

# VISION IAS

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02 DEC 2015

SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS  
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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH TIWARI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	15633
Center	Rajendar Nagar.	Date	02/12/15

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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10	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

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## 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 are a set of objectives that would tend to achieve in matters of human development by 2030, they replace MDG, which expired in 2015.

Improvement over MDG :

- ① While MDG talked about reducing various parameters like mortality, IMR, it talks about eliminating the problems.
- ② SDGs are for whole world, while MDGs were for developing & LDC countries.
- ③ ~~SD~~ SDG includes dimension such as climate change, smart

cities, women empowerment etc, which were not addressed in MDG.

④ SDG are more comprehensive with 17 Goals & 169 targets than MDG with 8 goals.

⑤ SDGs are framed after widespread consultation among all stakeholders, while MDGs were not.

Challenges foreseen in implementation of SDGs.

(i) Various NGOs and Governments have criticized SDGs for being too comprehensive to implement & they consider these targets Utopian & impractical to implement.

(ii) Funding holds the key for successful implementation of SDGs.

Lesson India could learn:

- (i) Just like SDGs are formed by Consultation, Indian efforts & Policies driving domestic efforts must be consultative & participative.
- (ii) India could achieve only 4 out of 8 goals, thus India should start preparing for the goals right from the start, so as to achieve all goals.
- (iii) Experiences & problems faced in India, such as ~~MR~~<sup>MME</sup> could not be reduced, thus specific focus must be given to these areas.

Thus, ~~MDGs~~ SDGs offer a good opportunity to transform India into an inclusive nation.

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।

— Chinese economic model has been export oriented model, where its economy flourished on advent of cheap manufacturing coupled with cheap yuan, which marked Chinese contribution to global trade to tune of 15% approximately.

China holds one of largest reserves of currency in dollar, to keep its currency from appreciating. Recently China wanted to shift from

Export driven economy → Consumption driven economy.

to Boost the demand, it provided ~~to~~ cheap loans, which

created a bubble in its economy in terms of high share prices, thus damaging its prospects of foreign investment.

Thus, to keep its currency at lower end to -

- (i) Attract investment
- (ii) Boost & maintain its exports.

China devalued Yuan to make its share in global exports.

Impact on India:

- (i) Although RBI Governor has said, that there is no immediate effect, but China is our competitor in export market, & such devaluation dampens the competitiveness of our exports.
- (ii) it might create turmoil in global economy & highlight a slowdown in global economy,

thus, such reaction of china may indirectly project India as a responsible player, thus boosting foreign investment to India.

Effect of Rest of world:

- (i) Uncertainty in global markets because china is 2nd largest economy of world and any turmoil may create global economic meltdown.
- (ii) Such devaluation to manage its currency & exports often at cost of others may prompt other economies to follow the same, thus triggering a currency war, thus hampering marginal players.

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 सदर्थ में चर्चा करें।

A Sovereign country can manage itself if its border management is strong and it promotes trade & movement of people on national interest, while at the same time restricts movements of activities, which hamper its security & economic concerns.

In this context, Indian Border along North Eastern States pose challenges by -

- (i) Various insurgent groups like NSCN(CK), PLA of Manipur, ULFA operate in a cross-border movement and thus restriction of these along border is required for stability.

- (ii) Being close to Golden triangle of Cambodia, Laos & Myanmar, North-east is easily vulnerable to illicit opium trade, thus disturbing social order as well as funding terrorist activities.
- (iii) ~~10~~<sup>8</sup> km Corridor along Indo-Myanmar border, where free-movement is allowed, has acted as a problem in countering the activities of insurgents & recent attack on Indian Army was event of such effect.
- (iv) Assam Rifles, which man the borders are more involved in counter-insurgency operations, thus fail to check effectively.
- (v) Bangladesh border is contiguous with rivers, water bodies, thus causing illicit cattle

Smuggling & migrante population,  
Causing social tensions in  
Assam.

Thus, while ineffective  
Border management create  
problems, various efforts such as-

- (i) Border Haat along teipura-  
B'desh border.
- (ii) Integrated check post
- (iii) Joint patrolling.
- (iv) Fencing & flood lights along  
border,

have helped maintain  
the Border effectively.

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।

Indian Disaster system runs on framework of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and subsequent wisdom gained from Hugo framework of Action, whereby mitigation & disaster risk reduction were given importance.

While Indian Disaster Response has been positive on grounds of -

- (i) Handling the rehabilitation & rescue in phailin super cyclone.
- (ii) Installing Earthquake warning system in Uttarakhand.
- (iii) Indian Tsunami Early Warning system in Indian ocean.

(iv) ~~Exemply~~ Exemplary effort of NDRF & armed forces in rescue work are some of positions of Disaster management.

But despite all positions achieved, our system <sup>has</sup> still not integrated Disaster Risk reduction in our policy framework as required by Hyogo framework and problem areas are -

- (i) Indian National Disaster management plan is still in draft mode.
- (ii) NDMA as the apex body is not constituted of experts and as P.K. Mishra task force highlighted, there is a need to reduce number of members in it.

- (iii) CAG Report has criticized the authorities for not even constituting National Disaster mitigation fund (NDMF) as mandated by DM Act, 2005.
- (iv) parallel co-ordination by National Crisis management Committee (NCMC) may hamper the rescue operation.
- (v) Community based disaster risk reduction is not yet fully implemented.

Thus, Indian disaster Risk reduction needs realignment on above lines, so as to avoid havoc that is created after disaster as has happened in Uttarakhand Floods.

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।

Climate Smart Agriculture is an strategy which removes triple ill<sup>s</sup> from agriculture viz.

- (i) making agriculture climate Resilient.
- (ii) Converting agriculture ~~to~~ from carbon producer (by Diesel engine, pesticides) to net carbon absorber,
- (iii) reducing the impact of agriculture on climate change.

As predicted in IPCC, 5th AR, Agricultural productivity is likely to decrease by 2% per decade, while demand will rise by 14% / decade, thus to ensure food security to

the people, climate smart agriculture is required.

With India under its Green Policy and as committed in INDC to Paris conference, we need to create a carbon sink of 2-3 Giga ton. and in this context, agriculture along with agro-forestry can act as a beneficial factor, thus acting as a hedge against climate change as well as income fluctuation arising out of erratic weather pattern.

In this context, high cost technologies required to be provided to farmers to facilitate precision agriculture, drip irrigation and extension of various techniques such as System of Rice Intensification to farmers.

Various ways suggested are:

- (i) Governmental support by loans and subsidies on using higher technologies.
- (ii) Contract farming can be promoted, where cost of high technology equipment is borne by investors.
- (iii) Better channeling of subsidies by providing cash subsidies, whereby farmers can purchase technology.
- (iv) Giving custom duties exemption to such technology.
- (v) RBI must expand its PSL area to include it.

Thus, to meet growing demand of food, climate smart agriculture holds the key.

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।

Rangarajan Committee on poverty line estimation said that India should move away from poverty line, rather multi-sectoral schemes must be launched to provide support to poor using data such as SECC.

Socio-economic Caste Census, which is Individual Assessment of Indian citizens on 14 indicators, provides a unique opportunity to rate Indian citizens on an absolute scale.

At present, we run plethora of schemes such as TPDS, MNREGA, SJSY to alleviate

People out of poverty line, such directed approach has not resulted in any significant reduction in poverty numbers, with current estimation of 29.7% under poor by Rangarajan Committee.

In this context, SECC which provides information such as

- (i) nearly 50% of Indian population are dependent on casual manual labour work.
- (ii) nearly 50% of rural Indian have no or small land holding.

Thus, SECC provides a direction to run a scheme for example - Manual labour is problem, so enhance the self-employment mechanisms, like NRLM - Aajeevika or smaller land holdings demand land reform.

Apart from that, SECC also provides mapping such as -

- (i) Regional variation - for ex. educational benefits may not be required in Kerala, while Bihar needs it.
- (ii) Mapping of vulnerable sections such as SC/ST/Castes, which can even realign our reexamination criteria & thus diverting focus on vulnerable group.

Thus, to overcome this problem, we need to move away from poverty alleviation to poverty elimination and SECC by virtue of diversity of data provides a good framework to begin with with sectoral & micro-management approach.

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।

Indian Society and cultural values along with equal opportunity to all have acted as a bullwork against dominance of any extremist ideology, and it is no surprise that despite being home to 2nd largest population of muslims, we are relatively immune to radical tendency.

But Modern day warfare are driven by propaganda & funding mechanism and in inciting both, cyber space dominant role to radicalise youth. It is no surprise that highly qualified youth such as

Doctors, engineers are attracted towards such ideologies through propaganda driven on facebook, twitter, blogs.

India, where the rise of Internet is fastest in world, does not stand immune to this cyber warfare and thus a Robust mechanism must be devised in relation to this strategy.

Few suggestions for cyber protection are -

- ① Proper monitoring of data traffic through IB and state intelligence must be done and a co-ordination through platform such as CCNTS must be shared to bust the racket of radicalisation.

- ② India's Centre for Emergency Response (CERT-In) must ~~be~~ co-ordinate with all the stakeholders involved.
- ③ Information war, with counter propaganda along with highly highlighting our values, democracy must be done, so as to prosper our culture and in this context, the concerns of minorities must be addressed.

Therefore, it is to be noted that Internet is monitored carefully and any illogical curbing of dissent shall be avoided, so as to prevent alienation & radicalisation of Indian youth.

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।

— with world moving towards electronic technology and revolution in mobile phones, e-waste is likely to be generated and in this context, UNEP report highlights gravity of situation in India & Africa.

India has been the target of illegal dumping because -

- (i) Various places like Along shipyard of Bhavnagar are known for their skilled & cheap workforce for ship demolition & thus e-waste comes as a rider.
- (ii) cheap labour with little or no regulation concerning it.

Hazards associated with illegal dumping -

- (i) seepage of various chemicals such as mercury, cadmium, Berillium to ground water.
- (ii) Agricultural runoff of water may damage productivity of agriculture.
- (iii) Acid rain.
- (iv) soil erosion.
- (v) Health hazard by way of exposure to humans by lead causing failure of nervous system, etc.
- (vi) Exploitation & unhuman working conditions for labour.

Suggestions for tackling problems -

- ① e-waste management rules under environment protection Act, 1986, must be strictly

enforced and thus employment of children & vulnerable section may be regulated.

(ii) Minamata Convention on Mercury, must be enforced and other similar Conventions must be signed.

(iii) India must raise its concerns at global platforms for the problem of e-waste.

(iv) proper disposal procedure, such as segregating & then dumping must be ensured.

Thus, while this dumping provides employment to a large section of our workforce but to counter the ill-effects, necessary precautions must be taken as suggested above.

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. क्षेत्रक 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।

MSME - Micro, small & medium  
Sector enterprise are those  
units which have their  
contribution to plant & machinery  
as -

Micro - below 5 lakh

small - between 5-25 lakh.

medium - between 25 lakh-5 crore.

thus, they are generally industries  
like domestic industries, various  
suppliers of small industrial  
components like automobile etc.

They are important,  
because nearly 70% of manufacturing  
GDP comes from them &  
they contribute 40% to India's  
exports.

Reasons for slow growth:

- (i) Lack of incentives to invest in the sector, since investing may put them above their ceiling, thus denuding them of funds.
- (ii) Lack of support Infrastructure like electricity, since smaller firms can not afford Diesel generators, thus they face problems.
- (iii) Inordinate delays in governmental support & financing.
- (iv) Lack of access to credit through formal financial institutions.

Steps taken by Government:

- (i) MUDRA (Micro-units development Refinance agency) Bank to cater to their growing demand for funds, and by laying a policy for micro-finance.

- (ii) Schemes such SETU (self employment & talent utilization), whereby support is provided to young entrepreneurs.
- (iii) Special funding mechanisms like increasing share of MSME in priority sector lending.
- (iv) Support in public procurement, Ministry of Industries has directed all PSUs to procure atleast 30% from MSMEs by giving incentives by 5-15% to MSMEs.
- (v) Skill development policies like NSDF, National Policy on skill development.
- (vi) → Spending in infrastructure.

Thus, considering the criticality of MSMEs, the support from Government must continue to groom MSMEs as engines of growth & thus realizing

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।

Banking sector of any economy provides stability to the economy and thus protection & nurturing of some important Banks not only fosters the economy but also helps in stability in the economy.

In this context, RBI recently classified SBI and ICICI Banks as domestic systemically important Banks to provide stability to Banks and thus to overall economy in times when global turmoil and lax Double financial repression is hampering progress of Banking

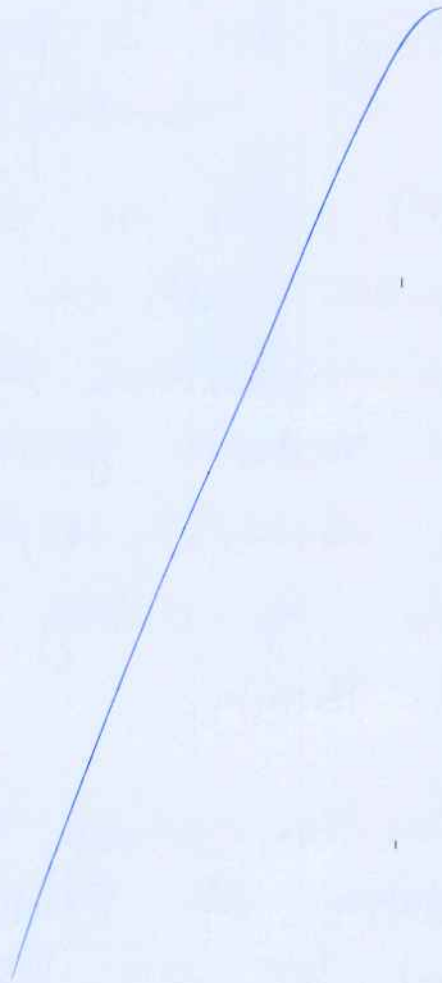
in the economy.

### Implications of this move -

- ① These Banks will support the RBI in managing economy by acting as a prudent partners of monetary policy.
- ② they will focus on certain key areas, such as export promotion, agriculture sector to foster inclusive growth.
- ③ provide stability & systematic reform, by acting as a model Bank.

In this context, the Recommendation of FSLRC, where it argued for an FSDC to provide systematic systemic reform to economy are

to be kept in mind to promote  
the stable environment of  
Indian economy.



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.बी.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 तत्त्व हैं।

Common but differentiated Responsibility (CBDR), which was adopted as a binding framework in Kyoto Protocol, makes the responsibility of controlling climate change a universal phenomenon with differentiated contribution by developed & developing countries. It was mooted to address the historical exploitation of resources done by developed world and thus to pay for developing world's capacity enhancement.

Recently, in Lima Conference of UNFCCC, INDC (Intended nationally determined contributions) were accepted as basis of

negotiation, whereby the nation states will put forward their contribution and then negotiations will start.

### INDCs undermining CBDR:

- (i) Under CBDR only developed world had to accept binding reductions, while INDC requires all nations party to UNFCCC to put forward their proposal.
- (ii) CBDR marked the framework for all technology transfer, while INDC may not have any such provision.

### INDC Complementing CBDR:

- (i) Since climate change is a moral responsibility of all nations, therefore, it becomes responsibility of all nations.
- (ii) INDC require the nations to put forward their proposal, within their respective capability, so not forceful.

(iii) along with INDC, at Lima, CBDR-PE i.e. CBDR with principle of equity was signed, thus INDC may be seen as more of complementary to CBDR, it is the political will & commitment of parties that matters in the negotiations.

### Technology & Finance Role:

- (i) Since developing countries do not have capability both financially & technologically, ~~the~~ thus adaptation & mitigation are driven by Green climate fund & carbon trading of UNFCCC.
- (ii) Adapting & switching to Renewable energy demand higher investments, which can only be facilitated by finances.

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 is a bye-product generated from cement plants, thermal plants and are generally very small in size ~ 10 micron, thus causing environmental pollution.

They are made up of silica, dust, ~~sm~~ thus enter our respiratory system and tend to cause complications in human health. also they cause the haze at sunset, which reduces visibility & pollution in vicinity of plants.

on the contrary, flyash as a material is a resource material because of-

(i) its strength, thus it can be

Used in making of bricks, concrete mixing, thus acting as a substitute for mud & cement, which cause environmental pollution.

- (ii) Fly Ash can also be used for filling of mines, thus reducing illegal sand mining depleting river beds.
- (iii) it is also used in refractory thus withstand high temperatures.

Thus, ~~the~~ Fly Ash, offers a unique opportunity & In this context, Government has made it mandatory for -

- (i) using atleast ~~50~~<sup>25</sup>% of Fly Ash in concrete being used for all governmental building.
- (ii) MoEF & CC through its power under Environment protection Act, 1986, has made it

Necessary to use Fly Ash for construction of Roads within 100 km. of vicinity of a power plant.

(iii) Awareness campaign through media are being run to promote use of Fly Ash.

Thus, to avoid various diseases such as silicosis, COPD, respiratory malfunction, Government is using various strategies.

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।

According to a report by Boston Consultancy group (BCG), only 1% of Indians hold 49% of Indian wealth, while top 10% are responsible for 74% of wealth, thus highlighting income inequalities in Indian economy.

As a per Kuznets curve, Inequalities first rise but later tend to decline, thus following an inverted U-curve, but Indian economy is not following this trend. therefore it is a cause of concern.

Inequality impeding Economic growth:

- ① It leads to reduction in

human potential and thus investment on human development from private side reduces, derailing economy from demographic dividend.

- ② Social tensions arise in economy, thereby giving unpredictable environment to investors, thus deterring them.
- ③ Income inequality leads to reduction in health expenditure of people, thus making them vulnerable to diseases.
- ④ Savings of this vulnerable group can not be channelled for economic growth.
- ⑤ Inflation targeting becomes more important, because of negative output for low income people, thus compromising growth by virtue of Inflation-growth conflict.

## Steps taken by India :

- ① Progressive taxation of Indian Government, which tends to redistribute ~~growth~~ funds from ~~the~~ richer to poor people.
- ② Direct taxes still are higher than indirect taxes (~45%), which reduces inequality, as indirect taxes affect all.
- ③ Investment on infrastructure, such as Delhi metro, which benefits both rich & poor.
- ④ Emphasis on Corporate social Responsibility (CSR) for big corporates, thus following Gandhian model of trusteeship.

Thus, despite all these efforts, inequality continues to grow and thus behavioural changes and progressive taxation along with infrastructure development hold ~~the key~~ the key for reduction.

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 वांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

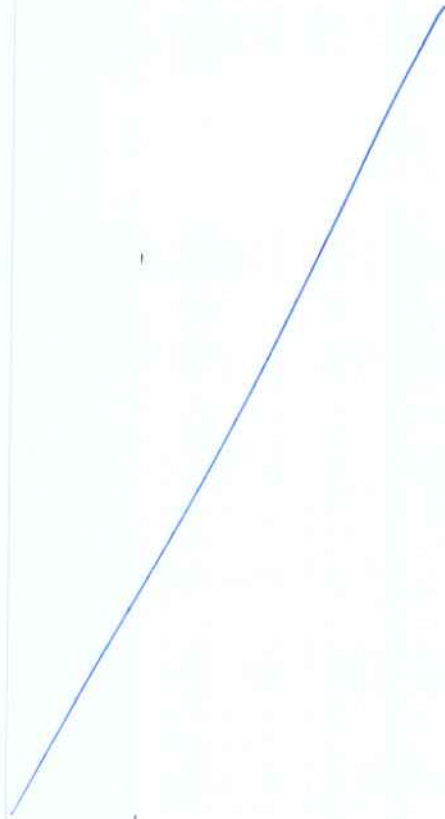
Just like generic drugs are replacements for branded drugs thus providing cheaper access to drugs to patients, Biosimilars are a type of generic drug for various bio medicines, which are dominating the Ayurveda & AYUSH domain of medical science.

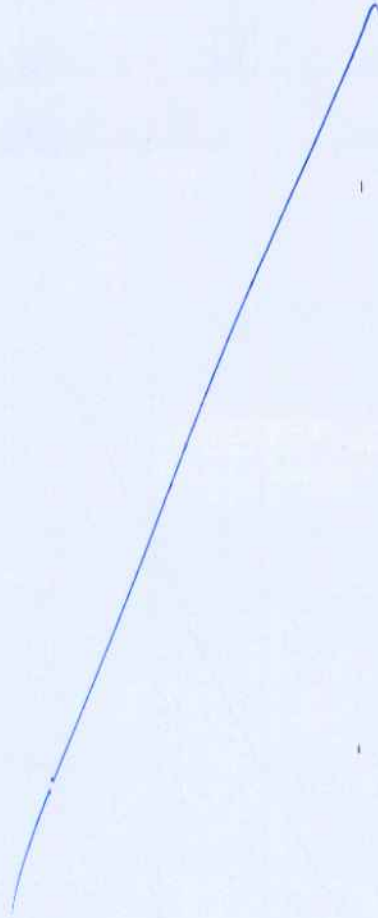
Most of the patents of Bio drugs are due to expire in 2020, thus Bio similars have gained importance recently.

Regulatory Requirements :

- ① forming a testing & accrediting mechanism such as labs etc. for due certification.

- ② regulating clinical trials of such Bio-similars on ethical as well as technical grounds.
- ③ Cost Regulation, so as to make them affordable.





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।

Indian Structural Composition, which shows the proportion of workers employed in any sector of economy show that -

- (i) nearly 53% of our workforce is associated with agriculture & allied activities.
- (ii) nearly 30% of our workforce is in Industries.
- (iii) nearly 20% of workforce associated with Service Sector.

The contribution of these sectors to GDP shows inverted trend i.e. agriculture, industries & services contributing nearly 12%, 15%, 70% to GDP.

on the same time, there are & regional variations

are well- with developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Kerala, having large population in Industries & services and states of Indo-gangetic plain viz. Bihar, UP, and Rajasthan, MP having more proportion in Agriculture.

Thus, Sectoral composition is very skewed and thus creates many problems such as -

- (i) Disguised unemployment is created in agriculture, where no real output is being created by some workers to the economy, thus perpetuating agriculture to be an undervalued activity.
- (ii) A huge Rural-urban divide is being created and farmers are often looked upon as second class citizens, thus

creating tensions in society.

- (iii) Rural distress often floods the cities with migrant population, leading to wage reduction & thus perpetuating the problem of under development.
- (iv) A large informal workforce (~93%) due to abundance of labour, thus depriving the population of dividends of social security.

Although Government is trying to change this skewed composition by various interventions like social security measures, labour reforms, & agricultural incentives but absence of industries remained a leading factor in this regard, since agricultural population could not be absorbed, thus it needs to be addressed.

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 बाजार 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।

Since Independence, Indian farmers are forced to sell their produce to Agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC), which are marred by middlemen, inefficiency, corruption and exploitative practices, this lack of marketing mechanism, with inability of FCI to lift product from all parts of country, acted as a disincentive for farmers, to increase agricultural productivity.

Agriculture currently contributes nearly 1-2% of GDP of India, to make ourselves self-reliant & to provide meaningful employment to nearly 50% of our population, our agricultural

markets must expand and monopoly of APMCs must be broken.

In this context, recent Economic survey also pointed out that India needs an agricultural integrated market on lines of Karnataka e-market and accordingly govt Government of India recently decided to establish a National Agricultural market using Agricultural Technology incentive Fund (ATIF) with collaboration of Small farmer agricultural consortium (SFAC).

Modern economies demand multiplicity of service providers in every field for market model to succeed, thus along with agricultural market, other measures such as —

- ① Future trading in agriculture produce must be promoted, whereby partnership of private companies with farmers may be facilitated with strong oversight of SEBI. (since FMC merged with SEBI)
  - ② Initiative like e-choupal of ITC shall be promoted.
  - ③ Vegetable market for urban poor areas, as given by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana must be expedited.
  - ④ Food Corporation of India must focus on areas such as Central & Eastern India (as recommended by Shanta Kumar Committee) along with state governments to provide an option to farmers.
- Thus, Agriculture market needs to be supplemented by other efforts.

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।

As pointed out by Economic Survey 2014-15, Indian Banking sector is facing problems on 2 fronts -

(i) Policy → which includes double financial repression on Asset side as well as liability side.

As inflation increases, then liability of Banks i.e. Savings & demand deposits of public tend to give negative real output, thus people tend to take out their saving from Banks & invest it somewhere else viz. real estate and thus Banks are devoid of working capital.

on the other hand, on Asset side, high priority sector lending (at present 40%) and SLR tends to block their assets and thus reducing scope of channelising of funds in more productive way, thus on policy matters Banks

Suffer from Double representation.

- (ii) Structural factors: it deals with 2 problems - (a) independence of Bank Board.  
(b) Separation of Board & Management of Bank.

In this context, to induce professionalism in Banks and to give managerial freedom to Banks, a Bank Board Bureau and a Banking investment Company, as a holding company of all public sector Banks has been proposed under Mission Indradhanush as recommended by P. J. Nayak Committee. The reduction of governmental shareholding will tend managers to take prudent decisions since continuous oversight of CVC, CBI will reduce.

It is necessary to understand that Banking sector

from the bedrock of any economy and inefficient management and excessive political interference mark the Banking sector as evident from high NPA. In this context, they should be given freedom and as recommended by Vickers Commission in UK, Capital infusion must be made, so as to take them compliant to Basel-III norms and thus take Indian economy on higher pedestal.

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।

Since the change of new government at centre, Indian ocean region has gained predominance on Indian foreign policy, it is driven on 2 factors -

- (a) Strategy to Balance Chinese influence in the region.
- (b) Riving geo-political ambitions of India, particularly inclusion in UNSC, which requires support of these nations.

Thus, in this context, SAGAR i.e. Security & growth for All in the Region was started by our PM in recent visit to Indian ocean littorals.

Indian ocean region facilitates nearly 40% of global oil trade and situated between

two chosen of strait of malacca & strait of hormoz presents a unique platform for trade.

India by virtue of its economic & military capabilities can act as a security provider as well as prospering an economy driven by ocean resources i.e. Blue economy.

To give effect to SAGAR, following steps have been taken by India:

- ① Island development of Assumption Island in Seychelles, which marks beginning of Asset creation in IOR.
- ② ~~IN~~ Baracuda naval ship presented to mauritius.
- ③ joint military exercises with Sri Lanka & mauritius.
- ④ MOUs in fields of ocean Hydrography and use of

research ship Samudra Ratnakan  
by India to assist these nations.

⑤ ~~✗~~ MOU with Sri Lanka on  
Nuclear Co-operation again points  
out Indian outreach to assist  
the Region.

Thus, India is taking  
many steps to mark beginning  
of Co-operation in Region, but  
its economic efforts are still  
diminial as compared to china,  
which is investing heavily and  
inability of India to act  
positively in crisis of Maldives'  
politics and debacle of GMR in  
Mauritius highlights weakness of  
Indian strategy. However, initiative  
like Project Mausam, when clubbed  
with SAGAR will definitely help  
India gain its lost stature  
in Indian ocean.

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?

→ Industrial development of India is currently very dismal, which is highlighted by its contribution to GDP as only 15% and with nearly 90% of Indian industries being in informal sector. Such performance is attributed to factors such as—

(i) multiplicity of labour laws, as labour being in concurrent list, there are plethora of state & central laws, with change of government leading to change of policy, thus giving unpredictable environment.

(ii) Strict compliance mechanism, and labour sector was yet to

Came out of labour Raj.

(iii) Such actions undermine the interest of foreign as well as domestic investors for investing in industries.

It is to be noted that Acts like Industrial Disputes Act 1950, required government approval before retrenching, if an industry employed more than 100 employees, therefore, such exit barriers had placed entry barriers on industry thus hampering growth of entire sectors.

Labour Reform measures initiated by Government -

- ① Shram Suridha Portal for online compliance of factory laws.
- ② Dilution of Industrial Disputes Act by Rajanathan govt; thereby making number of ~~days~~ <sup>workers</sup> for retrenching to 300 from 100.

- ③ Random inspection of industries.
- ④ online updation of Report.
- ⑤ Shramer jayate, under which, Apprenticeship pratishthan Yojana to augment skill development.
- ⑥ Factories Act has been amended to improve working hours & overtime provisions specially for women.
- ⑦ Contact labour Act, has been amended, which reduced number of days by employers, prior to giving full benefits to employee.

Thus government is taking efforts to reform labour along with ease of doing business & to make its "Make in India" successful and also recently a proposal to form an Indian Labour code to unify all labour laws is on the anvil.

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।

- According to 5th Assessment report of IPCC, the agricultural production is likely to reduce by 2% / decade due to climate change and also 98-110 cm. of sea level rise may be witnessed by end of century, this prompts serious concern over climate Refugee, both on account of agricultural distress & sea-level rise.

For a country like India, which has 50% of its population dependent on agriculture and with nearly 72% of agriculture being rain-fed, the erratic nature

of monsoon and coastal areas' sinking is ~~leading~~ poised to create influx of migrants, already nearly 40% of India's Internal migrants are climate refugees.

Despite magnitude of problem, the efforts of existing global framework are dismal, because -

- (i) No Conference of parties (COP) has ever even debated the question of climate refugees since Earth Summit.
- (ii) Climate refugees also are regulated under Refugee Convention, which is insufficient to tackle magnitude of problems.

Therefore, time has now come for nations to devise a strategy for this crisis, otherwise an influx like

European Refugee crisis may put the whole world in problem.

Suggestions are :

- ① Proper implementation of Green-climate fund (GCF) by developed countries as promised in Copenhagen accord.
- ② A Mitigation must be focussed in any further negotiations, such as, building blockades along seacoast.
- ③ Like-minded countries, which are more likely to be affected by this problem, must unite and use it as a bargaining chip.
- ④ Principle of Equity must prevail in CBDR negotiations.
- ⑤ Developed world must take moral responsibility for the crisis & address the concerns.
- ⑥ A vulnerability Mapping must be done.