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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	TINA	Registration Number	13773
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	30.11.15
Center	R.N.		

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	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

are developmental objectives ~~being~~ pursued the international community has decided to follow under the aegis of United Nations, at the ~~70th~~ years of summit celebrating 70 years of its existence.

The SDGs were adopted to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) [2000-2015]. While the MDGs focused on poverty reduction, infant mortality, maternal mortality etc., the SDGs go a step further to solve the contemporary problems in a way that development is sustainable, equitable and inclusive.

The main lesson that India can learn from progress made on MDGs is that we need to start ~~implem~~ pursuing SDGs as soon

as possible. We started pursuing the MDGs quite late and by ~~that time~~ therefore were unable to achieve them.

Another lesson that can be learnt is systematic formulation of policies under SDG targets and proper implementation, two things which were lacking in achieving MDGs.

citizen engagement, participation and awareness are also crucial for achieving SDGs, as our MDGs experience tells us. A ~~so~~ top-down approach failed to get citizen participation and hence we could not achieve all MDGs to satisfaction.

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

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

china's recent decision to devalue the yuan brought down the stock markets of many developing countries, including India (August 26 stock Market crash).

The possible reasons behind china's recent decision to devalue Yuan are as follows:

- (i) Due to slowdown of the economy since 2008 Global Financial meltdown, devaluation was seen as a means to boost exports earnings in the country and revive growth.
- (ii) With greater exports, greater amount of manufacturing would happen, making china an attractive destination for foreign investment.

The impact of yuan's devaluation on India was as follows:

- (i) Indian exports became non-competitive as Chinese exports became cheaper. This resulted in loss of foreign exchange earnings. This further increased Trade deficit and Current Account Deficit.
- (ii) As Chinese goods began to be imported in the country due to its low cost, Indian manufacturing got adversely affected.
- (iii) There was a crash of Indian Stock Market as Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) fled India and started investing in China.
- (iv) The cumulative impact of all of the above led to weakening of Indian Rupee.

Around the world too, exports become non-competitive, domestic currencies of developing countries were weakened and there was financial turbulence created in stock markets worldwide because of FIIs moving their money.

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

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

India's North East is the most vulnerable along the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar Borders. Along these two international borders, India faces various non conventional threats to its security, which are as follows:

(i) INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER

India shares the longest border with Bangladesh. This border is marked by inhospitable terrain and porous boundary. This has created the problems of:

1. Illegal immigration of Bangladeshis into India. It has had drastic implications in the North East. Tripura has faced a demographic inversion. The tribal population has been outnumbered by these illegal immigrants. It has sparked off ethnic conflicts.

2. Drug Trafficking and human trafficking along the border, the most infamous sites being MOREH, CHITTAGONG HILLS TRACT (CHT) and COX'S BAZAAR.
3. The inhospitable terrain has provided a safe haven and operating bases to North East Insurgents to carry out their nefarious activities.

(ii) INDIAN-MYANMAR BORDER

India and Myanmar have a "Free ^{Movement} Regime" upto 16 Km across the border. This has created a lot of problems:

1. This 'Free Movement Regime' (FRA) allows ease of drug trafficking. ~~and so the transfer of arms & ammunition~~ Indo Myanmar border has become a transit hub for Hasish and 'Heroin' coming from the GOLDEN TRIANGLE.

2. The border has also become notorious for shielding the insurgents of Naga National Social Council of Nagaland (NSCN) Khaplang faction.

Thus, unmanaged borders in the North East, especially near Bangladesh and Myanmar pose serious internal security concerns.

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

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

India's disaster risk reduction strategy is more of a knee jerk response to past experiences, rather than a long term holistic approach.

Thus, though India has improved its disaster response capability as demonstrated in the successful handling of cyclone Hudhud and cyclone Phalin, it falls short of protecting people's livelihood, investments and assets.

The 2015 Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction under the aegis of United Nation, especially talks about this "BACKGROUND RISK OF A DISASTER." It asserts that if nations do not come up with a strategy to prevent loss of livelihoods and investment of people then

it will directly impact growth and development. This is because people will find it a risky proposition to invest, build assets in their livelihoods if there a chance that all their hardwork can be wiped out in a go.

Thus, India's Disaster Risk Reduction strategy has to come up with long term mitigation and preparedness plans with respect to preventing loss of livelihood. Some headway has been made in this regard.

- (i) India has incorporated BUILDING CODES, ENGINEERED STRUCTURES (Sway Component in buildings) to prevent their collapse, especially during an Earthquake.
- (ii) India has made efforts towards proper drainage systems to prevent flooding
- (iii) It has also invested in capacity building and community outreach

programmes. ~~but~~

(iv) It has also invested in MULTI
DISASTER EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS.

However, much more needs
to be done to achieve an
integrated, holistic long term
plan to prevent loss of
livelihoods.

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

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

The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (2014) pointed out that if rising temperatures are not capped at 2°C by 2100, agricultural productivity will decline by 50%, while demand for food would increase by 13%.

Due to the ill effects of climate change on agriculture, it has now become imperative to go for "climate-proofing" of agriculture as well. climate change is having the following adverse impact on agriculture :

- (i) decline in productivity ;
- (ii) lowering pest resistance of crops ;
- (iii) post harvest crop losses due to short shelf life.
- (iv) Multiplication of pests and crop diseases

- (iv) Rainfall patterns becoming unstable. Sometimes too much rainfall, sometimes too less.

Thus, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture.

High cost technologies can be made accessible to Indian farmers by the following ways:

- (i) Heavy investment in Agricultural Research and Extension (which currently stands at 0.15% of the total agricultural GDP).
- (ii) The Government should give concessions to farmers for buying these technologies and show this subsidy directly in the budget.
- (iii) Harness the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund. India can make requests to this Fund Authorities to obtain international financial assistance.

to make these technologies available to its farmers

- (iv) India can enter into bilateral agreements with developed countries to get assistance and aid for making such technologies accessible to its population of poor farmers.

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

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

Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data can become an effective tool for tackling the menace of poverty in India.

It is no hidden fact that in India, poverty and caste have a direct link. It is generally the lower castes and backward castes ridden with poverty of the most acute and debilitating kind. Thus, SECC data will enable better targeting of beneficiaries in poverty alleviation programmes.

Poverty is multidimensional. Poverty is ~~so~~ the result of not only poor incomes (or no income) but also how it is reinforced by other factors :

- (i) lower castes and backward castes are denied education and thereby prospects of better employment. Thus, they are caught in a vicious cycle of poverty.
- (ii) ^{some} Religious Minorities are also sometimes marginalized and thereby denied progress (eg. Muslim minority in India).

Thus, SECC data will allow the government to have a proper socio-economic profile of a citizen. This will enable the government to ensure the right scheme reaches the right beneficiary.

SECC data was recently used in Bihar for the PDS system. It has been a massive success. The Bihar Government has been able to identify its most needy beneficiaries and thereby plug leakages.

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

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

cyber space is increasing being used by terrorists today due to its widespread reach, ease and convenience.

Ban-ki-Moon, UN secretary General remarked,

“Internet has become a prime example of how terrorism has become a transnational phenomena; in response the nation-states also have to think and act in transnational ways.”

CYBER TERRORISM is defined as the use of cyber space by terrorists for :

- (i) planning and executing attacks
- (ii) recruiting supporters and sympathizers
- (iii) Funding purposes
- (iv) Communication
- (v) spread its malicious propoganda online

The last objective is + truly dangerous. It is resulting in RADICALIZATION OF PEOPLE, especially Youth. Terrorists are brainwashing people by spreading their myopic ideologies online through social networking sites, dedicated websites, chat forums, content communities like youtube etc.

Recently, Mehdi Hassan of Bangalore was apprehended for handling ISIS's Twitter Account. There are many more instances of people being apprehended for indulging in ONLINE RADICALIZATION.

Thus, the government should seriously consider this threat. As mentioned by the UN Secretary General, the most effective way to counter this threat ~~to~~ by positively engaging people on the same medium, i.e., INTERNET. The Government should build ~~on~~ trusting relationships with people,

disseminate positive stories, dispel
rumours about unfortunate situations.
A holistic and all rounded attack is
needed to quell this cyber-radicalisation.

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

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

The United Nation's University (UNU) Global Monitor Report 2014 stated that India and China are the world's e-waste dumping grounds.

Electronic waste or e-Waste includes old and outdated electronics, computer related equipment and gadgets. E-waste contains many poisonous metals such as arsenic, cobalt, lead, nickel etc. as well as harmful chemicals. They pollute the environment — soil pollution, land degradation, water pollution, even air pollution. Some of the e-waste can even be radioactive causing radiations adversely impacting human health and the ecosystem at large.

Thus, India needs to tackle this

challenge on a priority basis. It can take the following measures:

- (i) place effective measures ~~in place~~ to check illegal dumping from developed countries. ~~Keep~~ This can include apprehending ships coming to exclusively dump waste in India.
- (ii) Rather than ~~allow~~ letting the waste just pile on, then should be burnt in air tight incinerators and placed in land fills.
- (iii) Manufacturers of electronics should initiate the policy of taking the goods back after 3 years of use and properly disposing them.

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

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

The MSME sector comprises ^{micro,} small and medium enterprises operating in the economy.

The MSME sector has been languishing for a long time because of lack of government initiative in this sector, absence of financial incentives and inadequate investment in the sector.

The Government is taking initiatives to revive MSMEs :

- (i) RBI in its April notification included 'Medium Enterprises' as one of the new categories for Priority sector lending. This will provide adequate credit for kickstarting activities in this sector.

- (ii) The Government has established

MUDRA BANK as a re-financer to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) so that there is no shortage in finance for small enterprises.

- (iii) The Government has started various schemes to encourage people to start their own enterprises as a self employment generating activity such as Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana.

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

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

RBI recently classified ICICI Bank and SBI as 'Domestic - systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs) -

The rationale behind this move is to highlight the importance of these banks for the financial stability and financial health of the country. It also recognizes their contribution in the financial upkeep of the country.

The possible implications of this step are :

- (i) such categorization will put a further responsibility on D-SIBs to take measures for public interest at large.
- (ii) It will also encourage other banks

to improve their performance so as to attain the status of a D-SIBs. This will have the added advantage of banks trying to tackle the problem of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to improve their performance.

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

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

It is being believed ^{that} ~~at~~ INTENDED
NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
(INDCs) to be submitted by each
nation at the 2015 Paris Conference
of Parties will be the end of
CBDR (Common But Differentiated
Responsibilities) and the underlying
principle of historic responsibility.
However this is not so.

INDCs just call upon
countries to declare, voluntarily
decided initiatives then can take
to contribute to carbon reductions.
But even these goals would be decided
within the ~~for~~ framework of CBDR
and historic Responsibility. This
means that Industrialized/Developed
Nations still have to contribute

more than developing nations acknowledging their historic responsibility of being the main agents behind global warming.

Thus, all INDCs require is some declaration to tackle climate change by each nation but in the context of its capabilities and whether or not it has historic responsibilities.

Technology and Finance can play a key role on restricting global warming. Since developed countries allege that India and China are also contributing significantly to carbon ~~emissions~~ emissions, by transfer of technology and finance, developing countries like India and China can pursue sustainable development.

Therefore, there is a need to operationalize ~~and~~ the GREEN CLIMATE

FUND (GCF) set up at the 16th conference of Parties of UNFCCC at Cancun, Mexico. The GCF was to act as the nodal agency for technology transfers and financing projects of sustainable development in the developing world.

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

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

Fly Ash if not managed well leads to pollution of water and destroys crops:

- (i) If fly ash dust settles on crops, crops are destroyed.
- (ii) Fly ash also pollutes water bodies, cuts off oxygen supply and thus harms marine life.

(iii) It also causes AIR POLLUTION.

However, fly ash is also a valuable resource material. It is often ~~used~~ mixed with cement to provide it more durability and strength. The Government has recently come out with the policy whereby:

- (i) Fly Ash has to be mixed upto 30% with cement in construction

of roads in areas where there is a factory producing flyash nearby

- (ii) Fly Ash has to be used in the making of BRICKS ~~or~~ to be used in construction projects in areas nearby to a factor producing fly ash (100 km radius)

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

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

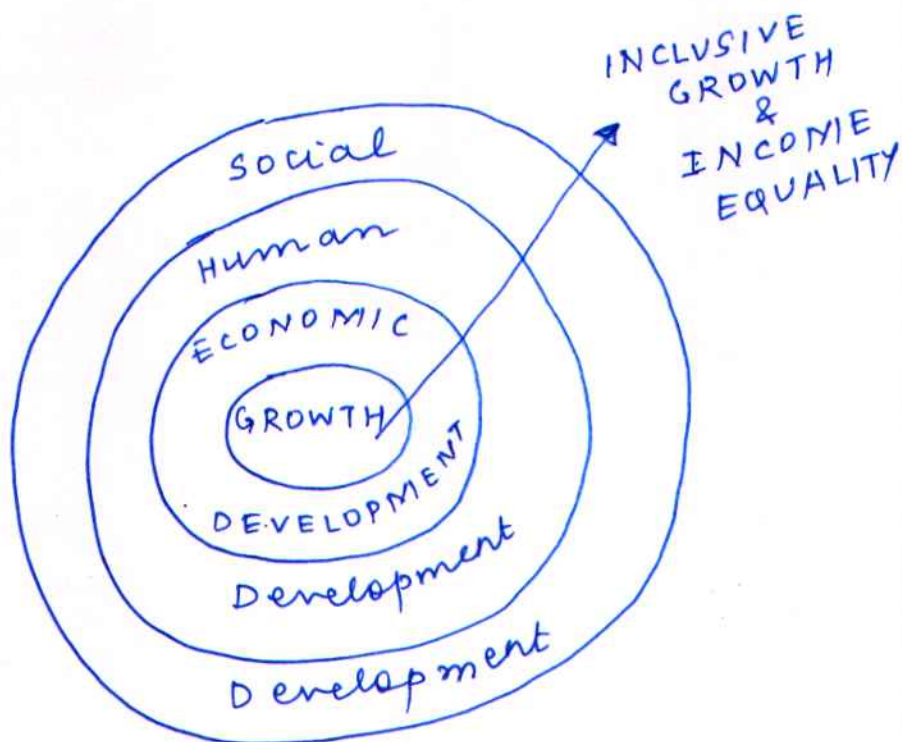
Income Inequality can never lead to true economic growth and progress as the absence of increase in average income of the masses would reduce the general levels of consumption. This would have direct impact on industrial manufacturing which will experience slowdown due to less revenues earned. It would lead to ~~an~~ cutting down of employees, thus unemployment and thus slowdown of economy and hence its growth.

Income Inequality thus is a vicious circle. It would lead to less savings and investments as well

as unemployment and all will end up reinforcing one another.

The only way India can break out from its low growth cycle is pursuing the concept of INCLUSIVE GROWTH and abandoning the TRICKLE DOWN THEORY. Trickle down approach has led to concentration of wealth in the hands of few and no wealth in the hands of masses. We thus need Inclusive Growth which will increase income of wide cross section of people and region.

Inclusive Growth to tackle income ⁱⁿequality requires simultaneous attention to economic development, human development and social development by social sector spending and enabling policies.



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

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

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

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

sectoral composition of workers :

Agricultural sector

(i) Occupany Tenants & small landholders

Those tenants who have ownership rights over their property.

(ii) Sub Tenants

These tenants face the problem of insecurity of tenure and fear of eviction.

Tenancy Reforms have tried to redress their problems to some extent.

(iii) Landless Peasants

They have little rights and are the most exploited section. Mostly comprise the lower castes.

(iv) Big Handholders and Farmers

These farmers have progressed and benefitted from various government schemes and policies.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR(i) ORGANIZED SECTOR WORKERS

These comprise only 20% of the total workforce across India. They enjoy the various protections offered by labour laws in India. They include workers of all those enterprises who hire more than 10 workers.

(ii) UNORGANIZED SECTOR WORKERS

These comprise 80% of the total workforce across India. They are the most exploited and do not enjoy the social safety nets. Their wages, working hours, working conditions, health and safety are unregulated.

SERVICE SECTOR(i) PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

They enjoy all perks and benefits with the booming progress of the service sector. They are highly skilled

(ii) CASUAL WORKERS

These workers are employed on a contract basis. They are exploited. They can be hired anytime and do not have regulated wages or working conditions. These workers are mostly semi skilled workers in blue collar jobs.

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

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

The Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMC) markets were established with the intention of protecting the farmers from middlemen, but over time these markets themselves became ^{non}competitive:

- (i) There was lack of transparency in issuing of licenses to participants.
- (ii) The APMC got full charge of even creating markets and deciding who could participate.
- (iii) The farmers could not sell in any markets except the APMC Market (Mandi) in a notified area.

Thus, this created the following problems for farmers

- (i) No ^{direct} linkage between farmers and consumers.
- (ii) Large number of middlemen reduce the profits farmers could make.
- (iii) Farmers could not ~~so~~ make better returns, since they could not sell in any other market.

Hence, India needs a national common market so that farmers need not make "forced sales" in Mandis and can escape the now exploitative practices in APMC Markets.

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

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

Economic Survey 2014-15 mentioned that the Indian banking sector is suffering from a "double financial repression".

This includes :

(i) Repression on its ASSET side .

This refers to the fact that banks are unable to extend loans (which are their assets) because of the problem of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) .

The mounting problem of NPA is restricting banks of extending credit, thereby stalling important ventures, including infrastructure projects, thereby directly impacting growth and development of the country.

(ii) Repression on its LIABILITY SIDE

Due to low growth rate, there are less savings and thereby less demand deposits are opened in banks. Less the demand deposits, less will be lending activities of bank, again leading to infrastructural bottlenecks.

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

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

SAGAR Approach of the Indian Government aims at strengthening maritime security as well as propelling maritime economy.

It involves :

- (i) enhancing international cooperation, especially among neighbours, to tackle non conventional threats like piracy, terrorism, smuggling activities conducted through sea in the Indian Ocean Region.
- (ii) building ports and infrastructure upgradation, logistics in port towns and cities to boost the shipping industry.
- (iii) Set up inland ^{intermodal} terminal ports (DRY PORTS) for transshipment of sea cargo to inland destinations.

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

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

There are over 144 odd labour laws existing in the country. This not only creates confusion but also rigidity. They are even outdated and regressive and thus discourage industrial development. For instance, the INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT (1947) states that the Government's approval is needed before retrenchment of more than 100 workers. This seen as a major EXIT BARRIER and thus enterprises employ less than 100 people. Another example is CONTRACT LABOUR ACT (1971) whereby any contract labour employed for more than 120 days has to be given benefits of a permanent employee. For this purpose, enterprises employ

less than 120 days.

The Government has recently initiated a number of labour reforms :

(i) RANDOM INSPECTION SCHEME

Enterprises would now be inspected not on the discretion of INSPECTOR but by computer generated lots. (ending 'inspector raj').

(ii) SHRAM SUVIDHA PORTAL

enterprises can now comply with 16 labour laws online out of 44, thereby reducing their burden and bringing greater convenience.

(iii) APPRENTICE PROTSAHAN YOJANA

The government has agreed to repay the stipend the enterprise incurs for training the apprentices.

(iv) MAKE-IN-INDIA SCHEME

This scheme offers 'red carpet' in place of 'red tapism' by promising single window clearances and time bound clearances.

Thus, the above labour reforms ensure compliance and ease of doing business.

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

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

"climate exiles" as a concept was first floated by small island countries who argued that climate change will submerge their island nations thereby ~~reducing~~ reduce them into being "climate refugees".

India does not face too much risk of becoming a "climate exile" nation, however, the low lying coastal areas (near West Bengal) and islands (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands) may be submerged and the people of these regions displaced.

Presently, the existing global frameworks and institutions cannot deal with this climate threat.

International Community has been slow in recognising climate exile and its result migrant crisis as a threat.

The Paris Conference will come with the Second International Convention to deal with climate change replacing Kyoto Protocol. Thus, the time is ripe for International Community to take up the issue of Climate Exile :

- (i) The conference should take into account the concerns of Small Island Nations while formulating the treaty.
- (ii) The Green Climate Fund's scope should be expanded to cover the

problems that will arise from
climate Exile.

- (iii) discussions on ^{financial} compensation and
negotiation on refugee ~~crisis~~
settlement from these small
Island Nations should also
be initiated.

— x — x — x —