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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	AYUSH SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	8903
Center	ORN	Date	06.10.17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
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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:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छप हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

- Outcome budget: 2nd ARC defines outcome budget as a financial allocation mechanism which tracks 'outcomes' rather than 'OUTPUTS' as well as 'OUTLAYS'.
- Outlays, outputs & outcomes: Taking the example of healthcare sector -
- (i) Rs. 5 crore allocated for construction of hospital - 'outlay'
- (ii) Is the hospital after being constructed (output) translating into better health outcomes in the adjoining areas? (IMR, MMR, etc)
This is the 'outcome' of the service.

- Status of Outcome budgeting:
- (i) Carried out for the first time in the Union Budget in 2005
 - (ii) Laudable performance of 'Performance Budgeting' & 'zero-based budgeting' in the Indian context on expenditure management (2nd ARC)
- Potential remains untapped because:
- (i) Mixing of outputs with outcomes, as noted by 2nd ARC
 - (ii) Outcome budgeting is a challenging exercise which requires significant financial accounting expertise
 - (iii) Lack of capacity & awareness on the part of the state governments as well as ULBs & PRIs.

(v) Unable to shift from performance budgeting / outlay budgeting approach due to inherent populist appeal

— Recommendations

(i) Develop in-house capacity through adequate training under aegis of National Institute of Public Finance

(ii) 2nd ARC recommends that the outcome budgeting exercise, owing to its simplicity, must first be started with a few 'Flagship' programmes.

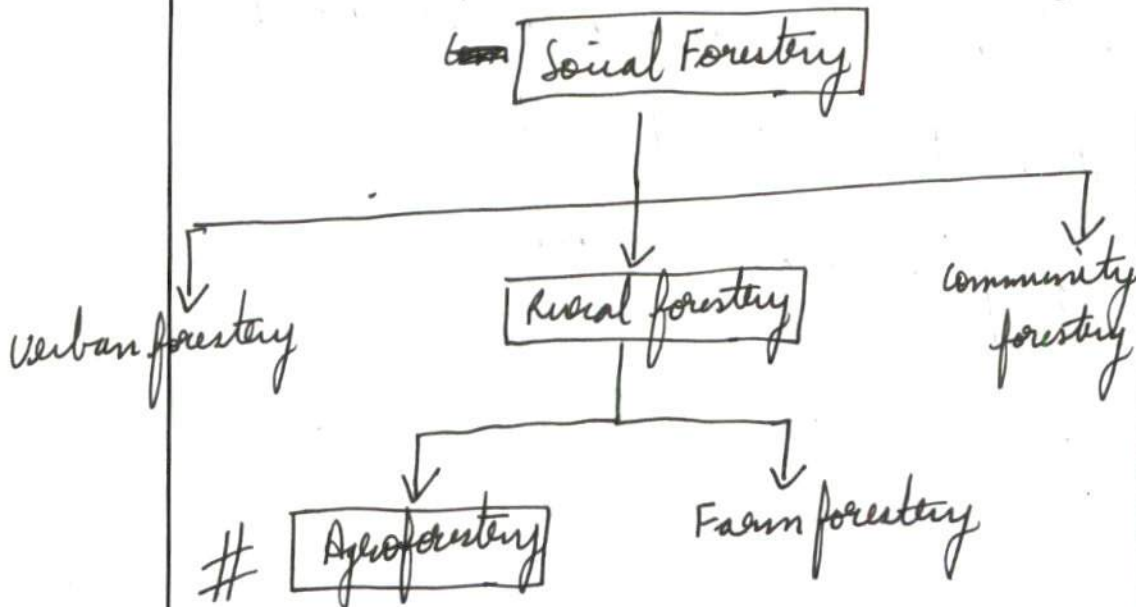
————— X —————

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

— Agroforestry: Agroforestry refers to the exercise of growing of trees on the farm land alongwith crops by the farmer.

— Acc. to National Commission on Agriculture (1976)



- Potential in making agriculture sustainable & viable \rightarrow Features of National Agroforestry

(i) Viability: Policy, 2014.

- Fuel: fuelwood from trees ~~can be~~ for meeting fuel requirements (lops of trees)

- Food: Fruits if there are fruit-bearing trees

- Fodder: fodder material \rightarrow leaves, etc.

- Provides additional income to the farmer, especially for small & marginal farmers (< 2 ha)

(ii) sustainability

- Prevents soil erosion, especially sheet erosion (running water) & wind erosion in arid & semi-arid areas (shelter belts)

- Ground water recharge: can make more water available for sustainable agriculture

- Vermicomposting: Vermicomposting of leaves can provide natural fertilizers (biofertilizers)
Way Forward
- National Agroforestry Policy, 2014 can be amended to highlight the role of state Forest Departments of providing free seeds to marginal & small farmers

— X —

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

- Non-Performing Assets (NPA): Refers to the loan that has not been serviced for a period of more than 90 days.
- Status of the problem:
 - (i) Acc. to Economic Survey 2016-17, NPAs till Dec. 2016 were approx. 12% of the total loan advances
 - (ii) NPAs form the crucial part of the 'Twin Balance Sheet' Problem (TBS) along with debt overhang on corporate sector
- Reasons for the problem of high NPAs:
 - (i) Potential of double digit growth after the boom of mid-2000s prompted the

corporate sector to borrow readily to take full advantage

(ii)

Great Financial crisis of 2008 → low growth rate of GDP

(iii)

Policy paralysis relating to environmental, land clearances

These factors led to debt servicing problems faced by the corporates & high NPAs

Effectiveness of steps taken: (i) 5/25 rule;

(2) strengthening of SARFAESI Act & Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT); (3) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR); (4) Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)

Problem of recognition: Impairment of Asset Quality Review (AQR) → 'evergreening' of loans in PSBs

Lack of coordination: Joint Lender's Forum

CJLF requires decision by 75% of creditors by value creating coordination failures

- Lack of capital: Rs. 70,000 under Indira-Chamush scheme is insufficient to meet capital requirements

- Risk avoidance: (i) no reward for risk-taking; (ii) potential of being investigated under section 13(1)(d) if loans are written off - attracting the 3C's (CBF, LVC, etc)

- Bankruptcy law: I&B code yet to prove its effectiveness

- Way Forward: Economic Survey 2016-17 recommends creation of a 'Bad Bank' -

Public ~~Asset~~ Asset Rehabilitation Agency (PARA) - centralized mechanism to buy bad loans from PSBs; pre-requisite is that

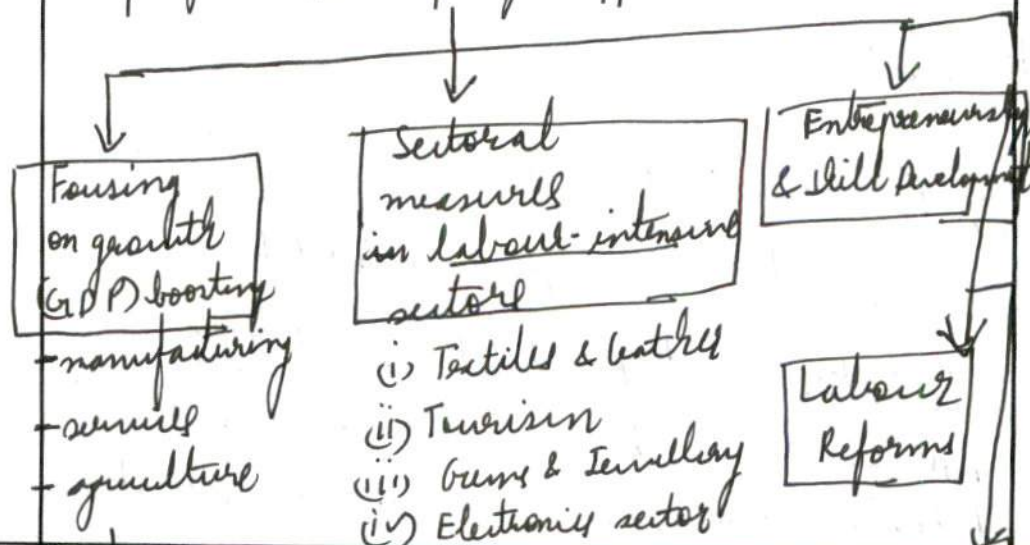
(i) professionally staffed (ii) ~~not~~ political will to take losses

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

- status of unemployment: Ac. to the Economic Survey 2016-17, the present rate of unemployment based on Common Daily Status (CDS) is between 5% - 8%.

- Govt. has recognized the need for a Multi-pronged approach to boost employment:



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silo approach:

'JOBLESS GROWTH'

— Labour-intensive sectors:

(i) Textiles: Govt. has recently introduced a comprehensive package for the textile sector worth Rs. 6,000 crore, inclusive of labour reform, easing PPF norms, duty drawback for exports, etc.

(ii) Electronics sector: (i) Modified Special Incentive scheme (M-SIS); (ii) Phased Manufacturing Programme; (iii) 'Make in India' for manufacturing

— Focus on Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

— Start Up India scheme to boost entrepreneurship

— Skill India Mission: to skill 40 crore Indians by 2022

— Stand Up India Mission

— Labour Reforms required in addition to

These measures:

- (i) Fixed Term Employment (FTL) for all sectors
(Niti Aayog)
- (ii) Amending Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
providing for flexibility in case of retrenchment
- Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) with
a cluster based approach for labour
intensive sectors and to promote exports
must be implemented (NITI Aayog)
to boost employment
- X —

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- Potential of nuclear power for energy generation:

① Present total installed capacity is approx. 328 GW; Nuclear power contributes approx. 5,780 MW to this

② Presence of Monazite & Ilmenite sands in Kerala coast, which can be used as a source for Thorium fuel.

③ Limited Uranium reserves: Kullu in H.P; copper belt in Rajasthan (Chitwan, Ajmer); Anjalapalle (Andhra Pradesh) & Meghalaya plateau

④ Global shift towards 'clean energy' with negligible CO_2 emissions from coal-based power: Nuclear power meets this criteria

⑤ Potential of nuclear power can be maximized if we are able to develop Thorium-based generation capability

— Steps taken:

(i) 3-Stage Nuclear Energy Programme designed by Dr. Homi Bhabha, which will use Thorium (Th) in the 3rd stage

(ii) Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) developed for the IInd stage of the programme by NPCIL.

- (iii) Signing of Civil Nuclear Agreements with:
USA, Australia and recently Japan; US & Japan mainly for technology & Australia for supply of Uranium
- (iv) Push to become member of NSG; NSG waiver in 2008
- (v) Passage of Civil Liability Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 (CLNDA) to address issues of liability from nuclear damage
- (vi) Signing of Supplementary Protocol for Nuclear accident related insurance

— X —

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्र को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं है। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- Loan waivers have recently been provided in the states of U.P., Maharashtra, raising the demand from other states.
- Issues with loan waivers:
 - (1) Multiple errors of exclusion & inclusion due to ineffective targeting
 - (2) Multiple loan waiving: if members of family have taken loan from different sources
 - (3) Landless workers ignored, who are the most oppressed & vulnerable in the agriculture sector

(4) Moral hazard : creates a moral hazard for the banking sector as future loans may not be repaid

(5) Diversion of financial resources for carrying out capital development in agriculture (irrigation, etc.)

— Grant support to agriculture sector should be in the form of:

(i) Immediate relief: instead of loan waivers increase insurance coverage under IMFBY to 50%. within 2 years from 23%.

(ii) MSP reforms:

- 1.5 times the cost of inputs acc. to Swaminathan Commission
- effective MSP linked procurement for all 23 crops including pulses

- 'Price Efficiency system' of transferring MSP to bank discount (Aadhar seeded) as recommended by NITI Aayog Tarapore

(3) Expanding area under irrigation through PM Kirschi Sirkayel Yojana & promoting Micro-Irrigation (MI) methods

(4) Agriculture marketing reforms: (i) Contract Farming Law; (ii) amend APMC Acts

(5) Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern states, as recommended by NITI Aayog Tarapore

_____ X _____

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने बांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

— District Mineral Foundation (DMF):

Set up through Mines & Minerals (Amendment) Act, 2015.

— Objectives of DMF:

① Execute schemes for the welfare of those affected in mining areas/districts

② Based on 'Polluter Pays principle': the organization extracting minerals has to provide funds to DMF for the society welfare.

③ Programmes for social welfare: health, education, sanitation, water supply, etc.

⑨ Role of DMF is in accordance with the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

— Challenges

1. Potential use of DMF funds for infrastructure development than social welfare acc. to the rules
2. Ambiguous rules regarding the role of District Collector (DC) who is responsible for operationalization of funds.
3. Tribal dominated districts are the mineral producing districts (acc. to Centre for science & Environment): Need to understand their specific problems & secure their participation in DMF ^{fund.} utilization

4. Ethical basis: 'Polluter pays principle' but development for whom? → for the adjoining tribal population?

— Way Forward

(i) Rules under Mines & Mineral Act, 2015

should clearly spell out the range of activities - social welfare for OMF fund utilization & not infrastructure

(ii) Need to involve Gram Sabhas for participatory & inclusive approach for OMF fund utilization

— X —

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

→ Factors behind India's poor merchandise export performance:

- Decline in global demand due to economic slow-down in the western countries post GFC in 2008
- Decline in growth rate of China as it attempts to course-correct & transition to a high-value manufacturing economy
- Rising anti-globalization or protectionist measures all over the world
- Failure to sign FTA with largest trading partner - European Union (EU)

- Logistics cost for the exporters: (i) Time delay associated costs for goods to reach the ports; (ii) Lack of transshipment port results in exports through Colombo adding to costs; (iii) freight rates - highest in the world ^{among} <sub>→ export-
subsidies</sub>
- WTO's Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) & Sanitary & Phytosanitary Norms (SPS) used by some countries to reject exports
- uncertainty regarding GST returns for exporters
- Recent measures:
 - (1) Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20:
 - Divided into 3 groupings of countries for duty swaps
 - (2) Duty swaps under FTP (2015-20) to be transferable for excise duty, customs duty, etc.

- (3) Logistics : setting up transshipment port
at Enayam in T.N
- (4) ~~(1) Conclusion~~ Setting up of Special Economic
Zones (SEZs)
— Way Forward
- (i) set up Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs)
for cluster-based approach for textile
industries to boost exports
- (ii) Need to set up logistics parks to boost
logistics performance
- (iii) Early conclusion of FTAs with EU & UK.
- X —

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

- Problems with traditional cooking energy fuel — biomass / solid fuel:
- High Particulate Matter (PM) intake for person involved in cooking
 - Woman health: generally the social reality is that she is a woman
 - Indoor Air Pollution leading to lung diseases, etc.
 - Effort to get fuel by walking for distances
- Therefore, access to clean cooking (using LPG) remains the best option.
- steps taken by govt:

- (i) Ujjawala Scheme: Providing free LPG connections to BPL families in the name of woman
- (ii) PAHAL scheme: DBT using Aadhar for LPG subsidy
- (iii) GAIL constructing 'Gas Energy Corridor': 'Ganga Ujja' for eastern India
- Challenges faced
- (i) Lack of financial capacity to buy stores for the poor
- (ii) Lack resource to buy or refilling of expensive LPG gas cylinders for the poor
- (iii) City-wide gas distribution remains weak due to flawed model of bidding carried out by Petroleum & Natural Gas.

Regulatory board (PNB/KB)

→ Way Forward

- National Gas Corridor' after completion of 'Ganga Uija' & HVJN gas pipeline
- Reduce cap on LPG subsidized cylinders to 10 from 12 to avoid 'Hatchback' & divert resources to providing LPG connections to BPL families
- Designing of cost-effective gas stoves

———— X ————

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

- Taxing agriculture income was recently mooted by the Ex-VC, Niti Aayog due to the following reasons: (Pros)
- (i) Misuse of exemption from taxation by people to 'hide' money from tax authorities (Tax Foregone)
 - (ii) Rich farmers should pay income tax as per the principle of equity
 - (iii) Agriculture contributes approx. 14% to the GDP
 - (iv) Low Tax-GDP ratio: 16%; needs to be enhanced for investing in social welfare & development

- Cons of taxing agricultural income
- (i) Kellar Taxforce - approx. 95% farmers are below the threshold limit
 - (ii) Avg. size of farm landholding has declined to 1.15 ha → burden on small & marginal farmers
 - (iii) Agriculture is still primarily subsistence based in India
 - (iv) Heavy dependence of agriculture on monsoon ^{Net sown} area under irrigation is only approx. 33% → 'food security' threatened
 - (v) Agriculture growth rate in first 3 years of 12th FYP: 1.1%
- Way Forward
- develop a mechanism for better targeting of rich farmers.
 - strengthen tax enforcement to target those

- misusing the provision of tax exemption
- The Finance Minister has clearly articulated that the idea is not on the table as of now.

— x —

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

— Administered price mechanism is a methodology employed to keep the retail fuel price affordable for the consumers, with the govt. providing subsidy to the OMCs.

(i) Diesel & Petrol: deregulated since 2014

(ii) Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG): is still under Administered Price mechanism as it is presently subsidized

(iii) Kerosene; is regulated as well

— Significance:

— Dismantling of administered price mech

anism for fuels will:

- Fiscal benefits for the govt. due to decrease in subsidies (at present approx 4.2% of GDP → subsidies = Economic saving)
- Increase competitiveness of the retail fuel sector as private sector participation would be encouraged
- Reduce distortions in price incentives or providing subsidies to the 'rich'
- Recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing:
- Fuel prices will be linked to international fuel prices and will be effected over a shorter period of time (2/3 days)
- earlier the linkage ~~was~~ came into effect after a period of 14 days/2 weeks

- Benefit for OMCs: increase in savings due to lower costs; more responsive to fluctuation in prices
- Benefits to consumers: implications i.e. benefits / costs will be passed on faster.

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12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Current arrangements :

- (i) Green Rating Integrated Habitat Agency (GRHA) rating for buildings
- (ii) India Green Building Code (IGBC) developed by TERI & the govt

→ Requirements in addition:

- Mandatory green building codes for new construction
- Subsidy / financial incentives to developers to adopt green building technologies

- Tax benefits in terms of property tax can be extended if the building complies with green standards
- = ULB's should ensure enforcement of IGBC & GRIHA through enactment of an enabling law
- Provide financial incentives for 'green retrofitting' for existing buildings

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13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पॉन्स एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Need for Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP):

- NCR amongst the most polluted cities in the world, acc. to WHO
- Multiplicity of causes :
 - (i) Vehicular pollution: car density is very high
 - (ii) construction dust
 - (iii) stubble burning in adjacent states of Punjab, Haryana & western U.P
 - (iv) Emissions from Thermal Power Plants as well as industries
 - (v) Use of diesel generators on a large-scale

- Failure of govt. of Delhi, CPCB to solve the problem of air pollution
- Features of GRAP:
 - 4 grades ranging from moderate to emergency; implemented by EPCA
 - During emergency grade:
 - (i) ban on diesel generators
 - (ii) parking charges to escalate
 - Spraying of water on roads
 - Closing of brick-kilns & stone-crushers
 - Odd/Even policy to be implemented
- Challenges
 - Lack of enforcement by the authorities
 - EPCA, the agency responsible, lacks.

- administrative experience in the matter
- Does not address the issue of stubble burning
 - Requires effective implementation of Construction & Waste Remediation Rules, 2016 (CWR) by local bodies
 - Public transport is bursting at its seams : metros, buses, etc

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14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "ज़ूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

— 'Zoonoses' and 'emerging infectious diseases' present a serious threat to India:

- (i) Lack of strong public healthcare system
- (ii) Mass urbanization has led to creation of slums, which provides basis for spread of infectious diseases
- (iii) Absence of health insurance/coverage
- (iv) Lack of adequate drinking water supply

(v) Absence of WASH (water, sanitation & Hygiene) measures in many parts of the country

— Structures in place & Measures reqd.

(i) National Programme for infectious diseases — TB, leprosy, Yaws

(ii) Monitoring & surveillance by health authorities

(iii) National Health Policy, 2017 — 2.5% of GDP should be public expenditure on health by 2025 — needs to be accelerated

(iv) Research efforts for developing vaccines for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

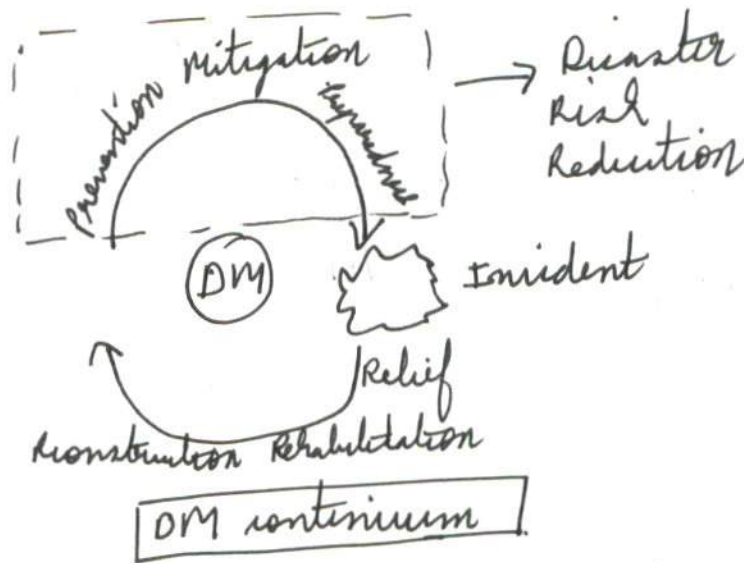
(v) Recently India has become a member of Global Alliance of Vaccines

(vi) Strengthening of public health systems
and effective implementation of
ensuring access to social determinants
of health (drinking water, sanitation, etc)

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15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ़ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।



Importance of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- (i) Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-30)
- (ii) National Disaster Management Plan, 2016
 - emphasizes 4 pillars of Sendai for DRR
 - Understanding Disaster Risk
 - Improving Disaster Risk Governance
 - Investing in disaster risk reduction
 - 'BUILD BACK BETTER' in recovery & rehabilitation

- Disaster Risk Reduction needs to be integrated in the development paradigm: In this regard, 2nd ARC in its 'Crisis Management' Report recommends: 7 steps

(1) Creating legal-institutional framework for DRR by amending Disaster Management Act, 2005

(2) Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction

- National, state & district Disaster Management Plans with integration of Traditional Knowledge

- District DM Plans ← emergency plan (short-term)
periodic ← mitigation strategy (long-term)
skills for evaluation

(3) Building 'Community Resilience' for disaster risk reduction: training programmes started by local bodies with help from NIDM

(4) Adopting disaster risk reduction techniques

→ enforcing building bye-laws, land use regulations

→ using disaster proof material for construction in compliance with BIS standards

(5) Installing Multi-layered Early Warning System (EWS) & as well as disaster proof communication network

(6) Investing in financial mechanisms for Risk Reduction: Insurance cover for those living in vulnerable areas

(7) Hybrid & Vulnerability Mapping for Assessment of Risk, using GIS & GPS

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

- TRIPS plus refers to the intellectual property initiatives; currently under negotiation in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and was also a part of TPP
- Developed countries feel TRIPS is not sufficient to safeguard IP rights.
- TRIPS plus measures:
 - ① Data exclusivity: effectively extends patent for 5 additional years and prevents the entry of generic.

medicines or drugs.

→ Impact on India: (i) Possible adverse impact on public health due to non-affordability of patented drug.

(ii) Pharmaceutical industry is based on generic manufacture → suffers a setback

(iii) Goes against WTO TRIPS compliant measures

(iv) Implications for supply of generics to Africa for HIV, AIDS, etc.

→ Way Forward

→ India must negotiate to ensure TRIPS measures are included as

- it goes against public health
- (i) Medicines Without Borders (MSB) has supported India's claim
- (ii) Spillover to negotiation of BTIA with UK & other FTAs ∴ needs to be ensured that TRIPS Plus does not form a part of RCEP framework.

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17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्स (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

- Requirement of operational synergies among Army, Navy & Air force:
- (i) Effective coordination between the 3 forces during war situations
 - (ii) Resource optimization under a unified commander
 - (iii) Integrated Theatre Commands (ITC) has been recommended by Lt. Shelkar Committee
 - (iv) Presently, only Andaman & Nicobar have an integrated Theatre command

(v) China & U.S - both have moved to integrated theatre commands due to its operational advantages

— The Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed Forces clearly supports the creation of integrated theatre commands for dealing with security threats facing India

— Reasons for resistance to CDS:

(i) Bypassing of civilian bureaucracy

(ii) As a single point military advisor, CDS would wield great power which could be problematic

(iii) Tussle wars between the 3 armed forces - army, navy & IAF

- Way Forward: (i) CDS should be appointed to provide single point military advice (ii) Integrated Theatre Commands should be set up by restructuring the armed forces

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18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

- Money laundering refers to the conversion of illegal/illicit income to white money through placement & integration using vis-crois transactions
- Ineffectiveness of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)
 - (i) only '1 conviction' upto now since its enactment in 2002
 - (ii) Since moneylaundering is not a separate criminal offence, therefore Enforcement Directorate (ED) has to

wait till cases for 'predicate'
offences are filed by concerned
authorities

- Proposed amendment to PMLA will
allow ED to ~~start~~ file cases before
predicate offences are dealt with.

Therefore, it is vital to declare
Money laundering as a separate criminal
offence.

- Recommendations made by Financial
Action Task Force (FATF)

- strengthening the legislative framework
- strengthening institutional mechanisms
- KYC norms for financial transactions
- International collaborations of Financial

Intelligence Unit (FIUs)

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19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- Critical information infrastructure (CII):
Refers to the sectors of the economy based on the network connectivity domain, and vital for the country's economic & national security
- Reasons for CII attack:
- (i) Lifelines of modern economies
 - Financial sector
 - (ii) Drive infrastructure management
 - Smart Grids
 - Power supply
 - (iii) National security paradigm
 - Nuclear installations

(iv) If CII of a country is attacked, the present day Knowledge economies will be brought down to their level

→ steps taken:

- (i) Establishment of National Centre for Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure (NCP CII)
- (ii) National cyber security Policy, 2013 recommends training of 5,00,000 cyber security professionals. who can, amongst other things man NCP CII
- (iii) Use of open standards & Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in CII

- (iv) India Cyber Coordination Centre (IC4C)
headed by National Cyber-security
Coordinator (Mr. Gulshan Rai) has been
set up recently.
- (v) Cyber Swachhta Kendras for malware
& bots can aid in protecting CII.

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20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

→ Issues involved in Doklam

- Construction of road by China in a territory disputed with Bhutan.
- Threat to India's security as this would bring China closer to the narrow Chien's Neck or Siliguri corridor which connects ~~mainland~~ rest of India with North-East.
- Treaty of special friendship with Bhutan.
- Military / Troops build up de-escalated recently along Doklam.

- Challenges - bordered with China
- ~~Western~~ Eastern sector: Aksai Chin → boundary dispute over Johnson line, McDonald's line & LAC
 - Central sector: Doldam plateau issue recently
 - ~~to~~ Eastern sector: (i) China does not accept McMahon line as the national boundary; (ii) China considers most of Aksai Chin as southern Tibet
- Key steps taken
- (i) Agreement for maintaining peace & Tranquility along LAC in 1996 and in 2005

- (i) Border Refere Cooperation Agreement
between 2 armies
- (ii) Special Representative Talks on Boundary
- 16th round of Talks held recently
between Wang Xuekai & Mr. Ajit
Dopal (NISA)

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