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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Mahavandu M	Registration Number	200072
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
ब्लैक/व्हाइट में प्रश्न-पत्र में अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न छपाए हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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 जायेंगे जो प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है। अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों के लिए कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- 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 किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का हिस्सा खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अस्वीकार्य है।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges.

(150 words) 10

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India intends to achieve an ambitious target of 175 GW Installed capacity by 2022. However, At present total renewable energy installation stands at 65 GW

Challenges in scaling up sustainable the Renewable Energy

Types of Renewable energy

- a) Solar $\rightarrow$
- b) Wind $\rightarrow$ onshore, offshore
- c) Geothermal $\rightarrow$
- d) Biomass $\rightarrow 4G-4G_1$
- e) Wave energy $\rightarrow$ tidal

Challenges:

- 1) Land acquisition : a major problem to develop solar plants of large magnitude.
- 2) Technological glitches : such as quality, durability of equipments like wind turbines etc.

Technological

- c) Financial constraints coupled with Investment downturn hinders scalability, access to credit
- d) Infrastructural constraints for grid connectivity, transmission efficiency.
- e) Low Domestic manufacturing capacity which is visible in case of import panels of China. i.e 13000cr.

What Can be done

- 1) Execution of 'Landbanks' (eg. Orissa Initiative)
- 2) Ease of Doing Business in credit access, e-auction etc
- 3) There shall be transparent pricing policy in place
- 4) Enhance Grid capacity, Connect off shore & onshore grids
- 5) Better coordination between transmission and distribution authorities

Government Steps like MUSUM, NaPCC, Solar-Rooftop Scheme, National biofuel policy are in right direction to realise the renewable energy potential and scale up to meet Commitments under Paris Agreement 2015.

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Context → L

It is expected that more than 50% of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2050. Thus, Urban development remains significant considering our unplanned, unregulated, unsustainable Urbanisation at present.

Financing is ~~the~~ one of the core part of development i.e. Jodha Jodha Committee says 40 to 50% investment is required by 2030 for urban development.

Policies to finance - help in loosening financial constraints.

- 1) Smart City mission - to provide IT based development
- 2) AMRUT - to provide basic amenities to 500 cities
- 3) Swachh Bharat mission - to achieve sanitation progress
- 4) PM Awas Yojana - to arrive at Affordable housing for all.

5) **Municipal bonds**.

to raise money to finance specific projects

Indicators to decide on financing

- 1) Citi Liveability Index
- 2) Credit rating, Performance based grants,
- 3) Value Capture financing
- 4) Swachh City Ranking
- 5) NHB Residex.

Municipal Bonds - a closer look

- These bonds are issued by ULB's to raise money. People choose to buy them based on above indicators and implementation of above policies.
- They are tax free; 1st issued in Pune,

Key to address financial challenges

- a) Strengthens fiscal capacity
- b) It ensures accountability, since they (people) closely watch the ULB's functioning
- c) However, the finance must be backed by efficiency of functions and proficiency of functionaries. Thus, Government must also focus on operational & financial autonomy of the ULB's for better resource management and good governance.

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financially Excluded refers to persons who were denied voluntarily/involuntarily, the access to financial services. i.e

- a) - deposits :
- b) - credit :
- c) - other services: ATM, Bank Infra, Net Banking
Credit Card etc.

Rural Households vis-a-vis Financial Exclusion

According to NSSO 82% of rural population are w/o access to financial services.

- only 27% avail formal bank credit
- penetration of insurance is less than 2%.
- Financial Inclusion Index, World Bank - India stands at 51 which is below many developing nations.

Factors

1. Supply side - No regular income, Unsuitable financial products, Penetration of bank branches
2. Demand side - lack of awareness, literacy, convenience trust deficit,

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Understanding these needs, Govt of India and RBI have taken various measures -

Government of India

- a) Jan dhan Yojana - No frills account, Insurance
- b) Jeevan Jyoti Bhim Yojana
- c) Atal Pension Yojana
- d) Pradhan Mantri fasal Bima Yojana
- e) JAM Trinity, Common Service Centres.
- f) NABARD-SHG, MUDRA Scheme -
- g) SFB, Payments Banks etc, Banking Correspondents in PM Vrkhya Saksharta Abhiyan.

RBI

- a) Reducing KYC norms requirement
- b) RUPEY Card
- c) Granting new licences to Bank
- d) Mandatory requirement of branch opening in priority areas
- e) Priority sector lending norms

Though significant improvement has been witnessed in absolute terms, efforts need to focus on inclusivity in financial inclusion i.e gender based, small farmer based access.

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'?
Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting,
highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के
औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental Accounting refers to taking the
cost of causes & impacts of environment into balance
sheet of an enterprise/government.

eg:

Plastic covers (Rs 3)	+	Dumping + Cost for cost "ARR" cycle Rs (3) Rs (4)	=	Net Cost of Plastic cover <u>Rs (10)</u>
		part of Environmental Accounting.		

Rationale behind the Environmental Accounting

a) Visibility

Money is all pervasive now. Any consideration is
visibly seen, perceived and help take optimal choices
i.e Consumerism, Exploitation of natural resources
can be curbed

b) Commitment to DPSP (Art 48A), Fundamental Duty (Art 51)

c) Realise the true picture of value addition including value degradation.

- 5) Follows the Polluter pay principle.
- 6) Development and Environment can go hand in hand



Status of Environmental Accounting in India

- 1) Environment Impact Assessment.
is compulsory under EAct, 1986
- 2) Social audit eg. Meghalaya refers CAG to audit
- 3) Solid Waste Management rules eg. External producer Responsibility
- 4) Various legislations like ERA 2006 etc have been passed.
- 5) Some private Industries like Tata Steel, Maruti Udyog limited practice it.
- 6) CAMPA, 2016 has "net asset value" involving environmental cost.

India must be partner to World Bank Collaboration's Wealth Accounting Services system. to account for environmental costs, thus moving toward Sustainable Development Goals SDG 13, SDG 15 etc.

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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहाँ जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं हो उसकी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Irrigation:

Application and Availability of controlled amount of water at needed intervals to Agriculture

Water use efficiency:

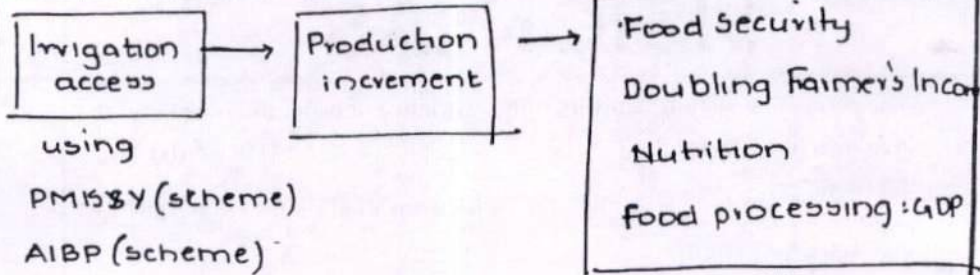
It is the ratio of water used and water derived from irrigation systems.

Importance of Access to Irrigation

- 1) 54% of net sown area is still rainfed
- 2) Variant Monsoon: necessitates irrigation.
 - 50% of rain falls in 15 days
 - Spatial variation via breaks etc (Climate change)
- 3) Green Revolution, Intensive subsistence agriculture, Commercial cultivation all require high amounts of water.
- 4) High propensity to sow water guzzling crops like rice, sugarcane requires irrigation
- 5) To bring wasteland under cultivation

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However Irrigation access without water use efficiency led to following problems

- 1) Water wastage → Inefficiency in Agriculture
 - a) Canal irrigation - evaporation losses
 - b) Ground water - depletion of resources
 - c) Tube well - leakages.
- 2) Effects of over usage, leading to low productivity and
 - a) Environmental unsustainability like.
 - Increased salinity of soils
 - Contamination of soil with Arsenic (West Bengal)
 - Exploitation of limited ground water resources
 - b) Pesticides & fertilizer contaminations leading to low quality food, and further loss of access to export markets.
 - c) Health wise - Marshy areas of canal irrigation leading to Malarial diseases.

Therefore Access to Irrigation (Har Khet ko Pani) must be backed by Water use η (Per drop more crop) via PMKSY scheme.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. (150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Disaster risk reduction is one of the 4 fundamental principles of Sendai Framework 2015-2030. It involves understanding, assessment, capacity building & technology.

Linkage b/w Traditional knowledge and Modern Technologies

Traditional knowledge provides for

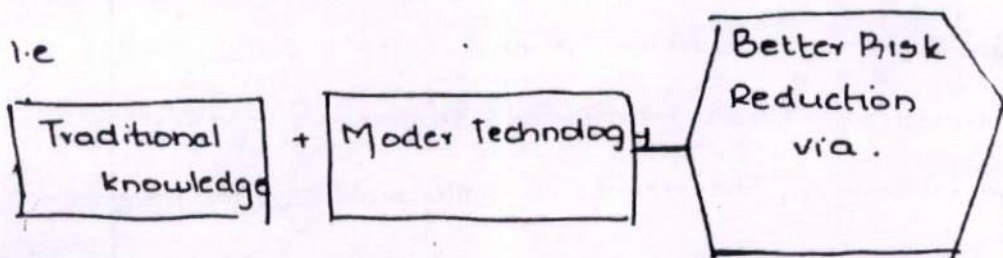
- a) - Specificity, customisation, convenience, adaptability
 - 1) Geographically → Coastal Tsunami - Mangrooves.
 - 2) Sectorally → Floods in NE - Bamboo Water Transport
 - 3) Sectionally → Earthquake in Uttarakashi - houses for tribals, but collapsed for tourists.

Modern Technology provides for

- a) - Scalability, beyond human capabilities within time
 - 1) Indirect evidences can be triggered.
 - eg. Tsunami early warning system.
 - 2) Mass Communication using Social Media, SMS
 - eg. Cyclone Phalin.

Thus for a disaster to be handled in completeness.
We must focus on the holistic aspect leveraging both
Traditional knowledge and Modern technology.

i.e



⇒ Social capital + ⇒ e-governance ⇒ Good Governance

⇒ traditional communication systems + ⇒ advanced, reliable communication systems ⇒ Sustainable Communication

⇒ Ready to use attitude + ⇒ Ready to use equipment ⇒ Ready to respond quicker.

PM's 10 point agenda also focus on integrating
traditional knowledge and modern technology

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? (250 words) 15

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

Service MSME's are those small firms which pursue economic activity in Tourism, Retail, logistics etc

They are defined under MSME Act, 2006.

They along with Manufacturing MSME contribute 40% of India's GDP. 25% of service sector output is contributed by MSME services.

Powerful, Multiplier impact on Local Economies.

- 1) Employment opportunities, there by creating consumption demand in local areas (ie Multiplier effect)
- 2) Rural-Urban divide can be minimised via Construction services in MSME
- 3) MSME can penetrate to those remote, untapped uneconomical areas for large scale industries, thus creating equalising effect in many areas.
- 4) Promote Inclusive growth, minimise regional imbalances

- a) eg. Financial Inclusion by MSME of Banking Concept - ondants .
- b) eg. Digital Inclusion by Community Digital Centres run by MSME
- c) eg. Health Insurance to locals by financial MSME.
- d) eg. Competitive Agriculture via effective logistics MSME

Problems faced by Service MSME

a) Access to

- Credit - Collateral issues (13.7% total credit)
- Technology - unit cost, adaptability
- Skill Capital - only 2.3% are vocationally trained as per ES-2015-16
- quality of IT graduates, engineers
- Enabling Infrastructure
- like Roadways which increases their unit cost

b) Regulatory issues.

- To start a business - Ease of doing business says India fares one of the worst in starting a business
- To expand or make it scalable
- Issue Labour inflexibility, Tax terrorism hinders the growth.

Pro-Government Policies to start & grow a business

- 1) Niti Aayog in it's 3 year Action Agenda focussed on MSME Services - "A Silent Growth engine"
- 2) Government Procurement Policy - reserving 20% of products to be procured by MSME
- 3) ZED - Zero effect Zero defect policy to boost exports of MSME
- 4) Credit flow via Priority sector lending norms.
- 5) Skill India Mission to upskill and reskill the informal labour.
- 6) Services Competition Program like that of Manu facturing MSME is to be promoted
- 7) Start up India shall include a segment of MSME to ensure faster clearance and better support.

MSME ~~shall~~ services shall change its face from being Silent Growth Engine to Inclusive empowering growth engine with the help of above Government policies.

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. — (250 words) 15

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। संविदा वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming is cultivation based on agreement between producer (farm) and buyer at predetermined price and predetermined output.

Advantages.

To farmer/producer

- 1) Predictable Income : due to agreement
- 2) Smooth flow of inputs : buyer ensures it
- 3) Cognitive benefits out of assurance given, so that he may concentrate also on human development.
- 4) Promotes market linkages.

To buyer and others

- 1) It gives opportunity for private investments in Agriculture
- 2) It promotes food security via food processing
- 3) It fills the demand gap of present consumer culture.

However, it suffers from market failures, i.e.

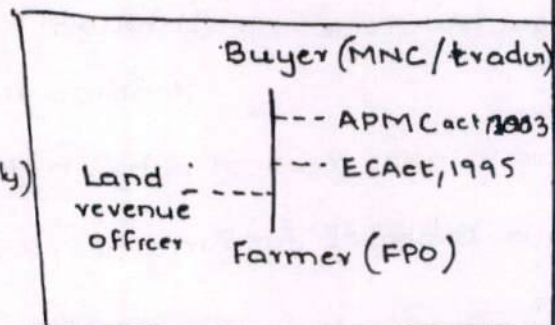
How?

a) Farmer:

1) Low awareness (legally)

2) Risk of being exploited for low quality produces.

3) 67% of farming is performed by tenants, who have no land ownership - ip to come into contracts.



Present structure
(regulatory).

b) buyer:

1) Regulatory hurdles of APMC act which restricts farmers to sell at Mandis only.

2) Restrictions of stockholding limits of Essential Commodities act

3) No proper mechanism for dispute resolution

c) Others:

1) Women specific disadvantages - as they own only 10% of land officially, there by difficulty in entering into contracts.

What can Government do to improve Contract farming →

1. Legal awareness : through PRIs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras on contract farming
2. Carefulness & Sensitivity in implementation of Model Contract farming act, 2018.
3. Considering the idea of bringing Contract farming into concurrent list.
4. Promotion of farmer producer organisation for better bargaining and create data repository.

Model Contract Farming act, 2018 is a step in

right direction. as it addressed few issues of market failure like

1. Exempt Contract farming from APMC act.
2. Protect the vulnerable's rights (farmers)
3. Create a Grievance redressal mechanism
4. Norms provided for strict adherence of law.

Therefore, States must create their own laws in line with Model act and also thrust upon initiatives like e-NAM, SAMPADA Yojana in an integrated way.

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्ट्रिप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Employability is the ability to pursue employment

Facts:

- 1) Report by CII, suggests that only 52% Indian graduates are employable
- 2) Indra skills report 2017, says only 23% workforce undergone formal shilling
- 3) Female Labour force participation ration, according to NSSO is 25.7%.

Employment Opportunities have been created but there are structural changes in type of employment brought by disruptive technology, i.e.,

- 1) Priority to Knowledge than manual efforts
- 2) Priority to Skilled workforce
- 3) Priority to Techsavvy orientation
- 4) Priority to Handling adaptability to IoT, AI, 3D printing etc.

World Banks says 60% jobs are in threat due to AI.

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Measure to improve Employability

1. Vocational training eg: SANMALP Scheme
2. Digital Education eg: PMGDISHA
3. Job 'Shilling, Re shilling, Upshilling, of the Work force eg. Skill India.
4. Industry - Academia linkage to expose the area of focus for employability eg. UDAAN.
5. Align school curriculum with skill training.
6. Follow the model of Gandhiji's Nai Talim - which suggest that our education must focus on three - Head, Hand, Heart.
7. Productivise Agriculture and eliminate disguised employment via Extension services, NMAET.
8. Inclusivity reach via online platforms like SWAYAM.
9. National Apprentice Scheme's effective implementation to reach 50 lakh target.

Measures to Improve Employment Opportunities

1. Job Seekers to Job Creators.
 - a) Start up India scheme - Incentivise, Mentor the budding entrepreneurs.
 - b) Stand up India scheme - Inclusivise the entrepreneurs from Women, SC/ST sections
 - c) Boost and enable expansion for units in MSME sector.
2. Placement linkages between Industry, Skill sector councils, Academia must be strengthened.
3. Food processing sector is the best avenue for a sustainable employment creation to a agricultural country like India $\therefore$ Promote SAMPADANA yojana.
4. Promote Investment from private sector. Economic Survey 2017-18 says there is investment slowdown
5. Improve Ease of doing business, I
6. Promote SEZ, CEZ, NIMZ, TIES, etc. and also Labour Intensive Industry clusters.

Our unemployment rate is just 3.8%. So the issue lies in underemployment. So, In line with ILO, we need employability.

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14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Status of Agricultural exports is declining in trend

Overview

	2013-14 (bn)	2014-15
Exports	43	38
Imports	18	24
Surplus	28	14

Thus, trade policy of Agriculture needs to be relooked and reformed.

Issues with Trade policy

1. Ad-hocism

→ Unpredictable application of stockholding limits
eg. sugar

→ Frequent changes in imposing import duties
of various products. eg. pulses.

2. Pro Consumer Bias.

- In the name of food security, imposing restrictions in exports of oil seeds etc is justified.
- "Minimum Export Price" norms made our goods less competitive in global arena

3. Others

- Minimum Residual limits imposed by EU w.r.t Phytosanitary measures restricted market access
- Excess Competition, pro trade policies of other countries like Vietnam (in textiles) has hindered our export potential
- Lack of TIES/MIES subsidy schemes for Agriculture
- Lack of Post harvest mechanisms & value addition chains to avoid distress sale and promote exports
- Other productivity issues w.r.t Irrigation, etc..

Ways to Improve

1. Strengthen APEDA and enlarge its mandate beyond food security, facilitation of exports.

2. Zero Budget Natural Farming should be promoted along with organic farming to avoid Minimum Residual limits
3. Proper warehousing and storage facilities for farmers should be developed.
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sampadha Yojana is in right direction for food processing and increase consumer choices abroad.
5. Branding of Indian Agriculture Markets using AGMARK, GI tags, etc. would make products unique to trade
6. Leverage National Trade Facilitation Council,
7. Promote MIDH (Horticulture), Integrated farming
8. Include in Model Contract farming act, 2018
9. WTO must engage in discussing distortions in Global trade policy

Even NITI Aayog emphasised on boosting exports and Foreign Trade policy also simplified procedures to augment the same.

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. (250 words) 15

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तुंगदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

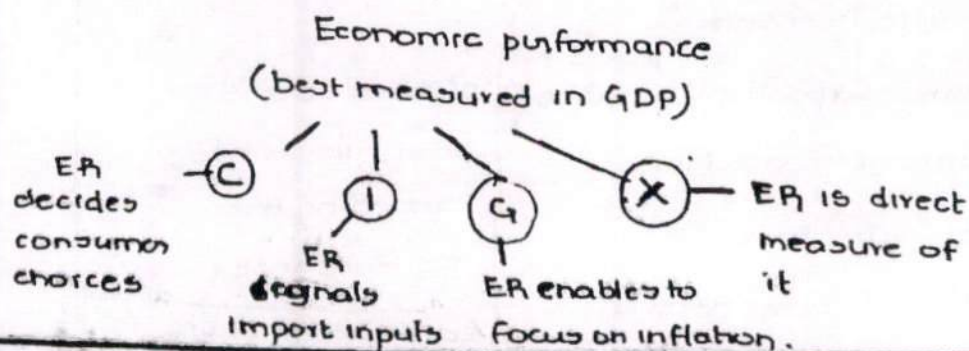
Currency Exchange Rate (of a nation) = (ER)

- * It is the value at which one currency is measured with other's currency's unit

Eg. Exchange rate of Rupee with Dollar = 70 (₹/\$)

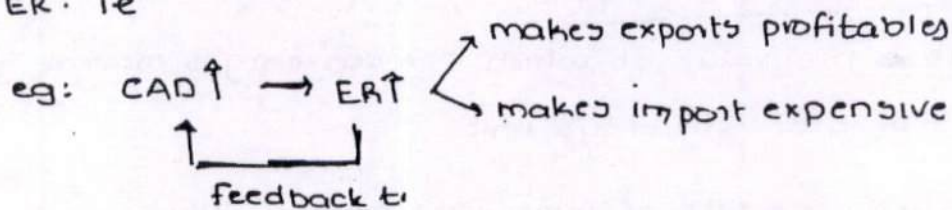
It's a good measure, because

- * It provides an idea about trade performance,
- * It signals the global trend of major disruptive products like oil, gold etc. This is necessary
- * because imports are crucial to our economic performance.
- * It helps understand the production capacities of each country via export potential.



However, it's not the best measure, as it is filled with many loopholes and mis understandings.

- 1) CAD, Fiscal deficit, Inflation, Growth all the measures are in symbiotic relationship with ER. i.e



- 2) ER is not holistic w.r.t trade also. We need to understand that ER is to be remodified

to questioning $\square$ MER (market ER) Base year

← NEER

← PPP factor

← REER

← Living stds

Effects of Dollar Index

Factor

← FDI inflow, outflow

← Globalisation Index.

- 3) Relative economic performance is judged by its relative strengths, capital, i.e We shall also focus on

- Domestic Demand
- Domestic Capacity Utilisation
- Investment attraction
- Fiscal Indicators (FD)
- Inflation (domestic level)

of each other's countries while assessing the performance.

eg. India - 7.41 GDP, 70/8 (MER)
China - 6.7 GDP, 6/3

Despite the registering an average GDP growth of 7.5% between 2014-15 to 2016-17, the CAB in remains high due to higher trade deficit.

Factors Responsible.

Imports →

- Revival of oil prices (80% of crude oil is imported)
- Consumer preference for gold imports.
- Imports outpacing exports
- Imports of electronic goods, solar panels instead of domestic manufacturing

Exports.

- Export Restrictions - stockholding limits, ME price
- High logistics cost (US-6%, India-14% of total cost)
- GST tax returns in delay.
- Increased Protectionist tendencies

Measures to Improve

Restrain Imports

National Bio Fuel policy
Strategic Reserves
Gold monetisation scheme
Defence Procurement -

Promote Exports.

SEZ, CEZ, NIMZ
National trade facilitation centre
TIR Convention
Duty scrips

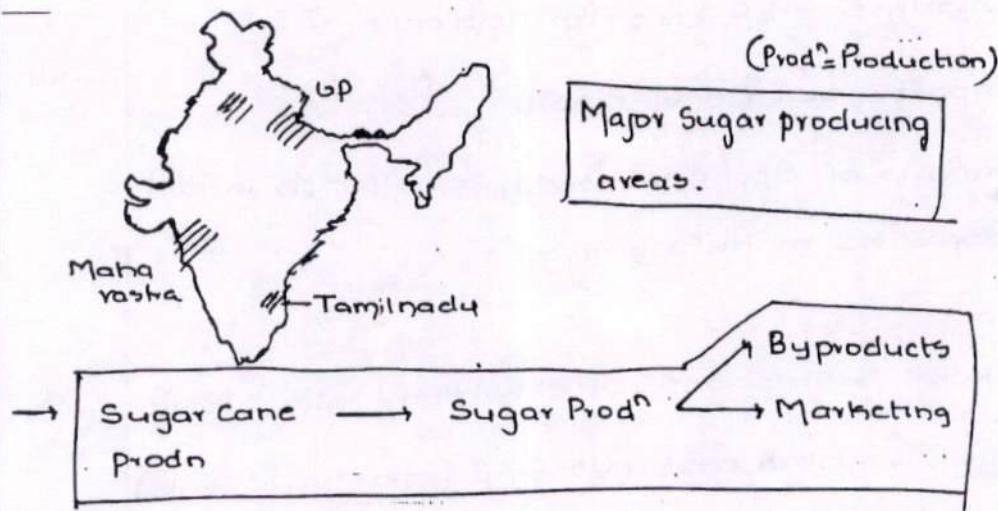
Economic Survey says, to realise double digit growth, India needs to export at 20% growth rate.

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar Industry played an important role in employment generation since the start of Cooperative movement by Padmashri Dr. Vithhe Pati at Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory, 1948



Problems faced by sugar Industry :

- * Fluctuations in supply of sugarcane
- * In some area, the climate and timing of harvest is in sync with sugar production
- * Poor management of Cooperatives i.e. Politicisation
- * Corruption - Diversion of financial resources, fake bills.

- * Crop failure due to diseases like Red rot
- * FAP, fair remunerative price 'issues' like of MSP
- * Labour strikes
- * Demand - supply mismatch leading to loss of remunerative prices
- * Global factors on price fluctuation
- * Export policy - unpredictable.
- * Lack of technology upgradation of sugar mills
- * Heavy debt burden on sugar mills.
- * Delayed payments to farmers .
- * Transportation issues for a weight losing sugar-cane. should be more important.
- * Lack of Infrastructural capacities for refining

In this backdrop, Sugar Industries received relief packages by sugar State governments, but it address only the issues of .

- Debt burden, Lack of Confidence in running mills, Delayed payments, Opportunity for tech upgradation etc .

But For it to address holistically, other follow,

measures must be employed:

- 1) National policy on FAP for effective functioning
- 2) TUFs schemes similar to textiles for Technology upgradation
- 3) Product Diversification of sugar cane
- 4) Intelligent and intelligible export policy
- 5) Differential pricing for multiple use i.e domestic use, Industry use (Chocolate), exports.
- 6) Relaxation of Minimum export price, Essential Commodities act.
- 7) Greater transparency in elections of cooperatives
- 8) Increase private sector participation in the sugar industry.

Sugar is a regular, daily, ingredient in every food item. It must be integrated with schemes of other food initiatives.

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Government has launched NAPCC 10 years ago to address the challenges of climate change and put India on track of Sustainable Development. It has total 8 components and 14 sub-components.

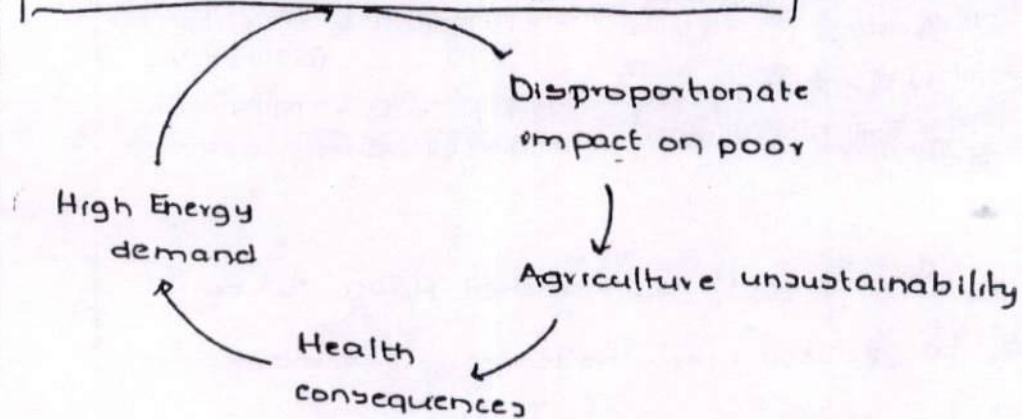
Objectives

- 1) Energy - 100 GW target of National Solar Mission
20% Water use efficiency to increase
Performance Achieve and Trade System (PAT)
- 2) Suitable Adoption and Mitigation measures
- Climate change (GREEN INDIA MISSION)
- 3) Align with MDG Goals (Sustainable Agriculture)
- 4) Study on Himalayan Ecosystem
- 5) Vulnerability and Poverty Reduction.
- 6) National Mission for Sustainable Habitat.

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Impacts of Climate change to Address



How far NAPCC has addressed the above impacts?

- 1) Energy efficiency → Implementation of PAT Scheme. has been successfully moved to Phase 2
- 2) Renewable energy → 57 GW out of 175 GW target has been achieved.
- 3) Himalayan ecosystem: Studies have been started by NITI Aayog, not NAPCC
- 4) Sustainable Agriculture
 - Adoption of Neeranchal Water shed management
 - Sikkim - 1st Organic state.
- 5) Green Cover - Forest cover has been increased by 0.24% in 2018.
- 6) Water use → increasing by adoption of drip irrigation

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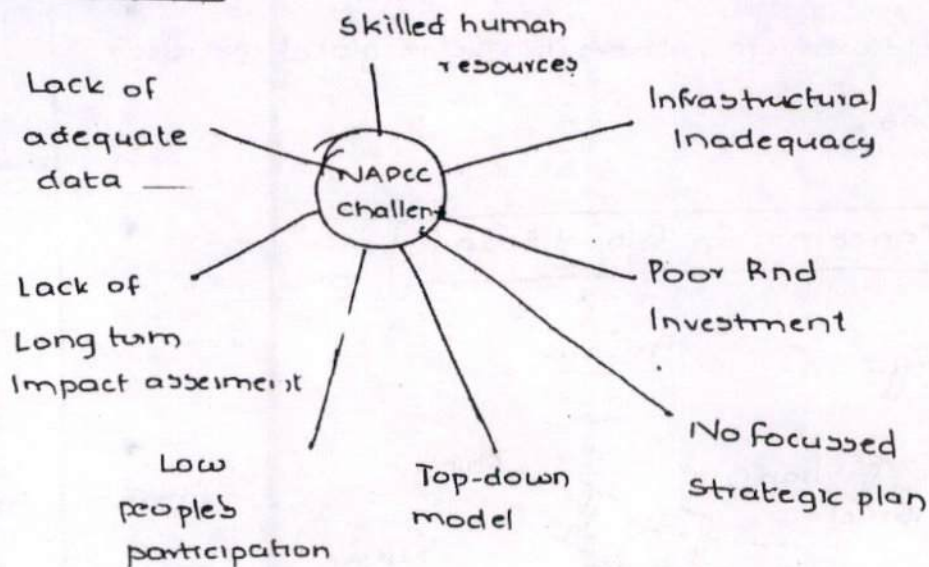
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Question is to whether NAPCC is the Sole reason for the above success. Is the success comprehensive, efficient,

Answer is no, There is still lot of scope to work in these areas.

Challenges



Way Forward

- Boost to Electric vehicles by FAME phase 2
- Better utilisation of CAMPA Funds
- Skilled Human Resource through NSDC
- Access to finance for domestic Solar industry

sustainability in reducing Climate change impact shall be backed by National Nutrition mission, NITI AAYOG efforts..

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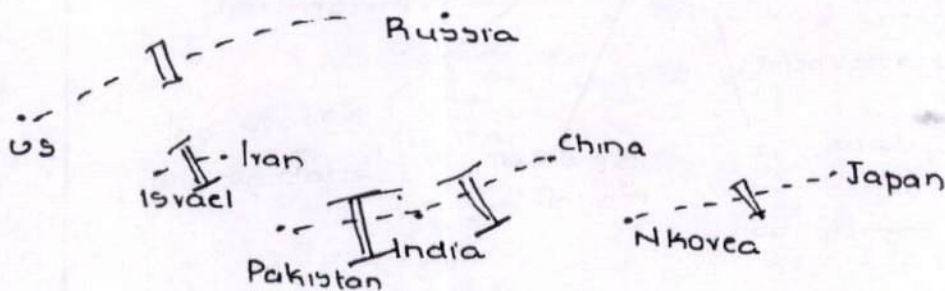
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18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. (250 words) 15

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं। इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) highlights the issue of proliferation of nuclear weapons and their threat. Since World War II and Cold War era, there is rise in global nuclear weapons.

Key Concerns for Global Security



- 1) 90% of weapons are with USA and Russia
- 2) Irresponsible display by North Korea
- 3) Escalations of tensions → Geopolitical rivalry
- 4) Smaller, non nuclear states are discriminated by vulnerable.

- 5) Easy possibility of Destruction of human race
eg: Russia's 9000 km effect weapon
- 6) Majoritarianism, (attitude), UNSC domination,
are affecting global policies 7) High Cost

Existing International Arrangements a and it's ineffectiveness

UN : failure to lead the situation in an unbiased
way (P5-veto power)

IAEA: Limited powers in inspection and investigation

JCPDA (with IRAN) : Withdrawal of US has shown
the failure of International regime.

ICAN : Arrived at Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear
Weapons., but none of the P-5 countries
signed it.

Non Proliferation Treaty : Discriminatory towards
nuclear weaponed, non nuclear weaponed states.

Nuclear Supplier group: Member not adhering to the
principles like China supporting Pakistan's
nuclear program.

Salient Features of Indian Policy

1. No first use policy
2. Credible Minimum Deterrent
3. Use of Nuclear power for peaceful and civilian purpose

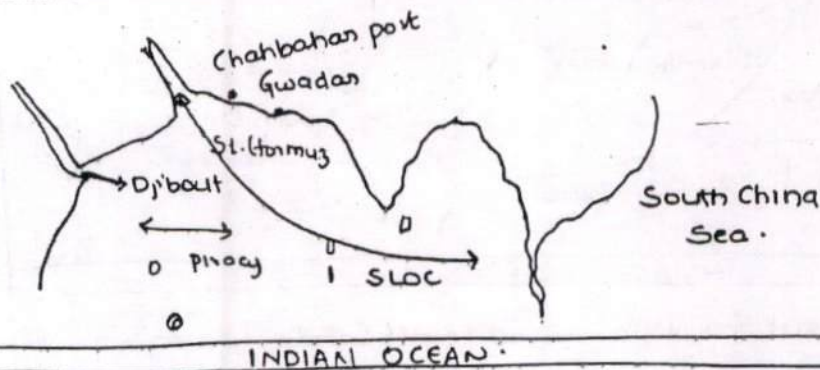
India has upheld its image as a responsible nuclear power and its great achievement could be visible in Civil nuclear agreement by Japan, US Civil Nuclear deal, Membership in MTCR regime

Whether to Join NPT?

NPT provides for gradual nuclear disarmament of nuclear armed states and non-generation by non nuclear armed states dating back to 1963

1. It seems discriminatory.
2. There is no timeline for disarmament
3. There is no comprehensive monitoring mechanism

India must pitch for better mechanisms and advocate to new treaty for Nuclear disarmament without having an bearings on insecurity.



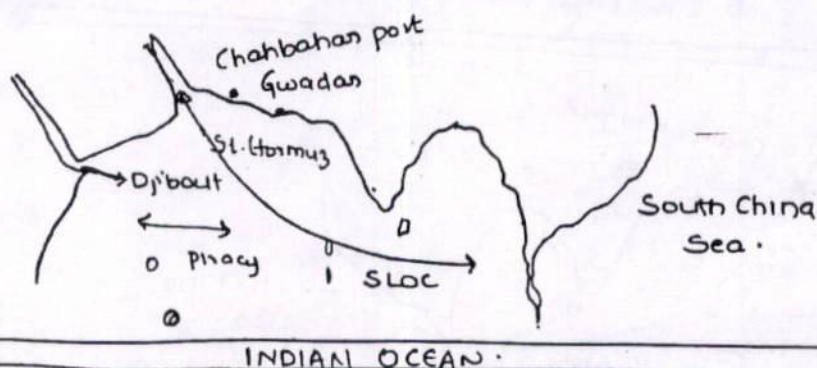
Amendment to Djibouti Code of Conduct was made recently to ensure maritime cooperation and exchange of officials to exercise of different countries.

Collective Multilateral and Regional Cooperation is necessary, due to.

1. Involvement of Multiple stakeholders
2. SLOC's are a concern for all nations
3. Pooling of Human resources and Communication
4. Build Trust, Confidence Building measure
5. Principle of Synergy

Way Forward

1. Require more military exercises i.e. RIMPAC
2. IORA must cooperate for HADR exercises
3. Better Dispute settlement mechanisms



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Way forward

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2. IDRA must cooperate for HADR exercises
3. Better Dispute settlement mechanisms

4. Focus on Intelligence sharing agreement, Interoperability, Mutual usage of military bases

Thus, We must focus on Maritime security in terms of Regional cooperation. In addition to taking the lead to be the "Net Security Provider" for an effective prevention and response.

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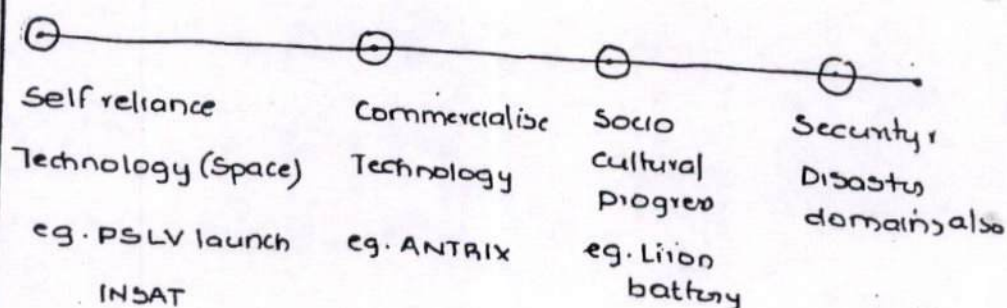
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(रफ्तार के
साथ या धीरे)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The foundation for Indian Space programme was laid in the 1960's with the launch of Aryabhata Satellite and establishment of ISRO

Timeline



Changing times

- 1) India's Global Integration (post 1991)
- 2) Cyber Security Issues
- 3) Rise of China, String of Pearls theory
- 4) Multipolarity causing escalation of tension
- 5) NAM (Idealistic) to (Pragmatic) requires Alertness
- 6) Greater Global roles. 1) Changing regimes - Protection

Thus In this context, space programme has —
potential to address the vulnerabilities in the back
drop of security challenges.

1. NAVIC - Self reliance with Military component
eg. which became more significant after
KARGIL WAR, 1999
2. Indian Ocean
- NAVIC, GSAT For Communication
3. Cooperation of others through soft-power space
diplomacy - in return support to address security
challenges
- Myanmar, Satellite services (VSAT)
- 4) Border management - Surveillance capacities
- 5) Disaster Management - Radar (Doppler), SAARC
satellite
- 6) Cyber Security - by effective INSAT services
- 7) Defence Capabilities - Various missile programme
requires location inputs.
- 8) Water security → Better mapping services
using NAVIC.

Thus to conclude, space programme can become a potential project along with Digitalisation to address key security challenges of India.