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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	13.11.2015

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

एस.डी.जी., एम.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत हैं? एस.डी.जी के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वज्ञात चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? एम.डी.जी. में हुई प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता?

A 'zero draft' on SDGs have been agreed to in the Rio+20 summit for sustainable development.

* The SDGs have tried to improve upon MDGs in following ways:

- (i) SDGs are more expansive. e.g. while MDG had goals like half poverty and eradicate extreme hunger, SDG aims to remove both poverty & hunger.
- (ii) Make the goals more inclusive, sustainable and participatory through a bottom up approach.
- (iii) SDG has 17 goals as opposed to 8 for MDG. SDGs have also included novel goals like improving water management and developing sustainable and resilient cities.
- (iv) The Intergovernmental Open Group that was involved in making the SDGs also included transnational groups like NGOs and environmental activists.

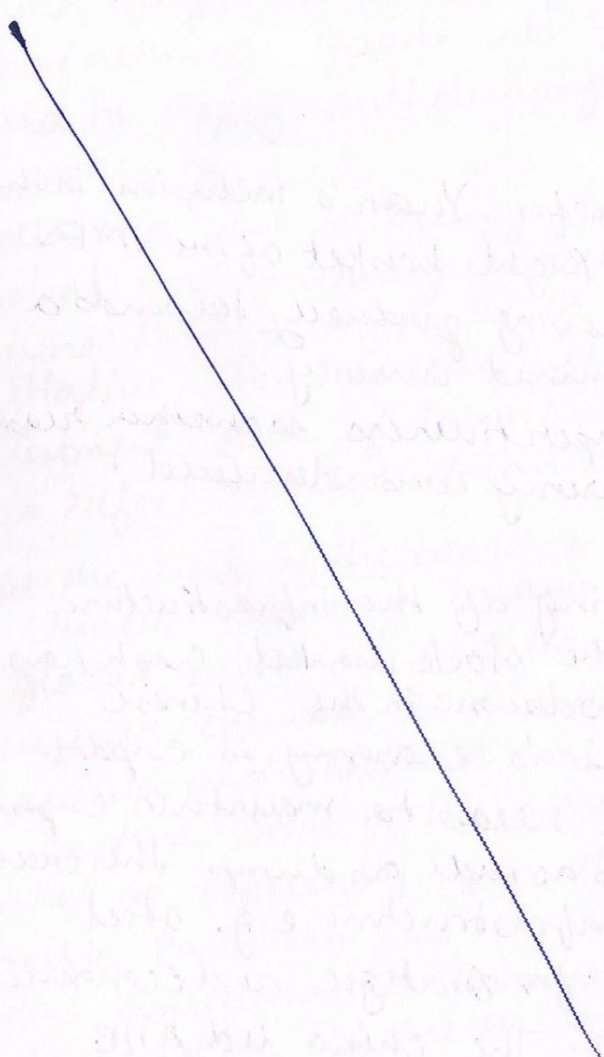
(V.) SDGs aim to improve the funding mechanisms through aid (ODA) and other methods including private institutions.

The challenges that are foreseen are:

- (i) Ensuring that the development is not skewed and the distribution is also worldwide.
- (ii) Ensuring smooth financing mechanisms.
@ Recently a conference was held at Addis Ababa for discussing this
- (iii) How to translate the global targets in sectorwise implementable schemes is also a challenge.
- (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability with economic growth.

Lessons for India from MDGs.

- (i) India was successful in meeting more than half of the targets. The targets met were not one of them were best financed but the ones that had better implementation. e.g. Janani Suraksha Yojana for improving maternal health.
- (ii) India must adopt a community led development approach vis-à-vis SDGs.
- (iii) State intervention in crucial sectors like child health (ICDS) is necessary.

- (iv.) We need to work on awareness and demand for social sector schemes.
- (v.) The implementation of the NAFCC needs to be stepped up.
- (vi.) We need convergence between schemes. e.g. Sanitation and drinking water for improved health outcomes.
- 

2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

The 3 'daily fixes' that the Chinese Central Bank undertook to devalue the Yuan have ~~to~~ domestic as well as global reasons.

They are:

Global

- (i) China looks for Yuan's inclusion in the Self Drawing Rights basket of the IMF. Hence it is moving gradually towards a market determined currency.
- (ii) Export competitiveness is another reason why the currency was devalued.

Domestic

- (i) The bursting of the infrastructure bubble and the stock market crash has led to a slowdown in the Chinese economy. China's economy is export led hence it needs to maintain export competitiveness as well as dump the excess capacity in infrastructure e.g. steel availability for strategic and economic reasons. e.g. The China led AIIB as well as the Belt & Road initiative must be seen in this light.

Impact on India

- (i) India's currency ₹ the ₹ too took a hit because of dollar appreciation due to greater demand of dollars.
- (ii) Chinese slowdown has both threats and opportunities for India.

Threat

China may look to dump cheap manufacturing goods into India. We need to apply anti dumping duties.

Opportunity

India can look to occupy some of the global manufacturing space vacated by China through the Make in India initiative. This however needs competitive investment, ease of doing business and tax reform policies from our side.

For the rest of the world a slowdown in Chinese economy means a slowdown in global economic and trade growth. Numerous countries like Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand are well positioned to capture some of the manufacturing market especially after the Trans Pacific Partnership was signed. Most global currencies and economies have weakened. India and the US are the only ones in the midst of this descent.

3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.

अप्रबंधित सीमा गैर-परम्परागत कर्ताओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्गमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

India's international borders along the N-E states is especially vulnerable. The vulnerabilities include:

- (i) Threat of illegal immigration.
- (ii) Threat of infiltration by insurgents.
- (iii) Cross border illegal trade and smuggling in contraband.
- (iv) Threat of easy inflow and outflow of black money, fake Indian currency notes etc.

The reasons for these threats are:

- (i) Large portions of the border are un-demarcated, unmanned and consequently unmanaged.
- (ii) Cultural & ethnic similarities on both sides of the border. e.g. Nagaland & Myanmar, Bangladesh & West Bengal & Assam.
- (iii) Most borders have been created artificially by the British.
- (iv) Existence of the 'Free Movement Regime' between Indian N-E states and Myanmar this facilitates visa-free movement and helps insurgent groups like the NSCN-IM.

- (iv) Presence of a multiplicity of Central Armed Police Forces, e.g. CRPF, ~~IB~~ Sikkim Frontier Force, Ansam Rifles etc. creates confusion and coordination problems.
- (vi) Large parts of the borders are densely forested.
- (vii) There are huge tracts of disputed territories between India and China. China claims most of Arunachal Pradesh.
- The solution to these problems are:
- (i) The Border Area Development Program must be speeded up.
 - (ii) The presence of Integrated Check Posts or land ports for regulating cross border trade.
 - (iii) The borders must be fenced.
 - (iv) Illegal immigrants must not be allowed to gain citizenship.
 - (v) The announcement that CRPF will be the sole agency dealing with insurgency is welcome. We must also resolve border dispute like we concluded the land boundary agreement with Bangladesh.
 - (vi) Activities like joint patrolling in undefined areas must be encouraged.

4. While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

जहाँ एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रियाशीलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

The recent response by NDRF, NDMA and the Orissa govt. in case of the cyclone Phailin was commendable. It succeeded in saving many lives however many livelihoods were lost. India's Disaster management is currently focused on response however we now need to focus on risk reduction.

Some additions that can be made to our National Risk Reduction System include:

- (i) Some slow onset disasters like drought etc can be avoided by water management.
- (ii) There needs to be capacity building.
 - 85% of our territory is located within the range of at least one natural vulnerability.

- (iii) The current disaster risk reduction approach is focused on a top down mechanism however this needs to evolve into a community based approach. e.g recent schemes like

The Jan Krant Abhiyan are a good step forward. More schemes like the health card scheme for agriculture are needed to avoid agricultural disasters.

(iv.) We need to employ information and communication technology for information dissemination related to mitigation and adaptation. e.g. the use of FM radio.

(v.) For preserving livelihoods novel methods like disaster insurance must be initiated.

(vi.) Totally manmade disasters like Railway accidents must be stopped. e.g. the railway ministry's zero accident mission is a good start.

(vii.) Systems like GPS/GIS and doppler radars can be used for ~~catch~~ nipping forest fires in the bud and predicting earthquakes.

(viii.) Environmental safeguards in construction in ecologically fragile regions must be scrupulously applied. e.g. ISBC's CRMA codes for residential and commercial buildings.

The recent Uttarakhand floods have shown that even seemingly natural disasters have manmade causes. Risk reduction should be our prime target.

5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ओर कदम बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

Climate Smart Agriculture was first proposed by MS Swaminathan in India. The Food & Agricultural Organisation too has advocated climate smart agriculture for meeting (a) meeting food security (b.) maintaining economic growth. (c.) ecological sustainability & (d.) reducing emissions due to use of fertilisers.

Some elements of climate smart agriculture are:

- (i) Use of soil, air, weather and water indicators for suitable farming.
- (ii) Use modern cropping methods like the system of rice intensification for more crop/drop.
- (iii) Use of climate sensitive technologies that do not run on fossil fuels for reducing emissions.
- (iv) Optimal deployment of techniques like mixed farming, crop rotation, Agro forestry & farm forestry for 3 use use of artificial fertilisers.

(v.) Employing locally available knowledge for enhancing productivity.

~~The~~ In India a few villages in Haryana have started experimenting with climate smart agriculture. The initial results have been encouraging.

Some strategies for making high cost technologies available to farmers are:

- (i) Provision of credit under the farm mechanisation scheme.
- (ii) Provision of physical farming infrastructure through public investment, this will free up the farmer's personal capital.
- (iii) Incentives for moving away from fossil^{fuel} based machinery.
- (iv) Encouraging private investment in farm machinery. e.g. tractors by private companies have been a successful business in India.
- (v.) Guaranteeing insurance in case of crop failure.

Climate smart agriculture if optimally used can be the next big thing for the Indian economy.

6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता से ग्रस्त परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना श्रेष्ठतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताएं कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

The socio-economic & caste census 2011 has recently come under scrutiny due to partial release of data. The key uses of the SECC data are:

- (i) The govt. of India can use it to determine class wise / caste / community wise deprivations. Because the SECC data is comprehensive and collected over individual levels it is the first such data survey in more than 80 years.
- (ii) The government had come under criticism for applying a one size fits all approach in determining the poverty line and headcount ratio. Now with the SECC data available state govt. can have tailor made poverty indices along several points of deprivations. They can customise their schemes according to ground level

Conditions.

(iii) The central govt. can also improve the design and targeting of schemes with the SECC data.

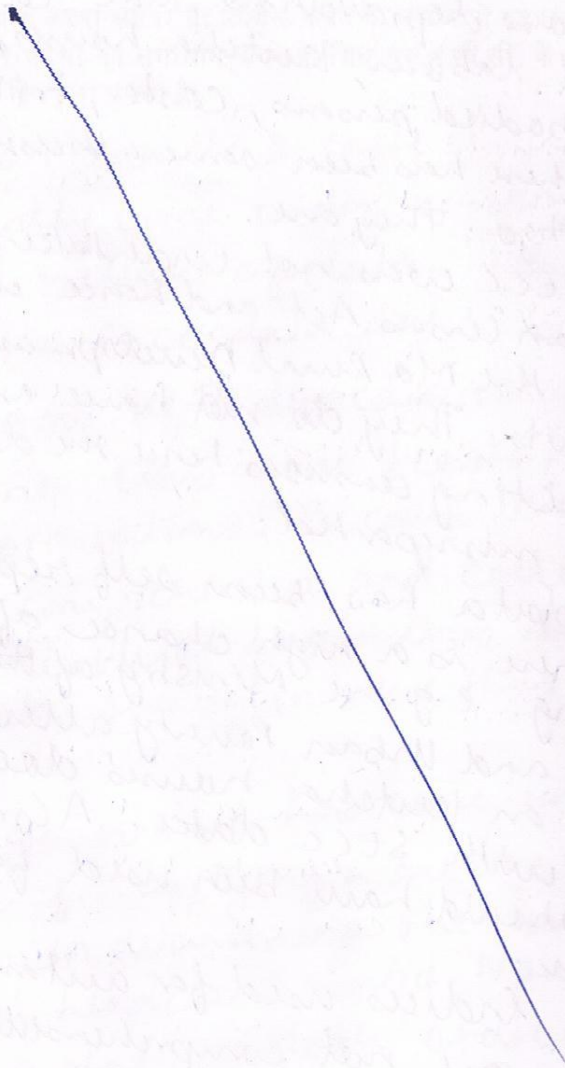
The SECC has collected data ~~through~~ ^{along} various deprivations like education, manual labour, kutchha houses, presence of able bodied persons, caste, tribe etc. However there has been some criticism of the SECC too. They are:

(i) The SECC was not undertaken under the Indian Census Act and hence was done by the Mo Rural Development and State govt. They do not have expertise in conducting censuses hence the data has been misreported.

(ii) The data has been self reported hence there is a high chance of mis-reporting. e.g. the Ministry of ~~Urban~~ Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation figures on kutchha houses does not match with SECC data. A Gram Sabha should have been used for data collection.

(iii) The indices used for automatic inclusion are not comprehensive enough. e.g. A female headed household with a male member working & earning is not considered deprived. The SECC ~~is~~ was started with good intentions but the data has

come under scrutiny. Only after the
full release can private researchers
verify the data.



7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.

यद्यपि एक सशक्त तथा जीवंत लोकतंत्र, आई.एस.आई.एस. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हों, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरे की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

Recent events of 2 Bangaluru engineers being radicalised via the cyber recruitment Kam of ISIS has put the security agencies in India on high alert. This is also one form of Cyber terrorism.

India has seen much less participation by youth in transnational terrorist activities when compared to Western Europe, Australia and USA this is mainly because of a few reasons:

- (i) India has developed over centuries a syncretic tradition that combines Sufism with Advaitavada & Vedantic traditions.
 - (ii) Indian democracy provides a meaningful opportunity of expression of diversity.
 - (iii) The Indian constitution and polity has secularism at its core and provides for protection of minority rights (Articles 25-30).
- However the threat of cyber warfare looms large over us:

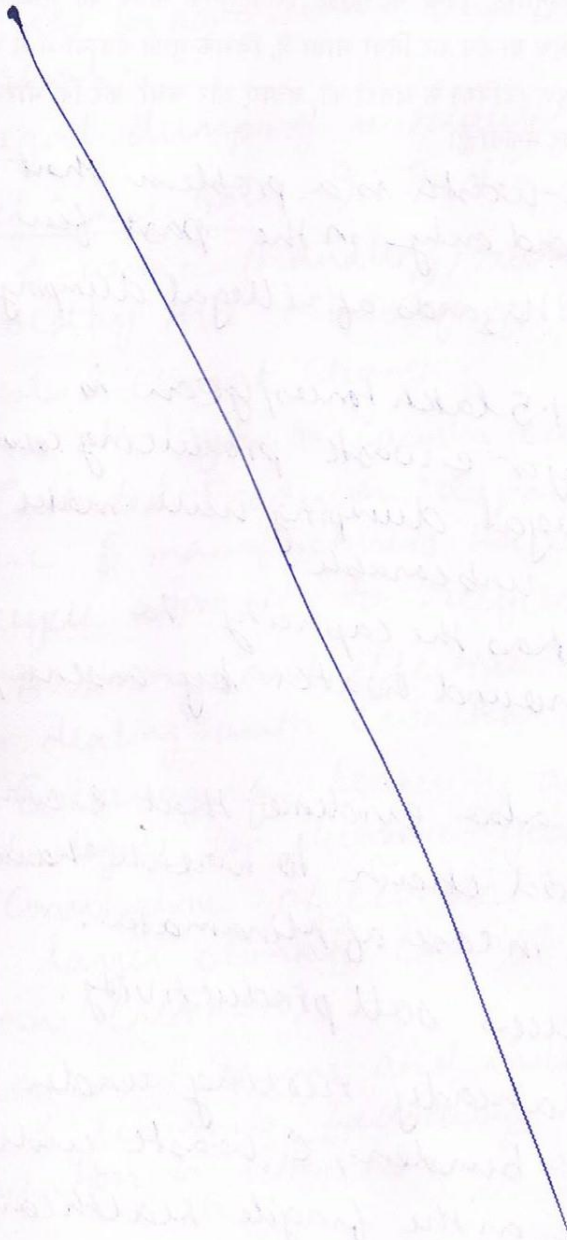
- (i) The key element with fundamentalism is that even one radicalised person can cause damage to an entire society.

Some steps that can be taken to counter this are:

- (i) Close monitoring of online chatrooms.
- (ii) Careful collection, collation and coordination of technical intelligence received by agencies. eg. it has often been seen that even when we possess intelligence we are not able to take action due to lack of coordination.
- (iii) Cyber capacity building as envisaged in the national ~~the~~ Cyber security Policy-2013. (training state cyber security experts.)
- (iv) The state governments need to improve the technical capacity of local police.
- (v) Evolving the Cyber security policy into a cyber security strategy.
- (vi) Coordination between agencies like CERT-IN ^{NTRP} and the ones on the ground like IB through the National Counter Terrorism Centre.

India needs to be well prepared at all times to counter the threat of radicalisation. We must also utilise the availability of liberal scholars among the minorities.

to radicalise youth and emphasize
the value of harmony and humanity.



8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या अफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध क्षेपण (डंपिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

Electronic or e-waste is a problem that has reared its head only in the past few decades. The Hazards of illegal dumping include:

- (i) India at 1.5 lakh tonnes/year is already a major e-waste producing country, additional illegal dumping will make our burden unbearable.
- (ii) e-waste has the capacity to contaminate ground water by arsenic, fluoride etc.
- (iii) There is also evidence that e-waste enters the food chain to wreak havoc e.g. mercury in case of Minamata.
- (iv) It reduces soil productivity.
- (v) India is already reeling under a high disease burden, e-waste will put pressure on the fragile healthcare ecosystem.
- (vi) It is very difficult to decompose or

neutralise e-waste if they are scattered.

(vi) E-waste also affects migratory species in particular and wildlife in general.

Illegal dumping is regulated by the Basel Convention. In India we have the e-waste (handling) rules 2011 passed by the Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change.

Some strategies to counter e-waste are:

- (i) Extended Producer responsibility (EPR) where manufacturers have to take a lifecycle approach to recycle e-waste.
- (ii) A strong and effective supply chain for dealing with e-wastes.
- (iii) Encouraging longevity and better technologies for electronic goods.
- (iv) Convergence of e-waste handling with the larger climate change action plan (NAPCC).

India must ensure and insist on the world economies following the Basel Convention in letter as well as spirit.

9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्र के कौन-कौन से घटक हैं? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

The MSME sector has both manufacturing and services industry. In India it has been dominated by traditional services like grocery/kirana stores, tailoring, barber business etc. In manufacturing it has both low capital village and cottage industries as well as manufacturing of consumer and ancillary goods like nails etc.

The reasons for slow growth in the MSME sector are varied:

- (i) Poor availability of credit.
- (ii) Lack of entrepreneurial training.
- (iii) supply side bottlenecks.
- (iv) poor availability of physical infrastructure like roads, electricity etc.
- (v) lack of skilled manpower.
- (vi) Complete absence of a bankruptcy or exit mechanism.
- (vii) No incentive for innovation.
- (viii) lack of an ecosystem that encourages risk taking.
- (ix) demand-supply mismatch.

(x) New scalability.

Some recent initiatives by the govt. of India include:

- (i) Raising the upper limit of capital requirement for both service & manufacturing MSMEs (through an amendment of the ~~MSME~~^{MSME} Act).
- (ii) Encouraging institutional credit availability through the Mudra bank and PM Mudra Yojana.
- (iii) It is in the process of enacting a bankruptcy code.
- (iv) It has taken a number of skilling and entrepreneurship scheme like Skill India and Recognition of prior learning.
- (v) Institution of a Trade Receivables and Discounting system for settlement of receipts.
- (vi) The govt. has vowed to create a new ecosystem through 'Startup India, Standup India'.
We need to encourage innovation, scalability and viability of our MSMEs.

10. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को 'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिकली इंपोर्टेंट बैंक्स' (डी.-एस.आई.बी.) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या औचित्य है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

The concept of systematically important Financial Institutions (SIFIs) was evolved after the global recession of 2008 by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) of the G-20.

RBI has recently announced ICICI and SBI as India's D-SIBs. The logic behind this is:

- (i) These banks are too big, have too many consumers and hence can not be allowed to fail.
- (ii) If they fail the contagion will risk the whole economy and hence the govt. will have to bail them out.
- (iii) Therefore it is wise to employ closer and more comprehensive regulation norms for them.

A recent bribery case and flouting of KYC norms have also encouraged RBI to make this announcement.

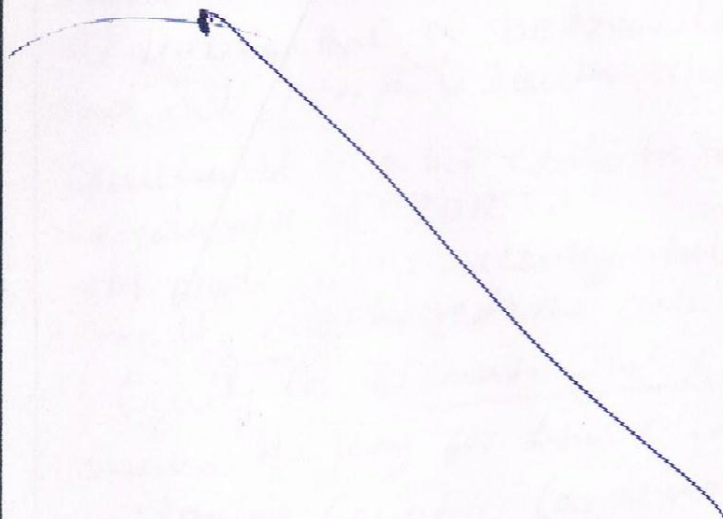
Implications

- (i) D-SIBs will have to maintain a higher Capital adequacy ratio than normal banks.
- (ii) Their operations like lending will be more closely monitored.
- (iii) Even the NBFCs that work under them will have to undergo careful regulation.

Many other countries like China and USA have also designated D-SIBs. ~~It~~

The Central banks of large economies automatically qualify as a D-SIB.

The move is well intentioned especially since the global economy is negotiating rough weather right now.



11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी-अपनी क्षमता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रगति के निर्धारक तत्त्व हैं।

Independent Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) were the centre piece of Lima COP20. Most economies have already submitted their INDCs and some suggest that this marks the end of CBDR. This is because;

- (i) INDCs erase the Annex-1 & Non Annex-1 classification since all have independently decided upon it.
- (ii) INDCs are not monitorable and hence do not pin responsibility.
- (iii) INDCs are a bottom up mechanism and not North v South like CBDR.

However it is a bit early to announce the demise of CBDR:

- (i) PM Modi in the recently held UNGA summit emphasized the role of CBDR.
- (ii) Equity in Climate Justice still remains the key for like minded Developing Countries (as decided in their Delhi meeting).

(iii) The INDCs are not ambitious enough. The current proposals account for just 56% of the required effort to counter 2°C temperature rise from pre industrial levels.

Technology & Finance are key to the Combating of global warming. Developing countries need to grow economically as well as find means to develop greener energy. The Clean Development Mechanism as well as the Green Climate Fund are key to finance transfer. Most green technologies are proprietary with private companies hence easy access is prohibitive for countries like India.

Without financing and technology the INDCs and especially the island nations will not be willing to cut emissions and face economic disaster. The vigour & intensity for tech-transfer and financing needs to expand exponentially. The principle of mitigation, adaptation and loss & damage is crucial.

12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.

फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

Flyash is a byproduct of many industrial operations like the combustion of coal.
Some uses of flyash are:

- (i) It can be used as a building material.
- (ii) It can be used in the brick making industry.

However if not managed well it has the capacity to pose environmental threats like:

- (i) It can enter our respiratory tracts and cause diseases related to the respiratory system.
- (ii) It has the capacity to contaminate reservoirs of drinking water by settling over them.
- (iii) It causes a general rise in the level of air pollution.

Some steps taken by India include:

- (i) All flyash generating units are regulated and fined if flyash is not handled safely and stored for further use.

- (ii) Schemes like the CRIDA Codes for residential/commercial housing encourage the use of flyash for building materials.
- (iii) The ecotel scheme for hotels also has a criterion where flyash can be used as a building material.

And we need to ensure the implementation of regulatory mechanism as well as incentivise safe handling and reuse of flyash.

13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.

आय में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही, आय की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का परीक्षण करें।

Inequality in India as measured by indices like the gini index, quintile ratio, palma ratio etc is higher than most other developing economies. Dr Amartya Sen is of the view that the existing indices use consumer expenditure data and that if they use income data inequality would be even higher.

How does it impede economic growth?

- (i) Inequality does not allow a vast section of the population to enjoy the fruits of economic growth.
- (ii) Inequality slows down the process of skilling the labour force.
- (iii) Inequality inhibits education.
- (iv) Inequality leads the population into having low social development indicators like human development index.
- (v) The above mentioned factors are prohibitive for a large section of the labour force to participate meaningfully in creating value for the economy.

- (vi) Inequality gives rise to marginal unemployment.
- (vii) Due to economic inequality political stability and consequently growth is ultimately harmed.

India has adopted a 3 pronged approach to combat inequality:

(i) financial inclusion

- Through schemes like MUDRA Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Swachh Bharat etc.
- Unorganised sector social security.
- Financial Awareness and literacy.

(ii) Employment generation and skill development

- PM EGP, Skill India, NSDC, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Nairangli,
- giving fillip to labour intensive manufacturing (Make in India) & handloom, textiles etc.

(iii) Public investment in the social sector:

- MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat, Digital India etc.
- Universal Health Assurance program (National Health Policy 2015).
- NRH, Right To Education etc.

It is hoped that through sustained effort we will be free from the excesses of economic inequality.

14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से ये किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए बांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

Biosimilars are the biologics that are developed after the patent period of the original product is over. They are similar to the original drug but not exactly identical genetically. They often have the same efficacy as the original drug but are marketed under different names.

In India ~~the~~ biosimilars are regulated by the Central Drug Standards and Control Authority (CDSCO). Some regulatory requirements are:

- (i) They must be produced only after the patent for the original product has expired.
- (ii) They must undergo trials for establishing efficacy.
- (iii) Their status as biosimilars should be strictly emphasized.
- (iv) The marketing is controlled.

25. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.

संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उनसे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करो।

The Indian labour force is one of the largest in the world. However close to 90% of our workforce is in the informal sector and only 10% in the organised sector.

In the unorganised sector the subsectors that employ the most amount of labour are:

- (i) Construction
 - (ii) Agricultural labour
 - (iii) Other unskilled manual labour.
 - (iv) Traditional services and village industries.
- In the ~~un~~organised sector the higher end of the spectrum is dominated by IT/IT enabled services, management and technology however even in the ~~un~~organised sector the majority work in low cost manufacturing.

The problems associated with the organised sector are:

- (i) Lack of skilled manpower, this inhibits portability and career growth for individual workers.
- (ii) The rigid labour laws inhibit vertical expansion in industries.
- (iii) The social security provided via ESIC, EPFO and NPS is not yet comprehensive enough.

The problems of unorganised sector are:

- (i) Complete absence of skilling and growth opportunity.

- (ii) Complete lack of social security. The Unorganised sector social security Act and the RSBY have extremely low penetration.
- (iii) They are outside the regulatory framework and hence do not benefit out of protective labour laws like retrenchment regulation and trade union.
- (iv) Wages below the national floor level minimum.
- (v) Low productivity.

The govt. has taken many initiatives like the Oshram Suvidha, Skill India mission and Atal Pension Yojana but still a lot needs to be done to formalise large parts of the work force.

16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.

भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामान्यीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, चर्चा करें।

The Economic survey 2013-14 identifies the APMC acts as key to market distortions and hindering ~~and~~ the development of a national common market for agriproduce.

Some key bottlenecks are:

- (i) APMCs create a monopsony where there are many producers but only one buyer, thus stifling competition.
 - (ii) Most often APMCs do not possess any grading sorting mechanism or even basic storage facilities like refrigeration.
 - (iii) It creates a large cadre of middlemen who artificially distort market prices.
 - (iv) The auction mechanisms are non functional.
 - (v) The state committees are dominated by vested interests.
 - (vi) To get a place in the market yard retailers resort to corrupt means.
- Agriculture is primarily a stark subject therefore the govt. of India drafted a model APMC act ~~as~~ for the states to adopt. Some key measures in them were:

- (i) Keep fruits & vegetables out of APMCs.
 - (ii) Allow private sector & farm produce organisations as well as SHGs to set up their own market yards for selling directly to consumers.
 - (iii) End the Monopoly of APMCs; expose them to competition.
 - (iv) Provide for grading, sorting and storage.
- Only 16 states adopted the act, some like Andhra Pradesh's innovative Rayaklu Bazaar were successful. However the APMC fees remains intact and this creates many distortions.

The finance ministry has envisaged a national agri market (NAM). This will be an electronic market with 8 mandis all over India at the backend. The establishment of NAM will give multiple selling options to farmers and will facilitate a National Common market.



17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.

बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकों के कारण पंगु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

The Economic Survey 2014-15 identifies double financial repression as a major factor inhibiting the growth of the banking sector. This comprises two things:

(i) On the assets side it is through the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). The SLR forces banks to keep a part of their deposits as low paying govt. securities. Thus the govt. pre-empt private savings. The second part is the priority sector lending. Most of the Public sector Banks' NPAs come from the mandatory PSL lending.

(ii) On the liability side high inflation rate results in negative real interest rates, this hurts the banks' profitability. However ~~the~~ over the past one year the RBI's sustained effort has brought the CPI down to manageable rates. ~~and~~ some structural factors that impede the growth of the banking sector are:

(i) ~~The~~ Some sectors like the infrastructure are grossly under financed resulting into a very high level of NPAs.

(ii) Bank appointments still remaining rigid, this means that Public sector Banks lag

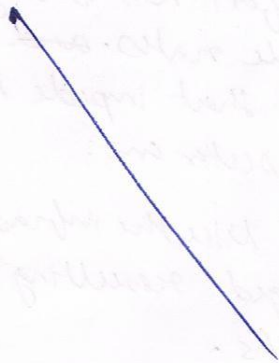
behind the Private sector banks in terms of HR capacity.

The Economic survey suggests measures like:

- (i) diversification to bring in competition.
- (ii) deregulation of the banking sector.
- (iii) disinterring for allowing easier exit and bankruptcy.

The govt. of India has initiated the Indradhanush a package of 7 reform measures that include appointments, banks board renewal, recapitalisation of banks etc.

It is hoped that the govt's measures will help to unshackle the structural constraints and facilitate competition in the banking sector.



18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदाता तथा ब्लू अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

India's vision for the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) 'SAGAR or Security and Growth for All in the Region' was first enunciated by PM Modi in Seychelles.

The key elements of SAGAR are:

- (i) It envisions the IOR ~~as~~ as one community with deep interdependence and growth opportunities.
- (ii) It aims at increasing connectivity.
- (iii) It envisions trade led growth from East Africa to South East Asia.
- (iv) It facilitates cooperation for solving common problems like piracy.
- (v) It recognises the fact that the security of the region is intertwined and hence seeks to enmesh all the nations of the region into a common security partnership.
- (vi) It focuses on the growth of the marine economy and sharing of costs and benefits.

Some key practical aspects of SAGAR are:

- (i) It can revitalise the IORA as a platform for marine cooperation.
- (ii) It facilitates a rule based security architecture in the IOR for freedom of navigation and security of key sea lines of communication.
- (iii) India already had maritime security cooperation with Sri Lanka and Maldives, now Seychelles and Mauritius are also a part of it.
- (iv) India gave an offshore patrol vessel to Seychelles.
- (v) This vision pre-empt China strategically in the Indian Ocean region.

India's Milan naval exercises with 17 IOR littoral states as well as the 10 Naval Symposium and bilateral exercises like Simben are important statements for our intent in the IOR.



19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अवरोधक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

Labour law reforms are key reform initiative in the gamut of factor market reforms in India. Some difficulties due to a multiplicity of laws are:

- (i) Labour is a Concurrent subject under schedule VII hence both state and central govt. legislate and this has resulted into the presence of more than 50 laws.
- (ii) The current labour laws like Factories Act and Industrial disputes act prohibit vertical expansion by companies by stifling labour flexibility.
- (iii) The existing laws benefit only 10% of the labour force.
- (iv) They are a huge obstacle to ease of doing business in India due to heavy bureaucratisation.
- (v) The labour laws are more facilitative to trade unions than to growth of jobs in the country as a whole.

Some labour law reforms initiated by the central govt. are:

- (i) Shram surikhat portal with a Labour Identification Number for regulating 16 laws electronically.
 - (ii) Universal Account Number to workers for facilitating ease of movement.
 - (iii) Random Inspection scheme of factories for doing away with discretion.
 - (iv) Amendment in the Apprentice act: now 50% of the stipend will be paid by the govt., stipend is compulsory.
- Some measures taken by the Rajasthan govt. are:

- (i) Raising the limit for classification as factories.
- (ii) Raising the number of workers required for setting up a union to 30%.
- (iii) facilitating retrenchment for companies that hire less than 300 workers instead of the earlier 100.

India needs to enact a group of 5-6 labour codes to do away with multiplicity of laws and facilitate ease of doing business.

20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करने एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (क्लाइमेट एक्साइल) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटने हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक ढाँचे तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। भावी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

Close to 10% of the world's population reside in coastal areas that are at a maximum risk of global warming. The sea level rise is the greatest threat.

Some other risks are:

- (i) heavy precipitation
- (ii) droughts.
- (iii) heat waves
- (iv) changing weather and crop patterns.
- (v) Hotter days (Quantitatively and qualitatively)

For India the problem is huge because:

- (i) we are a lower middle income group country.
- (ii) The coastal areas are heavily populated
- (iii) Even plains have the risk of flooding.
- (iv) Our disaster preparedness is not very robust - e.g. Uttarakhand and J&K floods.

(v) 85% of the country is vulnerable to same natural vulnerability.

The current global preparedness is not upto the mark:

- (i) The UN Refugee Convention does not include climate crises.
- (ii) Low lying island nations are at a risk of complete submergence.
- (iii) The temperature of the world could rise as high as 4°C above pre industrial levels.
- (iv) The world has no institutional mechanism to deal with climate refugees.

The Paris COP21 must focus on adaptation, mitigation as well as loss and damage to developing nations through transfer of technology as well as climate financing:

- (i) We must evolve a refugee framework specifically related to climate change.
e.g. Tuvalu's one of the islands disappeared and New Zealand had to take up half of its population.
- (ii) The global emission cuts have to be more ambitious with historical responsibility in the form of common but differentiated responsibility. The developed economies must take the lead.

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