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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	23528
Center	ONLINE	Date	17/8/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. (150 words) 10

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) and EPC (Engineering, Procurement, Construction) are modes of Public-Private partnership investment in infrastructure

Issues faced in BOT & EPC

- (1) Contractual disputes between government and contractors
- (2) Delay in land & environmental clearances.
- (3) Project delays from the ~~bank~~ financial issues due to Bank NPAs.
- (4) Cost overruns due to delays
- (5) Contractor - government ^{official} nexus leading to corruption.
- (6) Quality issues as sole responsibility on contractors
- (7) Lack of professionalism leading to

worse project management.

- (e) Incidences of public agitations while operating phase in BOT eg toll collection
- (f) In EPC model, gap between designs of party and execution of project. due to lack of technological expertise in government

Solutions- Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

- (1) Resolution of lack of capital by viability gap funding by government about 40% from government.
- (2) Responsibility of land and ^{other} ~~govt~~ clearances on government.
- (3) Less burden on banks and financial institutions leading to reduction in NPAs
- (4) More cost-effective ~~an~~.
- (5) Timely completion of projects.

Thus, HAM resolves the issues faced by BOT and EPC model to certain extent.

2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. (150 words) 10

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उच्चाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Investment rate has been declined from 36% (2005) to 33% of 2015.

Reasons -

- (1) Twin balance sheet problems of
 - Banks and corporate sector.
- (2) - less avenues ~~as~~ of source & sink of investment.
- (3) Global economic weakening position.
- (4) Tighter monetary policies of West leading to outflow of FDI, FII
- (5) Rising inflation leading to shortening surpluses.
- (6) High fiscal deficit leading to poor public investment.
- (7) Less attractive investment avenues due to low returns due to slow economic activity of industries

steps to revive investment —

- (1) IBC code -
 - Freeing up the asset for reinvestment. &
- (2) Recapitalization of banks.
- (3) Corporate governance reforms suggested by Uday Kotak committee.
- (4) Enhancing public investment
- (5) Encouraging investment through funds such as ETF, Bharat-22.
- (6) Tax & regulatory environment improve-
ment through -
 - GST, Direct tax code.
 - Arbitration etc.
- (7) Incentives to FDI by FDI reforms in various sectors.

Thus, the investment should be accelerated to achieve the growth rate of 8%.

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. (150 words) 10
- औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The formalization of economy is necessary for its sustainability. However, there is unanimity to define it. ~~Some~~ Various ways to define → ① Tax net. (81.2% in formal)

② Social security

- └ EPFO data (12% in EPFO)
- └ ESIC data (1% in ESIC)

Moreover that, some entities are in tax net but not in EPFO/ESIC due to different criteria applied to it.

Criteria

GST — Entity of Turnover less than 20 Lacs are outside the tax net.

EPFO — Mandatory for the entity with ^{more than} ~~at least~~ 20 workers less than 15000 salary/month.

ESIC - Mandatory for entity with more than
10 workers less than 21000 $\frac{\text{salary}}{\text{month}}$.

Steps taken by Government -

- (1) NITI Aayog emphasizing on framing
out universal criteria by universal
identification number.
(GST is given more weightage)
- (2) Linking PAN-CIN, PAN-DIN to
~~avoid~~ address the loopholes so
that no entity will escape.
- (3) Referring global standards to
chalk out the formalization.

The identification of formal
sector is necessary to bring the
reforms in ~~unorganised~~ informal sector
to benefit economy as whole.

4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime. (150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Minimum Support Price (msp) is the price of crop declared by government at the start of season. It ensures the farmer the minimum returns for his produce after harvest at market.

Though it was designed to save farmer from ~~supply~~ shock of prices, it led to -

- (1) Burden on exchequer. widening Fiscal deficit
- (2) Less competition in agricultural sector.
- (3) No incentive for innovation or productivity harming the food security.
- (4) A tool in the hand of rich farmers to negotiate, thus

became political fashion

- (5) It did not address the issues of debt crisis, suicides, post harvest losses (approx 96000 cr/year) or climate change impact.
- (6) Disguised unemployment and agitations for reservations.

Measures -

- (1) Rather than price ^{& other} subsidy, per hectare subsidy can be given
 e.g. Telangana Rayata Bondhu scheme
- (2) Strengthening market structure -
 - Gramin Haats, e-NAM.
- (3) Addressing harvest losses - SAMPADA scheme
- (4) Increasing penetration of Insurance
 PMFBY.
- (5) Emphasis on 'income' approach.
 - alternate livelihood programmes
- (6) Productivity approach.

Thus, agriculture sector needs structural transformation through

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिष्ट (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's rising population & urbanisation along increasing aspirations of standard of living demands the energy in higher quantity in future.

Nation's energy-mix determined by

- (1) Availability of domestic sources
 - coal, oil, gas (conventional)
 - solar, wind, biomass (non-conventional)
- (2) Availability of cheaper external sources
 - oil from gulf countries
 - Natural gas from Iran.
 - Palm oil from south east asian countries.
 - Nuclear fuel from Canada, Australia
- (3) Availability of technology

- for extraction & refining.

(4) Cost efficient technology

- according to ~~source~~ of region of sources and available technology.

- e.g. coal extraction is not cost-efficient.

(5) Public support - extraction, acquisition

* Need for diversification -

(1) Global supply chain disruptions.

- Insecurity in gulf regions

- price policy of OPEC.

- geopolitics around choke points

(2) depleting resources (conventional)

- At one study, coal sources are sufficient only for 65 years.

(3) Conventional energy resources

create more pollution, deforestation & harm to ecology.

(4) Cost-efficiency in case of widening

CAD and FD.

(5) Usage of forgotten non-conventional

resources - solar, wind, etc.

Hence, Addressing the energy demand is

6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. (150 words) 10

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Household Air Pollution (HAP) has become one of the ^{top} five reasons of mortality and morbidity in India (WHO)

It is lethal due to -

(1) Polluting air by conventional resources coal, wood ^{as} fuel for ~~food~~ ^{cooking}.

- threatening health of women and children specially.

(2) In urban areas, the air quality hampered due to outdoor polluted air entering houses.

(3) Pollution is also due to -

- loose soil ^{pts} by deforestation.

- compact housing structure in urban areas.

Challenges -

- (1) No availability of alternative affordable resources. — LPG.
- (2) Lack of marketing network of gas companies in hinterland.
- (3) No incentives to suppliers
- (4) socially accepted duty of women to collect firewood which is free
- (5) ~~and~~ fear of safety issue of gas cylinders

Measures taken -(1) UJJWALA Yojana

- 8 crore LPG connections with subsidised rates of refuelling

(2) DDGJY, SAUBHAGYA -

- Universal electrification to avoid pollution due kerosene lanterns.

(3) PAHAL (DBT) - Benefit (targetted)

(4) Cross subsidization ('Give it up' campaign)

Thus, the comprehensive approach has been adopted by Government to address ^{issue}

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber physical systems is the system made up of ~~the~~ physical things connected by cyber networks.

Characteristics

- (1) It is ~~ex~~ hybrid system of real things and virtual cyberspace
 - (2) Flow of information among both.
 - (3) Work according to programmed software code.
 - (4) Need less human interface.
 - (5) Controlled by the feedbacks through sensors and triggers etc.
- e.g. controlling home appliances through mobile applications

x Applications -

- (1) Household application (as explained)

- (2) Industrial applications
— Complex activities
e.g. Internet of things.
- (3) Controlling of automobiles,
- (4) Defence sector - controlling weapons,
defence ~~also~~ in real time according
to inputs
- (5) Agriculture - controlling pumps,
electricity, irrigation according to
software.

Objectives of programmes -

- ① To enhance the productivity of
economic sectors,
- ② To increase resource efficiency.
- ③ Better targetting of services
through automatic flow of ~~resources~~
- ④ enhancing the per capita input
and output both.
- ⑤ Integrating into target of economic
growth 8% in future.
- ⑥ Infuse the innovational spirit

8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. (150 words) 10

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has proved its capability by leading nuclear science, space and defence projects.

However its collaboration with international actors is not at par.

The global environment is changing & transcending the cutting edge research in 3D printing, Artificial intelligence, quantum computing, Internet of things, nanotechnology, blockchain technology etc.

To align our scientific growth and harness its economic potential India needs to align ~~its~~ ~~to~~ with others by collaborating & participating in

global research such as global mega science projects -

e.g. (A) Astronomy & Astrophysics -

- LIGO group -
- LHC of CERN project.
- ~~IN~~ POLAR project.
- GROWTH (India is participant).

(B) Human Genome Project 2.0.

(c) International space station.

The participation will give India know how & expertise in new researches, economic benefits as well as strengthening its clout in global scientific diplomacy

9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The federal provisions of Indian Constitution allows Centre to deploy its forces in the states for internal security and law & order.

Issues involved -

(a) Political -

- States view it as an encroachment
- disturbing federal balance.

(b) Economic

- Double burden on state exchequer.
- straddling economic activity

(c) Social -

- Allegation of human right violations in the tense area by central forces.

(d) Administrative -

- Weakening hold of state's administration over the area.

(e)

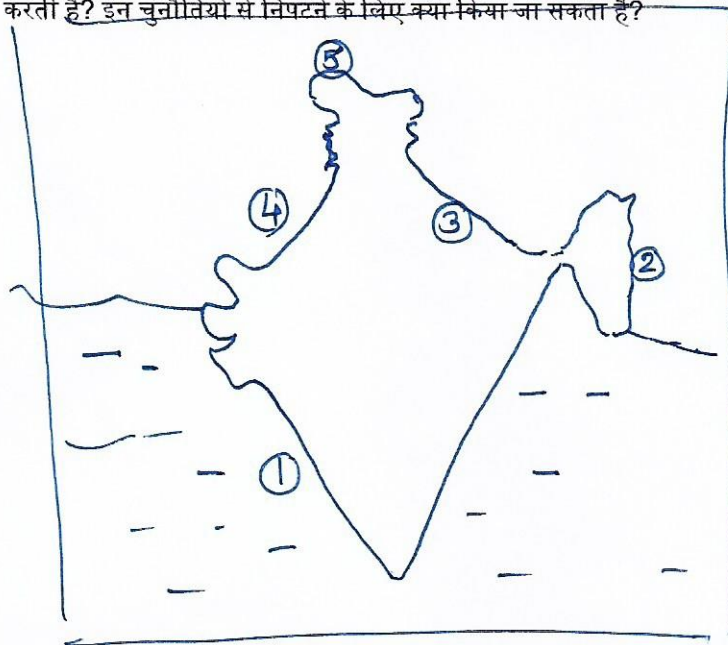
Remedial Measures-

- (1) Assuring previous consultation and concurrence with state government before deployment.
- (2) If governor has recommended, then take review by committee
- (3) Use with prudence and in extent situation
- (4) Use as a support to state's law ~~enforcement~~ ^{enforcement} agencies, not as replacement.
- (5) Formulating guidelines for deployment of armed forces by discussing in the Inter-state council.

Thus, the deployment of armed forces should be used sparingly, in taking into state's autonomy in amount.

10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? (150 words) 10

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?



- ① Large coastline - led to easy access to terrorist to due to difficulty in surveillance of 7500 km coastline.
- ② Hilly border area of Northeast
 - provide shelter to extremist.
 - difficult terrain led to logistic challenge for security forces.
- ③ Open Terai Region -
 - Open border and plains easy cross-border movements of terrorist and funding channels

④ Desert borders and plain borders

- A large tunnel digging activity of terrorists to enter people, goods, drugs etc.

⑤ Kashmir Valley

- Difficult terrain led to high cost for security and personnel.

Solutions-(1) Using technology -

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Drones. to surveillance of border
- Laser beams to signal infiltrations.

(2) Satellites

- Imaging for data collection and intelligence

(3) Strengthening traditional ways

- Border fencing.
- setting up check posts.

(4) For coastline surveillance

- Technology upgradation

(5) Taking up local intelligence in all areas e.g. fishermen intelligence at coast

Thus, India needs to deploy Comprehensive Integrated Border Management systems (CIBMS)

11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. (250 words) 15

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana is an ambitious road infrastructure flagship programme for government of India.

However, the various projects under it is facing issues due to -

- ① Land acquisition issues
- ② Bank NPAs -
- ③ delay & cost overruns.
- ④ Poor multiagency coordination -
- centre, state & other bodies
- ⑤ Lack of funding due to less budgetary support.

Hence, the project needs to be revived by -

- ① Non budgetary support through private spending from private

investments and ~~issuing~~ raising funds from bond market

- ② Reviving stalled projects by faster clearances, resolving disputes, strong multiagency coordination.

Benefits - (1) Greater connectivity will lead to sustainable economic growth by faster movement of goods & people.

(2) Better delivery of services.

(3) Strong economic integration

Government has come up with various measures to boost the programme -

① Budgetary support (FY 2018-19) about 1.21 lac crore.

② Implementing the HAM model

③ & Land acquisition ordinance.

④ Recapitalization of banks for credit

- ⑤ Overviewing daily target of road construction.
- ⑥ Ensuring cooperative federalism through NITI Aayog for better implementation of Bharatmala Pariyojana.

Thus, the expedition of this flagship scheme will enhance the density of roads and ensure last mile connectivity.

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. (250 words) 15

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NPAs are non-performing assets of banks due to nonpayment of principles & interest over stipulated time while frauds take place by leaking the finance resources using loopholes of ~~system~~ banking system. Currently, Scheduled commercial Banks and public sector banks constitute 10.2% and 13.5% NPAs respectively. While the PNB fraud led to 9000 cr. loss to exchequer.

Reasons.

- (1) Loopholes existing in the regulation.
eg No linking of CBS to SWIFT
led to PNB fraud.

- (2) No stringent measure to address the non payment by recovery or attaching properties.
- (3) Banks ignore NPA in fear of loss of customers due to competition.
- (4) Information asymmetry, as RBI could not analyze the risk earlier.
- (5) Long judicial procedure
- (6) Stress balance sheets of industries due to ~~street~~ economic shocks.

To address the health issue of balance sheets of banks and corporate sector, govt^{ment} has enacted IBC code, 2016.

Significance of IBC -

- (1) Insolvency procedure has been mandated to complete in given stipulated time i.e. 180 days for DRT & NCLT.

- (2) Provision of insolvency professional for better inputs & expertise in for the procedure
- (3) Clear order of precedence while resolution, culminating into reduction in further disputes.
- (4) Insolvency can be invoked by debtor as well as creditors.

Benefits.

- (1) Early resolution over NPA by asset liquidation of companies.
- (2) Less judicial disputes.
- (3) Relief to creditors and
- (4) Banker & financial institution will be encouraged ^{further} for credit disbursal
- (5) Resolution of 'EXIT' problem for companies.

Thus, the IBC code will strive to improve Ease of Business Index by addressing the issue of NPAs and contract enforcement

13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. (250 words) 15

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to one estimate, MSMEs comprise of 99% of total companies in Indian economy.

Importance.

- (1) Over 635 lac MSMEs provide an employment to over 11.10 crore people.
- (2) Supporting the business value chain and large enterprises.
- (3) Widening tax base of government.
- (4) Employment over rural areas have been spread due to MSMEs.
- (5) Boost to the economy as a whole.
- (6) Diversity in economy and leading to competitiveness.
- (7) Skilling of new entered workforce largely done by MSMEs.

However, MSMEs are facing

following challenges-

- (1) Credit - low short cycle of credit repayment i.e. 90 days
 - access and affordable credit
 - hesitation of banks & financial institution due to absence of credit rating & collateral.
- (2) low capital investment -
 - lack of own land, vulnerable to multiple evictions.
- (3) ~~and~~ discontinuous supply of energy-electricity and resources such as water
- (4) Stringent labour laws.
- (5) Dependence on large enterprises for sustenance.
- (6) Lack of expertise.
 - Mostly family run business.

Policy recommendations

- (1) Access to credit & capital -
 - MUDRA, stand-up India scheme.

(2) Benefit in taxes -

- Corporate tax rate lowered to 25% for MSMEs of Turnover less than 50 crore.

(3) Trade policy (Mid term review)

- ~~bus~~ Packages for ~~at~~ textile & leather sector.

(4) Availing to undisturbed input tax credit due to GST.

(5) Labour code in 4 simpler forms by subsuming 38 labour laws.

(6) IBC code 2016 - early resolutions

(7) start up India hub = guidance & expertise.

(8) start up fund of funds -

Considering the potential of MSMEs, Government is ~~thin~~ viewing for fixed-term employment scheme which will harness more economic potential from sectors.

14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture sector has been victim of vagaries of nature and failed public policies. Considering the dependence of 50% of population over agriculture, the approach should be enhanced to 'agriculture plus' by focusing on allied sectors such as - food processing, animal husbandary, farm solar production, biomass production etc.

Agriculture is prone to -

- (1) sharp Price shocks making farmers prone to poverty.
- (2) Wastage of farm products. (around 40%.)
- (3) Debt crisis
- (4) Climate change impact.

The resilience ~~can be~~ and improving economic returns of agriculture can be improved by -

(1) Climate smart agriculture -

- Water ~~tolerant~~ distress tolerant crops - millets, pulses
- drip/sprinkler irrigation.

(2) Solar farm production - KUSUM yojana.

~~(3) Rearing the~~

- energy production - for pumps.
- extra energy selling = source of income.

(3) Animal husbandary -

- National Gokul mission.
- alternative livelihood income.
(milk, meat, eggs)
- source of biomass energy.

(4) Food processing industries

- Cluster based approach.
- small set ups for food processing
(primary) at farm gates

- Food producer organisation through SAMPADA Yojana.
- leading to reducing the ~~sto~~ food wastage and earning more income.

(5) collaborating with agri-tech startups

- For better marketing
- expertise -
- contract forming

Thus, The allied sector will help farmers to -

- ① to gain ~~at more~~ alternate incomes
- ② employment opportunities
in the backdrop of disguised
unemployment
- ③ strengthening agriculture itself.

15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. (250 words) 15

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed replacement rate is the rate at which certified seeds are being used by farmers for producing next generation of crops over farm-grown seeds.

The better the seed replacement rate, the better assurance of more and qualitative yield.

(A) Breeder Seeds -

The seeds which are produced by the research institutions with better qualitative inputs.

(b) Foundation seeds -

The seeds which are utilised by the companies to produce certified seeds. These seeds are the monopoly of seed companies.

(c) Certified seeds

Seeds which are produced by companies and authorized by the competent authority to sell in the market for cultivation.

Major policy initiatives

(1) seed village concept.

- promoting farmers to preserve their developed seeds and aligning with IPR act.
- promotion of using certified seeds in the farms.

- (2) R & D expenditure for better quality of seeds
- (3) Incentives to seed companies for production and marketing of certified seeds.
- (4) sensitization & training of farmers through extension services.

Considering the vast requirement of food in future, farmers need to go for better seed replacement rate which will also give them better income by good harvest.

16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is a country where people loves to gather ~~over~~ various occasions such as - festivals, religious gatherings, political campaigns etc.

The overcrowding take place during these event may get uncontrolled if proper measures are not taken such as stampedes, ~~fire vulnerability~~ vulnerability to fire or structural collapse. It leads to -

- (1) Loss of lives and property
- (2) Challenge to law & order situation
- (3) May culminate to social instabi-
- lity over fragile issues such as religion.

Better infrastructure & better crowd management will lead to—

- (1) Safety of people.
- (2) timely availability of shelter and response mechanism in case of mishap.
- (3) Peaceful occurrences of events.
- (4) Avoiding the economic losses.

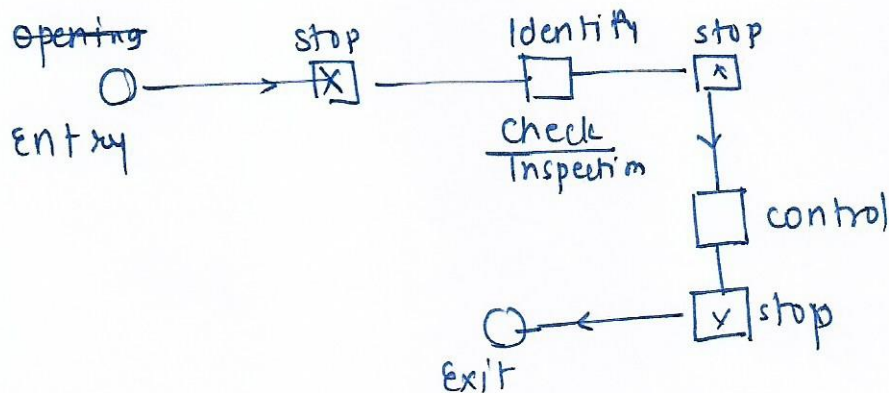
NDMA guidelines -

(1) Preparedness, plans -

- Mapping of places -
 - crowding area.
 - entry/exit points.
 - ~~extra entry~~
 - emergency exits.
- responsibility & assignment to various state govt agencies -
 - police, district administration etc
- sign boards, information dissemination at various places

(2) Controlling crowd -

- By a certain lots - i.e. discontinuous.
- identification measures if required.
- separate lines of women, children & aged.

(3) ~~for~~ Ready contingency plans in case of mishaps -

- ambulance.
- fire brigade etc.
- plan for response & rescue operations.

Indian governments require strong mechanism for crowd management by identification of risk zones to assure security of people.

17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. (250 words) 15

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to the World Bank estimation, by 2050, 600 million people will be living in Indian cities. The growing urbanisation would lead to rising stress on waste management structures.

Currently, the garbage is gathered across the cities and thrown over the landfills - which have led to problems of -

- (1) Insanitation in nearby areas -
 - health problems due to growth of harmful microbes.
 - dengue, chikungunya epidemics in cities.

- (2) Water impurities have been on rise.

- (3) Incineration of waste on landfills

leading to pollution and toxic gases.

- (4) Harming the ecological landscape
- (5) Rising conflicts among the cities and nearby rural areas over landfill issues.

The processing & safe disposal of garbage will yield more ~~result~~ & beneficial results-

- ① Segregation give opportunities of recycle and reuse.
- ② Avoid the harmful elements ~~to~~ entering in environment - electronic waste, plastic etc.
- ③ Measures can be taken for safe disposal of harmful substances.
- ④ Opportunity of energy production from segregated biomass - compost, natural gas.
- ⑤ Extra source of energy and paving way to sustainable existence.

Failure of waste management policies -

- ① Lack of political will in the urban governance.
- ② Urban bodies lack financial mechanism for carrying out waste processing and similar projects.
- ③ No ~~be~~ bottom-up approach -
 - no initiatives from residents and civil society-
 - 'Not in my backyard' approach.
- ④ Landfill policies have been ~~ignored~~ continued at the cost of health of nearby people. &
 - No alternate lands
- ⑤ No rules, laws, made accordingly as subject is transferred to ULBs via 12th schedule, &
- ⑥ Ignorance by state & Central govern-
-ments, 'more emphasis on rural develop-
-ments.

Thus, there is need of course correction

18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

TRIPS is the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights in WTO framework.

It emphasize on protection of patents, GIs, trademarks, etc IPRs in the host countries. At the same time,

it allows some flexibility in norms according to needs of developing countries.

eg. India's patent regime - Product patent over process patent

TRIPS plus approach is apprehended by developed countries to give protection to their IPRs from the flexibilities enjoyed by developing countries in WTO regime.

For example, India could manufacture the cheaper drugs due to such flexibilities and these generic drugs provide health security to Indians as well as other poorer countries.

But if, we recourse to TRIPS plus approach, then following of patent norms would be strict. In above example, due to IPR monopoly of developed countries, the drugs would be costly and hence unaffordable to large poor population.

However, the developed countries allege that ~~such~~ ^{WTO} flexibilities have benefitted Indian pharmaceutical companies at large and hence want other TRIPS plus approach through extra WTO regimes such as TPP, TIPP etc.

Considering the aggressive posture of developed countries, India needs to balance its interests according to needs of poor population.

While asserting the health security of people, India should stand by the flexibilities, At the same time, the negotiations should be carried out with developed countries to resolve through other mechanisms such as ceilings, quota or national treatment clause etc.

19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organised Crimes are the syndicate of criminals across the national borders carrying out the drug trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of goods, ammunition, counterfeit currency etc.

UNODC has pitched to curb the TOC network to stop the drug trafficking and its funding as well as spill-over effect is strengthening the terrorist and anti national activities

Difficulties -(1) Preventing -

- Large network of people, information
- state support.
- different laws & regimes.
- unanimity over recreational use of drugs.

(2) In detecting

- ~~com~~ poor border surveillance.
- Lack of intra-governmental, intra-agency coordination.
- newer ways of execution
- modes of transaction - digital, hawala, cryptocurrency.

(3) Investigation is failed due to -

- lack of consensus over the definitions, substances used.
- different laws & rules, coordination issue.

(4) Prosecution -

- Transnational crime necessities

the globally accepted norms, rules, regulation.

Need of integrated approach -

(1) Intergovernmental coordination

- strengthen information network.

- pooling of resources.

- boosting border surveillance.

(2) States will be compelled to push harder over the criminals and engaged actors.

(3) Confusion over the identification of substances, definitions ~~of~~ no will be solved.

(4) Use of ICT to crackdown the cyber network require the notion of pooled sovereignty.

(5) ~~Cooperation~~ of global civil society for sensitization and awareness rehabilitation actions.

Thus, global challenges can be

aggravating the Red movement.

They threatened the internal security to revolt against the Indian state by disrupting the developmental structure of the region. Thus, the region is far behind in the HDI indicators.

The government has come up with holistic agenda by simultaneous implementation over Security, Development, Governance. through 'SAMADHAN' agenda

(A) Security -

- Choking up the funding of Maoists
- strengthening the capacity & capability of forces.
- Security to government infrastructure and government agencies in the region
- Communication network

20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. (250 words) 15

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Left Wing extremism is radical violent movement that have challenged the Indian state for more than four decades and spread out through various states known as 'Red Corridor'.



Red Corridor

The overdue sustenance of the movement has been due to the faults in

governance structure, development in the region.

The issue of land acquisition and forest policies led to alienation of tribal population and

(b) Development -

- 'Nayi Roshni' scheme
- Mainstreaming of surrendered naxalites -
- Pushing developmental Infrastructure hard in the region - schools, PHCs etc.
- Delivering the benefits of social schemes - food, housing etc.

(c) Governance -

- PESA and FRA act Implementation.
- Strengthening the governance, administration by special initiatives
- EITI Aayog - TAB scheme give more weightage to 35 LWE districts in agenda

Thus, the holistic approach will help to address the extremist issue having multidimensional facets