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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	Pradeep Kumar Duevedi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	25483
Center	MN	Date	12/09/2017

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:

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।

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

12.5X20=250

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

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

outcome budget refers to the budgeting process linked to measurable impact of a budget onto the changes in indicators it wanted to bring.

It is distinct from output budget as output only measures physical indicators but outcome contains physical as well as monitorable social indicators.

Hence outcome budgeting is converting outlays (budgeted amount) into outcome (change on the ground) for example Budget Allocated for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is evaluated against quality and quantity of improvement.

in primary education level.

Although outcome budget is envisaged as most efficient form of Budgeting yet its potential is untapped largely because

1) Requirement of data collection

Infrastructure : Outcome budget requires robust mechanism for collection of data from ground which requires huge resources in terms of Human skills and physical infrastructure. which itself requires huge investment.

2) Complexity of Budgeting : It

requires a complex Budgeting procedure and may bode against populist measures of Democratic polity hence governments are not keen to move completely to outcome budgeting

iii) Then measurable aspect of social impact such as quality of Education, change in behaviour limits its applicability to programmes meant for bringing behavioural changes such as Swachh Bharat Mission etc.

Hence ~~so~~ No country of the world has adopted 100% outcome budgeting. Instead a right mix of outcome and line budget is suitable for country like India

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

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

Agroforestry refers to the system of raising trees on Agriculture land along with normal crops. such as raising the trees on boundaries and patches of unused land.

Potential of making Agriculture sustainable

1. Agroforestry provide cushion against crop loss and extreme events as trees are more resistant to extremes of weather such as drought

2. It provides ~~can~~ supplementary income all round the year and farmer is not prone to distress sale.

3. Agroforestry also provides protection from soil erosion, and leads to efficient utilisation of waste patches within farm. Hence agroforestry has huge potential to be tapped to ~~enter~~ double the farm income by 2022. However certain aspect hinders in tapping this potential.

- i) ~~But~~ Agroforestry demands long gestation period such as mango tree requires 20 years to give output.
- ii) Landholdings in India are small and sustenance Agriculture prohibits investment in alternate avenues.
- iii) Requirement of quality seedlings and ~~the~~ advice.
- iv) Hinders with mechanisation.

To address these concerns National Agroforestry policy provides for

- i) Providing quality seeds and plants to farmers
- ii) Relaxation in terms of felling and transport of trees
- iii) forming collective groups of farmers to exploit economy of scale
- iv) Providing free advice, assistance and help
- v) Policy encourages 50% growth in Agroforestry within 10 years

Policy is step in right direction and to achieve the vision of doubling farm income by 2022, Agroforestry is rising potential which needs to be tapped.

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

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

Non performing Assets are those loans in which no future/principle recovery is made from atleast past 90 days (3 EMIs)

- ~~to~~ Public sector Banks are suffering with huge problem of NPAs as 22% of all assets of such Banks turned into NPA

→ Asset Quality Review and exposure of NPAs lead to fall in share prices of Banks going down to 2/3rd of its bare value

Impact causes

Double Balance sheet stress (Twin Balance sheet problem) of economy

where falling corporate profits lead to companies turning to LCR I Companies and unable to pay dues.

Impacts

- ① Reduction in credit growth and contraction of investment which lead to contraction of economy and leading to impending crisis
- ② Reduction in Employment generation
- ③ Public sector Banks are major financier of • development projects, Their bad health will have ~~domino~~ cascading effects on economy

Hence NPA problem is turning out to be long drawn crisis which needs to be resolved to bring back economy into right track.

steps taken by government and their effectiveness :

- I) ~~the~~ Indradhanush scheme which focussed on reforms such as appointment on commercial principles, capitalisation ~~and~~ is still a scheme in progress. Its results are yet to come
 - II) 5:25 scheme to convert infra structure loan into long term loans restructuring them every five years : only 1 case resolved so far
 - III) strategic debt restructuring : only 2 cases resolved
 - IV) Giving more say to RBI by amending Banking Regulation Act : 25 cases referred to Insolvency Board
- Hence Government is trying hard and results are expected to come with integrated approach of RBI, government, corporate & banks.

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

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

Unemployment is the condition of not getting work when a ~~person~~ person is willing to work at present wages

~~Unemployment~~

Need of multipronged approach

focus on mere growth had to jobless growth as employment elasticity of growth fallen to 0.2 compared to 0.42 in 1991

Hence multipronged approach needed

1) To create ~~employment~~ self employment rather than wage employment so that cascading effect happens and growth trickles down

2) To bring skill set at par with global level and focus on

export oriented sectors to ~~care~~
these sectors have high elasti-
city of employment

ii) Right mix of skill intensive
and labour intensive employment
to cater the demand of large
unskilled labour as skill intensive
service sector brought costless
employment

iv) Intra-generational and inter-
generational parity to ~~can~~
address poverty and unemployment
various major taken by government
focus on multipronged approach

i) Skill India and start up India
to create self employment

ii) Zero Defect - zero Effect in
MSME to bring Indian
product at par with global
standards → Export oriented
employment

III) Regulation of construction sector on balanced lines (RERA ~~Act~~ Act) → Kibocer intensive growth

IV) S Pravarasi skill ~~Bank~~ Bank :
to prepare budding ~~lab~~ youth for global standards

V) MUDRA Yojana to support weaker section

VI) focus on doubling farm income by 2022 to make farming attractive avenue

Hence government is taking steps to make employment strategy multipronged and being 'development' rather than mere growth

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

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

Nuclear power is有着 potential
in line with creating 40%
then fossil capacity of India

Potential of Nuclear power

- 1) India has huge source of Thorium and India's 3rd Her Nuclear programme is in line with our capacity
→ By 2050 we have capability of becoming self sufficient in fuel if Phase 3 of Nuclear programme gets successful
- 2) Civil Nuclear Agreements with countries such as Australia, Japan, USA have led to resolution

of issue of technology and fuel → These ~~fe~~ agreements are waiting to be exploited

3) Nuclear Power requires less logistics to transport fuel which is major hindrance looking at inefficiency of transport. Hence it scores over coal in this aspect

4) Skill set of scientists is falling in line with global standards so as to create confidence

Although the current capacity is only 7 GW But looking at the steps and focus of government potential is high

Steps of Government

1) Indigenous development of ~~7 MW~~ pressurised heavy water reactors has been announced which will lead

i) to domestic capacity building and attaining self sufficiency

ii) on diplomatic front, India is actively pursuing civil nuclear agreements with leading nuclear powers

iii) India has opened its PHWR to IAEA scrutiny which will create global confidence

iv) change in supplementary liability law in line with global standards to allay the fear of reactor developers

Government is taking all the steps to convert India into 'clean energy' country which is in line with INDC targets and India's commitment to power for all

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

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

wave to loan waivers in other Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab has again brought into discussion the farm crisis in India

loan waivers ~~are~~ are done to

I) Relieve farmers of financial burden so that they can get rid of past crisis and start fresh

II) To compensate against the vagaries of monsoon

III) some critics relate it to populist measures as farmer constitute a larger share of voters

however its effectiveness is questioned on many front as

I) It creates moral hazard to not pay debt even when farmers

are able to do so and discourage debt discipline → NPA issue arises

ii) Fiscal strength and discipline of state is compromised

iii) ^{formal} farm loans constitute only a part of debt and those ~~is~~ under the debt of informal loans are not covered

iv) Sometimes one family of ~~a~~ big farmers have 3-4 loan accounts and gets undue benefits → Inclusion problems

v) It does not solve the problem but only delays it as root of the problem is left untouched

vi) Hence rather than a debt waiver need is to ~~see~~ provide sustainable support such as

i) Integrated Insurance which covers ~~of~~ crop, livestock, life together

- iv) ii) Robust procurement and Storage Infrastructure to ~~avoid~~ prevent distress sales
- iii) Marketing reforms so that role of middlemen is minimized
- iv) Timely and adequate credit
- v) Effective MSP policy ~~can~~ which is based ~~on~~ on cost and 50% profit formula
- vi) Credit Advising farmers to adjust cropping pattern on lines of agro-climatic zoning & conditions for that effective policies for crops other than Rice and wheat is required.

Government support is needed but to mitigate the problem not to delay it. Suraminathan report can providing guiding light in this regard.

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

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

District mineral foundation is ~~envisaged~~ created under mines and mineral (development and Regulation) Amendment Act to

1. Provide benefits of revenue generated out of mining to the people who are affected by such mining
2. To bring equity of ~~pro~~ distribution of profits so generated
3. As people are true owners of ~~the~~ resources and governments are only custodian of it → DMF redistributes resources to where it belongs.

Challenges Associated

1. DMF is based on bureaucratic structure and provides no less public participation hence basic issues of Bureaucratic apathy and Red tapism may lead to its inefficiency

2. It is based upon charging extra royalty from mining company which may lead to fall in revenue and profits generated and may make mining an unprofitable venture which may deter private sector participation

3. Transparency and Efficiency in deployment of fund is needed

4. Hence District Mineral Foundation need to work with public and civil society to translate vision into reality.

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

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

~~for~~ India's merchandise export ~~perfor~~
faced negative growth rate in
recent time

factors responsible

1. weak global demand in line
with weak global economic
growth due to turmoil in
Chinese economy, Brexit, European
crisis etc.
2. Rising sense of protectionism ~~and~~
in western countries
3. falling prices of processed
petroleum had to fall in
value of export
4. India's ~~pattern~~ labour intensive
export falling (Ex. shoes,
~~etc~~ cloth) due to rising

share of countries such as
vietnam, Philippines and Bangladesh

5. Trade facilitation agreements
with European Union and
many other countries are still
a work in progress

steps taken by government

1. Merchandise Export of India
scheme to provide duty
drawback and duty credit
for merchandise export
2. zero defect - zero effect
: To make India's MSME
generated products of global
standards to increase
demand of ~~the~~ Indian
products
3. M-SIPS : modified special
incentive package scheme to
boost electronics growth and

Increase electronics export

iv) Diplomatic efforts to go into
Trade facilitation agreement
with African countries and
ASEAN to promote export

merchandise export is essential
item in list to promote emp-
loyment and growth in India
and government is taking all
steps to promote it however
we need more focus upon

i) Reciprocal Trade agreements and
sheen 'Big but poor attitude'

ii) Enhance the value addition in
sector such as Gems and
Jewellery instead of just
polishing and cutting to meet
global demand

So as to make India ~~as~~ a
trade surplus country.

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

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

Traditional cooking energy fuels
such as cow dung, wood,
saw dust have numerous health
Hazard

- i) Indoor pollution and ingestion of particulate so generated
- ii) Generation of carbon monoxide
- iii) which results into lung problems, eye sight issues and many other.

Yet clean fuel such as LPG is not available to ~~poor~~ poor masses

Due to

- i) Penetration of distribution chain is not upto last mile
- ii) cost of clean fuel is beyond

the financial capacity of rural poor

- III) timely availability of LPG
- IV) then awareness about health hazards associated with traditional fuel

only 20% of rural households in states such as Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have access to LPG and that too is used for emergency purposes; not full time.

steps taken by government

1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana to provide free LPG connection to BPL families
2. Direct benefit transfer for LPG so that subsidy burden is reduced and fund so saved can be ~~at~~ used to generate capacity and penetration
3. Promotion to Biogas or to utilize cow dung etc.

challenges associated

1. Awareness about ill effects
needs to be provided →
huge efforts needed
2. Efficiency of distribution chain
need to ensure timely
delivery.
3. Rising petroleum prices may
make its access unavailable
to rural poor

4.

clean fuel is first step in
direction of women empowerment
and has multiplier effects on
women health and other social
indicators hence it needs to
be pursued with full efficiency.

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

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

⊗ Agricultural Income is completely tax free in India which consist of farmhouse income etc.

Points in support

1. Many farmers and Agriculturist are big landholding are which generate enough income ~~to~~ in comparison to ~~service~~ service class and businesses → Equity among groups
2. Many businessmen and other groups hide their income in the name of Agricultural Income → Tax avoidance and ~~the~~
3. To increase India's tax base as only 4% of voters pay Income tax

Against

1) Targetting problems: as only small share of farmers will fall into net of Income tax. Average farm Income in India is less than 20,000 Rupees.

2. farmers are dependent upon various weather and market related issues and face losses in one year while profits in another hence consistency in Income is not there which may put unnecessary burden on year of profit

3. large tax ~~it~~ infrastructure need to be deployed → tax expenditure may overpower revenue generated

4. farmers are already ~~farmers~~ heavily burdened with

many bodies such as APMC etc.
which leads to very little income
hence Agriculture income although
an idea needs to be discussed but
time is not apt for its application.
All the stakeholders need to come
on common platform and discuss
all aspects before taking such
steps.

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

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

India has followed Administered ~~fuel~~ price mechanism for fuels such as Petrol, Diesel for long time before they were deregulated in 2011 and 2014 respectively.

→ Recent step of adjusting prices on daily basis is another step in this direction

It is significant reform as

- 1) It saves government of heavy subsidy burden which is largely exploited by people who can afford to pay
→ Petrolism subsidy formed

a large chunk of government budget and deprive social scheme of funds

2) In line with climate change and decreasing carbon emission

3) leads to efficiency of fuel use as cost is passed to user → Development of Energy efficient technologies

4) lead to fiscal discipline of government → Improved credit rating → Less Interest burden and more fund for social sector

However APM may lead to increase in transportation and manufacturing cost due to rising fuel prices and may lead to decrease in competitiveness of manufacturing and service sector.

Recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing is beneficial to oil marketing companies

1. lead to generation of more revenue and realisation of cost → companies will remain more profitable
2. profits so generated will lead to capacity expansion and increased global competitiveness

Consumers

1. Price fluctuation will be small and lead to less price shock

∴

Hence ~~Dynamic~~ dynamic fuel pricing is step in right direction and need to be expanded to whole country gradually.

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

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

Present arrangements for Green Buildings are more voluntary in nature than compulsory. Hence

more arrangements are needed

1. Legal backing : To ensure compliance of Building code
2. Administrative arrangements to draft Green Building norms and ensure necessary compliance
3. Infrastructure development to make it cost effective such as cheap solar equipments, easy availability of maintenance etc.
4. skill set of people involved to be built in

line of Global standards

5. Innovation and Research by
Institutes such as TERI
and more Industry - Academia
connect is required

Hence more arrangement rather
than a mere Green Building
code, is necessary

Building code issued by BEE

1. ~~Net Carbon~~

1. calls for carbon neutral buildings
and efficient disposal of
waste generated

2. calls for efficient rain
water harvesting for making
Buildings less water intensive

3. Utilisation of Natural light
to decrease Energy Intensity
of Buildings

4. Building should be made as per disaster vulnerability zone standard to make it disaster resilient

Hence Bureau of Energy Efficiency took right step in direction of green building norms but more efforts are needed and hence effective participation of Government, Institutions and civil society is required.

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

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

Air quality in Delhi NCR is
always below standard level and
fall in poor or severe
category

Need

Graded response Action plan is about invoking measures in line with air quality such as Banning Diesel cars when quality turns to poor, Closing schools when quality is severe etc to minimise the exposure of people to bad air

Need

1. Air quality severance lead to health problems among children and elderly hence they need to

be protected

2. Awareness of people ~~and~~ about severity and intensity of the problem ~~is~~ need to be invoked which can only be done when such steps are taken

3. To decrease the pollution load in accordance with air quality so that air quality can be brought back to a normal level

Challenges in Implementation

1. Political will required
2. It may lead to halt of transport system and mobility of people will be affected
3. will lead to cut in the number of school days ~~may~~ which will affect quality of Education

4. We'll lead to economic losses
as well as many social issues
Hence although ~~was~~ reached
response is a good idea but
before its implementation,
alternate arrangements need
to be ensured $\&$ so that
both environment and life
can be balanced.

Also there is need for long term
plans rather than brisk short
term ~~is~~ actions

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

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

zoonoses are diseases transferred from ~~Human~~ wild animals such as monkeys etc. to Human for example : zika, MERS fever etc.

These emerging infectious diseases are global threat because of

Increased mobility of people all over the world lead to transport of disease from one place to another as world is more connected now.

Threat for India

1. India Borders the countries with low development level without adequate infrastructure

to fight with these diseases. • ~~known~~

It may fall prone to spread

2. Tropical zones are more prone to infections and India's Geographical location and weather makes it vulnerable

3. India's immigration pattern makes it more risk prone as people travelling more are from these countries

4. Health infrastructure is weak and preparedness level is low

structures in place

1. ~~the~~ National Action plan Against communicable diseases procedure for immediate response

2. ~~India's dedicated~~ ministry of Health and family welfare look after all such issues.

3. ~~It~~ India is a member of WHO and hence WHO guidelines are available

4. Indra Bhavesh scheme and robust prevention (vaccination programme)

measures required

1. Increase in Awareness level
2. Declaration of health emergency in any such threat and strict screening at airports
3. ~~A~~ Building robust infrastructure at district level against such diseases
4. Clear ~~in~~ ~~e-migro~~ emigration guidelines in any such cases
5. Integration between centre and state.

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

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

Indias vulnerability to disaster is quite high

- i) 59 % of land area prone to earthquakes
- ii) 12 % vulnerable to floods
- iii) 5700 kms of coastline vulnerable to storm

These disasters bearing heavy loss to life, economy and livelihood

Hence there is a need to mitigate them rather than manage them post happening

Hence there is a need for integration of Disaster risk reduction strategies in development paradigm such as

1. Building norms as per the

earthquake zonation so as to
make buildings earthquake
resistant

2. Dams and storage infrastructure
should provide cushion
against flood
3. strict codes to prevent
habitation of wetlands and
recharge sponges in cities to
~~pro~~ protect against urban floods
4. water harvesting infrastructure
to protect against draught
5. ~~water~~ cropping pattern and
Agriculture on ~~clim~~ climate
condition basis

These efforts are required so that
overall development is based on
~~dis~~ disaster reduction lines.

However when disaster happens,
Post disaster relief and re-
construction also proceeds

opportunity to "Build back Better" so that futures can
be made safer and 140

such loss happens for that

- I) Reconstruction should integrate traditional knowledge with modern technologies
- II) Effective participation of civil society to build local capacity to fight disasters
- III) more efficient and quick reconstruction

so as to make both post disaster and pre disaster phase fall in line and work for the same cause.

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

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

Developed countries are emphasising on TRIPS plus measures such as

1) more strict sanitary and phytosanitary ~~measures~~ standards

2) Extended Patent protection and copyright laws doing away with provisions such as compulsory licencing and giving buffer patent protection in

~~the~~ the loss of time lost in processing ~~these~~

3) These standards are contrary to the interest of developing countries

1) Developing countries need affordable drugs which require norms such as 'compulsory licencing' to provide

protection against exorbitant
prices of drugs by mncs

2) Evergreening of patents will
lead to non-access of
technology to developing
countries

3) more stringent sanitary and
phyto sanitary norms will
make the products of
developing countries unfit
for export and lead to
widening of trade deficit

4) Laborer norms discussed in
TRIPS are ~~not~~ a blow to
laborer intensive economy of
countries like India

However India ~~needs~~ and other
developing countries are
following TRIPS standards.

Any such discussion at global level should be guided by overall welfare of the world and not dominated by narrow interests.

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

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

In India All 3 arms of security forces work independently of each other and follow a different chain of command

However looking at multifaceted vulnerabilities at the border requires ~~coherent~~ synergy in strategy of army, navy and Air force. In this context Joint Doctrine has been proposed

1. It provides foundation for greater integration and interdependence
2. It will establish a broad framework for joint planning and operation across all

domains of conflict i.e. land,
air, sea, space, cyber space

3. doctrine will serve as reference document for all the three services to plan integrated operations

Reasons for Resistance ~~of~~ to
the idea of Joint chief of staff

1. Political leadership did not want to have stronger armed forces → lessons from neighbours
2. A chief of separate forces do ~~did~~ not want to share their powers
3. the service to which caps will belong may lead to dominance
4. ~~Common~~ Political will to the idea was not enough

Joint Doctrine is a step in
right direction to enhance
defence preparedness of India

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

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

money laundering is the process of converting illegal money into legal one through the steps of placement, layering and integration

many laws govern money laundering such as Prevention of Money Laundering Act etc. However they proved largely ineffective as

- 1) India is booming black money market and inspite of All the laws parallel economy is prevalent
- 2) Present law puts a cap above which case will be dealt under PMCA which is exploited

by criminals

3. many sections of present law ~~or~~ make it compoundable offence of civil category

4. 4.

Hence government is planning to bring a separate law as money laundering is directly related with terror activities and tax theft which is major blow in governance

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

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

critical Information Infrastructure
consist of finance, transport,
security related data. It is
preferred target of attack because

1. Attacker is at inherent
advantage with respect to
defense as it ~~consists~~ breaching
security is more easy compared
to securing networks

2. It lead to Huge blow to
stability to of system such
as Banking, transport without
really entering into physical space
hence max gain in less
risk to attacker

3. critical Information Infrastructure has many weak links ~~such~~ as due to its wide geographical spread → more vulnerability

steps taken by government

1. formation of CERT-In
(Computer Emergency response teams) for sectors such as power, finance etc.

2. Establishment of NCIIPC
→ (National Critical Information Infrastructure protection centre)

3. cyber swachhata kendra to clean cyber infrastructure and make it less vulnerable

4. Guidelines to Banks regarding cyber security as such as cyber security officers etc.

cyber security is new & vulnerable
area and it needs to be
emphasized to make India a
developing powerhouse.

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

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

Recent skirmishes between India and China in trijunction area of Doklam (India, China and Bhutan trijunction) brought into focus the Border disputes between India and China

Issues involved

1. India maintains it to be Bhutan's territory while China is asserting its sovereignty
2. India has agreement with Bhutan to protect its sovereignty in case of external threat
3. Chinese presence and road development will provide it

upper hand in that area and
narrow siliguri corridor may be
threatened

4.

challenges faced by India
in Chinese border



1. Friction with Myanmar, Nepal
and Bhutan : India need to
balance its diplomatic relation
ships with All these countries
to avoid Chinese aggression

2. Deployment of multiple forces
as some of the border is
guarded by ITBP while some by
Army → unity of command is
not there

3. Difficult hilly terrain →
movement of troops is
difficult and so is monitoring

4. Pakistan and China nexus over

kashmir issue and nonclarity of border

steps taken by India

1. India maintained that all issues should be resolved by talk and not by aggression
→ Diplomatic settlement
2. 5 layer border security consisting of night vision cameras, surveillance radar, Thermal imaging etc.
3. Maintained its relationship with neighbors so as to buffer against chinese aggression

India-china border is bone of contention which need to be tackled diplomatically.