



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00 8880

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NISHANT SAURABH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)**

केंद्र
Centre

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PMFBY is the flagship crop insurance scheme of Government of India.

It has adopted several measures to cushion crop income losses:-

(i) To give a heightened coverage at very low premium - 2% kharif / 3% Rabi / 5% - Perishables

(ii) Provides for mechanism of claims even in event of local level calamities:-

o pest attack

o hail

o ~~local level floods~~ . wild animals .

o fire

(iii) It also provides for a provision of covering post harvest losses in case of pest attacks, and other exigencies.

(iv) ensures GIS based mapping and remote sensing to be used for expeditious disposal of claims.

Even though the scheme is designed to ~~the~~ cover the incomes it suffers from following problems :-

- (i) low awareness of insurance schemes - only 4-5% of covered area is covered.
- (ii) already high cost of ~~of~~ farming and agriculture, further insurance seen as added liability.
- (iii) Earlier schemes have suffered with slow settlement. PMKBV has to ensure speedy claim settlements.
- (iv) Information Awareness important of the scheme not utilized effectively till now.

2.

दिवाला एवं शोधन अधमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Insolvency and bankruptcy code was brought to ensure that companies can easily ~~and~~ get out of business if they are not doing well.

with extremely poor indicators of companies closing and frustrated liquidations, IBC was seen as a gamechanger.

Significance: -

- (i) calls for time bound resolution of companies insolvency proceedings - maximum one year.
- (ii) create a robust insolvency environment: -
 - Insolvency Professionals
 - Insolvency & bankruptcy board
 - Insolvency Agencies.
- (iii) scope for different mechanisms of NCLT and commercial courts for settling of disputes related to insolvency.

Yet, the code is still to achieve its true potential due to :-

- (i) delays in company filing for insolvency as they fear complete surrender of management.
- (ii) Proceedings have taken time beyond the stipulated timelines.
- (iii) Only a single Insolvency Agency has registered till now, need to incentivize more agencies.
- (iv) International experts and firms have still not entered India, needed to create a facilitative environment for them to function.

This IBC will ~~be~~ do better if the problems are suitably addressed.

3.

भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्र का कार्यापन करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

multimodal transport is the idea of seamless transport network using the land, the air and the ~~sea~~ water, rail.

India's fragmented logistics sector with heavy reliance on ~~sea~~ road transport can be integrated only by creation of multi modal transport.

The potential can be highlighted by: -

(i) The cost of movement of goods by airways is a fraction of that of road and rail, and India has a wide network of navigable rivers.

o 111 National waterways were ~~highly~~ notified earlier by the Government.

(ii) The creation of multimodal Terminals with the first one at Varanasi is step in right direction.

(iii) Similarly Ro-Ro service in Bramhapura

is also seen as a model for replication

(iii) The Sagarmala Project aims at creating seamless movement of goods from roads, rails and major ports to reduce export turnaround times.

(iv) Dedicated freight corridors (DMFC / AFKC) once developed will be integrated,

(v) Bharatmala Project will upgrade the road infrastructure and integrate it to other means.

(vi) Even outside India, Kaladan Multimodal Project is being pursued to better connectivity of North East.

Thus multimodal projects are necessary for creation of seamless logistical sector.

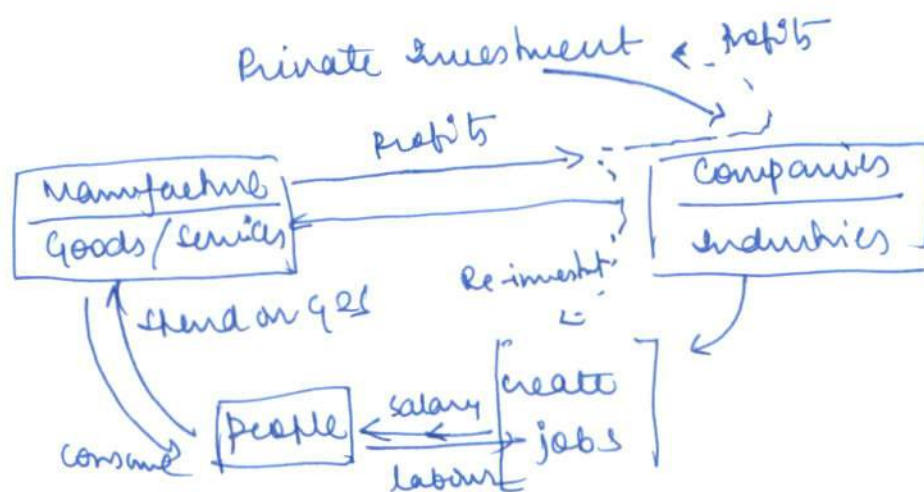
4.

निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुनः प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Private investment is one of the key drivers of growth, as can be seen



Thus ~~can~~ investment creates a virtuous cycle of economic growth and production.

The steps that have to be taken to revive private investment are:-

- (i) Relaxation of FDI norms in various sectors to boost foreign investments.
- (ii) To reduce Government borrowing from domestic

markets coming 'crowding out' of ~~the~~ private investment.

(iii) Also raise norms for raising money from foreign markets.

(iv) To deepen the capital market by undertaking reforms ~~to~~ as recommended by Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission — single regulator, ~~and~~ financial management council, etc.

(v) To revive investor confidence by recapitalising banks; ensuring proper implementation of GBC.

(vi) Thus the Government can work towards stimulating investment to drive growth by these measures.

5.

परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
 Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Waste to energy plants are being set up under various Government schemes to solve the problem of discarded municipal waste.

The interventions are :-

- (i) Bio - char - to derive energy from MSW
- (ii) Gasification - ^{bio -} energy from the cooking
- (iii) Waste based incineration to produce energy.

The debate for the efficacy can be divided into :-

(i) Solid waste based plants :-

- doubtful long term utility as they are quite harmful to environment
- ~~no~~ improper handling of wastes may lead to health hazards and groundwater contamination.

(iv) Biogas based Plant:-

- are much more scientific and sustainable.
- energy generated / biogas can be used for cooking purposes.
- It is a low carbon generating measure, hence environment friendly.
- Andhra Government has tried to generate methane based biogas cylinder and has been quite successful.

Thus biogas is ~~and~~ seems to be better solution to solid waste.

Scientific management of waste:-

- segregation $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{degradable} \\ \text{non biodegradable} \end{array} \right.$
- scientific land fills
- utilizing waste locally.
- concept of cyclic economy will go a long way in solving this problem

6.

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words)

10

National Clean Air Programme was launched in wake of the ~~spike~~ extreme levels of pollution seen in Delhi in winter months.

It is a graded response to increasing ambient pollution. ~~and to~~ It is important in Delhi ~~where it~~ and in India where more than one million people are affected by respiratory and pollution related deaths.

- The mitigation strategies are :-

o Graded response - shutting down of painting factories,

- closing of schools

- declaring vehicle free zones

- vehicle testing schemes.

o placing air scrubbers and purifiers

at the most polluted traffic junctions.

- the knowledge strategy deals with creating
a data base of

- polluting industries according to
the adopted code
- AQI monitoring.
- SAFAR - air quality prediction
- taking inputs and providing
stimulated pollutant analysis and
bulletins.

- Institutional strengthening:-

- line more strict to CPCB
- Penal provisions against ~~states~~
shock burning and polluting
industries
- Policy level intervention by coordination
of state government and union government.

Thus NEAP tries to holistically address
problem of pollution in India.

7.

हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India has brought in the National Intellectual Property Policy, 2016 and enacted laws to ~~give~~ make the legal framework TRIPS compliant.

The IP Policy deals with various issues and calls for creation of robust intellectual property regime:-

- o Patents to be granted in time bound manner; lower filing fees.
- o Promoting innovation by creating IP environment of compliance
- o IP professionals to aid the innovators
- o IP breaches to be pursued and curbed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Even then there are issues with the developed world over :-

(i) Evergreening of patents which is seen as illegal in Indian legal system but is valid with the developed world to recover cost of innovation.

(ii) Compulsory Licensing of essential medicines and generic drugs to be out of purview of patent laws.

(iii) ~~but~~ Breeder seeds and high cost of monoculture single use seeds; which creates high seed costs. It is being addressed by ICAR innovation.

(iv) Traditional knowledge protection (TKDL) and its conflict with access and benefit sharing according to Nagoya Protocol to Convention on Biological Diversity.

8.

चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words)

10

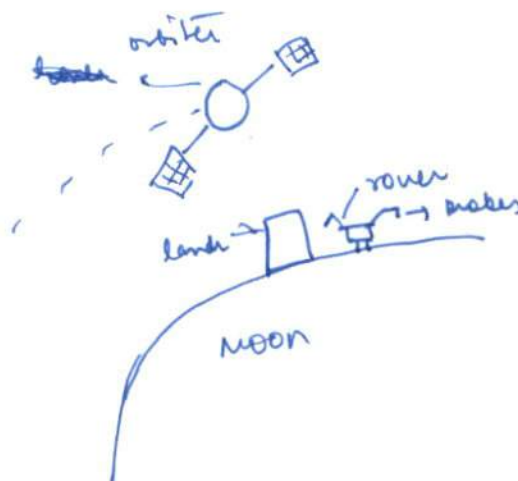
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chandrayaan 2 launched recently by ISRO is seen as a successor of Chandrayaan 1.

✶

The technological upgrades of this mission were :-

- Having a lander, a rover and a probe component to the mission



- ~~As this mission~~ The rover was to be provided by Roscosmos of Russia but it could not deliver; hence ISRO indigenously included the capability of rover.

• The GSLV launch vehicle with apogee engine to take the mission to moon had to manoeuvre the orbit and involved complex manœuvres. It was again achieved by ISRO.

The exploration of moon will benefit humanity
~~manity~~ by :-

- (i) explaining the origins of earth
- (ii) exploring the surface of moon, seeing if a human settlement maybe possible in distant future.
- (iii) carrying out experiments at moon.
- (iv) understanding the effects of solar winds and plasma flares.

9.

अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words)

10

The outer space is considered as a global common and paradoxically also as the fifth theatre for warfare.

With the rising space capabilities of countries like - USA, Russia, China, Japan, EU, India, space is increasingly having strategic satellites of different countries.

The 1966 convention outer space bans militarisation of space and having weapons in the space; but USA has time and again hinted at the possibility.

Even the anti satellite capabilities (ASAT) as recently tested by India's mission ashvi and earlier by usa and china have been seen as threat to peace in space.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Against this backdrop state must be used for peaceful purpose and to further the development of humanity.

The PAROS Treaty being discussed at the united states of nations is a step in the right direction in this regard.

Thus state has to be kept as a global common and with growing capabilities a rule based order is must.

10.

धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

money laundering is the illegal activity of converting black money into white money through - placement, layering and integration.

money laundering threatens the stability of financial system and national security

by :-

(i) Proceeds of illegally acquired money is pushed into the economy, which causes
• inflationary pressures.

(ii) The black money generated is also out of
either :-

• tax evasion - leading to lower tax collection

or

• illegal/criminal activities -
- drug trafficking

- human trafficking
- organized crime

which are all detrimental to

- national security.

(iii) money laundering is also a cause of :-

- o corruption and its proceeds
being integrated

- o use of money in elections.

(iv) the black money has disproportionately
been laundered by :-

- o Real estate - coming bubble

- o Gold - erosion of current account balance

- o education - lowering quality and
corruption at bodies like MC

- o sports - IPL scam, etc.

The PMLA Act, 2002 creates architecture for
dealing with money laundering and

empowers the Enforcement Directorate as
the apex investigative agency in cases of

money laundering. It gives powers of :-

- attachment and confiscation of property;

- arrest and prosecution in cases; has fought lenders.

11.

भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture markets in India are highly fragmented and under the clutches of local Agricultural Produce marketing committees (APMC's).

The need for Agricultural market reforms are :-

(i) For the farmers :-

- will give remunerative compensation to the farmers
- will ~~also~~ lead to less wastages
- will give better flexibility to sell produce.
- will help in ~~the~~ securing prices if the commodities market pick up.
- better seeds, inputs and agricultural outputs if farmer assured.
- low illegal levies and rents

(ii) For the consumers :-

- will reduce the costs of consumers by ~~giving~~ reducing intermediaries
- ~~will~~ allow consumers to access to fresh farm produce.
- demand of organic food can be met

•

(iii) For the Government :-

- helpful in aim of Government for doubling farmers income by 2022.
- reduce burden of procurement.
- reduce corruption at APMC's
- deepen commodities market
- boost to food processing sector - synergy with make in India
- boost to exports - Jainik Bharat.

key aspects of agricultural markets the need to be reformed are :-

- (i) allow the private sector to setup markets
- (ii) Enable one license for ~~all~~ the state to be centrally registered for being a trader at APMC.
- (iii) Effectively implement NAM - national agricultural market.
- (iv) open up contract farming with protections to both the parties.
- (v) Improve market infrastructure, cold storage and ~~other~~ transport &.
- (vi) Free fruits and vegetables from requirement of selling at APMC.

In this way Government, as has also tried through its model APMC Act may reform; but will ultimately depend on political will of the State Government.

12.

सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has increasingly included disinvestment proceeds and target in budget.

The Government had undertaken following steps :-

- Department of Disinvestment rechristened as Department of Public Investment and Asset Management to highlight the ethos.

- Target of about and over 70,000 crore in budget 2017-18 was met

- ETF (exchange traded fund) - 22 of the chip companies are always in very high demand.

The Government is still struggling with :-

- it could find no buyer for Air India which is increasingly become a liability.

- all the proceeds of disinvestment have mostly come from the buying by PSBs and LIC, etc., making it an exercise of ~~over~~ accounts.
- sale of land lying with PSU's have not picked up due to slump in real estate.
- ~~Since~~ Although Government has done well to meet its targets it needs to do a lot more :-
 - make profitable enterprise by giving autonomy to a professional board.
 - close down units that are completely irreconcilable and use the assets for a productive purpose.
 - Employees to be retrained in other productive units or given option to take severance package.

Thus the disinvestment will hold up
only if it makes business sense to the
investors which can be ensured by having
the bids around.

13.

ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्म छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian firms are generally ~~characterized~~ characterized by starting small and staying small.

This way they lose out on -

- (i) capitalising economies of scale
- (ii) creation of jobs at large scale
- (iii) ~~not~~ becoming global companies.

The reasons for this ~~is~~ has been seen as:-

(i) Government policies:-

o which provide benefits to small companies.

o Labour laws that disincentivize firms from growing.

- greater compliance as workers grow
- additional facilities
- burden of EPF, insurance.

(ii) Sectoral weaknesses :-

- Textile sector - small as ~~as~~ handlooms and machinery are cheaper
 - labour intensive sector; cheap labour
 - vs. ~~very~~ high capital cost of modernization.
- Food processing unit :-
 - bared out of seen
 - seen as an additional remuneration
- Service sector :-
 - hotels, shops etc.
 - market place dominated by new modes -
ojo, Amazon
 - traditional share and profits are shrinking.

(iii) Lack of finances :-

- Rising NPA problem of banks - led to
to risk averse lending.
- Small businesses coming under GST Tax
net have increased compliance costs
- Lack of capital bond markets which
can sustain the growth.

(iv) creative destruction of jobs not happening :-

• Insolvency & bankruptcy code has tried to increase the ease the exiting of business but operational issues still are present—

~~o lack of a culture of~~

Thus a myriad of problems have caused the Indian firms to start small and stay small.

भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Energy security in India will be based on the dual paradigm of :-

- o generation and diversification of sources
- o efficient utilisation of generated energy.

> Energy efficiency means getting same amount of energy to produce more work.

> Energy efficiency is a demand side intervention and works on :-

- o better technology for appliances
- o making designs more adaptive — buildings, factories, offices
- o enhancing mass transport
- o efficient automobiles.
- o reduce wastage by awareness and education.

The steps taken by Government are :-

(i) Bureau of Energy Efficiency :-

- o standard star ratings to domestic appliances.

- o reduces the bill of consumers and saves energy from being wasted.

(ii) ~~National~~ EESL and (Energy Efficiency

Services Limited) is a joint venture of power companies that is undertaking retrofitting of government offices with energy efficient devices.

- o it also provides energy consultancy to other bodies.

(iii) ~~Building~~ Green Building Code to make buildings energy efficient. It also focuses on Eco cities.

(iv) Nation cooling action plan to plan for cooling requirements of India as its energy needs grow.

(v) FAME for adoption of efficient electric and hybrid vehicles.

~~Thus every~~
(vi) creating corporates in building zero emission offices.

Thus, a partnership of various bodies and Government's intervention are undoubted to drive home energy efficiency in India.

15.

लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The statutory framework for worker's wages is derived from the minimum wages Act, the maternity benefits Act, and ~~the~~ other state legislated Acts for labor protection.

The reasons why the workers are outside the ambit are: -

- (i) Casualisation of workforce - with casual labours having no rights and paid on day to day basis being employed in majority of activities.
- (ii) Multiplicity of laws and rules - which lead to wide variation in the labour standards; more than 600 notified activities have different minimum wages.
- (iii) Lack of awareness among the workforce regarding their rights.
- (iv) Workers disputes are generally costly and

prohibitive.

(v) corruption and collusion of labour officials which leads to ~~the~~ undocumented employment, flouting of rules and regulations.

(vi) with rising automation in industry and unemployment rates, the trade unions and the organisations have also been rendered powerless to demand for ~~it~~.

The solutions that have been proposed are: -

(i) A wages code bill which will mandate a floor minimum wages for the country has been recently passed by Parliament, that coming into force will tackle the problem of multiplicity of rates.

(ii) Giving more voice to the demands of workers, Trade disputes act has to be strengthened.

(iii) To reduce casualisation, universal labour welfare schemes have to be run by the Government.

By tackling the root cause of the workers problem; India may be able to work through the issue of workers wages.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

16.

भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

India is becoming the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases after USA and China. Although the per capita emissions are ~~very low~~ ^{very low}, still, the need is to ~~go green~~ have robust mechanisms to deal with the problem.

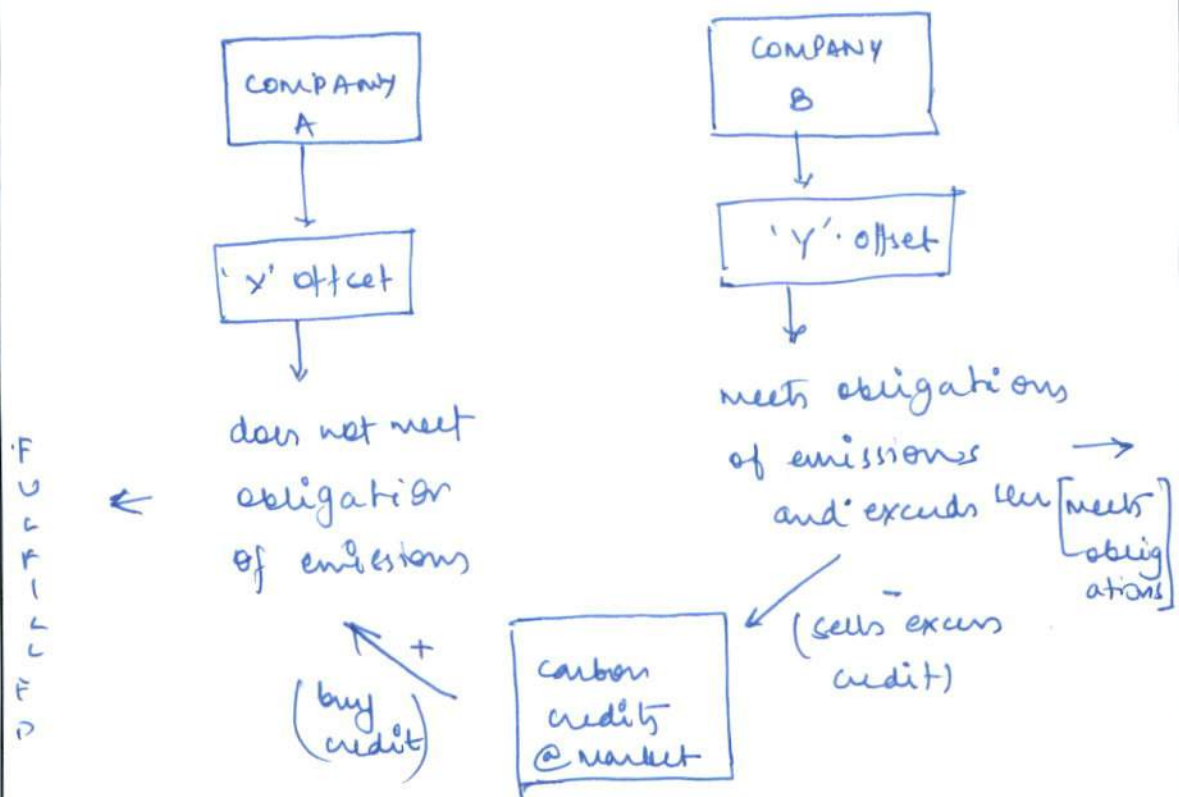
Significance of well established carbon market :-

- (i) within the country - trading of REC's and other obligations will incentivise companies to adopt greener, cleaner technologies.
- (ii) outside the country - will help in attracting joint implementation projects under Kyoto protocol.
- (iii) It will also lead to deepening of the finance markets for such initiatives.

(iv) It will keep India achieve its obligations under the Paris convention.

The mechanism of R&E's ~~are~~:- can be

seen from:-



Thus a market place of credits is established.

the challenges faced by ETC market are: -

- (i) the lack of adequate quantum of credits generated by the private sector.
- (ii) the carbon saving obligations have poor monitoring. Government has come up with color coding of industries to tackle this problem.
- (iii) the markets have not become popular and been opened to foreign trading; will give much depth.
- (iv) And the global discourse on emission offset is changing with stance of USA.

17.

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Sendai Framework under auspices of UN calls for efforts towards disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in year 2015-30.

The need for integration arises from:-

(i) climate change has led to increased frequency of extreme climatic events:-

- o increased frequency of cyclones;
- o increased floods; cloud bursts
- o recent phenomenon of urban floods
- o storm surges in coastal areas
- o ~~increased extreme w.~~

This has further accentuated the challenge of ~~climate change~~ disaster management

(ii) Rising urbanization and high concentration of population ~~makes~~ at the coasts make the more susceptible to sea level rise. This will cause mass displacement and

hence calls for a large scale mass rehabilitation programme.

(iii) Disasters also add to climate change :—

- o forest fires - Australia (recently)
- Uttarakhand (yearly)

- o destruction of human settlements by disaster causes pressure on resources to 'build back better'.

(iv) making agriculture resilient to climate change.

The challenges faced to undertake such integration are :—

- (i) low awareness about disaster management,
- (ii) an need to build capacity of local bodies and lack of proper trained manpower

(iii) Lack of adequate funds to undertake overhaul of urban landscape in wake of imminent disasters.

(iv) climate smart agriculture has still not picked up.

(b) short term memory of policy planners which do not take into account the cyclic nature and address root cause of the issue.

Thus an integration of approaches to
by partnership of

- Government
- Civil society
- Local Bodies
- International organisations

can only bring about a reduction in
disaster risk and mitigate climate change -

18.

नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Data is the new oil', has been aptly repeated in the discourse on ~~the~~ data and its benefits.

The significance of data in policy making is paramount, its potential is still to be tapped because:-

- (i) Lack of comprehensive data regulation regime that ~~is~~ gives a legal framework for use of data. Justice Sri Krishna committee's recommendations are yet to be implemented.
- (ii) Data of Indian consumers are mostly on overseas servers and hence out of physical access to the Government.
- (iii) A large number of data points collected by government are still in silos.

◦ GSTN, ROC, CDDT, e-way bill MS are
all stand alone applications

◦ Similarly CCTN, BPRD, FATF, ED, NCRB
database sets are in silos.

(iv) Lack of disclosure of Government data
for independent research and policy
inputs.

(v) Data security architecture in India
is still nascent and breaches have been
reported even from highest secured bodies.

- Defence Raters - France submarine leaky
- Aadhar breaches

~~There is a need~~ some measures can be:-

(i) Enactment of Data Protection Law in
lines of GDPR according to Sri Krishna
Committee Recommendations.

(ii) Data localization to be strictly mandated
for financial companies - vica. Mastercard;
e-commerce marketplaces - Amazon
and social media - Facebook, Twitter,

(iv) Integration of data architecture of Government agencies to provide pin pointed data. Aadhar may act as a seed for this.

(v) Disclosure of non sensitive data

(vi) Cyber security - to be covered under Cyber security Policy, 2013 and IT Act, 2008.

Thus a comprehensive data regime can only ensure use of data for policymaking in a better way.

19.

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The North Eastern region has been a hotbed of insurgency since 1950s.

The factors that are responsible for this are :-

- (i) British policy of isolating the North Eastern states which led to them being out of the mainstream national movement.
- (ii) Separate cultural identity based on the tribal culture of various tribes
 - o Nagas - Kengma, Ao
 - o Mizos, Kuki
 - o Manipuri etc.
- (iii) Demand for autonomy and secessionist tendency of groups. 'Nagaland' is demanded by Nagas as a separate state.
- (iv) Lack of socio-economic development of region is leading to youth unemployment and deprivation.

(v) Easy availability of arms from china, Bangladesh, Myanmar

(vi) Porous borders with Myanmar; ethnic ties across the border.

(vii) Lack of enlightened tribal leadership.

The Government of India has taken a host of measures :-

- Policy of

(i) Dialogue and settlement for those parties that agree to abjure violence, accept the constitution of India and wish to deliberate with the Government.

Ex - In 2016-17, Naga Accord was signed to with NSCN(IM) for after the declaration of ceasefire.

(ii) To tackle long factions with the use of force - paramilitary, armed forces.

- insurgency hit areas have been declared disturbed under AFSPA.

(iii) This dual policy has yielded good results.

Thinking out of insurgents have taken
place by Army strikes in NSCN camps at
Myanmar and ULFA camps in Bhutan.

Other groups have accepted to talk.

(iv) 'The root cause of insurgency lies in
lack of infrastructure and socio-economic
development, the Government has taken a
number of steps to address this issue:-

- (A) Begi beel Bridge
- (B) Shola Indiya Bridge
- (C) Accords with Bangladesh to allow transit.
- (d) Dabryang airport project.
- (e) Special North East department-
2 - NE wing in NITI Aayog.

Thus Government is following a holistic policy
to address the issue of insurgency.

20.

आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Terror financing is the phenomenon of using proceeds ~~to~~ to fund terrorist operations of training, raising arms, propaganda etc.

Terror financing is seen as the life blood of terrorist functioning. The challenges faced by India are :-

- (i) Fake Indian currency notes (FICN) being printed by Pakistan sponsored terror groups; these are used to fund terror groups; and hit directly the economy and the security.
- (ii) The prevalence of Hawala channels for transfer of funds. This generates unaccounted funds which are put to terrorist activities.
- (iii) Funding by state machinery - e.g. Saudi Arabia, Pakistan for theological purposes which are resorted to wage 'jihad'.

(iv) A very sizeable portion of Indian economy operating on cash and black money further aggravates the problem of plugging the loopholes.

The steps taken by India in this regard may be summed up as : -

(i) Demonetization and introduction of enhanced security featured ~~no~~ currency to root out the large quantity of circulating black money and FICN.

(ii) Link to digital payments and economy so that the financial networks are hatched.

(iii) Ratification of membership to Egmont Group, Financial Action Task Force and setting up of FIU-IND to tackle the menace of global terror financing networks.

(iv) Giving NIA extra ^{territorial} jurisdictional powers with amendment to the Act, giving it more teeth.

Thus India has faced a host of challenges with respect to countering terror finance and has tried solutions as the problem evolves. With global cooperation and cracking down on black money generated domestically, it will further strengthen the venture mechanism.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL