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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11916
Center	ORN	Date	29 Sept. 2017

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 ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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?

The union government recently in the 2017-18 budget presented a consolidated outcome budget. The statement put forward the targets government seeks to achieve through various schemes.

Thus the outcome budget statement reflect the endeavour of the government to convert 'outlays' into 'outcomes' as -

- ① It would ensure better accountability of various departments and ministries for targets to be achieved.

- ② It would shift focus from big budget outlays and expenditure incurred to outcomes achieved.
- ③ It would ensure transparency in government initiatives.
- ④ It would induce greater public interest and participation in government programs

The potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context as

- ① Unrealistic and lofty targets set without detailed planning.
- ② Top-down approach and centralised command control structure has inherent inefficiencies.
- ③ Lack of financial planning to achieve the outcomes.

④ Absence of people's participation in formulation of schemes.

⑤ One size fits all approach that makes schemes useless and ineffective in some areas

Way forward

There is a need to ensure effective and meaningful decentralisation of power and a people's plan approach to better reflect regional priorities.

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 refers to the practise of growing woody perennials/trees along with regular crops and agriculture.

for eg.

Kerala → Coconut, Banana and fisheries

Karnataka → Banana, and Rice

Agroforestry has significant potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable due to -

- ① Diversification of agriculture ensure alternate means of livelihood in times of drought or floods.

- ② Supplement already dwindling farm income.
- ③ Agroforestry also has social objectives.
- ④ It provides inputs to agro based industries
- ⑤ fuel wood and fodder can be grown.
- ⑥ It prevents soil erosion as shelter belts.

National agroforestry policy seeks to tap the potential of agroforestry through -

- ① To promote the plantation of socially useful trees along with regular crops.
- ② To provide inputs ^{to} the agro based industries.
- ③ To provide source of fuel wood

and fodder.

way forward

The National Agro forestry policy is a step in the right direction. There is a need to create awareness among the farmers to adopt agroforestry along with cultivation of regular crops.

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 of banks refers to loans on which interest or the principal amount are not repaid for the last 90 days past due date.

The rising non performing asset of Indian banking sector is a result of the twin balance sheet problem

- stressed corporates books and overleveraged assets
- weak balance sheets of banks.

About 12% of the assets are classified as stressed. The problem is more

acute with respect to the public sector banks. The PSBs account for the majority of the non performing assets.

The Government has taken a number of steps to address the problem based on the 4 Rs - Recognise, Recapitalise, Reform and Resolve

① Banking (Regulation) Act has been amended to empowering RBI to form oversight committees to direct creditors regarding NPAs.

② Insolvency and Bankruptcy code has been passed for timebound resolution of NPAs.

③ Indradhanush scheme for recapitalisation

of PSBs.

Though the steps taken have so far had limited impact due to -

- ① Risk averseness of the PSBs to take large haircuts to ~~ad~~ resolve large NPAs.
- ② The bankruptcy code would take time to be understood and effect resolution.

Way forward

The idea of a Public Asset Reconstruction Company (PARA) should be considered to quickly resolve the problem of NPAs and help banks return to normal lending operations to boost private investment.

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।

Unemployment refers to a state where a person ~~is~~ willing and looking for work is not able to find a job.

About 12 mn youth enter labour force every year in India and the problem of unemployment need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth.

The government has taken a number of measures such as -

- ① Make in India
- ② Startup India
- ③ Digital India
- ④ Stand up India

⑤ Aat Innovation Mission

All these efforts are to generate employment opportunities.

Though the problem of unemployment require a multi-pronged approach -

① Skill India

to boost labour productivity and provide upward mobility.

- Skill India Mission seeks to train 40 crore youth by 2022.

② Infrastructure development

National Highway Project, Diamond Quadrilateral, Dedicated freight corridor, Logistics efficiency improvement program are efforts in right direction.

③ Employment opportunities to be

generated by turning youth into
a job provider from a job seeker.

way forward

Such multipronged approach is vital
for India to reap its demographic
dividend. The steps taken should be
implemented in their letter and spirit.

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।

Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement coal power and substitute it in the long term as-

- ① It provides a clean and reliable source of power
- ② India has rich potential of Thorium resources which can be used as a nuclear fuel.
- ③ It can provide a stable source of power to address the intermittent nature of solar and wind energy sources.
- ④ It will help India achieve its climate change commitments in the

form of nationally determined contributions (INDCs)

The government has taken a number of steps to achieve nuclear self sufficiency

- ① The three stage based nuclear program that would be based ~~on~~ completely on domestic fuel in the 3rd stage.
- ② Civil nuclear cooperation agreement with USA, Japan, Australia have been ~~is~~ signed.
- ③ The government has recently approved setting up of 10 Atoms indigenous nuclear power plants in the country.

way forward

Nuclear energy is vital for our energy security and a source of clean renewable source of power.

It should be pursued to achieve nuclear self sufficiency.

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 क्षेत्रक 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।

The agriculture sector is vital for India's economy as it employs more than 45% of our labour force

Though the recent developments shows rising agriculture distress

① Rising farmer suicides : 12,500 farmers committed suicide in year 2015-16 (NCRB)

② Farmer protest as observed in Mandsaar.

The agriculture sector thus needs government support as -

① It is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones and floods.

(2) Lower income elasticity of demand thus does not benefit from high growth levels as much.

(3) Even large production creates problems due to lack of remunerative prices.

Though loan waivers as recently given in Uttar Pradesh is not the solution as -

(1) Temporary relief and does not address fundamental and structural problems of India's agriculture.

(2) It ~~is~~ disturbs the loan repayment culture and sets bad precedence.

(3) It has a ripple effect as demands for loan waivers rise in other states also.

④ Puts a burden on state exchequer and state finances.

⑤ It promotes competitive populism

way forward

There is a need to protect farmers from the problem of fluctuating prices.

The e-NAM, MSP, PM Fasal Bima Yojna, PM sinchai yojna are steps in

the right direction.

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 वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral foundations are created by the Mines and Mineral Development Act, 2015

The objectives of District Mineral foundation include -

- ① To promote development of the mining affected areas
- ② To address the grievances of the people affected by mining activity.
- ③ To prevent harmful effect of the mining activities on the environment and local population.

Though the district Mineral foundation faces challenges to achieve its objectives

- ① District Mineral foundations do not have representation from the people and are official, executive bodies.
- ② Its role is merely advisory in nature and the state government can override its orders.
- ③ It lacks financial resources and administrative powers to enforce its orders.
- ④ The powerful mining lobby and big business are ^{unlikely} difficult to follow its orders and proceedings.

way forward

There is a need to empower the DMF and give representation to the local population in order to achieve its objectives effectively.

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।

The merchandise export performance of India is poor in recent times.

The exports have not grown at expected rates.

It is due to following factors -

- ① strengthening rupee that affects our export competitiveness.
- ② Global slowdown and fall in demand worldwide.
- ③ Increasing competition from other developing countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, China etc.

④ Rising protectionism worldwide as seen in the BREXIT and election of Donald Trump.

The government has taken the following measures

① The foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) seeks to double India foreign trade to \$900 bn.

② The Merchandise Export Promotion Scheme has been announced that consolidates earlier schemes.

③ Star rating of recognised export houses and ease their transactions time and cost.

④ The Goods and service tax to remove inefficiencies in our tax system.

way forward

India need to pursue its interest
at regional trading agreements (RTEP)^{eg}
to secure our exports growth in
the future and establish India as
a manufacturing power.

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।

Despite numerous health hazards,
more than 60% of rural households
still depend upon tradition cooking
energy fuels such as fuel wood &

Access to clean cooking in India is
still a luxury.

The burning of fuel wood in rural
kitchens leads to -

- ① Health hazards for women who suffer
from chronic respiratory problems early
in age.
- ② It affects children detrimentally.

The government has taken numerous
steps to make it accessible

- ① Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna
to provide free gas connections to
BPL households identified on the basis
of socioeconomic caste census data.
- ② PAHAL yojna to provide direct
benefit transfer ~~for~~ ^{of} LPG cylinder
subsidy to curb leakages and corruption.
- ③ Small sized ^{LPG} cylinders, have been
launched to increase affordability.

Numerous ~~steps~~ challenges faced is
the process

- ① Affordability of cooking gas is still
a problem in India where 22%.

of the population live below poverty line.

② To ensure supply of cylinders to distant corners as LPG distributors are invariably located in urban areas.

③ Way forward

Though the steps taken are in right direction. There is a need to develop a suitable & self sustainable model to provide affordable clean energy fuel to rural population.

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।

The NITI Aayog recently proposed for taxing agriculture income.

The ideas has merits such as -

- ① Many non-agriculturist/cultivators take benefit of the income tax exemptions of agriculture income.
- ② Growing divide among rich and poor ~~farmer~~ farmers. The former takes the lion's share of government's agriculture programs eg. Minimum Support price etc.
- ③ To augment government resources and revenue and plug tax loopholes.

Demerits

- ① Agriculture is already a laggard sector and has high vulnerability to natural disasters.
- ② It will affect a very large proportion of population as more 45% of the population directly depend on agriculture.
- ③ It will further make agriculture a non-profitable venture and act as a disincentive for farmers.
- ④ Even the rich farmers do not earn as much as their industry counterparts thus they are relatively backward.
- ⑤ It will further aggravate inequality and may affect food security in the long term.

Way forward.

Other measures should be pursued to segregate non farmers from taking benefits of income tax exemptions.

Only individuals with certain proportion of agriculture income relative to non farm income could be provided the benefit.

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।

The government recently dismantled the administered price mechanism for diesel and petrol. The prices of these fuels would now be linked to market prices and change on a daily basis following global oil prices.

The step is deemed as significant piece of economic reform as -

- ① It would ensure a market linked prices of fuels and thus rationalise fuel consumption.

① It will remove distortions in the market due to administered fuel prices - ~~at~~ It will improve market efficiency.

The dynamic fuel prices would be beneficial as -

for OMCs

① Fuel prices linked to global crude oil prices would increase the incomes of ~~at~~ these OMCs.

② It will ensure a efficient allocation of resources.

for customers

① A daily revision of prices would ensure that prices shock would not come suddenly in case of

Rise in fuel cost.

- ② Any fall in prices would get reflected immediately.

Though challenges remain

- ① kerosene would still be cheaper than diesel, would promote its diversion.
- ② Coastal areas would have lower fuel prices.
- ③ The taxes on petroleum products are still very high.

Way forward

The step is in right direction and in tune with the move towards a free market economy. Other fuels such as LPG, kerosene should also be brought under such free market mechanism.

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।

The Bureau of Energy efficiency recently issued new building codes to make buildings more ecologically benign

- ① The new building codes can conserve as much as 27% of energy demand through efficient building design.
- ② The new building code has norms for existing building also to ensure minimal energy footprint with minimum retrofitting.
- ③ Building norms for commercial

buildings, both new and old have also been issued.

Though ensuring that building comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements as

① Lack of enforcement as the building codes are only recommendatory in nature.

② Lack of awareness among architects, administrators and general public about the need to adopt green building norms.

③ Retrofitting of existing building is a challenging task and require added incentive for the builder as it has prohibitive cost.

way forward

There is a need to generate awareness
among all stakeholders about
the benefits of green building codes.
These are necessary in our quest towards
low carbon footprint and sustainable
development.

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 रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Capital region is affected by worsening air quality specially during the winter.

As a response the government has instituted a Graded Response Action Plan to trigger special measures depending upon the level of air pollution from moderate to severe.

Need

- ① Proactive and institutional mechanism to deal with air pollution.
- ② Adhoc measures donot work

as worsening air quality is a result of a number of factors

- ③ Air Quality standards in Delhi are having severe health repercussions specially among children.

Challenges in its implementation

- ① Greater involvement of people and awareness about the effects of their action (individual) on air quality.
- ② Bureaucratic delays in implementing response measures.
- ③ Coordination with the bordering states is difficult.

Way forward

The ^{good} air quality standards are

part of sustainable development Goals. Such response measures are needed to address the problem. There should be greater push towards electric mobility vehicles and public transport to reduce pollution from vehicular sources.

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।

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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।

The disaster response in India is generally limited to post disaster relief and reconstruction.

As a result India repeatedly face the similar disaster consequences due to floods, droughts every year with large scale loss of lives and property.

There is a need to shift the focus to a development paradigm that integrate disaster risk reduction strategies.

Disaster risk refers to the ~~ent~~

measure of extent of losses of property and life due in the event of a disaster.

It is a result of threat exploiting a vulnerability.

The Sendai Framework puts a clear framework to integrate disaster risk reduction in development paradigm as -

- ① Understanding risk: various elements that puts a population at risk. It can be -
 - physical vulnerability
 - socio-economic vulnerability.
- ② Improving disaster risk governance: such as stricter enforcement

of building codes, land use zoning
etc.

③ Mitigating risk through rehabilitation
and relocation of ~~the~~ high risk
population. And also ~~augmenting~~
the resources of these communities

④ Strengthening disaster response
through quick deployment of disaster
response team, adequate availability
of relief material etc.

Thus such holistic approach
to disaster response and integrating
disaster risk reduction in development
paradigm would ensure minimal
losses in the event of a disaster.

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।

The TRIPS plus provision pursued by developed countries under the aegis of WTO, are against the interest of developing countries like India.

They go beyond the TRIPS provisions and includes -

- ① The provision of Compulsory licenses should be limited to public health emergencies only and not for exports of generic medicines.
- ② It seeks to promote evergreening of patents through some trivial changes

③ Data exclusivity over the data submitted by companies of clinic trials. It is over and above the patent protection.

These provisions are ~~limited to~~ detrimental to the interest of developing countries -

- ① It seeks to restrict the access to affordable medicines to the poor population.
- ② It would extend the monopoly of the MNCs and eliminate any competition.
- ③ It would affect India's position as the 'pharmacy of the world.'
way forward /
The attempts by the developed countries

should be countered and the agreements on reduction of subsidies be first pursued to adhere developed countries of their commitments at the Uruguay round.

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 स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India faces numerous security threat from both state and non state actors. Thereby requires a deeper operational synergies among the navy, army and the air force.

The latest joint doctrine for Indian armed forces seeks to focus on such synergies to deal with these numerous security threats.

It would ensure that

① There is a better coordination

among the armed forces in the event of security scenario.

③ It would ensure that the armed forces objectives are aligned and they better utilize each others advantages in a security scenario.

④ It will secure greater coordination with the civilian administration and enhanced direction and control.

Reasons for the resistance to the joint chief of defence staff.

① There already exist a tri service command with representation from

all three armed forces.

- ② lack of political will for such a post to be created.

way forward

In the changing security scenario and rise of non conventional security threats such as cyber warfare, terrorism there is a need to upgrade the skills and coordination among the three armed forces to deal with them in an effective manner.

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 process of converting black money i.e. money earned through illegal means or on which taxes have not been paid, into white money and introduce into the formal banking channels concealing its source.

The over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have been less than effective. The government claimed that more than \$1500 bn. have been stashed in tax heavens abroad but

no money is yet recovered.

To address the problem government has recently proposed amending the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) 1994, and make it a criminal offence.

The proposed change seeks to make a deterrent effect to the offence of money laundering.

The financial Action Task force is an intergovernmental body to address the menace of money laundering.

It has made following recommendation

- ① Enforcing greater transparency in the banking industry and addressing the problem of tax heaven

countries.

- ② Information exchange agreements between tax authorities through multilateral agreements.
- ③ Restricting the proceeds of criminal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling, organized crime etc.

Way forward

Money laundering is a global menace that promotes various illicit activities.

The recent change of making money laundering a criminal offence should be popularised to generate greater awareness among the people.

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

includes infrastructure such as
banking channels, data servers,
Power sector, mobile and telecom
networks etc.

The reasons that render CII a
preferred target -

① The fourth industrial revolution
underway is based on such information
infrastructure.

② They are vital in India's quest
for becoming a knowledge economy
and are engines of economic growth.

③ They affect millions of people through a single attack.

④ Attacking information infrastructure is relatively easy due to anonymity and remote control that the internet provides.

The government has taken a number of steps to protect CII -

① National ~~Centre~~ ~~for~~ Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) has been set up.

② Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) has been set up along with several sectoral CERT
eg. finance
power etc.

- (3) Cyber Swachhata Kendra has been set up.
- (4) National cyber security Policy 2013 seeks to promote adoption of secure cyber policies

Way forward

Government could pursue 'Air Gaping' of such critical infrastructure to protect them from antisocial elements.

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।

The Doklam Area is a disputed territory between China and Bhutan.

The ~~re~~ issues involved in the Doklam area include -

- ① Its nearness to the narrow Siliguri Corridor that connects India to its North Eastern region.
- ② Unilateral change of status quo by China by building road in the area.
- ③ Sovereignty of Bhutan which was violated by the Chinese forces.
- ④ Bhutan - India treaty of friendship of 2007 binds the two countries

to coordinate on national interest issues.

- ⑤ Expansionist tendencies by China and revisionist attitude.

Challenges faced by India in the management of border with China-

- ① Difficult terrain of the eastern and western Himalayas.
- ② Inadequate border infrastructure
- ③ Lack of transit treaty with Bangladesh to transfer troops to the north east.
- ④ Bureaucratic red tape and corruption in execution of projects.

Steps taken

- ① Confidence Building Measures are

signed along the border.

② special representative talks for resolution of border issues.

③ → Increased coordination between the local commanders through greater communication.

Way forward

The 1992 border agreement should be adhered to by both countries and not let their differences on issues become reasons for disputes on border.