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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13955
Center	ORN	Date	07/10/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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।
1	12.5		
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18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

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. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Bank publishes Ease of Doing Business Index which measures how easily a business can be started and being run in a country. It measures various parameter like enforcement of contract, credit availability, electricity access etc.

India has a aim to get into Top 50 as against recent ranking India's position was 130. India has taken

Steps: Power for all, e-biz
business portal, Business
Action Reform Plan (BARP) which
gave 340 reforms for states to
implement : Recent ranking for
states Andhra Pradesh and
Telangana got first position
among 35 states and UTs.

India's ^{efforts for} improvement
in ranking is shown in different
subheadings like getting credit
(25th position), getting electricity
(44th) minority investor protection
(13th) etc.

These rankings are
line with India's objective
to provide employment ^{to youth} and
promote entrepreneurship culture.

Ease of doing business ranking promotes competitive federalism and encourage states to reform, modify simplify business procedure.

However there are certain drawback with respect to this ranking as World Bank consider only two cities ^{mumbai} ~~Bombay~~ and Delhi while reforms are going on across the nation.

Despite these limitation these ranking provide vision and future road map to nations and states to promote business which will future boost economic growth.

2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recent farmer protests in different
entirest states, crash of prices
due to bumper production and
increasing farmer suicide, rural
urban distress migration highlights
the agrarian crisis prevalent
over whole nation.

This led to debate on
shift from production centric
approach to income centric
approach where farmers' income
is assured.

While production centric
approach helped India to have

food surplus status however India still faces farmer's crisis. This clearly shows that increase in production is not helping producer in increasing their income. ~~so~~ Reasons could be fragmentation of land, presence of large number of intermediaries, fragmented and overregulated agri-markets etc.

Recently government announced that farmer income to be doubled by 2022.

Steps needed to be taken to achieve this goal #

- ① Diversification of crops, focussing Commercial crops, horticulture, livestock & rearing, fisheries etc
⇒ providing extra income to farmer

- ② Reforming APMC Act
- ③ Scientific training, awareness to farmers to optimise input costs
- ④ Providing weather forecasting
⇒ helpful to have effective decision making
- ⑤ Land reforms, encourage land leasing, contract farming,
- ⑥ Increasing penetration of insurance schemes.

Challenges (a) Agriculture is state subject it needed centre state coordination and states political will

- (b) Lack of effective infrastructure in rural areas
- (c) Poor literacy and benefits like MSPs, subsidies cornered by big farmers
- (d) Paucity of funds
- (e) Climate change and erratic monsoon.

Government came up with Fasal Bima Yojana, Kishu Sinchai Yojana eNAM, Soil Health Card etc. Their effect on ground will be observed sooner or later.

3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recently various States announced farm loan waiver it increased pressure on States' fiscal space. 14th finance commission increased share of States in central pool of taxes from 32% to 42%. And recently States combined fiscal deficit crossed threshold of 3%. All these event shows that fiscal Centre of gravity is shifted from Centre to States.

1991 crisis was result of indiscriminate spending by Centre and States as a result fiscal deficit was mounting

In post 1991 era, fiscal discipline was important agenda. As a result Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary management Act FRBM Act 2003 was passed. It provided target of fiscal deficit $< 3\%$ ^{by 2008-09} and Revenue deficit $= 0\%$ by 08-09. However these targets were shifted repeatedly.

N.K. Singh panel recommended that -

- Instead of one value there should be range for fiscal deficit target
- By 2023- combined public debt should be 60% - 40% by Centre and 20% by States
- There should escape clause

to deviate from target. It should be maximum 0.5%.

d) Escape clause should be invoked on national calamity, war, collapse of economy

e) Formulation of Independent fiscal council.

Fiscal discipline is need of hour as resources are limited. And we have to learn from Greece crisis which is result of fiscal indiscipline. Centre and State should work together to have new Act as UK High panel recommended. This new act should reflect the contemporary needs.

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In India, post independence era, public sector was dominating. Before 1991 various PSEs were under heavy debt and after opening up of economy many other PSE came under losses and debt e.g. BSNL, Air India. etc.

Recently NITI Aayog suggested that strategic sale of state run firms should be done primarily for those firm which are under heavy losses and debt.

Strategic sale means transferring management control in private hands and government's share

holding would reduce to 49% or lower.

It would lead to various positive impacts -

- a) Saving tax payer's money as these firms are under losses and not able to meet their own need.
- b) Feeling up various assets like land factory machinery
- c) Optimal utilisation of resources
- d) Professionalism and independence in these PSFs would help them to compete with private players.

However there are certain challenges

- a) Protest by trade union and employees.
- b) Litigation by other stakeholders, employees
- c) Government losing capacity

to influence market eg Air India's
privatisation means private sector
would decide prices and ^{can} act as
cartel.

1177 Aayog suggested that
those firms which are under
severe losses should be sold and
privatized. Some firms which
can be revived should given
a 'chance'. Some other measures
could be - appointing expertise
at a head, reducing political
interference, having a separate
authority dealing with PSE etc.

PSUs are needed to be
change with time and ^{new} business
practices needed to be adopted. Other-
wise they would be obsolete and
lose their space.

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
- भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently SEBI found that 331 Companies are being run having same address. Around 1 lakh Companies lost license after GST roll out. In India, Shell Companies are becoming centre of tax evasion, money laundering

However, they are not legally defined under Companies Act 2013. The Basic understanding

of shell company is that—
“those Companies who have neither real asset nor real economic activity and they are engaged in illegal activities though at the face they

appears to be legal.

This understanding is based on cases India faced in recent past-

Steps required to deal with them

- ① Amending various act like PMLA, Companies Act 2013 defining their nature
- ② Empowering SEBI, RBI, PFRDA, IRDA to deal with these companies
- ③ collaboration with foreign nations to have information of companies, their transaction etc.
- ④ Permitting Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)
- ⑤ Having stringent norms for fine and punishment for those are guilty and time bound delivery of justice

~~Steggsdler~~ Recently India
revised DTAA with Cyprus,
Mauritius etc. Automatic exchange
of information from Switzerland.
SEBI released a paper on it.
Improving Corporate Governance
can be helpful to highlight
unethical activities going on.

Shell companies are new
threat and India need to
prepare itself to fight against
it.

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

India has 65% population below 35 years of age. At the same time India is facing, poverty and jobless growth.

To utilise demographic dividend and fight against these challenges India need to promote Small and Medium Enterprise. They are key to tackle large population because

- ① SMEs are labour intensive
⇒ providing employment
- ② They are spread across nation and not just mega cities - Thus they can help

rural urban divide bridging.
providing employment to nearby

3) Women are ^{on} large scale beneficiaries
of this. eg Textile Sector.

4) They can cater both domestic
needs and increase export
based earning.

5) They can provide localised
solutions to localised problems.

Measures taken by government

① Pradhan Mantri MUDRA
Yojana - to provide low cost
credit to small entrepreneurs

② Stand Up India - to promote
entrepreneurship culture among
SC/ST and women

③ P.M. Kaushal Vikas Yojana -

to deal with skill deficiency problems

- 5) Recent budget- target for credit disbursement 2.44 lakh crore to small enterprises
- 6) Simplification in labour laws, administrative procedure
- 7) Startup India Mission,
8) National Rural livelihood mission etc.

There are plethora of initiatives taken by government however need is to have proper implementation, independent assessment, monitoring and focus on outcome.

7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारिकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is facing problem of rise in informal sector. Aspin Sengupta committee planning commission and various other studies highlighted that around 80-90% labour in India working in informal sector. It gave rise to informalisation of labour.

Reasons -

- ① Stringent labour laws - encourages companies not to have permanent employees
- ② Contract Labour Act 1971 -
It provides that if labourer works for 120 days or more labourer

can ask for benefits of permanent employee. Companies to circumvent this law - 110-117 days contract and then drop and again employ.

3) Industrial Dispute Act - If company has more than 100 worker, before layoff companies need to take permission from government. They are deliberately going for ~~99~~ < 100 employees.

4) corruption in labour inspection

5) Trade unionism on political lines.

Issues related to this are -

a) labour welfare vs. ease of doing business $\Rightarrow$ it is a ethical dilemma

b) It is giving rise to violation

Same work same pay principle.

- c) It is leading to feminization of workforce, child labour, exploitation of labour - as proper wages are not given, working conditions are not sustaining long working hour.
- d) No social security and job security

Reforms needed ① Single definition of labour across all acts.

② Simplification of labour laws.

③ Repealing 150 laws and codifying in 4-5 codes.

④ Rationalising and ensuring transparency in labour inspection

Recently Rajasthan Maharashtra, repealed and made changes in few acts

It is good start in this direction

Union government also came up with 4 codes to simplify 150 laws.

8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India having population of 1.3 billion needs huge energy production. As a result Indian Energy policy should be in line with local and global trend, as India is critically dependent on other nations for meeting our energy needs.

Some recent developments in energy space

(a) At global level

- more focus on shale gas
- decreasing oil prices
- more focus on renewable energy eg solar, wind, geothermal, ocean, tidal

- global research and development on cost effective clean energy

At local level

- solar tariffs are reached to record low (3-4 ₹)
- increasing thrust on nuclear energy
- companies (automobile) targeting hybrid and electric vehicle,
- continuous increasing local energy needs
- increasing aversion against fossil fuel, coal, based energy as it is cause of pollution and climate change

Thus Energy policy need to be inline with these development. There should be more focus on renewable energy.

175 GW target of renewable energy is good step however completion is challenge.

Recently NITI Aayog unveiled Draft Energy policy which focuses both conventional and renewable source of energy. However India need to adopt comprehensive & Energy policy as early as possible

9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is leading nation in Information Technology. Business Process management coupled with IT has changed landscape of India and world both.

It has impacted in many ways-

- a) India - large scale employment generation → rise of service sector
- forex earning
 - global collaboration
 - Important share in economic growth (service sector = 35%)
 - Simplification of business process.

⑥ at global level

- greater integration and cooperation in business sector among developed nations and India
- cutting of geographical boundaries
- Information dissemination

Challenges Faced by India's ITBPM Sector

① Global Slowdown

② H1-B Visa issue, Brexit issue

③ Concentration of market in few nations eg US, UK

④ It is maturing industry so it need a new strategy

⑤ Skills are not upgraded and also technology is not much inline with global needs.

In this regard government came up with draft software policy and At highest level, India is engaged with other nations over IIB issue and India is pushing for trade facilitation in services which would give push to IIBPM

10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Transportation is backbone of of an economy. Road, Rail, water, air are main ways/ modes of transportation. All have their own specialities and limitations.

Multi modal logistics means integration and proper connectivities among different modes of transport. eg Port if well connected to road and Rail then it can increase the penetration of market/goods in hinterland easily and it reduces cost and time

It can make whole economy more competitive especially true for Indian economy by-

- a) Reducing time and cost of panel
- b) Reducing costs means increasing competitiveness at global platform $\Rightarrow$ Increasing ^{Export}
- c) Improve ease of doing business
- d) easy integration of Indian economy with rest of the world
- e) Optimal utilization of resources and modes of transportation
- f) large scale employment generation $\Rightarrow$ useful to fight against poverty
- g) Infrastructure development.

India in this regard taken various steps -

- a) Sagar Mala
- b) Golden Quadrilateral
- c) Dedicated Freight Corridors
- d) Maharashtra decided to establish multi modal logistic centre.

Rising middle class and increase e-commerce penetration can be helpful to have ~~logi~~ economically viable multimodal logistics ^{centres} ~~and~~ ~~benef~~.

11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change is global problem and it is and will impact all sections of societies and nations.

Climate change mean global warming, increasing flood and droughts, decline in production, sea level rise, disease and various other harmful impacts.

It will increase cost of living and financial resources would be under strain affecting economy. Drought flood disease will lead to climate refugees, poverty etc

In this regard it is suggested that Climate Risk Insurance could be an instrument to protect vulnerable Section. It could be part of Climate Risk Management System (CRMS)

CRMS means we cannot totally avert/stop climate risk thus we should manage risk by protection, and promotion to ~~re~~ risk cover.

Climate risk insurance will help in mitigating and recovering losses ~~to~~ due to climate change. eg floods

- loss of building, crops
- following this insurance
- compensation to victim

Thus it will help in build back better..

However climate risk insurance has certain challenges.

- a) Those who are poor how they will pay premium
- b) Illiteracy and lack of awareness
- c) Economic capabilities of these insurance product
- d) only this approach can not mitigate climate risk ⇒

∴ Thus need is to have at global and national level - a coordinated effort. Paris agreement should focus on this.

12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Natural disasters like flood, Earthquake, drought, landslide etc are affecting all sections however women are more vulnerable because of following skills

a) They are not provided life saving skills eg swimming - during flood it could be useful to ~~to~~ save life

b) Illiterate and ignorance due to patriarchy, they are bound to domestic chores $\Rightarrow$ during disaster they become isolated and became victims of ignorance.

c) Since childhood they ~~are~~ are engaged in soft/domestic work as a result they are not grown fully strong.

d) During drought they have to travel long to collect water. girl child also victim of it.

They can play effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

a) A well aware and skilled women can impart disaster related information, skills to deal with it to their children

b) Taking care of old age and children if they are properly trained

c) Involving Panchayats and women SHGs in disaster management as 33% Reservation in local level for women. Thus women can play important role here.

d) Water management, Agriculture modernization women can play important role.

Thus women should be empowered, educated, trained for disaster risk management.

13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves can be defined as situation of excessive high temperature. India meteorological department defines it for different - hilly and plain region based on normal average temperature and deviation from it. eg for plain area if temp crosses 40°C and it is beyond 6°C of variation w.r.t. avg temp. it is heat wave.

Consequences of Heat waves

- ① Heat stroke, Mental shock
- ② Dizziness, faintness,
- ③ can cause to death

(4) loss of water from body can lead to kidney failure.

Recently heat wave action plan was introduced. Ahmedabad's heat wave plan is well appreciated. Large scale death in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh & is forcing states to have guideline in this regard.

It is needed to deal with it by declaring it as natural disaster it will help in

- a) increasing awareness and availability of funds
- b) Learning from Europe and other nations /
- c) W.H.O. and other agencies could be utilised.

Suggestions

- ① Public awareness campaign
- ② Well before ~~heat~~ Summer
proper action plan involving
local bodies should be put in
place
- ③ In particular like water availability
at public places - eg Railway
Station, Public offices. and
Bus Stations and at crossroads
- ④ Involving NGOs → to distribute
free/subsidised water
- ⑤ Special care for children and
old age
- ⑥ Changing School ^{timing} and ~~and~~

Thus focus should be
on prevention mitigation and
cure.

14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहाँ, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएँ भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently China used CRISPR Cas9 genome editing technique. It can revolutionized the health care sector as follows

- a) gene sequencing can help us to deal with disease more effectively
- b) Preventing transfer of diseases from one generation to other
- c) Increasing efficiency of drugs, their (drugs) deliveries
- d) Prevention of loss of life due to lack of organ, organ transplant failure etc

However it can lead to several negative consequences such as

- a) we are disturbing natural process and we don't fully about it
- b) Many nations ^{and religion} consider it ~~is~~ immoral deal at embryo levels.
- c) It will lead to "customised baby"
- d) ^{For} Unintended negative consequences we are not fully prepared.
- e) It is not sure that deleted genes (or added) would always acts bonafide manner.

~~Q.10.10.10.10.10~~

In India no law is there to ban this. ICAR Indian Council of Medical Research

gave guidelines in this regard.
In U.K. it is allowed but after
15 days embryos need to be
destroyed

Many European nation banned
it.

The need is to have an
global effort and consensus
and this is global issues.

15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Super computers are those computers which have speed in teraflops. Their efficiency in data storage and processing is quite high.

Benefits

- (1) In dealing with complex process eg rainfall-runoff modelling
- (2) Monsoon prediction and understanding need super-computer
- (3) Defence related test and simulation need high speed computer

(4) Nuclear test and nuclear power plants need high precision and high speed computers.

India has various Super computer - Param, Chatur etc.

National Supercomputing

Mission

Objectives

- 1) To develop domestic capabilities in development of super computer
- 2) To create low cost high speed super computer
- 3) Utilising efficiency of Super computer of welfare, social justice

This mission envisages cooperation of DRDO, ISRO and IITB in developing and implementation of this. It also ~~calls~~ calls for inter-ministerial coordination and funding.

Supercomputers are used of the current idea whether to deal with disaster forecasting, banking, GST, disaster-drug research etc.

16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto currency can be defined as type of currency which is fully ~~digital~~ digital and encrypted. As a result they are highly secured. eg Bitcoin, Litecoin etc

They are digital so it obviate cost of printing, transporting and replacing soiled notes.

Similarly it is easy to have transparency, monitor transaction, easy to maintain ledger book using Block chain technology, It help in reducing tax evasion and corruption money laundering

Traditional banking would become faster cost effective, efficient transparency.

However it is creating various hurdles for central banks, regulators etc because-

- a) Lack of information who is running the system
- b) cyber attack, letter funding prospects
- c) lack of legislative support and laws
- d) Volatile in nature eg Bitcoin prices in last year changes from 1000 USD to 5000 USD
- e) People are not fully aware of it and high level financial digital literacy is needed.

In India RBI recently cautioned about fallout of it and recently a paper on it was released.

Since they are trans-national in nature and various nations are accepting it. Thus ~~the~~ ^{global order} need to have strong commitment to have consensus, dialogue over its benefit and negative effects.

17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outer Space Treaty 1967
highlights that

- a) Moon and other celestial body can not owned by a nation and used for peaceful purpose
- b) No ~~traditional~~ weapon of mass destruction can be put on celestial bodies
- c) Astronauts are envoys of peace
- d) In event of disaster launching nation have to bear the cost.
- e) Claims of territorial sovereignty would not be followed in outer space.

These provision of outer space are desirable as there is increasing use of outer space for various purposes like Communication satellite, space research, remote sensing etc.

However they are challenges-

- a) Not all states signed and ratified it
- b) 1967 treaty only talks about Weapon/Mass destruction and not of traditional weapon
- c) Increasing space race and space debris.
- d) Space debris related norms are not followed seriously

e) Space debris can lead to ~~loss~~
loss to ~~the~~ Satellite leading
to loss to economy and society.

Thus need is to have
new treaty which should
reflect dynamic needs and
contemporary issues should
be taken care of

18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Armed Forces Special (Power) Act gives special powers to armed forces to deal with insurgent in disturbed areas. Some powers are - to search without warrant, fire on armed/suspicious individual, ~~not~~ flexibility to follow standard operating procedure and judicial immunity in performance of duties.

However AFSPA

led to -

(a) large scale human right violations like custodial death, rape, assault, killing of innocent

b) It led to alienation of local communities and provided breeding ground for insurgent groups to recruit

c) loss of life and property

d) Alienation from democracy and cutoff North East from mainland.

However, to deal with violent insurgencies, army needs special power since insurgent are not bound by SOPs and Army cannot deal with them if they have not ^{extra} power to deal.

States are empowered to extend / abolish it. Recently Tripura abolished. However

government has important role to play.

Recently Supreme Court Order inquiry to probe every death whether civilian or insurgent happened in disturbed area. Thus it ended the immunity.

Suggestion

a) Reforming AFSPA if it is not possible to ~~deal~~ abolish

b) India-Bangladesh & Myanmar coordination to deal with insurgency → if there is not insurgency there will not be need of AFSPA.

c) Civil society should act as watch dog

Armed force are protection of our people and not victimization

19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

India is among ^{nations} top 10 armed defence import. It is causing - rising import bill and loss of forex and diversion of financial resources. There fore need is to have indigenisation of defence production.

Challenges

- a) lack of cutting edge technology $\Rightarrow$ we need to go for technological import.
- b) Absence of strong domestic manufacturing capabilities
eg most of the states are like H&A are working like assemblers

- c) absence of adequate supply of talented man power.

opportunities

a) Various PSUs - HAL, DRDO, Ordnance factories → their presence is significant for technological cooperation and transfer of Technology

b) large domestic needs.

c) India can export such equipment in South Asian nation Afghanistan etc

Measures

a) Defence Procurement Council

b) Dheeraj Singh Committee suggested indigenisation of technology.

c) Make - In - India

d) Strategic Defence Partnership Concept is introduced

e) Collaboration with US, UK, Israel, Russia eg Brahmos (India - Russia, Barak-8C India - Israel)

f) Recently Indigenous Defence development and Manufacturing (IDDM) encouraged

g) FDI got improved and upgraded to 74%.

There for various purposes - we need to go for indigenous - it will help in reducing import bill but also lead to reduction in critical dependence over other nations and generating employment.

20. India's ability to pursue a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is facing external threats due to hostile neighbour and internal threat due to leftist and naxal and other internal element. To deal with it India need clear-cut strategic vision.

To have such vision there is a need to have more improved institutional cooperation and coordination between civilian bureaucracy and armed forces. In past they are found in friction on one other occasion like -

- a) Pay commission and other allowances
- b) Defence procurement delay
- c) Finance ministry often delaying grant and release of funds

Therefore need is to have closer cooperation among these two through-

- ~~the~~ separate pay commission for military
- finance ministry and defence ministry should form combined council with weekly meeting involving PMO
- appointing Chief of Defence Staff (Narash Chandra Committee suggestion)

- having experts in defence procurement avoiding delay
 - reducing red tapism, delay
To have proper protection
- vision india can not afford institutional friction becoming cause of delay when border situations are already tense on both western and eastern front and already coastal threat is increasing.