bring in more professional
and market led into the working
of PSBs.

18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदाता तथा ब्लू अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

Security and growth for all in the region (SAGAR) initiative as the name signifies seeks to build a peaceful harmonious coexistence for the countries in Indian Ocean region.



India being in the central to the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has a leading role in securing harmony in the region. It can provide the following

benefits :-

- i) India being most developed in IOR region, can use its naval competences to help stabilise the region against non state actors like human traffickers, somali pirates, drug peddlers.
- ii) Small countries like Mauritius and Seychelles are being actively supported by India in building surveillance capabilities eg DONIER aircraft, radar etc.
- iii) India's Maritime Domain Analysis Centre ~~at~~ at Gurgaon can help track any state sponsored activity in the region from China etc.
- iv) The economic initiatives can help strengthen prospects of Blue economy. Along with SAGAR MALA initiative of India, it can help Seychelles etc develop vibrant port architecture.
- v) Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh have natural gas resources ~~by~~ in the shelf that India can help develop to make them thriving economies.

~~2/3~~ 2/3rd of world cargo trade moves
 by IOR. ~~Indian~~ Development of
 coastal infrastructure, exploring deep
 sea mining to located oceanic polymetallic
 nodules, developing natural gas resources
 etc can make IOR region prosperous
 economic belt. India with its technologi-
 cal and financial resources and
 modern navy can facilitate the
 transformation.

19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अवरोधक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

India has a natural advantage of abundant labour force and demographic dividend upto 2035. However multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping up have reduced the ease of doing business. (130 out of 187 countries). Labour laws need to suffer due to :-

- i) multiplicity of laws ensures, industries and wary of employing labour directly and outsource it to vendors who do not are informal enterprises.
- ii) It gives leverage to inspector raj as industries are forced to
- iii) Industries are wary to transition from MSME to large industries on account of stringent labour compliances.

iv) Industries cannot lay off labour when facing industrial crunch and linger to bankruptcy.

v) Industries increasingly resorting to skill intensive technology to cut down labour requirement and avoid losses.

As a result, contribution of manufacturing sector in country remains low, they struggle to remain viable. However labour laws have been intermittently framed for welfare of labour —

- i) allows unionisation and collective bargaining capacity to labourers.
- ii) it ~~also~~ makes adequate provision for social security measures of labourers and prevents their exploitation.

The following labour reforms have been initiated by the government :-

- i) Shram Suridha portal to end inspection raj - A single portal to file 16 compliance returns.
- ii) Provision of ease that even enterprises

above 100 workers can lay them off
without on facing financial distress.

iii) Apprenticeship scheme has been
modified to allow greater mobility and
skilling of labour force.

20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करने एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (क्लाइमेट एक्साइल) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटने हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक ढाँचे तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। भावी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

Climate change is bringing about an increase in sea level and submerging coastal regions - India has grave challenge as :-

- i) it has 7500 sq km of coastline in 9 states that will be affected due to sea level increase esp - Kuttanad in Kerala and Sunderbans in Bengal.
- ii) Unseasonable rains ~~are~~ are making agriculture unprofitable - Droughts are adding to distress
- iii) frequent cyclones and heavy downpour in Andhra, Odisha, TN are killing lives.
- iv) Melting of glaciers have increased vulnerability of people living in flood plains and delta regions.

As land gets increasingly

inundated by water, people need to migrate to safer regions. Agriculture becoming unviable will lead to migration to industrial centres and bring in urban management problems. The existing frameworks to deal with climate change are:-

- i) Kyoto and Montreal protocol have been ~~but~~ become outdated and expired their mandate
- ii) Funding mechanisms are vastly inadequate:-
 - a) Green climate fund has not been able to achieve ~~the~~ \$100 billion limit yet
 - b) ~~the~~ Funding mechanisms under Kyoto protocol are equally being contested by LDCs as well as developing countries.
- iii) Inadequate focus on mitigation and adaptation. F
- iv) Technology transfer from developed to developing country has been minimal.
- v) Carbon credits, Clean development mechanism

are losing their attractions.

The following measures need to be taken by countries in Paris:—

- i) Get over ~~now~~ short sighted vision of national interests, come forward to build a global vision of future.
- ii) INDCs must not be seen as escape mechanism to avoid responsibility but greater commitment from both developed and developing countries is required.
- iii) GCF \$100 billion target by 2020 needs to be sincerely pursued.
- iv) India can lead the world by coming up with a responsible and achievable target for itself beyond 35% cut on 2005 levels in GHGs.
- v) A renewed stress on renewable energy transfer of technology is needed.