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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	140631
Center	ONLINE	Date	25-08-18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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 ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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:

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2.

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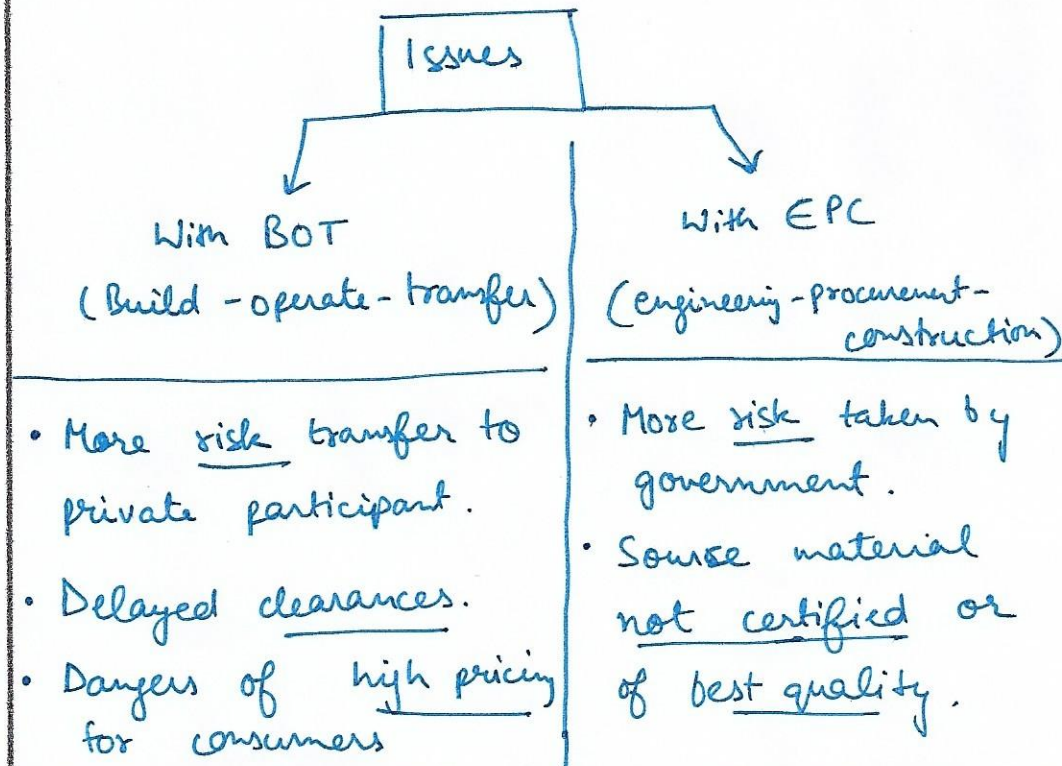
5.

6.

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. (150 words) 10

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समझ आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

According to World Bank's report India needs over \$460 bn infrastructure investment by 2030 to maintain its tag of fastest growing economy. BOT and EPC are primarily used models for PPP (public private partnership) projects.



- High loss to the private player in case of low turnout.
- Slow process and red tapism in the construction phase.

★ HAM : Hybrid Annuity Model combines the positive aspects of EPC and BOT models to achieve:-

- equal risk sharing : private player to be given 40% through annuities and recover 60% after completion.
- efficient allocation of resources : as construction permits and clearances will be done by State and procurement and development done by Private firm.
- Expansive application : it can be used in road, railway projects as well as STPs in Narmada Gorge Project.

Thus, HAM must be embraced further as per Deepak Parekh committee.

2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. (150 words) 10

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Investment rate has declined from
the growth rate at 36% in 2000-01
to 27% in 2015-16.

★ REASONS :

- Global Financial Crisis of 2008 rendered large scale market volatility.
- Oil prices fluctuation altered investor sentiments time and again.
- Government policies were not welcoming to FDI. Eg: most sectors had limited it to 49%.
- Expansive loans were taken from PSBs thus offsetting investment rate.

However, some critics not that;

- the investment rate did not notice a gradual or unilateral fall.
- land & labour reforms were being debated but not implemented.

★ STEPS TO REVIVE INVESTMENT

- ① Bond market: Khan committee suggested growth of corporate bonds.
- ② Diversification of sectors of investment
eg: new avenues like hedge funds, REITs, MREITs.
- ③ Liberalization of FDI in crucial sectors
like defence, e-commerce etc.
- ④ Land and labour reforms along with structural changes like skill development.

Economic Survey 2017-18 vouches for a comprehensive policy on investment for 2017-2022 as well as for long term.

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. (150 words) 10
- औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The formal sector employment data has been a cause of debate between several economists with respect to the number of sources of data.

★

- Multiplicity of sources such as NSSO, ESIC, EPFO and studies by private organizations have failed to give a clear picture.
- Continuous formalization of unorganized as well as informalization of organized sector has led to inadequacies in employment mapping.
- A variance of definition of organized

sector' has led to different views. For eg,
according to ESIC-EPFO, formal sector
stood at 33% where as Eco. Survey
data on GST showed it to be at
a growth rate of 51%.

★ STEPS BY GOVERNMENT:

- Amendment to Factories Act, 1948 have been proposed.
- Social security measures undertaken at ESIC & EPFO to measure employment.
- GSTN tracks tax paying 'formal' sector
- NITI Aayog given the task to map and integrate the data.

Raghuram Rajan recently suggested 'employment mapping' through online portals of the labour and employer organizations.

4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime. (150 words) 10

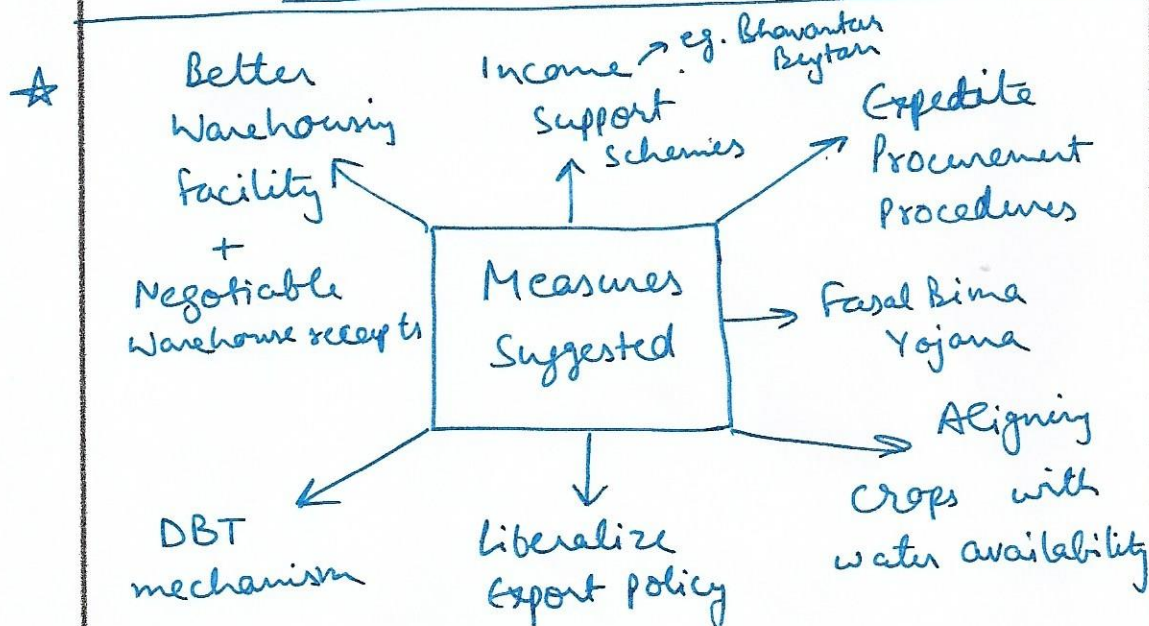
फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime is
a mechanism to give price-support
to the farmers and protect them
from fluctuations of the market.

- ★ It is a short term solution as
- it shields producers in case of inflation
 - guarantees low prices to consumers
 - assures returns to producers with regard to cereals and dozen other yields on seasonal basis.

- ★ However, it causes long term problems that are as follows:-
- Distorts market mechanism internally as well as globally.

- Inefficient procurement system renders farmer in an unsure position for returns.
- Policy is lopsided towards cereals (wheat & rice) thus interfering with cropping patterns.
- Storage facilities being inadequate lead to large post harvest losses.



MS Swaminathan & Delwai Committee recommendations must be considered.

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. (150 words) 10

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's energy mix is far from
diversification as 65% is thermal
20% renewable and only 2% nuclear.

★ FACTORS for nation's energy mix :

- ① Availability : e.g. Coal mines, oil reserves found inland.
- ② Feasibility of production of power.
e.g. Coal is feasible, methanol is not feasible at the moment.
- ③ Accessibility : e.g. Uranium is least accessible within India (0.5%) and thus Kazakhstan supplies it.

④ Government Policies: switching from focus on nuclear to renewable is a latest change in policy.

★ NEED FOR DIVERSIFIED FUEL BASKET:

- ① Increase in population means increasing needs for different sources of power.
- ② Disparately located communities, eg. coastal regions can have geothermal energy & deserts can have wind energy.
- ③ Growing instability in Middle east and other external factors affect dependence on oil & gas.
- ④ Diversity leads to security in energy.

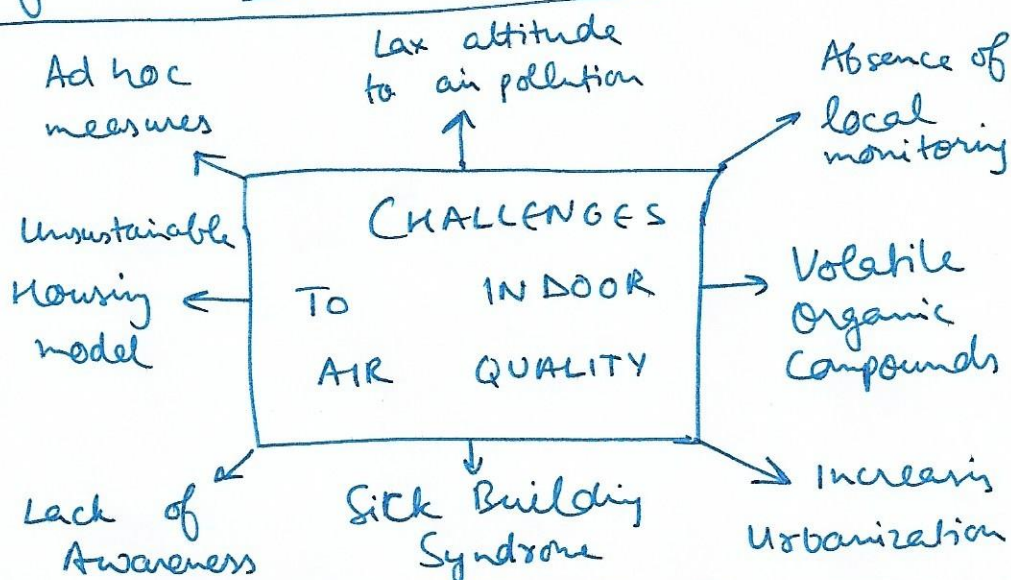
India must pursue its 320 GW renewable of 800 GW installed capacity target by 2030.

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

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

WHO report ranked 14 Indian cities to be among top 20 most polluted cities of the world.

— Air quality in Indian households and rural areas is lethal due to high industrial pollution, automobile exhaust, unsustainable agrarian practices and failure of implementation of creative measures.



MEASURES :

- ① Comprehensive data collection and analysis for regular monitoring. eg. NAAQS, NAQI etc.
- ② City-based mechanisms of remediation and prevention. eg. SAFAR in Pune.
- ③ National Police on Clean Air required.
- ④ National Clean Air Programme and GRAP must be implemented in letter and spirit.

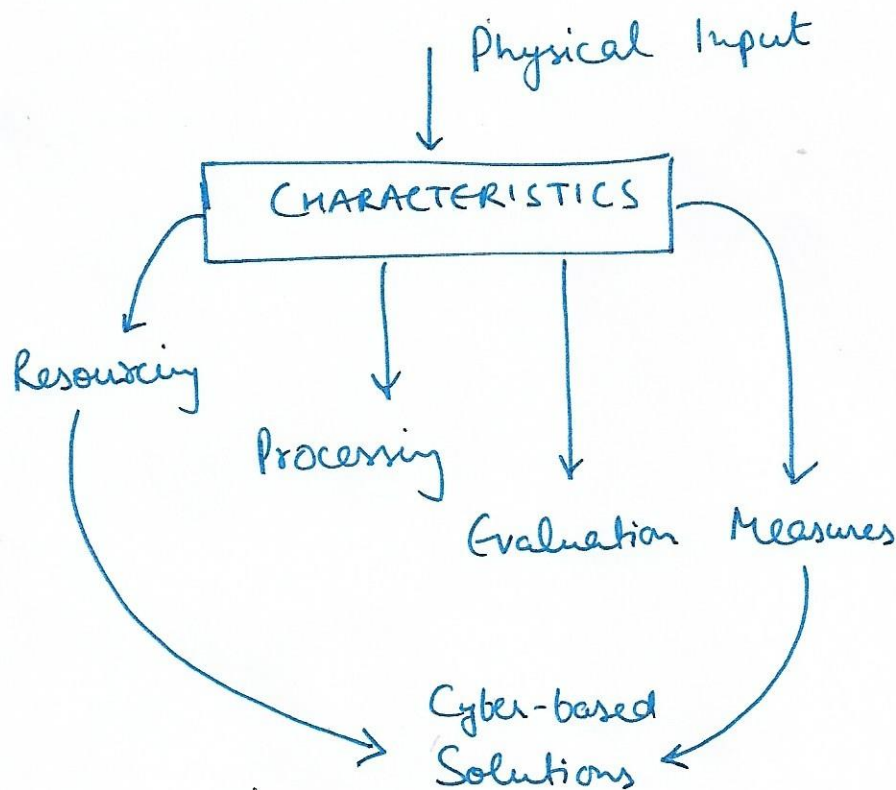
The Male Declaration on Air Pollution must be adhered to by the authorities.

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. (150 words) 10

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber Physical Systems are integrated systems of computed and physical components. They include digital assessment of land, water, air resources and much more.

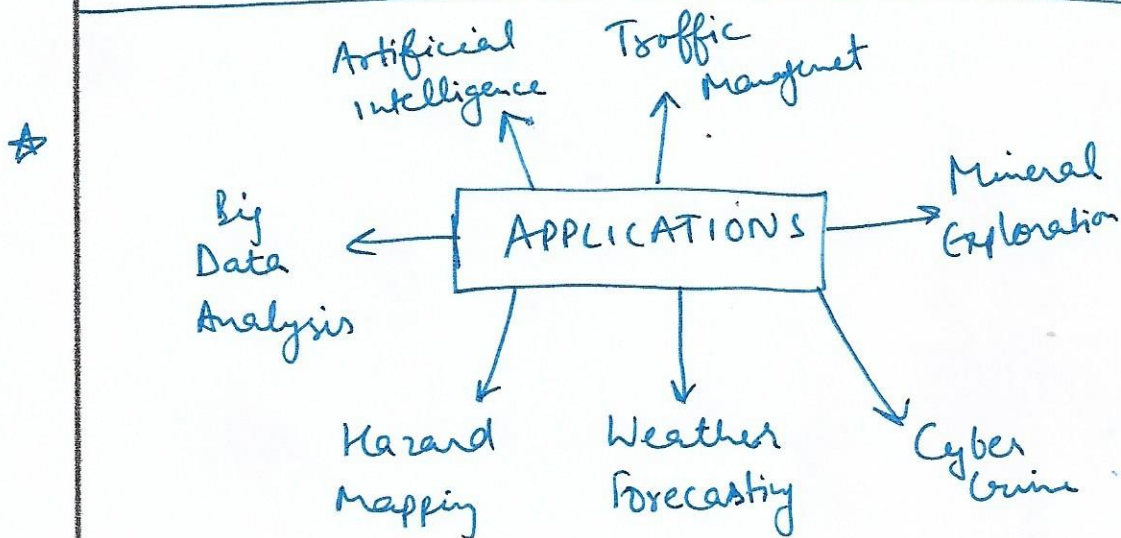
★



★ GOVT'S CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PROG.

The objectives are :-

- Gauging talent and skillis youth for CPS.
- Centres of excellence between university and CPS industry.
- Linkages between students & CPS operators



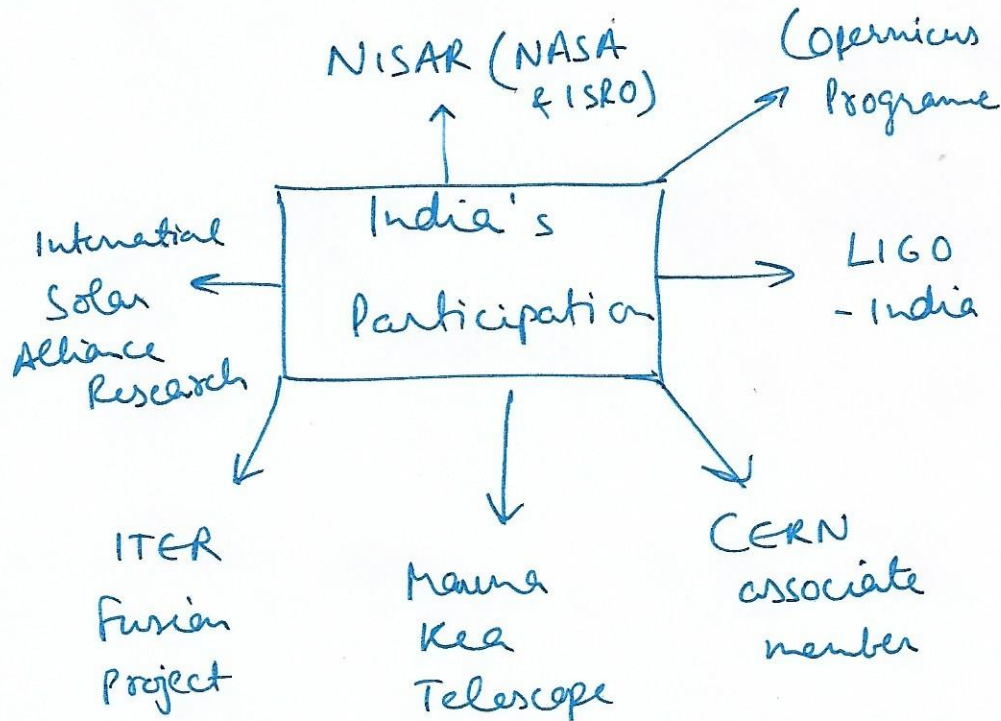
The 'Adam' Project of Microsoft

uses CPS efficiently. India must analyze its usage and application for future.

8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. (150 words) 10

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

International Scientific Projects have become opportunities for integration of global science and collaboration of experts as well as governments of nations.



India needs to participate in such projects because :-

- ① Access to latest technology through such global projects.
- ② Transfer of state-of-the-art scientific processes eg. Neutrino observation & gravitational waves observatory.
- ③ Diplomatic collaboration through alternative tracks and P2P exchange.
- ④ India's talent pool is huge and a skilled diaspora means better cooperation.
- ⑤ Wide returns in future. Eg.

India's space programme of 1950s-60s is benefiting us today with collaboration with EU & NASA etc.

Thus, India must try to focus on STEM and increase its collaborative capacity in science projects.

9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Central Armed Forces are deployed by the Union government in states to control the law-order situation and maintain peace & security during fear of conflict & retaliation.

★ ISSUES INVOLVED :

- ① Use of Art. 365 & 356 to impose CAPF protection in states is seen as breach of centre's morality.
- ② 'Anti-federalism' tendencies are witnessed by such deployment.
- ③ Daily life and normal routine of city life are obstructed.

④ Functioning of the state government is disrupted.

⑤ Sense of fear and uneasiness among locals when such personnels are deployed regularly.

★ REMEDIAL MEASURES :

① Permission of state must be sought.

② Malafide intentions must be struck down through judicial scrutiny.

③ Strengthening of local police.

④ Modernization and police reforms across the nation will help.

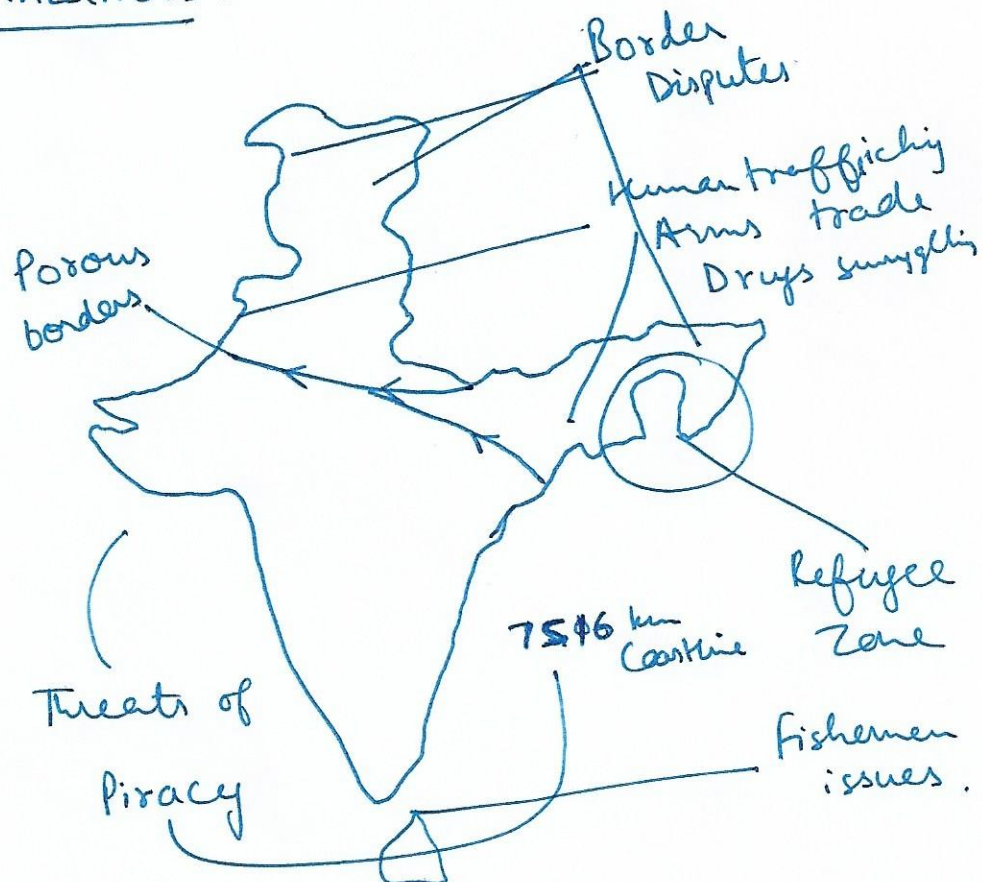
Sarkaria & Punchhi commission reports must be considered regarding the centre-state relations with respect to this issue.

10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? (150 words) 10

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

The multiplicity of geographical features of India pose several strategic, logistical and social challenges to its counter terrorism efforts.

CHALLENGES:



To deal with these challenges the following can be done:-

- ① Institutional mechanism of monitoring the borders through bilateral engagement.
- ② Structures of surveillance like CIBMS and BPG (Border Protection Grid)
- ③ Capacity building of personnel at the coastline as well as border.
- ④ Technology : ISRO-aided projects for monitoring infiltration and terror camps.

The Shekhar committee reforms can help build Army's responsiveness to physiographic impediments to counter terrorism.

11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways.
(250 words) 15

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana is a scheme for building road infrastructure across India by Ministry of Roadways, Transport and Highways.

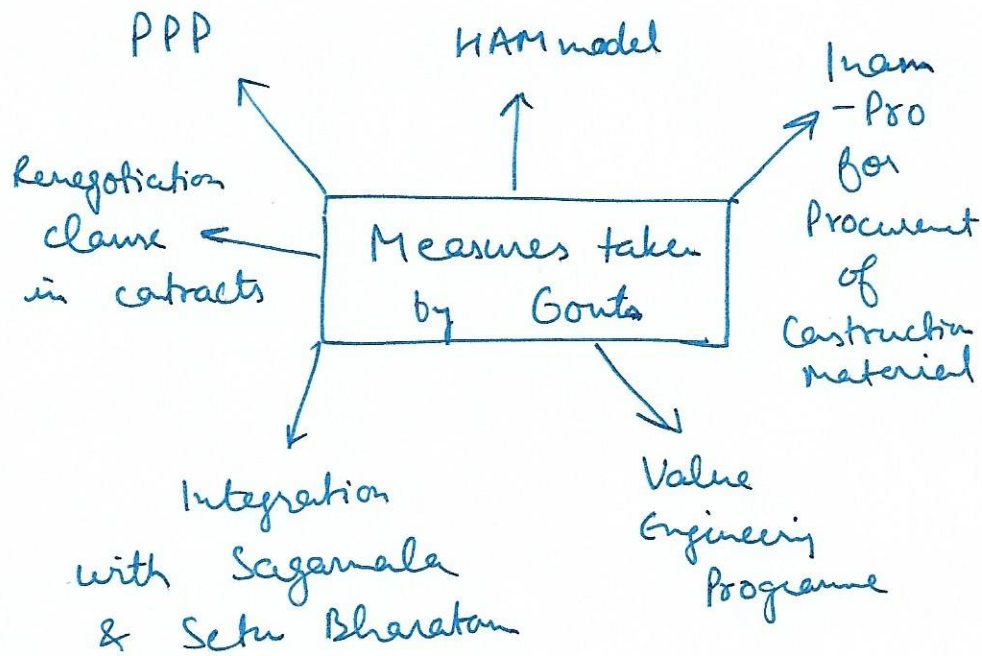
★ PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING :

— The scheme visualizes building of Feeder Routes, Inter-Highway Corridors, Border Roads as well as greenfield projects. To aid such a large canvas of road construction private investment & infrastructure is need of the hour. Moreover,

- latest technology and efficiency will only be gauged through participation of private sector.
- construction in remote areas on the borders & coast will require private participation.

★ REVIVAL OF STALLED PROJECTS:

- Brownfield projects will be undertaken
- The erstwhile 'Golden Quadrilateral' has several stalled construction which will be resumed.
- Old unachieved targets of road construction will be reviewed & reset.
- Institutional capacity and optimal use of resources will be possible only through revival of stalled projects.



Road safety & standards according to Brasilia Declaration & Laksh Mohan committee must be considered.

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. (250 words) 15

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently RBI said that the projected Non-performing Assets (NPAs) are set to rise to 12% and net 11 lakh crore by 2019.

- Stressed Assets committee headed by Sunil Mehta noted that the rise in NPAs is due to :-
- (i) institutional failure of banks.
 - (ii) absence of monitoring mechanism.
 - (iii) bad economic policies e.g. loan waiver.
 - (iv) false 'writing off' policy of banks.
 - (v) inadequate data on specific sectors contributing to NPA rise.

- Twin Balance Sheet (TBS) syndrome has grown due to less profitability and more liability burden of Banks & corporate sector.

- Access to credit has also declined and thus investment and loan sectors are witnessing a downward spiral causing stalled projects.

- Bank frauds like PNB scam, IDBI misrepresentation etc. are alienating investors and customers causing a domino effect on capital flight and economic growth.

★ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has immense potential in mitigating this crisis:-

- time bound approach. (180 days)
- applies to individuals, companies, LLPs etc.
- Structured, unified resolution code.
- liquidation and recovery both considered.

However, it needs to grapple with issues:-

- flexibility/rigidity of Insolvency Resolution Professional's plan.
- infighting between lenders.
- rationalization of lenders' claims.

A recent inter-creditor agreement can improve IBC's working. Integrating it with RERA will also be beneficial.

13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. (250 words) 15

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

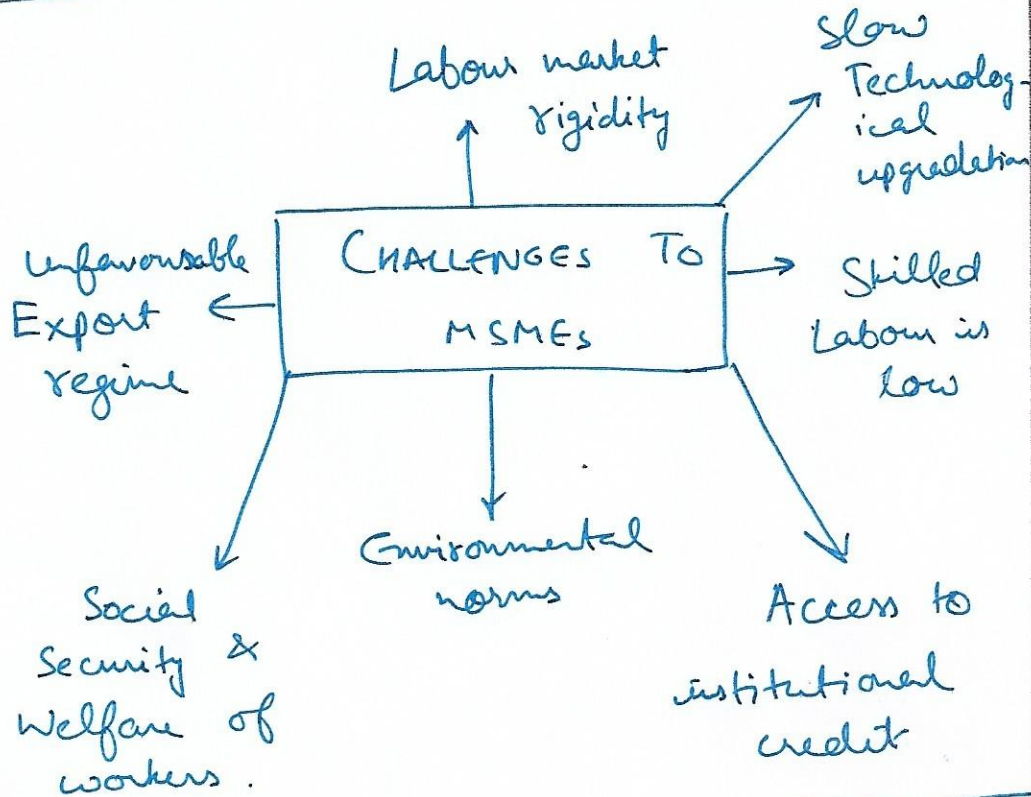
The MSME sector is defined as a sector of firms having turnovers of the benchmarks 5 crore, 75 crore and 250 crore (Micro, small, medium) respectively.

★ IMPORTANCE OF MSME Sector:

- ① Contributes 35% to GDP.
- ② Contributes 30% to employment.
- ③ Over 45% of exports from India are from MSMEs.
- ④ MSMEs are the hubs of innovation and technology at grass-roots level.

- ⑤ They are the basis of entrepreneurship and inclusive development in the country.

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- Govt has undertaken some measures like:
- ZED (zero effect, zero defect)
 - ASPIRE - SFURTI
 - TREAD
 - PM Employment Generation Prog.

- ★ Other suggested policy recommendations:-
- (a) Land reforms for better business ecosystem.
 - (b) Land leasing, Contract farming for better integration with agro-based MSMEs.
 - (c) Extension of PSL norms for lending.
 - (d) SANKALP & STRIVE -like skill devp. schemes.

Prabhat Kumar Committee
recommendations on MSMEs must also
be looked into to achieve the
targeted 35% growth by 2022.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Allied Sectors are the ancillary or alternative components within the fold of agriculture. These include

- Fisheries & Marine production
- Silviculture & agro-forestry
- Horticulture & floriculture.
- Livestock & poultry farming.

★ The above constitute 23% of agro-production by volume. There are other components in which India has not achieved much development.

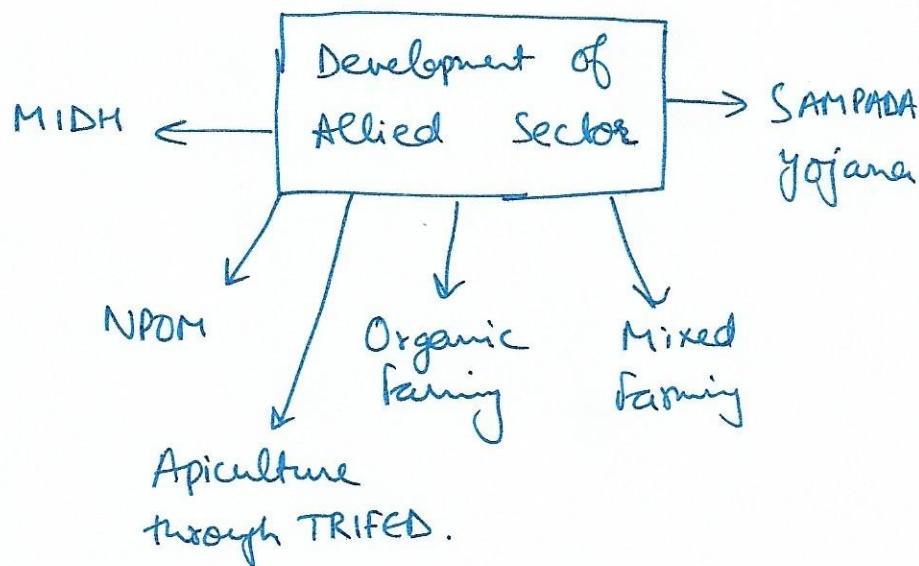
The Allied sector will be of critical importance in increasing

- Resilience :

- Diversification of cropping pattern
- Better adaptability of soil conditions.
- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) views allied sector as a significant part.
- Seeds, pesticides, irrigation will be holistically improved.

- Economic returns :

- Variety of products will lead to more returns for farmers.
- different communities will profit.
eg. foresters in North East
fishermen of South India.
- Food processing will complement the sector to increase output.
- it will increase credibility of farmers and their ability to access institutional credit.



India is collaborating with developed allied sector countries like Israel to promote the entrepreneurial potential of farmers and double their income by 2022.

15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. (250 words) 15

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

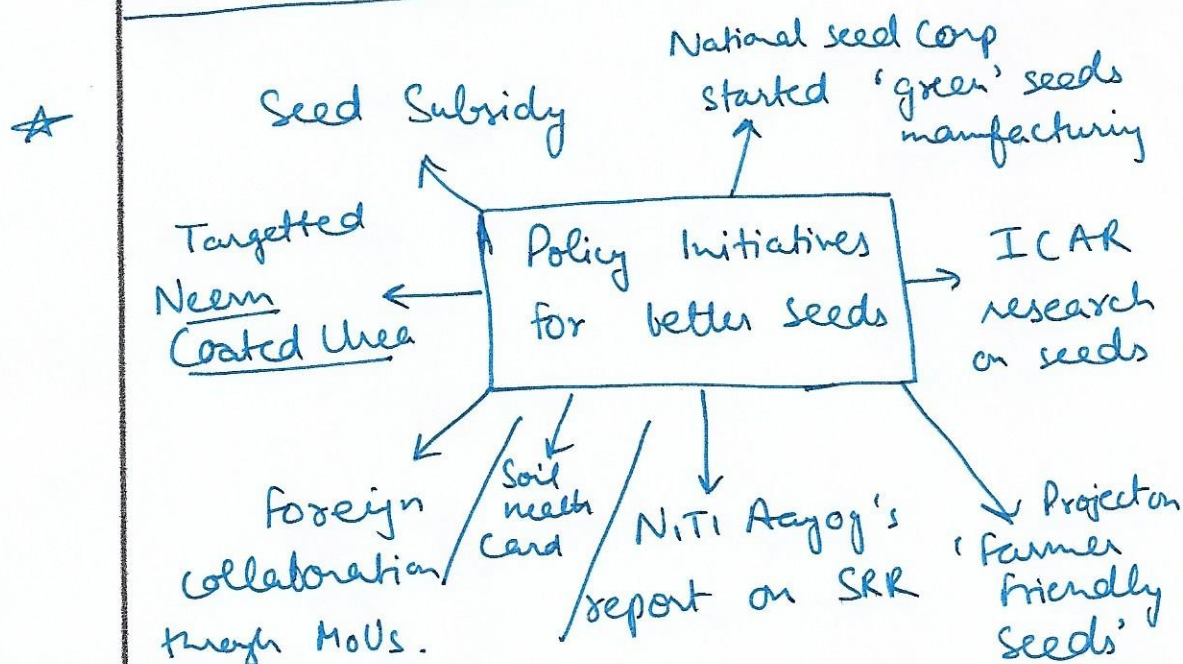
Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) is defined
as the ratio of certified seeds
being used on the farmland in
place of traditional saved seeds.

MS Swaminathan panel calls for increasing
SRR to achieve better profitability.

★ There are chiefly 3 types of seeds:-

- Breeder seeds: there are traditional seeds that farmers save from their farms post-harvest. These are not adequately nutritious and may fail to give good yield.

- Foundation Seeds : these are treated seeds that are made by application of biofortification methods usually by seed manufacturers.
- Certified seeds : National Seed Corporation makes and certifies these seeds and sells them at subsidised rates to farmers. These also may include GM seeds like Bt Cotton.



Seed industry can further be
made efficient by introducing better
hybridization techniques and GM
seeds in future.

16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The problem of overcrowding has led to several accidents and deaths at public places in the last decade.

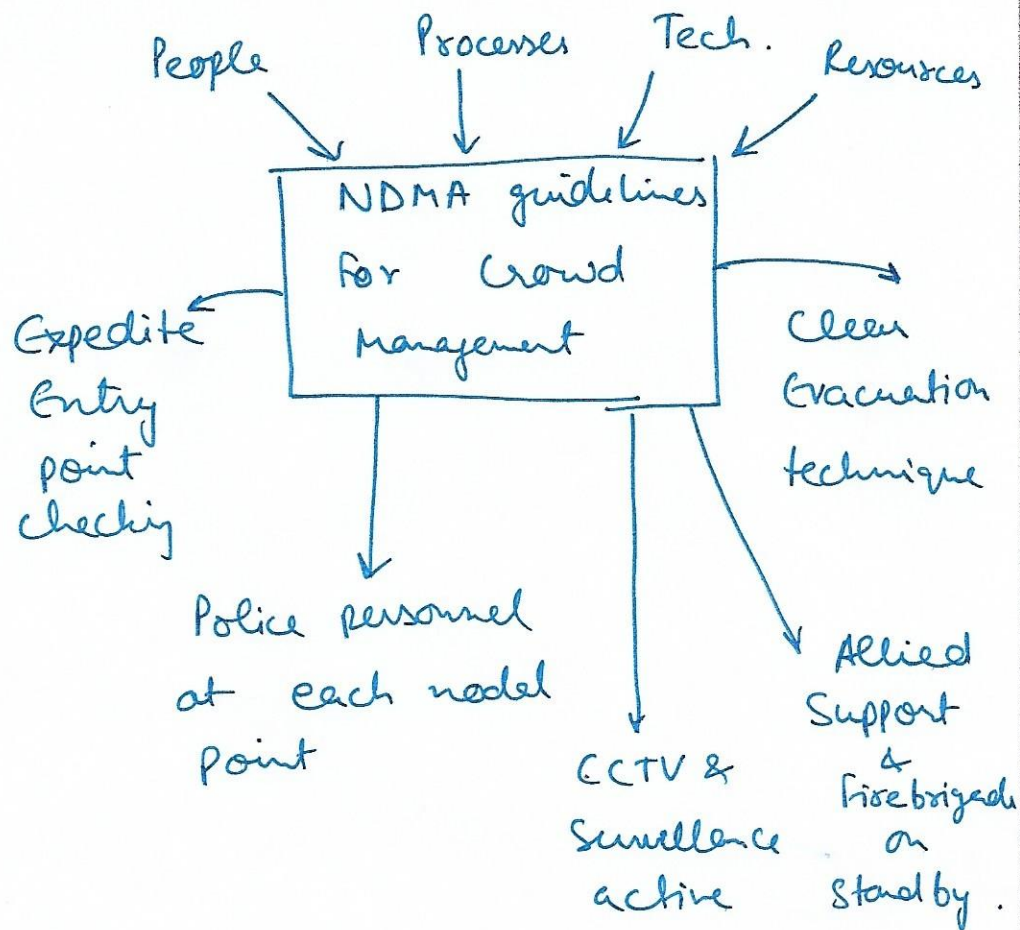
Eg: Shabarinela stampede, Elphinstone bridge collapse in Mumbai etc.

★ Overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away because of :-

- population explosion
- increasing urbanization
- highly religious character of society
- concept of hero-worship
- prevalence of rallies, democratic politics and elections.

- We need a better infrastructure that would involve the following:-
 - comprehensive outlay of plan
 - approval by municipal authorities
 - consideration of dangers & hazards vis-a-vis fires, water etc.
 - easily conspicuous exit-mechanism
- Better crowd control measures are also needed :-
 - understanding crowd mentality
 - option of online booking of ceremonies.
 - using drones and UAV technology.
 - teaching disaster management at school.
 - holistic evacuation procedure.

★ To offset such dangers of overcrowding NDMA has issued:-



The NIDM report in 2015 highlighted Capacity building and grievance redressal to be focussed on for better crowd control. These must be reviewed.

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

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India produces 62 MMT of waste annually and only 60% of this is correctly processed and disposed.

- ★ - The current model of 'land fills' is a medieval concept that does not align with our present needs.
- Land fills cause air pollution, pathetic sanitation & hygiene conditions.
- These places pose grave danger to life and property surrounding it.

eg. Deonar land fill fire that killed a dozen people.

- Processing and safe disposal of waste is the need of the hour. Remediation techniques, source segregation and sustainable waste recycling will be way more effective than ugly land fill fills that make a city look 'dirty' rather than 'smart'.

★

REASONS FOR FAILURE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES :

- Absence of waste collection mechanism. Manual scavengers still work in 65% of households.

- No segregation of waste makes it dangerous when the mixed waste is dumped together.
- Municipal bodies have failed to devise a common policy that integrates outsights, rural areas & urban households.

However,

Kasturisayan Committee gives several insights to better solid waste management with

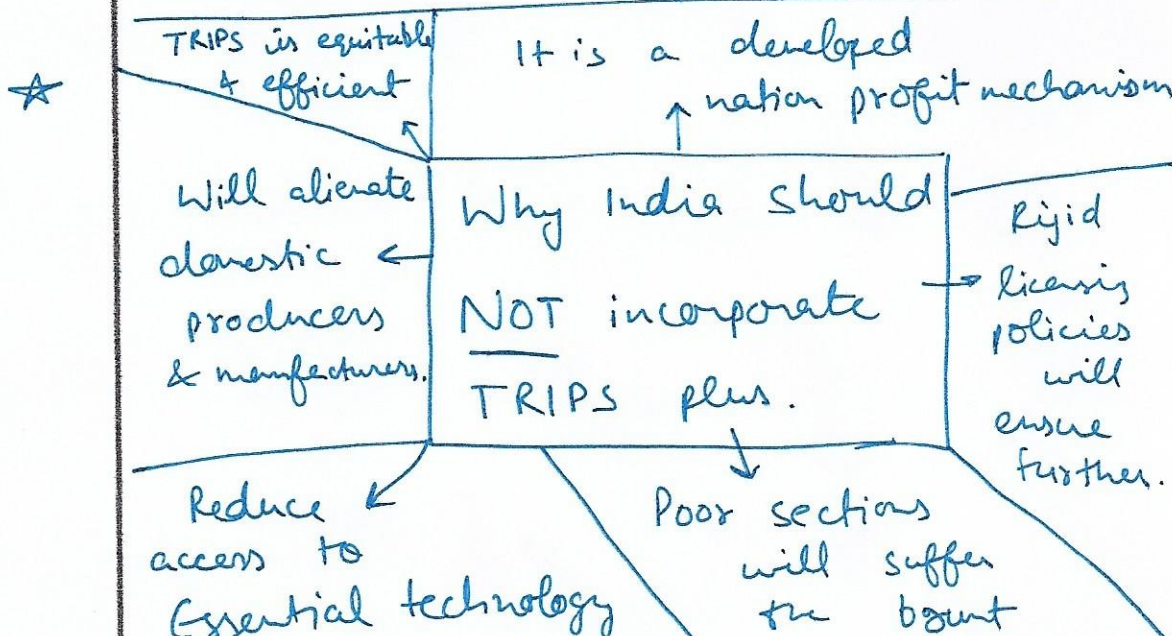
- capacity building
- gaining technology for monitoring
- pyrolysis / incineration etc.

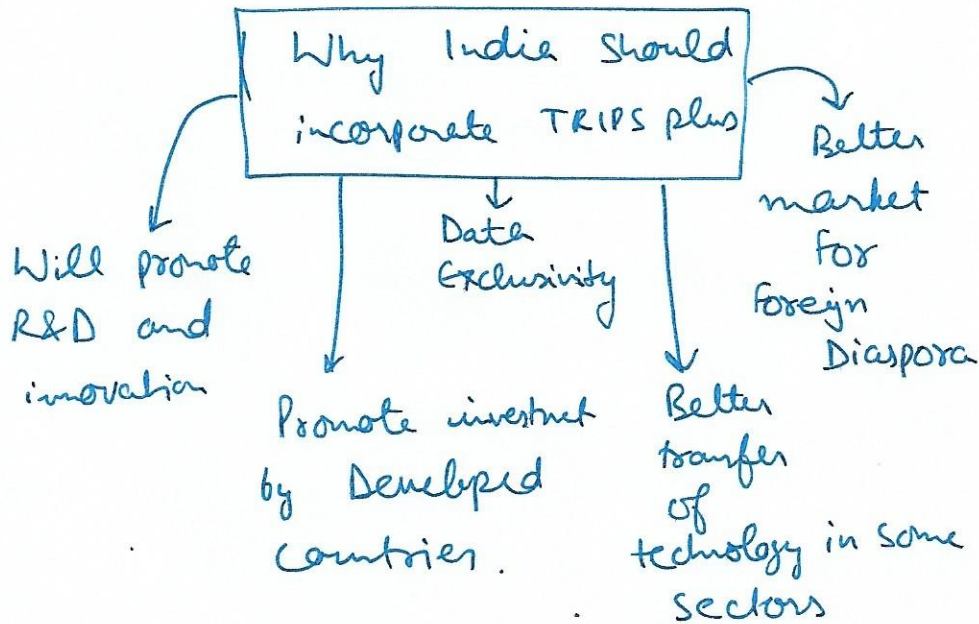
Alapuzha model of waste management was praised by UNEP. This must be followed by other cities as well.

18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? (250 words) 15

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

TRIPS Plus refers to additional provisions regarding IPR regime of WTO based TRIPS. It is being demanded by developed countries for better protection of their advanced technologies.





India already has an efficient IPR regime under TRIPS:-

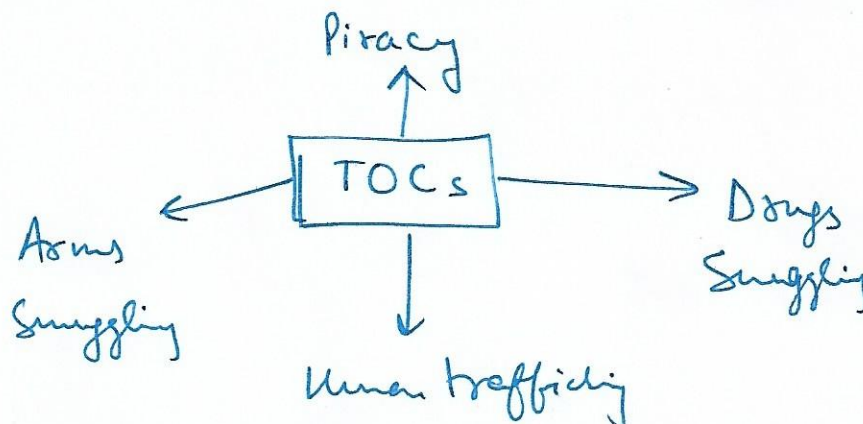
- Section 3d of Patents Act prevents evergreening of patents
- Creative India, Innovative India scheme
- Atal Innovation Mission
- TISC and CIPAM.
- Medicine pricing is pro-poor.

Thus, India is already enroute to becoming an innovation, generic medicine and R&D hub. It should spend more on Science & Tech. rather than incorporating the neo-colonial TRIPS-plus policy.

19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गेनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organized Crime is the cross border illegal and degenerating activity through trade and terrorism that interferes with the local populace in their social as well as economic development.



★ DIFFICULTIES :

- ① Enmeshed nature of these activities can be humanly exploitative under the garb of commerce and hence difficult to detect.
- ② Institutional capacity of both countries may differ and thus unbalanced protection of borders may render it difficult to monitor.
- ③ TOCs are usually aided by industry and terror outfits, making them difficult to prevent the funding.
- ④ Bilateral & unilateral collaboration at UN et al might be not useful ~~to~~ due to the local prevalence and ground level nature of TOCs.

★ Integrated Approach may help in tackling

TOCs :-

- ① Common legislation between countries can effect speedy prosecution.
- ② Collaboration in personnel management along borders can lead to better investigation.
- ③ Instituted technological platforms will bring countries closer to their borders.
- ④ Use of satellite imagery across the globe will aid unilateral tackling.

The UNODC resolution on 'Cross-border terror-related crimes' should be reached by consensus at the earliest for more comprehensive TOC tackling.

20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. (250 words) 15

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The latest report by Ministry of Home Affairs sighted a decrease in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) by 81% compared to last year.

This has become possible due to several simultaneous initiatives of the union & state govt's.

① SECURITY AGENDA

- application of SAMADHAN doctrine
- deployment of CRPF by Union
- deployment of Greyhounds &

Black Panthers by state govt.

- Modernized equipment eg. Aditya
Patrol vehicle.

② DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES :

- Rapid Road Transport & Building
- Mobile communication
- USOF aided connectivity towers

③ GOOD GOVERNANCE

- KVs, Eklaya schools
- Aspirational districts project.
- Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- PESA Act, 1996 implementation

Further reduction of LWE threat
can be done by modernization of
police force and holding Panchayat
elections in LWE areas regularly & efficiently.

