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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 681197

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KUMAR BISWARANJAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

25/08/19

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bhubaneswar
15

Shivaji

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)¹⁰
~~started~~ replaced earlier NCIS to
 provide crop insurance to farmers.

Its features are:

- Low premium (1.5% for Kharif, 2% for Rabi, 5% for horticulture)
- technology based crop loss assessment
- covering both man made and natural disasters
- area based approach in determining losses.
- compulsory for Kisan Credit Card loanee farmers
- universal nature

The performance of PMFBY has been significant in some areas that are -

- It increased coverage from earlier schemes.
- Low premiums attracted poor/marginal farmers

However it has been criticised for ~~for~~ following reasons -

- Benefits are cornered by insurance companies.
 The claim settlement percentage was poor. ~~It~~ Only half of the total premiums ~~was~~ amount were settled in claims and rest half went to

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

benefit the company.

- Technology based crop assessment remained only on paper.
- ~~Poor~~ and complex process of claim settlement led to decline of claims in many bonafide cases.
- The local level ~~of~~ nature of disasters like thunderstorm were not able to get insured amount.

The above fallacies must be sorted by taking insurance policy of medium term 3-5 years, introducing competition in the process by allowing more private players and setting of guidelines for speedy claim settlement.

2.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted to solve the chakravyuh problem of Indian economy i.e. "Capitalism without exit".

Significance of IBC lies in :

- Earlier laws like SARFAESI act, Sick industrial companies act were not adequate. ~~for~~ Huge ^{number of} pending cases were there.
- ~~for~~ Individual debt recovery laws were British era laws.
- The mounting NPA and twin balance sheet problems needed new insolvency problem.
- Failure of schemes SDR, S4A, CDR, JLF in successful resolution

Provision of IBC are :

- timely resolution process (330 days)
- institutional frameworks like insolvency professionals (IP), insolvency professional

agencies, Insolvency and Bankruptcy board of India (IBBI), Information utilities (IU).

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- Cases were adjudicated at NCLT for companies and DRT for individuals.

Several challenges remained in achieving true potential of IBC -

- The process of resolution hinges on professionalism, capacity and competency of insolvency professionals.
- The institutions created need to be strengthened with adequate capital and human resource.
- The adverse rulings by NCLRT against the spirit of law by making operational and financial creditors on same position.
- Delays in proceedings.
- Moral Hazard where promoters again applying for ownership via insolvency process.

The IBC has redefined the insolvency process of India and SC praised it. The amendments to IBC has been done to make it more effective.

3.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Multimodal transports ~~are~~ entails seamless integration with various modes, setting up multimodal parks. It is essential for better competitiveness, reducing logistic cost, for a favourable modal mix.

Potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistic sector are immense because :

- Share of inland waterways and coastal shipping will increase from current 6% to global standard of 30-40%.
- Will reduce logistic cost (14% of GDP to 10%)
- Seamless integration between modes
- greater trade and export
- reduction of share of roads in overall modal mix thus reduction of congestion, pollution
- Multimodal logistic parks will reduce cost of transportation increase ease of

doing business.

In this regard steps were taken by government are :

- i) creation of multimodal hub at varanasi
- ii) Jal Marg Vikas Yojana to develop and increase use of inland waterways
- iii) Dedicated Freight corridors for Railways
- iv) Sagarmala to ^{boost} ~~reform~~ port sector
- v) Bharatmala pariyojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to increase last mile connectivity, port connectivity.
- vi) Transit oriented development policy in urban areas.

4.

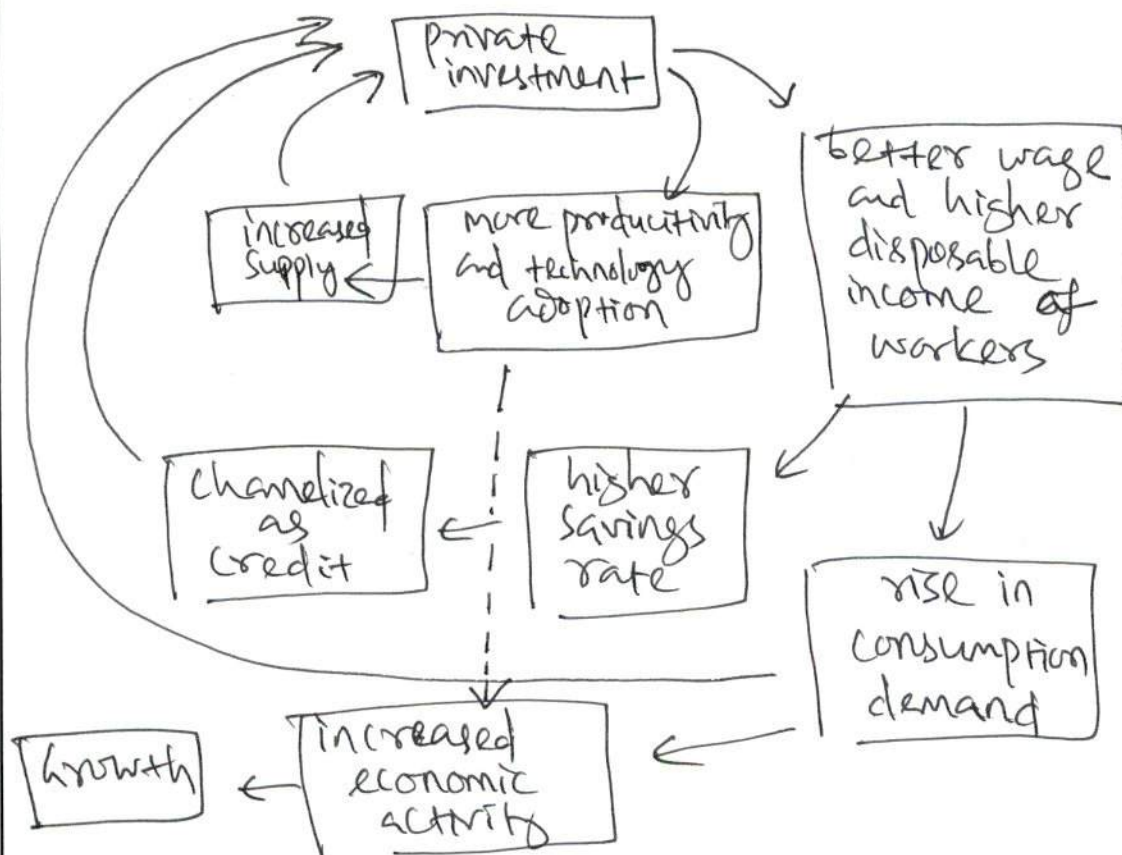
निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुनः प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Private investment in economy has multiplier effect and can solve the recent slowdown of Indian economy. (Economic Survey 18-19).



The virtuous cycle of increasing private investment recharges animal spirit and leads to growth.

Steps should be taken to revive private investment in India are:

- resolution of NPA and Twin balance sheet problem and adequate credit availability to private sector.
- Favourable monetary policy with low interest rate
- Fiscal policy should reduce the fiscal deficit and must not crowd out private sector
- liberalized FDI regime.
- enhancing ease of doing business with quicker land acquisitions, forest clearances, single window system
- Boosting private confidence by following stable policy regime
- reviving sectors like auto by government support.
- solving NBFC crisis to boost private consumption demand
- ~~increase~~ increase export opportunities and increase export demand.
- Policies like SEZ, CEZ, NMIZ must be relooked.

5.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NITI Aayog action agenda recommended
 to establish waste to energy plants in India and waste to energy corporation of India (WECI)
 to setup plants on PPP mode to solve ~~urban~~ municipal solid waste management issue.

But efficacy of W2E plants have been questioned by many due to

- lack of segregation at source
- high moisture content in Indian municipal solid waste (MSW).
 leading to higher pollution and high loss of energy as heat
- The expensive nature of setting of W2E plant
- Need to setup huge number of plants to solve MSW issue which need higher investment and poor capacity of states and municipal bodies in

investing.

This leads to other suggestions like decentralised MSW management via composting and investing in high end technology like plasma gasification.

The above recommendations must be tried out on pilot basis and other specific MSW management model needs to be developed.

6.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National clean Air programme (NCAP) was envisioned to ^{increase} clean air quality of 100 cities of India which are most polluted according to WHO standard

Significance:

- i) WHO said 14 out of 20 most polluted cities are in India.
Thus need urgent action.
- ii) The economy of scale and competitive at subfederalism by combining 100s of cities.
- iii) Poor air quality and deteriorating health standard
- iv) Repeated attempts by Supreme Court to solve Delhi air pollution issue has not done much.

Strategies adopted by NCAP

- i) Mitigating air pollution by eliminated

crop stubble burning, reducing use of private transport and enhanced use of public transport, efficient use of solid waste management practices, strict regulations of construction and demolition wastes.

- ii) The awareness among people should be increased.
- iii) The constant monitoring of air quality and creating database of most polluted neighborhoods and export industries.
- iv) Strengthening Central pollution control Board (CPCB) with greater human resource, financial power to

All the above steps are essential for pollution free healthy and progressive India.

7.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~According to~~ Adhering to WTO standards India has made its IPR regime TRIPS compliant. India has included strict patent regime, geographical indication etc. changes.

But there has been pressure from developed world (US, RCEP negotiation, EU) to be TRIPS + compliant by introducing -

- i) restricted compulsory ~~licensing~~ licensing
- ii) allowing secondary patent
- iii) strict enforcement of patent rules and higher punishment for violating standards
- iv) action against digital reproduction of ~~rights~~ patent rights.

These fundamental differences between developed world remained there due to

- difference in standard of living and stages of development.
- India has to protect the interest of 29% poor people (Rangarajan) and must not succumb to pressure of developed.
- The restrictions/removal of compulsory licensing will make India vulnerable to diseases, increase healthcare cost.

Thus India must take call based on its development stage and developmental need rather than giving up to their pressure.

8.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्राशिप में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Chandrayaan-2 recently launched as orbiter, lander (Vikram), Rover (Pragyan).

It is challenging and technologically more advanced because -

- i) Chandrayaan-1 has crash landing but ~~it has~~ Chandrayaan-2 has to do soft-landing of Vikram.
- ii) The unexplored area of south pole of moon
- iii) The limited window of opportunity to launch it.
- iv) It will test the capability of GSLV - MK III cryogenic.
- v) The entry into moon's atmosphere from orbital position and the reduction of velocity from few thousand kmph to few hundred are most challenging.

For humanity it will benefit because

- i) First time South pole will be explored.
- ii) It will search for water on moon.
- iii) Gravity of moon is $\frac{1}{6}$ th of earth.
It could be the launching station
of future rockets and missions
at low price.
- iv) The moon travel by people.
- v) Exploring moon for habitability in
future
- vi) The rare earth materials can
be ~~mined~~ explored on moon
surface and asteroid mining
and moon mining shows
interesting prospects for future.

9.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Militarisation of space became news due to USA creating space command and space force, India doing mission SHAKTI (ASAT test) and China alleged deploying of space weapons by China.

The growing race to space militarisation is a threat to world peace and against the "Peaceful use of outer space" ~~for~~ treaty.

Thus a rule-based order to securely govern outer space is needed. Also ~~it~~ it is essential because -

- i) Space is a common property of all human kind.
- ii) Absence of rule based order will

lead to dominance of few space powers like - US, China, USSR, India

- iii) Threat of space race is scary.
- iv) Outer space should be used for benefit of humanity not for eradicating it.
- v) limiting space based weapons are essential for all.

Thus UN must take lead to create rule based order to govern outer space.

10.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the process of integrating illegal money from illegal sources into mainstream economy and displaying it as legal.

It occurs in three stages

- i) Placement
- ii) Layering
- iii) Integration.

E.g.: Smuggling, hawala transaction, over-invoicing, under-invoicing etc.

It threatens financial stability because:

- illegal unaccounted money leads to inflation
- ~~some~~ sudden removal of that money will crash stock market
- Penny stocks etc. will be misutilized for financial crimes.

It threatens national security because it is used by terrorist

organisation, insurgent groups.

Thus we enacted PMLA 2002

where ED has power to investigate and attach laundered property.

PMLA positives:

- Empowers ED
- pre-investigation attachment of property
- information to FIU-IND by all financial intermediaries.

But issues remained are -

- 2nd ARC - definition of laundering

11.

भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agricultural marketing is essential to provide remunerative prices to farmers and to ~~boost~~ double farmers income by 2022.

The need for agricultural marketing reforms arises from structural issues present in the sector ~~and~~ and prevailing distress in farming.

- The low price realization by farmers. Ashok Dalwai committee estimated that 15-40% of consumer price goes to the farmer.
- The distress in farming and suicides of farmers due to ~~indeb.~~ indebtedness and poor income.
- Essential for creating ~~an~~ agri export market.
- Will boost food processing sector, investment in cold chain, logistics
- Will boost rural ~~economy~~ economy, private consumption will rise and will lead to growth.

- Better income to farmers will reduce poverty and bring inclusive growth.

The key aspects of agricultural market that need to be reformed are -

- The APMC act should be replaced by Model Agricultural produce and livestock marketing act by NITI aayog.
- Farmers should be allowed to sell outside mandi, sell to other mandis just not the one ~~regi~~ where registered.
- Fruits, vegetables and horticulture products ~~should~~ ^{could} be sold outside mandi.
- Reform in Essential commodities act to allow cross-border transport and storage.
- The charges levied by APMCs should be rationalized and capped.
- Futures market, spot and derivative market for agricultural produce should be developed.
- Agricultural export control should not be used for price stabilization.

- Export markets must be developed for GI products like Alfonso mangoes, Nashik ~~union~~ unions.
- e-NAM, electronic trading must be expanded.

The above will usher transformational change in farming and achieve the target of doubling farmers income by 2022.

12.

सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Government has surpassed its disinvestment targets in current budget and ~~established~~ it helped in reducing fiscal deficit.

But effort towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remained limited as visible in cases like -

- failure to privatize or ~~disinvestment~~ Air India
- Failed to disinvest in IDBI bank and the shares were brought by government controlled LIC.
- Failed to reduce losses of ~~BH~~ BSNL / MTNL. and failed to privatize it.
- Failed to privatize & loss making public sector banks.

causes of failure in such cases :

- The general slowdown in economy and less private investment

- no buyer ~~was~~ was ready due to lower consumption growth and low demand.
- Terms and conditions were strict
- Loss making public units are not very attractive for investment.
- The NPA and Twin balance sheet reduced capacity of private players to invest.

There ~~were~~ were some questions regarding privatisations of public sector banks and other public utilities also because

- They invest in social sector.
- They are essential for inclusive development, & via priority sector lending, infrastructure lending etc.

So government went with merger and acquisition plan instead of privatisation.

The above shows that Strategic Disinvestment in key sector must not lead to sale at throwaway price and public interest must be relooked into privatising assets.

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13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Employment creation and productivity of firms remain stagnated as Economic Survey pointed that old firms are only 1.5 times more productive and employment intensive than new firms.

This is evident in lack of "Mittelstand" (the middle ones) in Indian economy, huge informal sector with low number of employees.

Indian firms start small and stay small due to multiple of reasons:

- i) The government policy is biased towards small ~~and medium~~ enterprises. There are incentives to remain small but no incentive to grow big.

Economic survey asked for sunset
~~clauses~~ in clause in government
support to small forms and more
incentives for middle ones.

ii) The restrictive labor regulation :

The Industrial disputes act 1947
needs "prior permission clause" to
fire more than 100 employees. Such
regulatory cholesterol (EPF
contributions, ~~strict~~ ^{rigid} labor laws)
limit growth of forms.

e.g: Rajasthan after liberalizing
labor regulation saw 50% rise in
medium forms with more than 100
employees.

iii) The historic inertia from reserving
sectors for small scale industries.

iv) On supply side, lack of access to
credit, lack of technology adoption,
poor competitiveness on global scale,
delays in land acquisition and

forest clearances, poor ease of doing business, high compliance cost for formal firms leads to firms choosing to remain small and informal.

All the regulatory cholestrol must be relooked and reformed and incentives must be provided to medium and micro industries to increase number of middlestands.

14.

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

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

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India's energy demand will be
4.5 times of 2012 demand in 2040.

(NITI aayog draft energy policy).

To meet higher energy demand and
ensure energy security the role of
energy efficiency becomes important.

importance of energy efficiency in
energy security lies in :

- i) high inefficient and wastage of
energy could be brought down
eg: free agricultural power should
be rationalized.
- ii) It will reduce energy demand and
the current account deficit due to
oil import.
- iii) The available spare energy could be
provided to people without energy
access.
- iv) To meet future demand
- v) To reduce energy consumption and meet
INDC targets of Paris treaty

Steps taken by government in achieving energy efficiency are -

- i) UJALA LED bulb programme is largest in the world.
- ii) National Mission on Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) under National Action Plan on climate change.
- iii) Schemes like PAT (Perform, Achieve, Trade) Under NMEEE.
- iv) LED programmes for street lights in urban areas
- v) Distributing energy efficient pump sets to farmers
- vi) Mandatory ~~star~~ star rating for A/Cs, refrigerators, washing machines etc.
- vii) programmes by EESL in promoting energy efficiency in India and creating awareness.
- viii) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in standardisation.
- ix) Promotion of Green Building code

via GRIHA rating.

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Energy efficiency will significantly
alter energy demand ~~and~~ and
make India less dependent upon
energy price fluctuations in
world market.

15.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The Minimum Wages act fixes statutory minimum wages in India. But the workers are not really benefitting from the clauses.

Many workers remain outside its reach because of

- i) high contractualization of Indian economy.
- ii) informal sector beyond its provision.
- iii) Home workers are not regulated.
- iv) The debate of including MGNREGA under minimum wage is inconclusive.
- v) The child labor prevalent is illegal and doesn't come under its provision.

Other reasons for ineffectiveness are-

- i) poor enforcement of provisions
- ii) States are setting wages below

National minimum wage since labor is in concurrent list.

- iii) Difficult to have uniform minimum wage due to hilly areas, tribal areas

Corrective measures must be taken to ensure a fair and living wages to workers by following steps -

- i) apply minimum wage to informal sector.
- ii) Strict enforcement of rules.
- iii) Bring out National policy on domestic workers.
- iv) Setting up region wise minimum wage as done by labor code on wages.
- v) States should not be allowed to set minimum wage below national minimum wage.

The ~~above~~ steps suggested by NITI rayog strategy for new India must be looked into.

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16.

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

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

15

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Well-established carbon market will enhance efficiency of carbon reducing instruments. Other significance are—

- market determined price
- incentives to stakeholders to reduce carbon footprint
- transparency in carbon pricing
- Mechanism for carbon intensive sectors to buy from carbon market thus making their contribution.
- achieving INDC target of reducing ~~the~~ carbon intensity of GDP to 33% by 2030 from 2005 level.

Mechanism of Renewable energy certificate (REC) revolves around trade REC at market determined price.

- ① Firms given renewable purchase obligation (RPO) and renewable generation obligation (RGO).
- ② Those not meeting RPO / RGO targets can buy renewable certificates from carbon market.
- ③ Those over-achieving RPO / RGO can sell their part of higher carbon reduction as REC in terms of billion ton equivalent of carbon dioxide.
- ④ Trading of REC in transparent, market determined manner.

The challenges faced by the REC market are -

- i) low adaptation by firms.
- ii) Not enough REC sellers
- iii) lack of awareness among firms
- iv) High cost of compliance with RPO/RGO provisions and high price of REC

The REC market reform and will transform carbon intensity of economy and will incentivize firms to invest in low carbon technologies.

17.

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

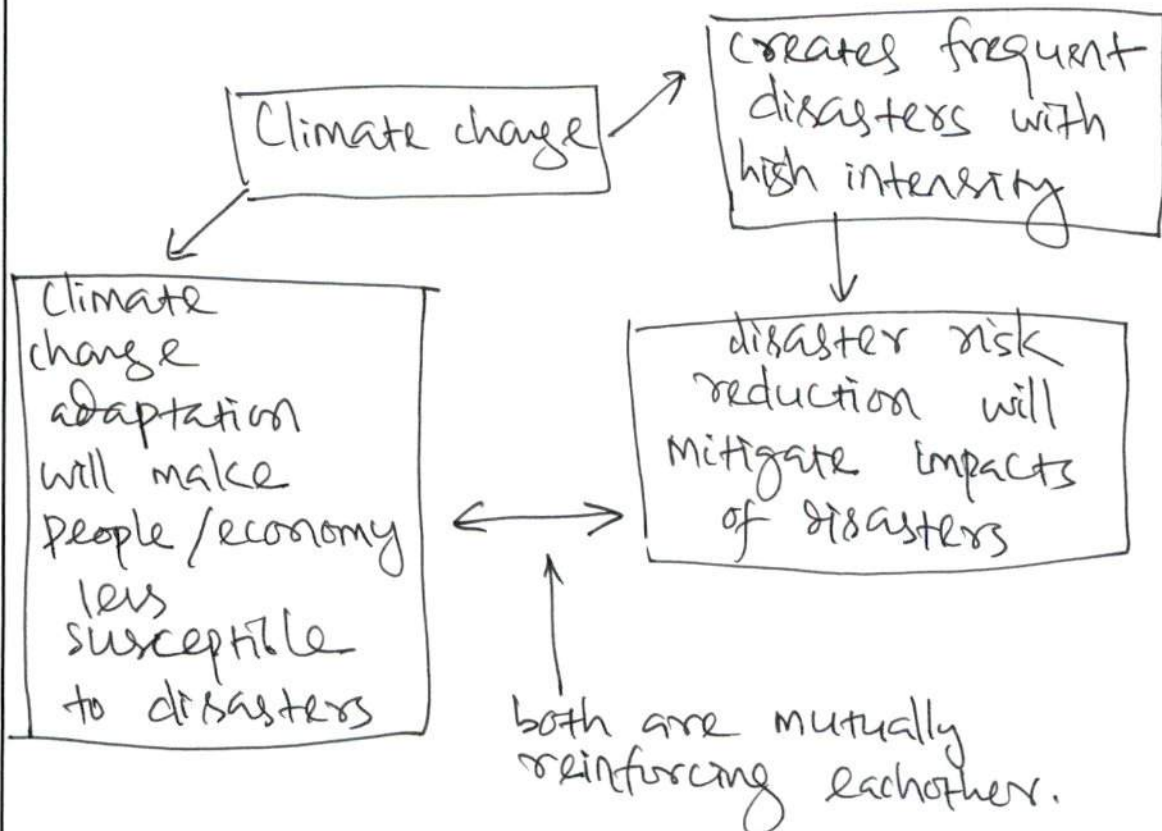
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SENDAI framework for disaster risk reduction calls for integrating it with all developmental planning. Climate change similarly affecting all spheres of development and security and two must be integrated at policy level.

linkage between ~~DRR and CC~~
disaster risk and climate change:



Need for integration:

- holistic approach to climate change ~~mitigation~~^{adaptation} must include disaster risk reduction.
- Better preparedness
- Less economic and human loss from DRR will help in mitigation
- Both are integrated and can't be separately pursued.

Challenges for integration are:

- The DRR and climate change adaptations are poorly understood and often neglected by policy planners.
- The financial issue of investing in these
- Lack of technological progress in these
- Often seen as a post-disaster process rather than being integrated in the development process
- The people worst affected by climate change and disaster have less voice and representation in

the planning process.

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The need of the hour is planning ahead. With 130 million vulnerable population (UN) to climate change and frequent disasters (drought, cyclone, flood) India must take the lead in integrating DRR with climate change adaptation.

18.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Data is the new oil" and its essentially transforming our daily lives via technologies like ICT, social media, automation, robotics, data driven policy approach, big data analytics etc.

Significance of data in policy making are:

- i) more data means better policy formulation
- ii) will reduce inclusion and exclusion errors.
- iii) increase effectiveness by analyzing specific constraints.
- iv) Policy monitoring will be effective.
- v) feedback on policy and change based on feedback will be effective.

But potential of data in policy making remain unutilized because

- data available in silos in government departments

- privacy issue
- no interlinkage of data is done.
- no attempt to analyze data and get insights into it
- lack of ~~the~~ use of cutting edge technologies like artificial intelligence to its full extent.
- Lack of integrated data policy

However some recent steps taken in this regard are -

- data.gov.in portal giving ~~to~~ all available data
- the government open data policy
- organizing hackathons and increasing use of big data
- NATGRID : merging datasets.

Measures for transforming ~~the~~ India's data infrastructure are given by economic survey (18-19) and must be considered carefully. Other steps that can be taken are

- converging data sets ~~into~~ from silos to integrated dataset

- Accepting B. N. Srikrishna committee report on privacy and protecting user privacy and security
- Holistic national data policy
- Data driven policy framework in each department
- Use of cutting edge technologies like machine learning.
e.g. National monsoon mission
Project Insights of Income tax
department are
welcome steps.

The transformative nature of digital revolution and data economy must be explored and used to provide good governance.

19.

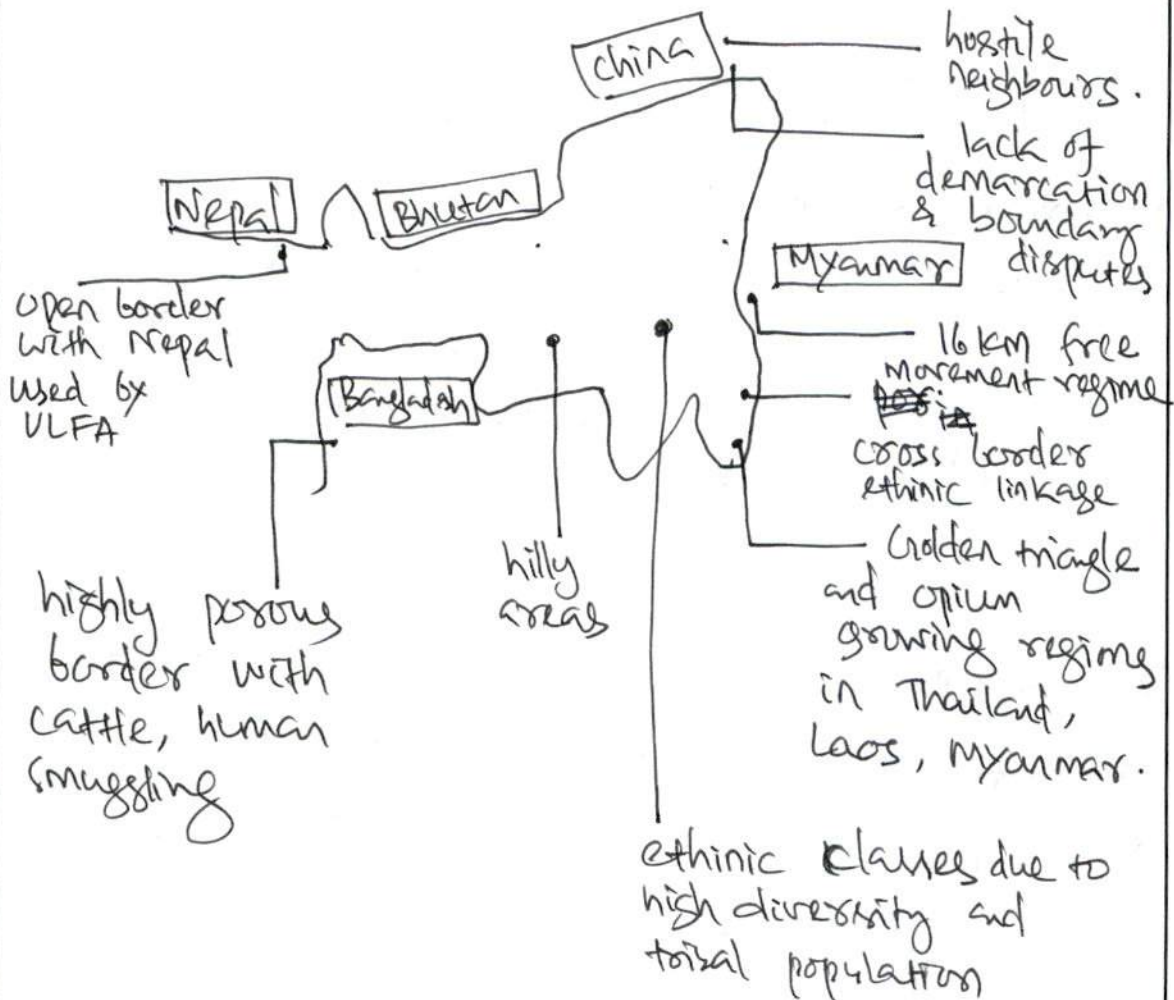
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

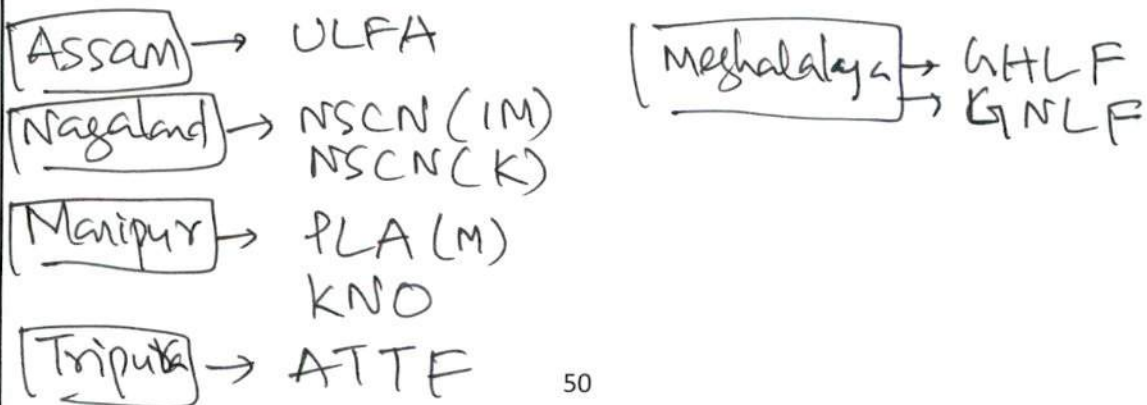
15

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

The insurgency in North east emerges from following factors.



Insurgent groups of North East are



Ministry of home affairs has taken many measures broadly classified into developmental and security related measures.

Developmental measures :

- North East forum chaired by home minister
- NITI forum for north east
- earmarking 10% fund in each ministry for NE
- Special accelerated road development programme
- Non-lapsable 5000 crore corpus
- Advantage Assam
- North east BPO promotion scheme
- Infrastructure like Dhola-Sadiya bridge, linking all north eastern capitals by Railways.
- BAP

Security related measures :

- ~~Self~~ Civic action programme to increase trust
- Strengthening border area with comprehensive integrated border management system.

- floodlighting and fencing border area
- Ceasefire deals with NSCN(IM),
- ~~MIZ~~ successful resolution of Mizo insurgency
by MIZoram accord
- Setting up Bodoland territorial
area and
- Strengthening security forces in the
area.
- cross border operation with Myanmar
army and in Bhutan.

Above steps ~~yielded~~ yielded results
and sustained effort will make
North east as India's gateway
to ASEAN and South east Asia.
Asia.

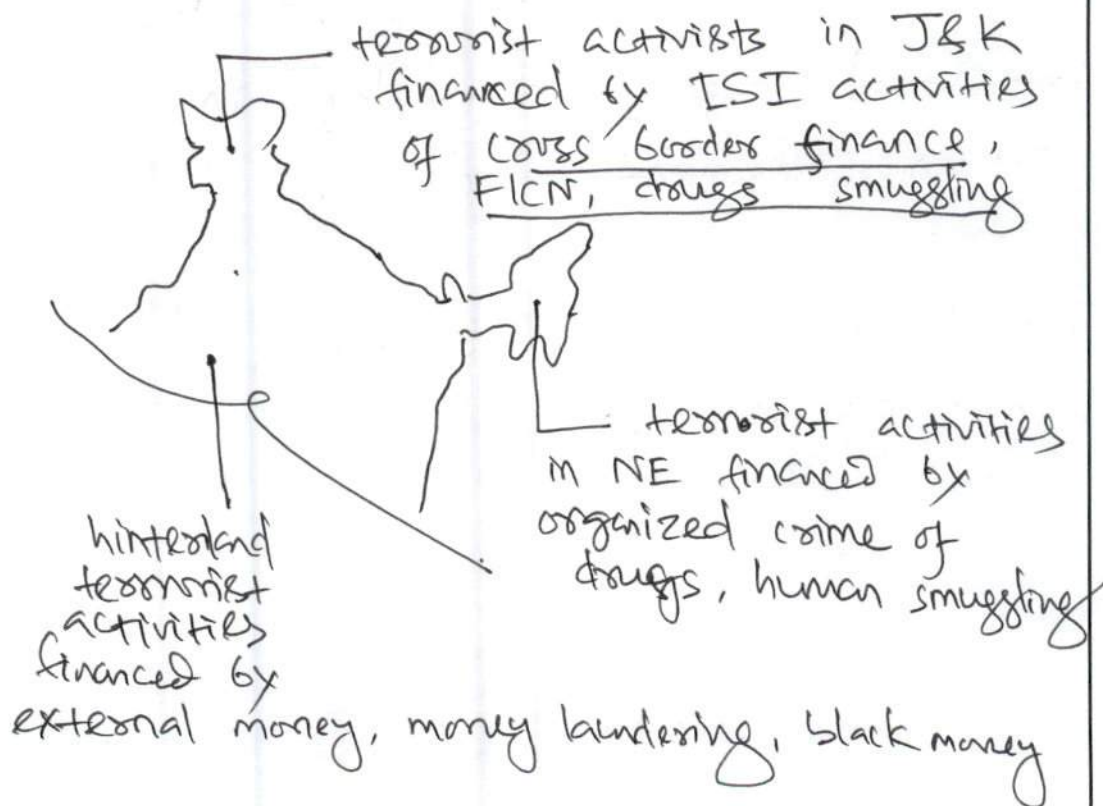
20.

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Terrorist organisation is financed by multiple sources like fake Indian currency notes, hawala transaction, black money, money laundering, drug trafficking and proceeds from organized crime.



Challenges faced by India are -

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- i) 2nd ARC: The definition of money laundering in PMLA is not holistic and inclusive of all. It is difficult to ascertain that money laundered is used for terrorism.
- ii) Definitions of terrorism and activities need to be streamlined.
- iii) The ~~int~~ external support by Pakistan to fuel terrorism is a big challenge.
- iv) Organized crime networks in Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle areas.
- v) The insurgency ~~in~~ situation and security issues.

Steps taken by India are -

- i) Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to stop ~~st~~ terrorist financing and money laundering.
FATF recently put Pakistan on black list.
- ii) Prevention of money laundering act (PMLA), Benami properties transactions act.
- iii) Strengthened NIA act (amendments) to investigated cross-border terrorism
- iv) More power to Enforcement Directorate and intelligence from FIU-IND.
- v) India joined Palermo convention against organised crime.
- vi) Measures like demonetisation and others against fake currency notes.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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