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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	24773
Center	RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	8/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

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 इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए; उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

Outcome Budget is the budgetary activity to actually map the expenditure incurred or budget allocated with the ground level realities or outcomes generated rather than merely mapping allocation of resources.

With Change in governance paradigm the emphasis has changed from outlay (checking/mapping allocation of budget with expenditure) to outcomes (ground realities & actual work done both tangible & intangible)

Delhi Government recently published their outcome budget reflecting above

endeavour.

Benefits of Outcome Budget

- ① Maps expenditure with real outcomes
- ② makes government accountable & informed with ground realities
- ③ ~~CAG budget~~ ^{reports} gets complemented by Outcome budget.
- ④ Helps government deciding budget allocation for future.
- ⑤ prevents frivolous/false outcomes displayed by vested interests.

However, despite centre announced outcome budgeting in 2005 its potential cannot be really tapped.

Reasons

- ① Lack of availability of ground level data. in given time limit.

- ② lack of political will
- ③ lack of desired institutions to carry out such activities. Lack of manpower
- ④ Nexus Corruption. between Politicians & Bureaucracy.

However, the interventions to introduce Outcome based budgeting in Budget 2017-18 is a positive step in this regard and is appreciated.

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to cultivation of trees & shrubs along with crops on the same piece of land. i.e. Agriculture & forest practices simultaneously.

~~Agro~~ Agroforestry has huge potential :-

Economic → ① Alternate source of livelihood for farmers

② Checks losses incurred due to soil & wind erosion

③ Conducive for agriculture which requires shade → Horticulture etc.

④ Prevents environmental pollution as Purification of air etc. } Carbon Sequestration

Social → ① Agroforestry on cooperative basis brings cohesiveness in Community

Due to its profitability, environmental sustainability, & ecological positive impacts it has potential to make agriculture sustainable & viable.

The Government of India realising the potential of Agroforestry has launched Agroforestry policy

Salient features

- ① To promote Agroforestry by creation of agencies at National & state level.
- ② Providing incentives to farmers to use agroforestry techniques

- ③ Creating awareness among farmers to use the desired plant species & aware about invasive species
- ④ & waterguzzling plants (Poplar etc.)
- ④ Extensive R&D & innovation in field of agroforestry
- ⑤ Enhancing use of agroforestry by community participation & Gram Sabhas etc.

Doubling income of farmers by 2022
can be achieved with such interventions in future & thus should be promoted.

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Non-Performing Assets refers to those accounts who have not paid their due for more than 90 days.

As of March 2017, NPA in Public Sector Banks was 9.6% of gross total assets amounting approximately to ₹7.7 lakh crore & thus is a case of concern.

Reasons for such increasing NPA

- ① Governance → -lack of proper due
-diligence
 - Nexus Banker - Borrower
 - Evergreening of Assets.
 - Issues in resolution - fear of 4C's
CAC, CRC, CBI, ~~CARTS~~

- ② Global Slowdown has hurt exporters
- ③ Stalled ~~the~~ PPP projects & other infrastructure projects
- ④ Willful defaulters ⑥
- ⑤ Chakravyuh Challenge in economy
- ⑥ Twin Balance sheet issue

Government has taken following steps
so far -:

- ① Strategic Debt Restructuring
- ② Asset Restructuring companies
- ③ S4A ④ Indradhanish scheme
- ⑤ Bank Board Bureau to enhance governance
- ⑥ S/25 scheme -: to restructure assets

All measures had a limited impact
because -:

- ① Lack of coordination between the banks / lenders
- ② fear of investigation agencies
- ③ lack of political will to convert debt into equity
- ④ Evergreening of Assets.
- ⑤ lack of expertise.

Thus, to solve issue of NPA economic survey, recommends creation of Public Sector Assets Rehabilitation Agency (PARA).

Also, the recent Banking Regulation Amendment Act, 2019 which empowers RBI to direct banks & Insolvency & Bankruptcy code & SARFAESI Act are right steps to solve issue of NPA.

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Labour Bureau report states that though over the years economy grew up by 7% job growth remained sluggish at 1.1% & thus highlights the issue of unemployment in the country.

Government measures

Demand Side measures

- ① Promote export led growth - Coastal economic zones
- ② Invested in labour intensive sector
↳ 6000/- Crore package to Textile sector
- ③ Make-in-India, Start-up-India to promote FDI investment
- ④ Promotion of Ease of Doing Business
 - Single window Clearances (SWIFT)
 - Removal of Archaic laws
 - Reform in Labour laws

→ ~~④~~ Income tax exemptions for start-ups etc.

⑤ Credit availability for MSME by MUDRA etc.

Supply Side measures

① Skill Development & Vocationalisation

- Skill India Programme
 - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana - Train 1 crore youth in 4 years
 - PM Yuva Yojana
 - National Apprenticeship Project.
- Recognition of Prior Learning to reform & promote traditional industries

② PM Rajgar Protsahan Yojana
↳ 2/3rd EPF contribution from government

③ Skill Bank & Skill loans

④ National Career Service Portal

↳ To bring industries in contact with skilled labour market.

(2) Step-up India, IMPRINT, NIDHI, JIGYASA etc. → to promote & incubate start-ups.

The steps of government are in direction to promote both wage employment & self-employment. The issues persists not only from demand & supply side but also due to rapidly changing technology & Automation.

Thus multipronged approach is desired to not only create jobs but also the requisite skill so as to reap out demographic dividend →

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian Power Sector highly relies over coal based power so as to satisfy its demands & requirements. Due to environmental & economic externalities of coal,

Nuclear power is seen as great potential in India to supplement its need.

Potential of Nuclear energy in India

- ① Availability of Thorium as fuel for 3rd generation reactor.
- ② Image of India as responsible nuclear nation helps him to procure from other nations
- ③ Nuclear enrichment facility.

However, limited availability of Uranium
issues of land acquisition & time required
to achieve capability of Third generation
nuclear plant are major bottlenecks
in harnessing true nuclear potential.

Government Steps

- ① MoU with uranium rich nations such as Kazakhstan, Australia, Nigeria etc for nuclear fuel.
- ② MoU with Russia to develop nuclear power plant (Pressurised heavy water Reactor at Kudankulam Tamil Nadu)
- ③ India-Japan Civil Nuclear Agreement which will aid India in purchasing parts for nuclear plants directly

- ④ Nuclear Policy → which promotes & envisages development of six nuclear power plants indigenously so as to attain self-reliance
- ⑤ Indo-US Nuclear deal (2008) & civil nuclear agreement with 13 other nations at bilateral level.

In longer term Nuclear energy has a potential to satisfy energy requirements of country & thus the steps at international front are ~~to~~ desired & appreciated.

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्र को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं है। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian economy relies on Agriculture not only for food security but also because half of its population relies on agriculture for economic sustenance as well. Vagaries of monsoon, draught etc. & ~~also~~ declining profits in agriculture has led to increasing demands for loan waivers etc. as government support.

However, loan waivers are sub-optimal & short term solution as:-

- ① It is a moral hazard - as it ~~is~~ disincentive future borrowers to repay

- (2) It undermines honest credit discipline
- (3) Crowding out of Private investment
leads to hampering of growth
- (4) Banks fear from lending in future as
their profitability gets affected.
- (5) leads to cut down on social expenditure
↳ UP government slashed its social
expenditure by 13% due to farm loan
waivers
- (6) Huge cost to exchequer :- Economic
Survey 2016-17, states farm loan waivers
has a cost implication of 0.3% of GDP
Thus farm loan waivers in long term
are Bad economics & Bad governance
What is desired is institutional
& infrastructural & structural development
to regenerate agriculture

Desired Steps

- ① Enhance productivity by Precision agriculture etc..
- ② Develop marketing mechanisms
- ③ Replace MSP by Price Deficiency Payment System
- ④ Improve Relief measures
 - ↳ extend the relief period
 - ↳ Rationed relief subsidies
- ⑤ Reconstitution of Swaminathan Committee → Rather than waiver provide subsidy on seeds, fertilisers etc.
- ⑥ Develop roads, cold chain etc.
- ⑦ E-NAM project to be incorporated

Thus multipronged approach is desired to solve the existing issues in agriculture.

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral foundations are created in districts abundant in minerals with an objective of providing relief, rehabilitation & overlooks upon the conditions of people who are perceived to be threatened or affected due to mining activities.

Also, DMF's review the infrastructure creation in mining areas & checks its sustainability.

DMF's are envisaged to address issues of availability of water, sanitation, hygiene, jobs, employment etc.

Challenges

- ① Overlapping jurisdiction with state municipal bodies.

- ② lack of public participation
- ③ lack of uniformity across DMF's.
- ④ Nexus corruption between officers & mining contractors → poor suffers the most
- ⑤ lack of adequate manpower & resources to cater people.
- ⑥ lack of data to identify real beneficiaries of scheme.

Thus DMF's are devoid of achieving desired incentives.

Measures to be taken

- ① Grant autonomy to DMF's with increased financial allocation
- ② Create data depository to prevent frauds & identify real beneficiary
- ③ Simplify procedures & regulations.

(4) Clearly mandate & separate jurisdiction
between DMF's & Municipal bodies
for better coordination.

DMF's are vital as tribals & poor are
adversely affected due to mining activities
& thus they should be strengthened
& restructured to achieve desired objectives

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Merchandise Exports refers to export of retail products so as to achieve better prices & spur growth. India despite having end-to-end production capabilities & huge cheap labour force fails to achieve desired performance in merchandise exports.

Reasons for poor growth

- ① Lack of technology as compared to foreign counterparts
- ② High import duties on synthetic fibres etc. in textile sector
- ③ MSME's etc. do not have large scale & fragmented → hinder ease of doing business

④ Quality Variations

⑤ Lack of free trade agreements at EU etc. hampers economics as products are priced high as compared to CMMV nations.

⑥ Overlapping of scheme.

Initiatives by Government

① ATUFs → Technology Upgraded funds
(₹1000/- (₹. for textile)

② for textile → Power Tex 2017 was held
to promote traditional handloom etc.

③ Merchandise Exports Incentive Scheme
(MEIS)

④ Niryat Bandhu Yojana

⑤ Towns of Export Excellence (TEE)

⑥ ASIDE - to ~~pro~~ improve states capabilities
to export

MEIS scheme under Foreign Trade Policy

ties to reorganise & restructure
all existing schemes into single scheme.

NITI Aayog 3rd year Action Plan
envisages creation of two Coastal
Employment Zone to boost export-led
growth which will boost merchandise
exports. CEZ should be created to
achieve desired outcomes.

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Traditional cooking based chulha are not only inefficient but also poses lot of health & respiratory issues ~~add~~ such as Bronchitis, lung cancer etc.

Access to Clean cooking fuel is prime objective of government however in certain parts of country it appears to be luxury.

Challenges in accessibility of Clean cooking fuel.

- ① Limited availability of natural gas etc.
↳ Dependence on imports
- ② Cost of clean fuel - Affordability issues & instruments
- ③ Lack of awareness among people about advantages of clean fuel.

- ④ limited supply of electricity → hinders use of electricity based induction stoves
- ⑤ Multiple schemes - lack of inter-departmental coherence

Steps taken by government

- ① UJJWALA Yojana - Providing free LPG cylinders to BPL households
- ② PANAL Scheme (DBT) → Direct transfer of subsidy to beneficiaries account
- ③ Solar cookers, etc. are subsidised.
- ④ New inventions like stove based on biogas etc as raw material are promoted.
- ⑤ Electricity based induction stove
↳ Providing electricity via multiple schemes will support increased use of such stoves.

- ⑥ Awareness programmes via. NGO participation.
- ⑦ Give-it-up scheme - to rationalise subsidies.

Challenges faced

- ① People who were self-sustained ~~evaded~~ to give up their subsidies
- ② Last mile connectivity
- ③ Regular supply of LPG cylinders is tough
- ④ Attitudinal change in society

The results obtained from the government schemes are positive & are appreciable.

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently committee under Bibek Debroy, Niti Aayog recommended to tax agriculture income which is currently exempted as per section 10(1) of Income Tax Act.

Why it should be taxed?

- As seen post demonetisation, lot of people parked or showed their income as agriculture income & evaded taxes
 - ↳ Big corporate houses & businessman often using it as tool to evade taxes
- Taxing agriculture income will broaden government base which can be used to fund agricultural subsidies
- Large land holders/owners etc. are capable of paying taxes

- Will bring non-farm job sectors in parity with agriculture sector in terms of taxes etc.

Why it should not be taxed?

- More than 60% of agricultural lands at less than 2 hectares of land thus will be harsh on sustenance of farmers.
- Due to vagaries of monsoon, supply side bottlenecks there is wide agrarian crisis along with uncertainty of income for farmers → Thus there will be uncertainty of taxable income
- Will be regressive as it will be anti-poor approach → may lead to farmer distress & increase in number of suicides.

- lack of adequate land records will make the activity a failure as land can be transferred on any other persons name → Evasion will continue

As per Adam's Smith cannon of taxation the tax should be Simple, Certain, Economical et al... Taxing agriculture income lacks all above characteristics.

However a slab wise agriculture taxation i.e. taxing big farmers via. using the SECC, 2011 data & land record modernisation data can be taxed & with further reform & increasing farmers income further it can be extended.

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

Administered Price Mechanism (APM) refers to ~~administering~~ or capping the price of fuel by use of subsidies etc.

APM was used so as to prevent the economy from global market up-down & price fluctuations.

Recently APM has been swayed away with daily price mechanism

Rationale for Dismantling APM

- ① Will reduce the subsidy burden from government
- ② Will provide benefits to consumers of global slowdown in oil prices

- ③ Will usher transparency in system
- ④ Saved extra subsidies can be used rationally in social & other economic sectors.
- ⑤ In consonance with international practices

Benefits of dynamic pricing mechanism (DPM)

Benefits to consumers

- ① Will usher transparency & accountability in system
- ② Will get fuel at global prices (cheaper)
- ③ Will prevent consumers from hoarding activities etc.

Benefits to Pump Operator & Oil Companies

- ① Will prevent losses incurred due to last minute/ sudden increase or decrease in prices

- ② Daily price fixing will reduce the
need for creating storage tanks etc.
↳ demand driven

Benefits to Government

- ① Reduced burden of subsidies
- ② Spur economic growth
- ③ Promotion of Ease of Doing Business

Thus the present DPM is beneficial for
all stakeholders & is a win-win ~~situation~~
situation for all.

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Current building compliance norms deals with disaster resilient & adherence to guidelines etc. but the green norms compliance is mandatory & thus ~~the~~ green norms are widely absent in the Indian buildings.

Green norms which includes desired level of greenery via. gardens, plantation etc. is needed so as to prevent ecology & greenery in rising urban sprawls.

The issues with current arrangements are
- lack of mandatory provision

- lack of awareness about green norms at contractor, officers, department & citizens level

Thus new norms are desired.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has made new building code which is

- ① mandates green norms
- ② specifies the amount of green area to be allocated in big infrastructure designs etc.
- ③ Encourages terrace, roof-top gardens so as to optimise land use.
- ④ It is in consonance with the building codes of developed nations USA, Europe etc..

To bring ~~subst~~ sustainable development paradigm in building codes of India

The efforts of BEE are much
needed & should be followed in letter
& spirit.

13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पॉन्स एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Last year's pollution post Diwali & stubble
~~burning~~ burning in Haryana made SC order
Delhi government to prepare Action plan
following which Graded Response Action Plan
(GRAP)
is envisaged.

GRAP is based on the actions with
respect to the pollution indicators of
National Air Quality Index. If the
ppm level of pollutants increases the
plan comes into immediate action &
has a better & timely response can
be made.

Benefit of GRAP

- ① Proactive & timely response as compared to reactive response.
- ② Prevents pollution to become a big disaster
- ③ Prevents knee-jerk reactions which causes huge disruptions in daily life activities
- ④ Collaborative approach of multiple departments
- ⑤ Enhances preparedness levels.

However there are few challenges :-

- ① Inter departmental coordination & paucity of resources may hinder timely implementation
- ② Lack of Public participation (for instance - Not to burn crackers on Diwali) will dilute plans.

③ Without the mock drills & proper training of personnels the plan may not be that effective.

Thus along with GRAP, Awareness & Inter departmental coordination has to be strengthened. Civil Societies; NGOs etc. can be of great help & should be made part of the action plan.

14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "ज़ूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Zoonoses are diseases acquired from animals. They transmitted to humans from animals via. blood transfusion, air etc. Scrub Typhus, Avian influenza, Swine flu etc. are zoonoses & emerging infectious diseases.

India with large livestock & huge fauna biodiversity & being a tropical country poses a huge threat from such diseases.

for instances - Rabies from stray dogs etc. are threats at local level.

Risks for India

- ① Huge animal population
- ② Issue of low level of sanitation, hygiene
- ③ lack of modernised abattoirs → threat to enter through food cycle
- ④ huge tribal population
- ⑤ lack of precautionary measures & awareness
- ⑥ lack of R&D & preparedness to tackle the menace (if occurred)

Measures required to tackle & combat these risks

- ① Identify the potential threats & vaccinate the animals
↳ Animal Vaccination camps should be placed

- ② Awareness about the precautionary measures to be taken by people.
- ③ Invest in R&D to develop vaccines to tackle spread of diseases
- ④ International collaboration with research institutes to develop strategies to curb diseases at source level.
- ⑤ Promotion of clean sanitation, hygiene etc - Swachh Bharat campaign -
- ⑥ Training & preparedness of doctors, nurses etc. with new global threats

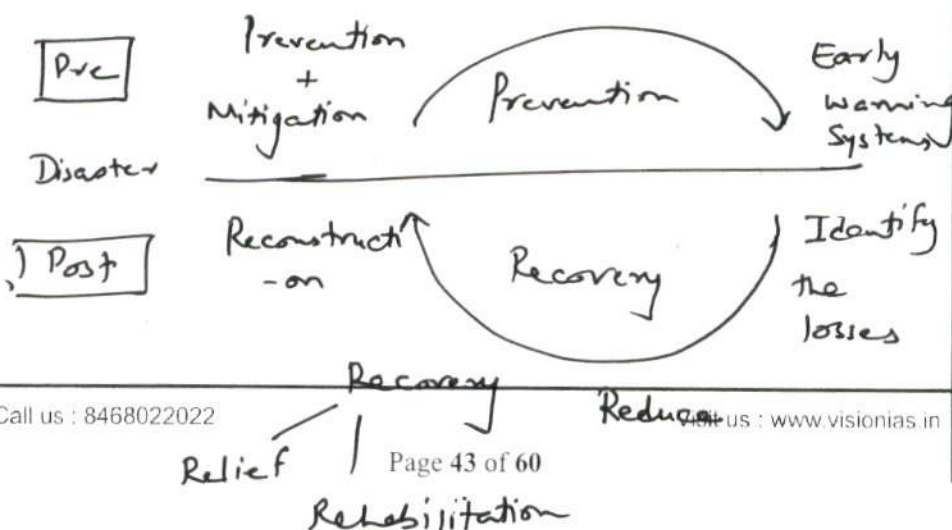
A multipronged approach at citizens level is desired to combat these risks

15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ़ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

With huge population pressure & varied geography & climatic conditions India is highly prone to disasters.

Disaster relief & reconstruction are desired for quick recovery but are reactive & curative measures. Rather the stress should be on mitigation, prevention & reduction activities so as to reduce the event turning into disaster itself.



Sendai framework also identifies
the same

(A) Identify the risk

- ① Mapping of vulnerability zones
via. Historical data &
seismic activities

(B) Strengthen disaster risk governance

- ① NDMA, 2005 (Act)
- ② National Disaster Response Force
- ③ National Disaster Management Plan
 - ↳ empower local bodies
 - ↳ vertical & horizontal integration

(C) Invest in disaster risk governance

- ① Creation of Early Warning system
- ② Build disaster resilient infrastruc-
-ture
- ③ Training & mock drills for
evacuation
- ④ Preparedness - hospitals, Volunteers
etc.

(d) Reduce the risk

Timely implementation & coordination

The idea should be "Build-Back-Better" so as to reduce the losses if ever disaster occurs again.

Disaster risk reduction strategies not only builds disaster resilient infrastructure but also prevents huge life & infrastructure losses which is much desired today with increasing number of disasters & hence should be addressed.

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

TRIPS (agreement of WTO deals with Intellectual property rights. It was brought into existence after huge discussions & negotiations. Trips plus agreement by developed countries is a more stringent version of TRIPS which is contrary to developing nations like India.

- It envisages to extend patent protection years upto 20 years
- extends & promotes evergreening of patents & compulsory licensing clause
- tries to restrict nations regulations over IPR regimes
- Puts commercial interests above public interests

for a developing nation like India whose IPR protection law puts public interests above innovation, individual & commercial interests it is contrary because

- it will hurt India's generic drug market which provides cheap pharmaceutical drugs over the world.
- Compulsory licensing & evergreening without therapeutic increment is against India's IPR policy
- Regulators are desired in India to promote MSME's etc. TRIPS plus will be a bottleneck here.

Doha Declaration of 2001 which led to negotiation of TRIPS agreement

on grounds of needs of developing nations so as to prevent Hegemony & monopoly of MNC's & developed nations ~~it~~ will be upturned with TRIPS plus measures & thus should be rejected as done by India in FTA's with Japan & European Union.

17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्स (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Recently, Shetketter Panel recommended
Integrated Theatre Command for joint
& coordinated action of Indian Armed
forces

Rational behind Integrated Theatre
Command

- ① Will lead to better coordination between Army, Navy & Airforce
- ② Border wise strategies separately is desired as India has unique challenges on every border.

③ Operational synergies :- As present approach
~~data~~ consensus building requires time
which during war may be fatal.

④ In sync with international practices
eg.: USA, China.

⑤ Better tackling of threats border wise

⑥ However, due to geographical constraints & lack of Chief of defence staff.

Integrated Theatre command creation
may not yield desired results.

Resistance to idea of Chief of Defence Staff

① CDS will be a person from army with
huge power in the hand.
↳ Power in hand of military is not
desired in democracy → may lead to
coup in future

② Present system is based on consensus building
among three wings while CDS will be
a single entity → ~~will~~ ^{may} lead to resentment
among the armed forces.

Both Chief of defence staff & integrated theatre command is ~~desired~~ desired to raise the capabilities of armed forces to quickly retaliate against any attack & swift decision making. Kargil review Committee, & Narash Chandra committee advised the same & this should be implemented.

18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Despite Money laundering Prevention Act & Unlawful Activities Prohibition Act, money laundering persists in country via Hawala channels & organised routes & is a source of terror funding

Money laundering persists because

- Overlapping of laws
- complexities in recent procedures leads to evading issues
- inadequacies of present laws to curb laundering

Thus proposed to make money laundering a separate criminal offence will

- reduce the existing above mentioned issues
- will incorporate global practices envisaged by FATF to curb activities
- will strengthen the existing mechanism to tackle money laundering

Recommendations of FATF

- ① Creation of special money laundering cells at central level by each member country
- ② Data & intelligence sharing to tackle cross border laundering issues
- ③ Abolition of tax havens & rationalisation of taxation regimes via. Taxation Agreements - so as to prevent evasion of taxes
- ④ Build consensus of CCIT so as to keep a check on terror finances

Money laundering required both
national & international level steps

• To check its growth & FATF's
recommendations are rightly in this
regards.

19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) refers to the information infrastructure security compromise of which will have huge implication of national security, economy & strategic interests.

Increasing attacks on cyber space has raised concerns of CII's as preferred target of attack by state & non-state actors.

- Anonymity & Surprise Action
- Brings government ~~act~~ and its authorities to standstill.
- compromise of financial data can bring falldown in stock markets etc

which instills fears in minds of investors & thus hampers growth.

- With increasing reliance on Digital India, vulnerability increases many fold & recent compromise of data of 6 lakh debit cards highlights the same.

Steps taken by governments

- ① Creation of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)
- ② Sectoral Cent-In for Defence & finance departments
- ③ Indegination of Procurement & development of R&D so as to reduce zero day vulnerabilities
- ④ ~~Finance~~ Financial private entities are mandated to create Cyber Security Cells & adhere to norms.

- (5) Double Authentication features in transactions etc. are mandated.
- (6) RBI planning to introduce Block chain ledger to prevent data theft by encryption

Use of technology to prevent data theft & compromise of critical information is desired to prevent the increasing threats of cyber attack in the country.

20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Doklam Plateau in Chumbi Valley is a trijunction point between India, China & Bhutan. It is of strategic importance to India because.

- ① It is vital for India's security interests w.r.t. ~~not~~ northeast connectivity.
- ② Provides (nathula & jelepla passes) connectivity to Bhutan & China. It is of interest to China as well & thus led to a month long stand off between Indian & Chinese army over construction of roads in the area.

Challenges on India - China Borders

- ① Border dispute due to lack of consensus since British rule & ~~the~~ demarcation of border
 - ↳ China considers Arunachal Pradesh as its area.
- ② lack of all time connectivity to border due to lack of roads etc. hinders patrolling & check
- ③ Chinese Aggressive strategy
 - ↳ 1962 → ~~Assam~~ Aksai Chin
 - ↳ 1986 → Arunachal Pradesh
 - ↳ 2017 → Doklam Plateau
 - ↳ Multiple confrontations in Uttarakhand region
 - evidents the Chinese aggressive strategies
- ④ Superiority of Chinese infrastructure, technology & army in construction

& infrastructure development along border region is a case of concern.

Steps taken by India

- ① Diplomatic Channels including NSA & Special representative level talks to resolve border disputes
- ② Development of Roads, infrastructure. BRO have been assigned to complete 73 projects
- ③ Shaktikar Panel, recommended to create Integrate Theatre Command for better coordination along wings of military
- ④ Technical Upgradation of Army to check Chinese aggression

Thus both diplomatic & military upgradation is desired to check China's aggression on the border.