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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	SARANISH MAHAJAN	Registration Number	258711
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Date	02/09/2018
Center	EN		

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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 छपे 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।

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. 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, Transfer

- ⊗ built by private sector using own funds
- ⊗ allowed to operate project to realize agreed returns on investment
- ⊗ transferred later to govt.

EPC — Engineering, Procurement, Construction

- ⊗ private sector gives no financing but only skills.

Issues faced

Infrastructure → ⊗ land acquisition difficult
⊗ inputs like power unreliable
⊗ costly labour + unskilled

Operation & management → ⊗ low connectivity
⊗ political interference
⊗ ⊗

Policy → ⊗ complex litigation
⊗ environmental issues
very slow

- ⊗ unstable policy regime
- ⊗ high taxation

Hybrid Annuity Model

Involves participation of both govt & private sector. Govt pays 40% cost upfront & rest 60% as paid as annuity (instalments) over the agreed course of time.

How it helps?

- gives accountability of both stakeholders
- solves issue of capital for private providers
- fosters trust, cooperation.

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।

The years between 2000-16 witnessed a 6.3% decrease in investment (economic survey).

Causes

- (*) fall in private investment (~57% of 6.3%)
- (*) higher cost of equity in India, low returns
- (*) better interest rates abroad.
- (*) policy paralysis in India
- (*) multiplicity of authorities, cumbersome procedures
- (*) balancesheet problems → high capacity expansion that did not give equivalent returns → stalled projects & investments

Steps taken by the government

- (*) Invest India
- (*) eBiz portal
- (*) GST ~~reform~~
- (*) Make in India
- (*) Liberal FDI policy etc.

Steps NeededInfrastructure

→ better infrastructure e.g. ports,
roads, intermodal connectivity
e.g. power etc.

~~Conditions~~Incentives

→ e.g. tax holidays, grants,
capital waivers
easier financing etc.

~~Policy~~Initiation

→ @easier policy & procedures

- ⓐ easier land acquisition
- ⓑ easier dispute resolution
- ⓒ ease of doing business etc

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।

Informalization it is said is ~~inevitable~~
economic necessity of 21st century.

However, no clear estimate of actual formalization is available in the country.

Economic Survey ~ 31% non agri labour

GST ~ 50% non agri labour

NIPFP (Natl Institute of Public Administration & Policy) ~ 87% firms non formal.

likewise EPFO, ESIC provide different estimates

Steps Taken by Government

- (1) MOSPI tasked with including such estimates in ASSO survey

- (2) CITTA Aayog ~~also~~ constituting a task force to

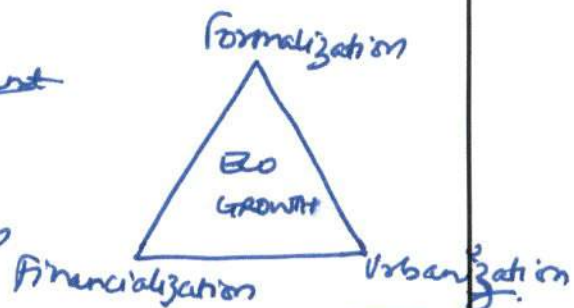


Fig: Key to Eco Growth

suggest automatic estimates of
formal / non formal employment

(1) Annual Labour Bureau survey.

What more can be done?

(2) Mandating companies to publish list
of their permanent / contractual
employees while filing GST.

(3) Incentives to informal workers like
domestic maids (e.g. providing
subsidised health insurance) to enter
formal reporting systems.

(4)

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।

The government recently announced an increase in MSP rates that many argue was the largest in history.

Shortcomings with MSP approach

- Political → (R) used mainly as a political tool for appeasement. fails to tackle problems from long term perspective
- Economic (R) overlooks demand side
 (R) rules can lead to inflation
 ⇒ private investment
- Social (R) benefits few farmers only (~10%)
 as per an ICRIER study
- Technical (R) Leads to host of other problems
 - how to calculate? A2?
 C2? A2+FL? ⇒ conflicts
- Environmental (R) as MSP now is fixed at 1.5 times ~~cost~~ it serves as an incentive to those farmers who consume more resources
 (R) hurts crop diversification,
food security

Overcoming limitations of MSP regime

1) As suggested by NITI aayog, MSP can be replaced by :-

Market assurance scheme

to guarantee a fixed floor price capped to a certain level.

Private Procurement & Storage scheme

private players procure for a certain agreed prices.

2) Ashok Sahai committee recommendations

- Governance reforms
- Value chain development
- Climate Resilient Agriculture
- Food security & Agriculture
- Stable export policy



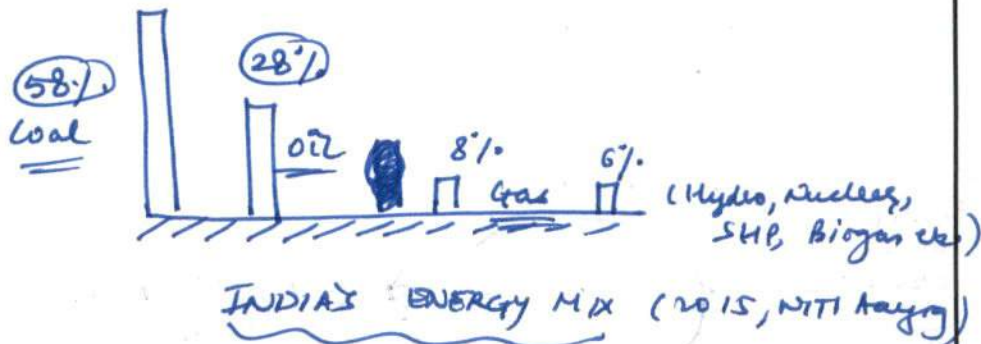
Higher farm incomes

Hence MSP cannot be the ultimate solution & government must take a holistic perspective at agricultural development.

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 विविधकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Energy mix implies the % contribution of various energy forms to the overall energy basket.



Factors Influencing Energy Mix

Demand

- (*) attitudes & preferences of people - e.g. petrol vehicles.
- (*) environment consciousness \Rightarrow driving demand for EVs, solar etc.

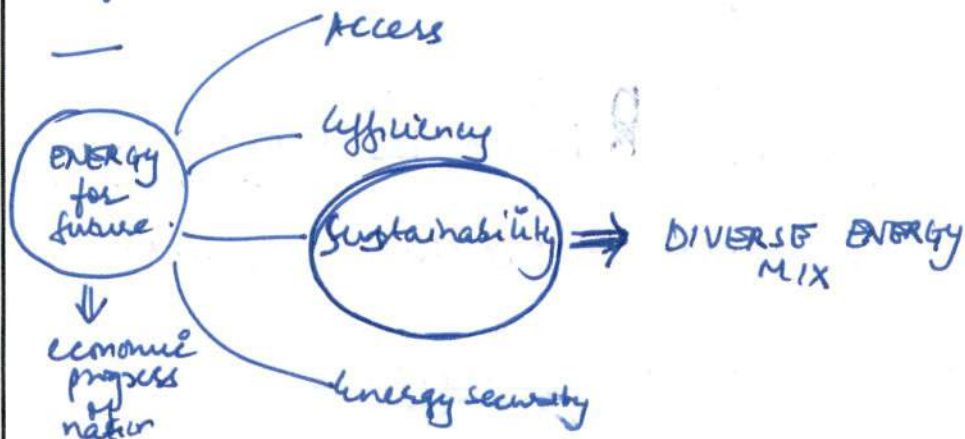
Supply

- (*) physiography of the country. e.g. availability of oil, sufficient sunny days (solar) etc.
- (*) finances & funding. (e.g. renewables need high upfront capital cost)
- (*) policy framework e.g. India committing to 175 TWh of renewables by 2022.

Supply

- ⊗ availability of technology
(important for nuclear energy
for eg.)
- ⊗ political will & role of
civil society

The elements of successful energy security
for future include.



Steps taken by Govt to shift energy mix

- 175 GW renewables
 - Green Energy corridor
 - ethanol blending
 - Renewable purchase Obligations
 - Renewable energy certificates etc.
- TARGET
40% non fossil
energy
by 2032

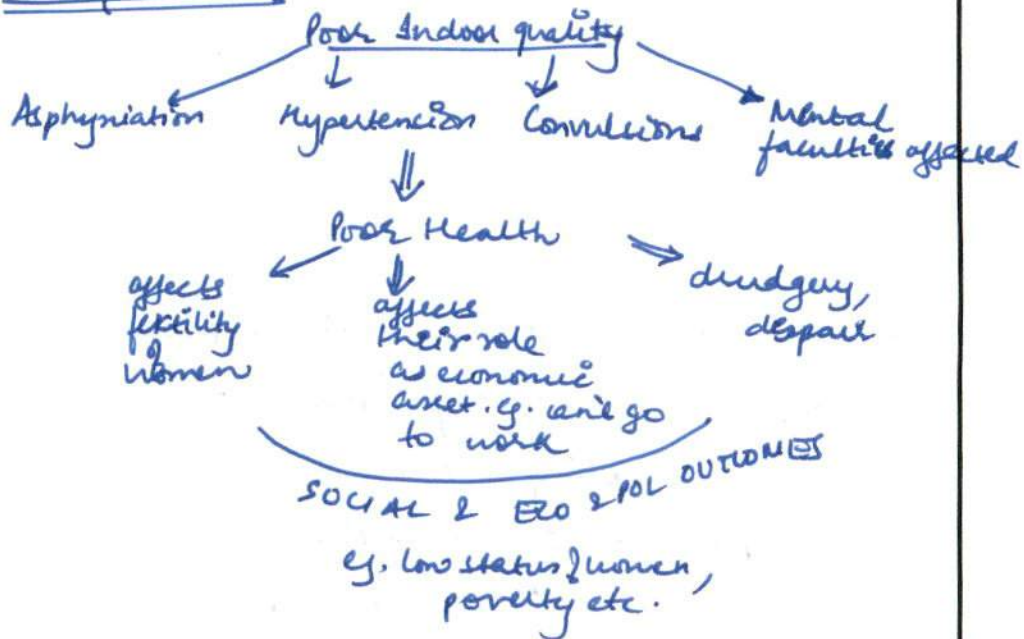
6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. (150 words) 10

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।

A report published in science journal Lancet last year pointed out that poor air quality caused on an average 3,000 premature deaths in India every year. Poor indoor air quality was linked to death of 1 million Indian women every year.

Causes of Poor Indoor Air Quality

- (x) Use of traditional cooking stoves or chulhas for cooking
- (ii) small households, lack of proper ventilation. especially among tribal areas in Rajasthan, MP where women have to bend to enter the kitchens (very small)
- (x) lack of awareness among people on hazards of indoor air pollution

ConsequencesSteps taken by government

- (1) PM Ujjwala Yojna
- (2) PMJAY scheme
- (3) SAUBHAGYA Yojna.

What more can be done?

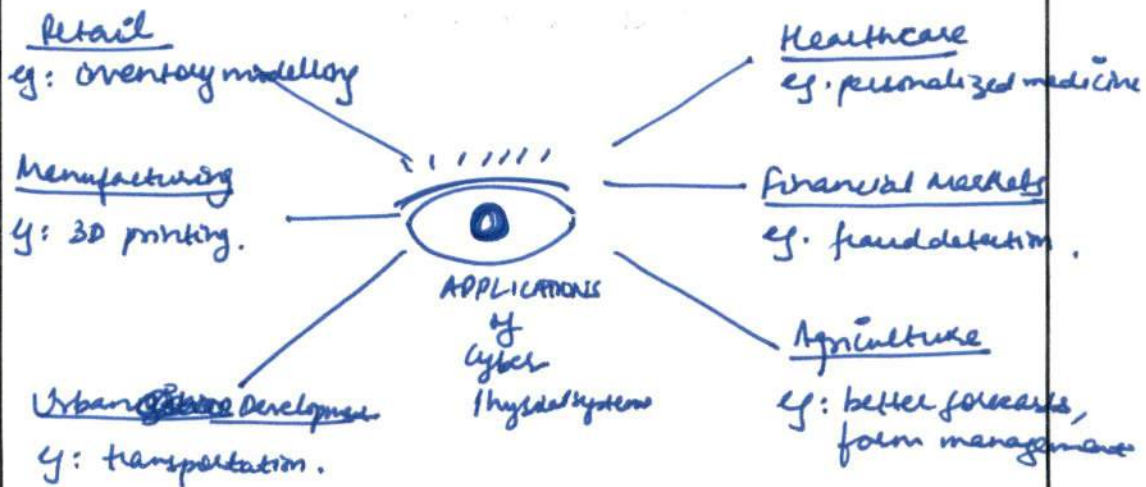
- (1) Involve SHGs, ANMs to deliver messages on importance of using smokeless cooking methods
- (2) Information education campaigns
- (3) Role of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabhas in ~~the~~ changing attitudes
- (4) Grantee norms to refill cylinders under Ujjwala (currently re-asset sales prevail)

Hence, considering social, political, economic aspects of poor air quality urgent steps are needed.

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 include a seamless connect between the virtual and physical. ~~These~~ For eg. Internet of things, Artificial Intelligence, 3D manufacturing, automation etc.



Thus Cyber physical systems act as a BRIDGE between DIGITAL & PHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY

Govt recently announced a cyber physical programme as a part of Budget 2018

Characteristics

Research — building Centers of Excellence
Research — scholarships for students

Skill Development — integrative with school curriculum
Skill Development — training of MSMEs

Promoting — awareness generation
Promoting — new age services in education, healthcare

Privacy — dedicated legislation
Privacy — National IPR Policy

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's gifts to world science include Bakhshali manuscript, the use of zero (0), constructive surgery etc.

While ancient India was revered for producing globally recognized geniuses. Like Aryabhata, Chaluk etc, today. We have only a handful of such names & that too many prefer to go abroad

Need for collaboration with international scientific community

- (x) helps build India's stature as an economic power
 - (x) knowledge sharing ~~exchange~~
 - (x) more exposure
 - (x) better visibility for Indian science.
- etc.

Projects where India can/is participate/participating

- (x) Large Hadron Collider project

Ⓒ Human Genome Project

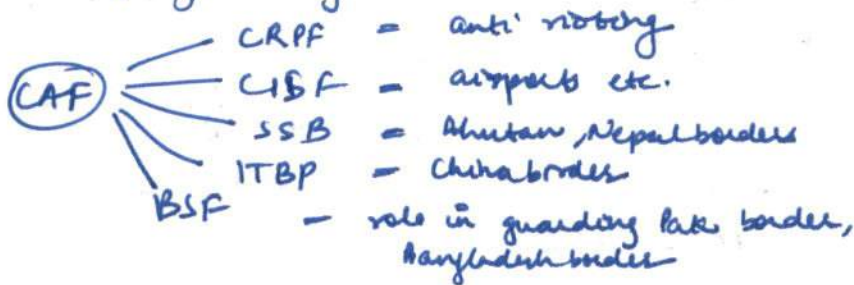
Ⓓ

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।

~~last year~~ ^{last year} the West Bengal Government filed a case against Union govt for withdrawing central armed forces (CAF) from Sargoljia area on account of ongoing Gorkhaland agitation. In a few months later, the same govt protested against presence of Indian army at a state event — this brings to fore the challenges involved in deployment of CAF in states



Conclusion

Why states protest?

- ① forces go beyond their mandate in intervening in state affairs
- ② overlap with functions of state police
- ③ accusations of surveillance & control & political vendetta

But forces perform crucial roles:-

- (A) preventing infiltration
- (A) checking influx of migrants, terrorists
- (A) protect against flow of arms, narcotics, money to fuel separatism in the country
- (A) protecting VIPs
- (A) guarding critical infrastructure
- (A) role in preventing riots, bombing etc.

Remedial measures.

- (X) Standard protocols for deployment of forces — (observations of Hon'ble SC) must be developed
- (X) more autonomy to states ⁱⁿ exercising control over movement of central forces
- (X) GST like forum with states on national security to iron out issues

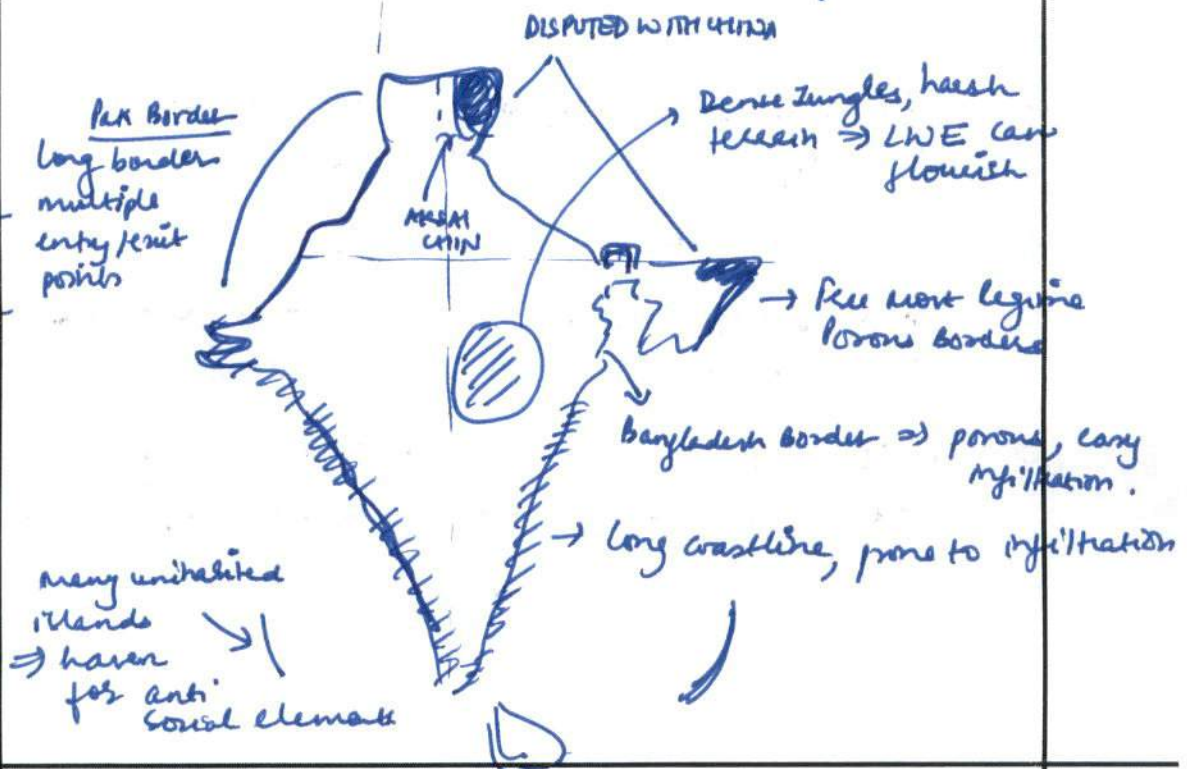
Hence in the interest of preserving the morale of forces & governments ^(state + centre) ~~state~~ contemplate & come together on the same page

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?

The physiography of India ~~has~~ poses multiple challenges for counter terror efforts. This is due to :-

- x porous borders
- x indented coastline
- x uninhabited islands
- x long borders
- x climatic variations & challenges (e.g. snow, dense jungles, etc)



~~Steps taken by the government~~

Steps taken by the government

- (*) domain specific agencies y. ITBP for china, Black Panthers & Bastarja rebellion for LWE areas (has lot of tribal youth)
- (*) border fencing, border infra development
- (*) Border guarding force & India Home Battalion
- (*) Coastal Police force (dedicated) - proposed.
- (*) Island Development Agency etc.

What more can be done?

- (*) smartfencing
- (*) biometric profile of people close to borders
- (*) Comprehensive Integrated Border Management Systems
- (*) Strengthening ~~border~~ Indian Coast Guards, better infrastructure
- (*) more surveillance of islands
- (*) Border-population interface - involvement of people in intelligence gathering
- (*) unity of command between central, state police & intelligence agencies.

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।

In India private sector spending on infrastructure is just around 3%, whereas globally it is around 10-15%. (McKinsey study 2015)

~~Hypotheses~~

Need for Private Investment

- ① financial capacity of government is limited
- ② 50 lakh crore investment is needed in infrastructure in the short term (2018-22). Road sector alone needs 10 lakh crore (CRSIL 2017)
- ③ ~~costly~~ risk free return is high in India (6.5% vs 3% in China) (Economic Survey 17-18) → attractive proposition
- ④ Huge infrastructure push by government y. 15 lakh crore in rural infrastructure + 6 lakh crore in urban as per this year's budget alone.

~~However~~ Bharatmala Pariyojna is an ambitious project of Govt to increase road connectivity of mainland India & its hinterlands like coasts, borders etc.

The scheme needs massive investments that cannot be met by government alone hence role of private sector is crucial

However private sector investments suffer from certain barriers:-

Infrastructure → land acquisition
→ complex procedures (> 25 regulations needed)

Operations & management → intermodal connectivity is low
→ lack of safety procedures

Policy → environmental clearances
→ arbitration & litigation
→ multiplicity of authorities



STALLED PROJECTS
NPAs etc.

Vishy

Steps taken by the government to revive stalled projects

- ① faster land acquisition of Delhi-Meerut highway ; land pooling schemes etc.
- ② PRAGATI portal to expedite clearances
- ③ Environmental clearances - time to process decreases from 100-90 days (2014-17)
- ④ CBIZ portal
- ⑤ Invest India as one stop agency for all pt investment
- ⑥ optng for arbitration instead of complex litigation procedures
- ⑦ newer financing models like Viability Gap funding, bond guarantee schemes, NIF as sovereign wealth agency to ensure better returns.

All this has resulted in pace of road construction increasing from 11 km/day - 28 km/day (2012-17).

More efforts can help achieve target of 40 km/day (by 2022)

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।

As per RBI's Mid Term Monetary Policy Review 2018, ^{gross} NPAs have risen to more than 11% & " can reach 12% by March next year.

More than 70,000 cases have turned NPA in the last 3 years especially on account of frauds like Niranjan Modi, Vijay Malhiya etc.

Add to it the fact that banks need nearly 65 billion \$ by 2019 to meet BASE-3 norms & we have a precarious situation

Causes of the TBS problem

- ⊛ governance failure of banks especially inability to detect frauds via letters of undertaking by Niranjan Modi
- ⊛ Lack of oversight in granting loans
- ⊛ political pressures in cases lending norms for some influential people.

- ③ role of regulatory agencies, RBI, Fintech, MCA, DRI, ED etc. & lack of coordination among them
- ④ agriculture distress
- ⑤ complex legal procedures & lower penalties

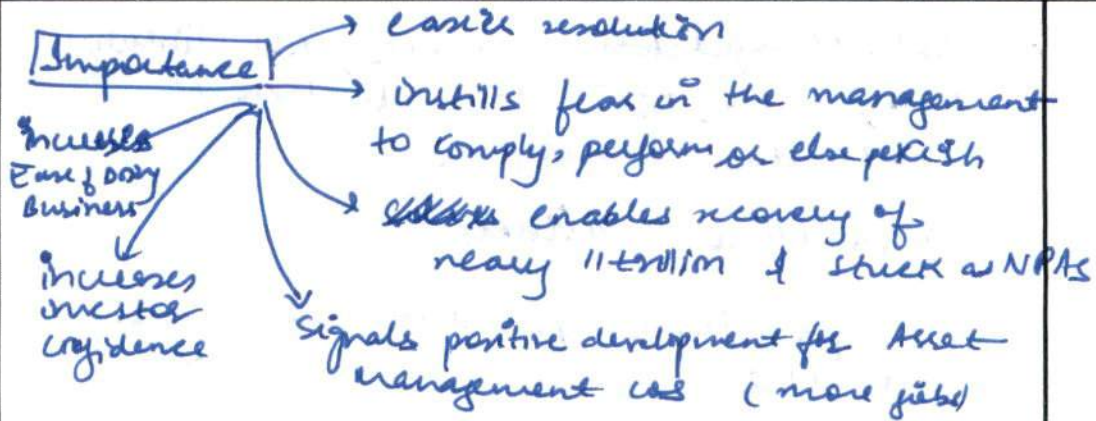
Steps taken by the Government

- 1) Mission Indradhanush
- 2) IFRS → Recognise - IFRS
 → Resolve - IBC
 → Recapitalize - 2tr ₹
 → Reform - as per Narasimhan & PJ Nayak Committee
- 3) tighter lending norms
- 4) better oversight etc.

Role of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC)

The IBC became a law in 2016 bringing India at par with many developed nations in having a dedicated law for resolution of stressed assets.

Importance → earlier processes were slow & chaotic with multiple agencies
 eg: Debt Recovery Tribunals, SARFAESI cases took average 4 years to settle & less than 25% was ^{recovered}



Examples

- ⊗ Recent case of Bhushan steel where >70% was recovered
- ⊗ Economic survey pointing out that all agencies - NCLT, NCLAT, HC & SC following quicker recovery timelines ⇒ very positive for economic growth

To do

- ⊗ increasing resolution time from 180 days - 270 or 360 days as per Ijet's minutes committee
- ⊗ more representation to lenders in committee of creditors

Hence with the suggested reforms, IBC can herald a new beginning in economic reforms & progress in the country

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।

MSME sector contributes nearly 40% to India's exports & employs nearly 11 crore people — second only to agriculture (Economic survey 2017-18).

Importance

Economic — (K) Employment (11 crore)
(K) increases bargaining power of small & medium players
(K) helps integration with global value chains

Social — (K) crucial to increasing rural incomes & rural progress & decreasing poverty

Political — (K) increases participation of hitherto unconnected sections of society esp minorities, dalits, tribals, women
(K) central to government's Make in India strategy

Challenges being faced by MSME

- ① GST implementation, complex procedures
- ② Liberalization led to closure of many SME firms (L&B)
- ③ lack of awareness on government schemes
- ④ low credit access
- ⑤ low skills hence unable to make backward/forward linkages.
- ⑥ infrastructure issues
- ⑦ competition with large MNCs and other established players

Steps taken by the Government

- 1) 4000 crore fund for MSMEs (Budget 2016-17)
- 2) Contract hiring made easier
- 3) 3 lakh crore MUDRA loans
- 4) Increase in custom duty for items like footwear, furniture etc.
- 5) 14 lakh crore investment in rural livelihoods & infrastructure (Budget 2018)
- 6) Grievance redressal portal
- 7) Skill training via schemes like ROSHNI, Seekho Aur Kamao
- 8) Startup India scheme etc.

What more can be done?

Capabilities → focus on necessary innovation, enabling technology transfer, skill development, centers of excellence etc.

Competition →

- ⊗ establishing clusters of MSME products. e.g. solar cluster being developed recently
- ⊗ removing barriers to credit access (e.g. establishing a credit guarantee fund for MSME)

Building Blocks →

- ⊗ special scheme for value chain financing (e.g. infrastructure)
- ⊗ easier regulations (e.g. GST filing) ease of doing business.
- ⊗ more finance via MUDRA

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

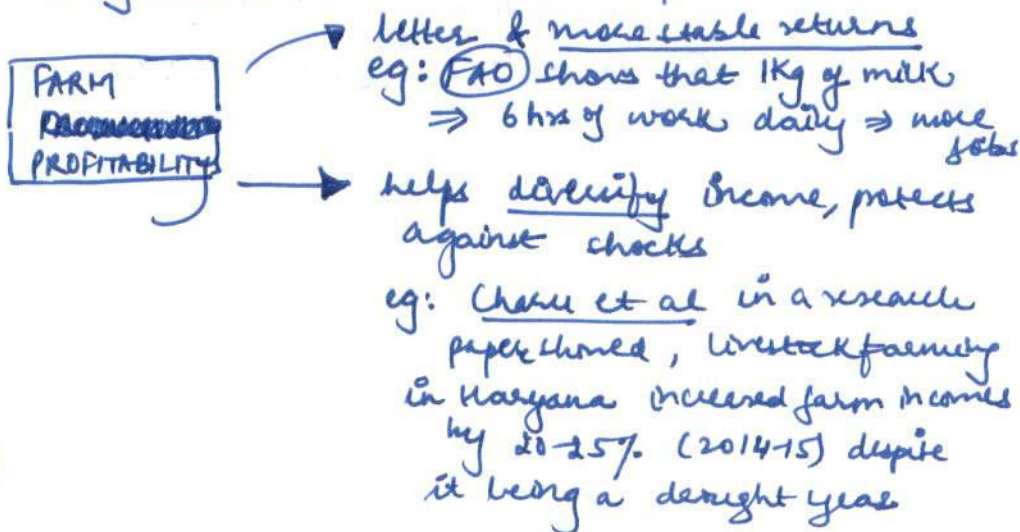
(250 words) 15

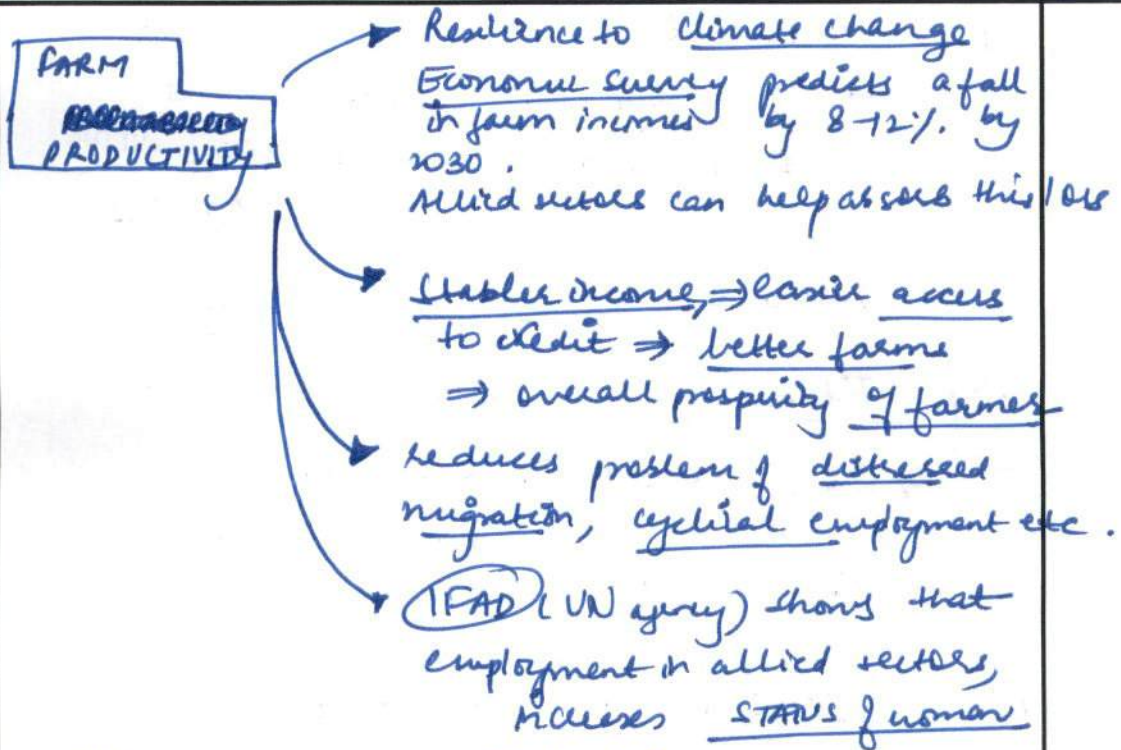
आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

An OECD - ICRIER survey conducted in 2017 showed that despite positive input subsidies (2000-14), farmers registered a NEGATIVE GROWTH of 6% (-6%)

Though the government is cognizant of the agricultural distress & has responded with various programmes, an untapped area is the use of allied sectors like dairy, fishing etc.

Why allied sectors are important?





Allied sectors in India

1) Livestock & Dairy

- 300 million + cattle in India, largest in world
- Meat & Dairy complementary to each other eg. UP has maximum abattoirs & max (volume) milk production
- ~~concepts~~ presence of MNCs like ITC & cooperatives like AMUL

2) Fisheries

- huge wastelake
- huge potential for exports.

3) Aquaculture

- especially suited for women.

- 4) Bee Culture
- Currently only 2 lakh colonies
 - has potential to generate 200 million jobs (ICAR 2016)

5) Horiculture, Seawater Farming

Steps Taken by Government

- (*) 10,000 crore fund for animal husbandry, horiculture in this year's budget
- (*) GOBAR DHAN scheme for use of dung.
- (*) Increased R & D
- (*) awareness by ~~and~~ training by schemes like Agri UDAAN
- (*) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Karyakram etc.

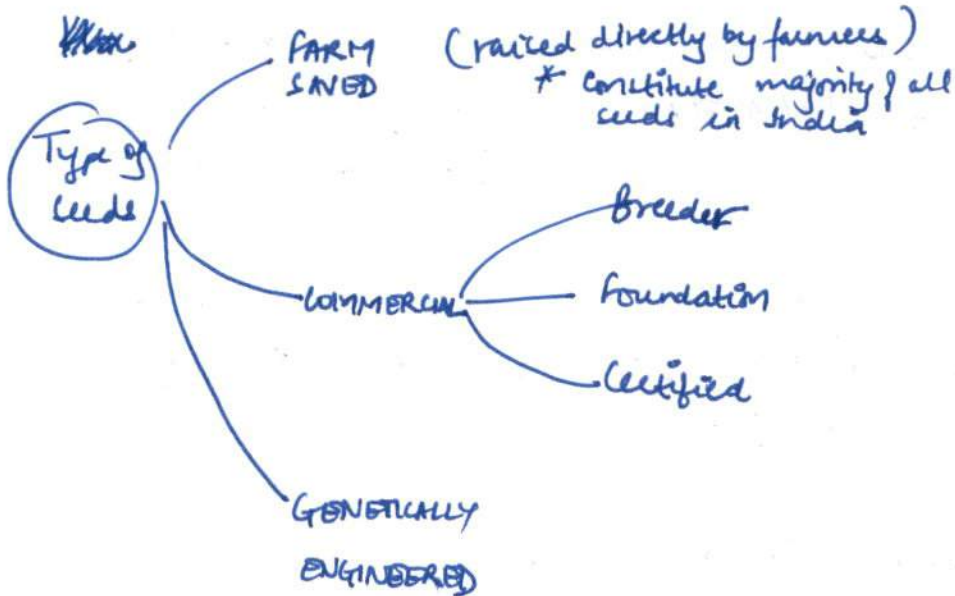
Thus, allied sectors hold a treasure trove to transform Indian agriculture.

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 refers to the ratio of new seeds planted (area) over the total area of cultivation.

Seeds constitute almost (25%) of a crop's overall productivity (ICAR 2017) & hence are crucial for country's food security.



Breeder seeds are the ones that are directly used to produce first generation crops on a field.

Foundation seeds are the 2nd generation seeds that can be used to further raise crops in subsequent cycles.

Certified seeds are those that ~~are~~ have so been certified to be of appropriate quality by associated agencies like IARI, State Agricultural Research Institutes etc. (SARI)

India however suffers from a low SEED REPLACEMENT RATE (due to low awareness, high costs etc.).

Seeds in India are governed under the Seeds Act 1966 & the Seeds Control Order 1968

Steps Taken by the Government

- (*) Increased R & D in quality seed development
- (*) More autonomy to State ARIs -y.

Rajendra Atri Research Institute Bihar
has produced many new seeds in the
past few years

- (X) Launching of pilot projects to demonstrate
efficacy of using quality seeds. eg.
NITI Aayog - Gates Foundation are
running a legumes pilot in
Patna, Bihar
- (K) Easy availability of credit for seeds
eg: Kisan Credit Card, PAs, DCCBs,
seeds also included under
trinity sector lending targets

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 houses (17%) of world's population in around (6%) of the area. Hence overcrowding is inevitable.

But many cases of stampedes in Bihar, Rajasthan, UP etc. are a cause for concern.

Need for a multi-pronged strategy

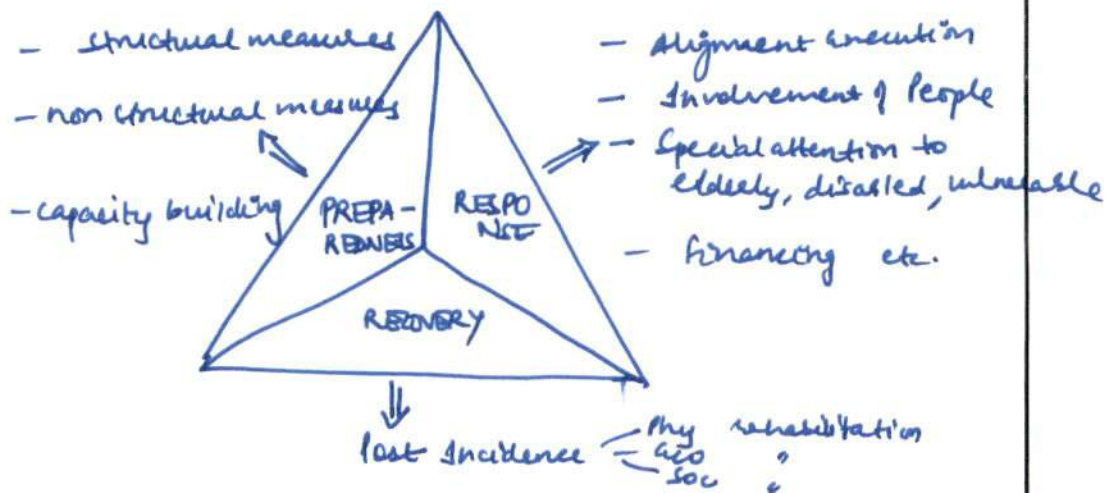


Fig: Effective crowd management

Accordingly, measures include: -

- Infrastructure =
- ⊗ Reduplication of existing structures especially high density areas like temples, pilgrimages, tourist attractions
 - ⊗ Safety audits of all existing public places
 - ⊗ proper implementation of building codes
 - ⊗ Integrating crowd control measures into design & planning.

Crowd control measures

- ⊗ proper exits, safe routes clearly displayed
- ⊗ wide passageways & alleys
- ⊗ restricting number of people visiting per day. eg. NGT did this at Kata Vaishno Devi temple
- ⊗ behaviour change campaigns — no panicking, etc. to avoid stampede like situations.
- ⊗ dedicated team at each site to monitor crowd management. eg. Tourpati has thousands of such volunteers.

NDMA guidelines

- (x) state government to appropriately train state disaster response forces.
- (x) capacity building - use of community radio, Gram Panchayats, etc building awareness through change in curriculum. training of police etc.
- (x) special focus on creating safe passages to women, children, disabled & elderly
- (x) vulnerability analysis of all key sites & hazard plans must be made for all

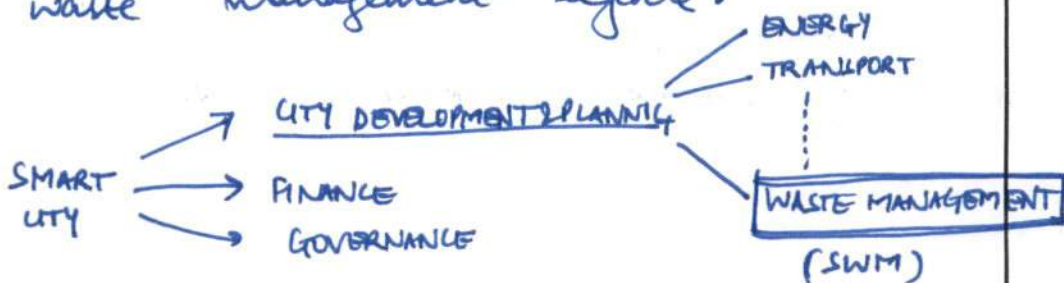
A UNICEF report suggests that every 1\$ invested in proper infrastructure can save 2\$ in disaster response & also reduce response time by a week

Hence instead of REACTIVE management we must focus on PROACTIVE management

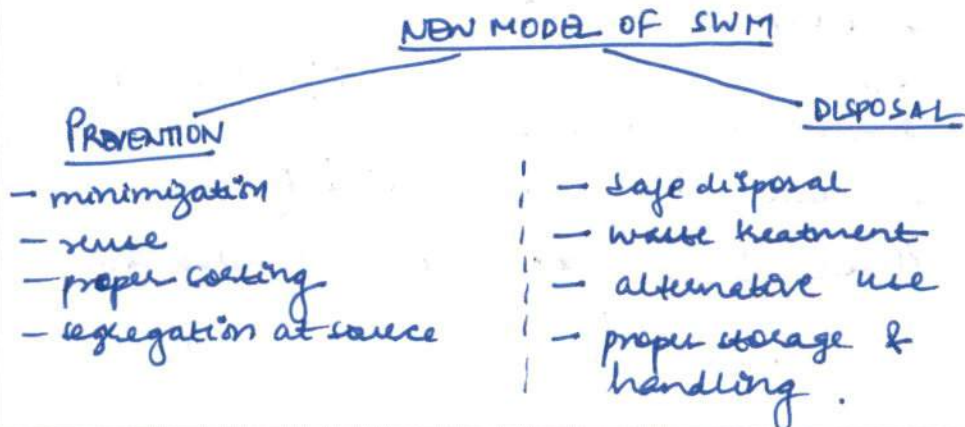
17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. (250 words) 15

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।

Last year, two people died in Delhi's Ghazipur area on account of the falling of a 2-storey-ft high mound of garbage from the nearby landfill which calls for an overhaul of our waste management regime.



Delhi alone generates 10,000 tonnes waste daily (CSE) & the current model of landfills is woefully inadequate.



Reasons for failure of Current SWM Policies

- ⊗ focus on disposal & not minimization
- ⊗ low penalties, poor implementation
- ⊗ Municipal departments lack the strength & capacity to oversee it
- ⊗ SWM is a state subject, hence there are a plethora of laws \Rightarrow non uniformity
- ⊗ low awareness, lack of an adequate culture of recycling
- ⊗ lack of involvement of people in SWM governance = left only to sweepers & government.
- ⊗ low incentives for proper waste management

Steps Taken by the government

- ⊗ Solid Waste Management rules 2016
 - recently amended in March 2018
 - each RWA to have own facility for recycling
 - provision for penalties
 - 2018 amendment makes 10% recycling progress till 2023
 - extended Producer Responsibility
- ⊗ Plastic Waste Management rules 2016
- ⊗ Biomedical waste management rules

- ② Construction & demolition waste management rules
etc
- ② India is also a signatory to
~~the~~ Basel, Rotterdam convention related
to Hazardous waste products

What more can be done?

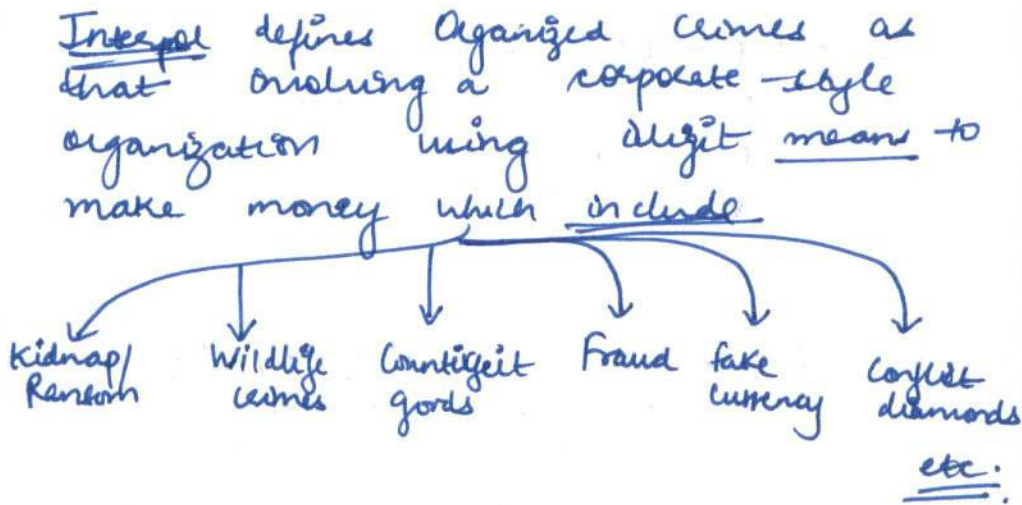
- * German model (less than 1% waste goes to landfills, rest recycled)
- * waste to energy
- * mandatory use of waste in construction. NHAI already doing it. eg. Tamiraparani
- * Biomethanation & use of methane generated at landfills as a fuel

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**

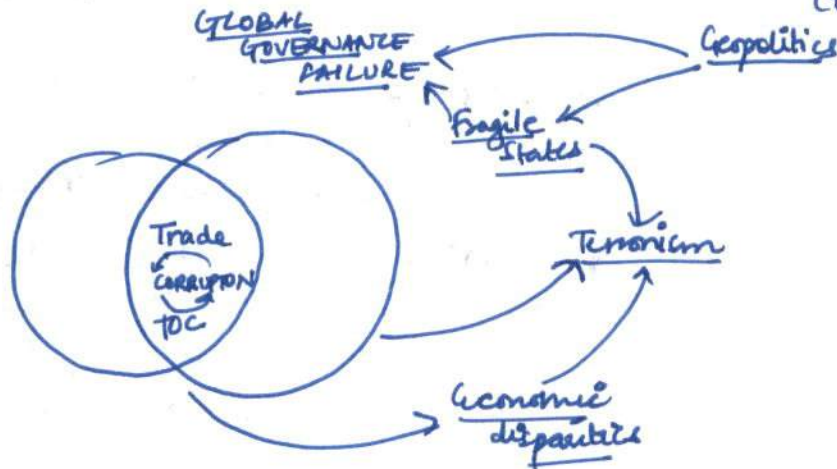
विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

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 (ट्रान्सनेशनल 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।



What factors aid Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC)?



Moreover, UN ODC lays that work

between terror & Organized Crime
is fast disappearing & many
organizations like Al Qaeda, ISIS
are involved in both

Hence, an INTEGRATED APPROACH is
needed to tackle such crimes :-

Prevention :-

- * role of civil society
- * awareness generation
- * counselling
- * intelligence sharing

Detection :-

- * Use of technology esp. Artificial intelligence, automation in checking for subtle cues
- * Increased surveillance esp. dark web, encrypted services like whatsapp & Skype
- * SOCMIAT or social media intelligence. eg. Mumbai Police has a dedicated team
- * International treaties like Budapest Convention on cyber security should be acceded by all UN GA members

Investigation :- * ~~First~~, at the level of the concerned state. However's automatic coordination sharing with UN & other agencies like Interpol.

* Faster timelines for responding to data requests from other nations. eg. India's request for Abu Sujan's iPhone still pending with US.

Prosecution : (A) Extradition treaties should be made more flexible, quicker

(B) International criminal justice system should include a separate clause for enabling quicker handling of such cases esp of international character

In India, ~~esp~~ in integrated our own

TOC are becoming a big threat particularly in Kashmir, North East. An approach happens to be in self interest.

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 एक्सट्रीमिज़म) 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।

Rizal Sukma, a scholar on LWE regions has argued that LWE must not be seen merely as a law & order problem but something that needs empathy, care & a long term multidimensional perspective from the government.

This assumes significance as causes of LWE are multifarious including immediate & permeable causes.

Permeable causes include :-

- Political → 1) centralization, exploitation for natural resources, oppression (eg. Bastar - 98% of people branded Naxals are acquitted by courts - Xaxa Committee)
2) influx of migrants, lack of political rights etc.

- Economic → 1) high unemployment, lack of skills eg. Central India belt
2) land alienation, displacement

- Social → 1) threat to their culture, identity eg. recent Pathalgadhi move by Mundas in Jharkhand, Chattisgarh to protest against this.

other → role of foreign govt, NGOs etc.

Accordingly the National Strategy & Action Plan of govt in LWE areas focusses on → security, development & rights perspective.

Steps Taken by Government

POLICY - * easy concessions policies, focus on rehabilitation & not retribution.

* Special Infrastructure Scheme

* Security Related Expenditure Scheme

POLICE - * SAMADHAN doctrine for police (small, aggressive, motivated, actionable inputs, data, dashboards of indicators, no financing etc.)

* Special forces eg. Bastariga rebellion involving locals

* human aspect in policing

PUBLIC PERCEPTION & PARTICIPATION

* building an anti Naxal awareness

* Proper implementation of PESA provisions under 5th/6th schedule

* Collaboration with people

PRIVATE
SECTOR

:- CSR programmes .
Aspirational Districts Programme
(eg. Tata Trusts helping many
LWE areas under it)

Thus we see govt is moving in the
right direction in terms of its strategy
on a holistic approach to LWE.
Strengthening PROSPERITY, ETHNIC SECURITY
& DEMOCRACY can reap rich dividends
in the coming future .