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NO.
03**GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)**

Name of Candidate	UMESH PRASAD GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33682
Center	DRM	Date	12/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

India has committed to scale up its renewable energy to 175 GW of installed capacity by 2022, out of which 100 GW will come from solar, 60 from wind and rest small hydro and biomass.

Challenges

- (1) Slow pace of installing the solar power plants and other renewables (till now only 16% of installed capacity)
- (2) Reducing tariff of renewable energy makes investment unattractive.
- (3) Global concerns → pulling out of USA from paris deal (Threat to funding mechanisms)
- (4) Viability of solar plants due to weather and cloud cover
- (5) International low fiscal space to invest by government.

- ⑥ Lack of research and technological development indigenously so most of equipment are required to be imported.

Measures to Address these Challenges

- ① fund mobilisation through incentives such as tax breaks to private investors
- ② leveraging government building and land (Railway) for solar power plants.
- ③ Implement National Biofuel policy 2018 for bio diesel and blending.
- ④ Efforts to install biomass plants, Rice husk power plants, Bagasse based renewable plants,
- ⑤ Enhance expenditure in research and development.

Renewable energy is the future to meet rising energy needs and ensuring sustainable development goals are achieved.

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

(150 words) 10

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

As per census 2011 31% of population lives in urban areas and world bank projects that by 2050, 50% of Indians will be living in urban areas.

Hence urban development is key to meet existing challenges →

- housing infrastructure
- Transport infrastructure
- Health and sanitation
- Drinking water
- Education
- Solid waste disposal.

Policies introduced by government

- (1) AMRUT mission :- for urban infrastructure development
- (2) PM Awas yojana (Urban)
- (3) Smart city mission to develop 100 cities with modern facilities
- (4) Financing through municipal bonds

Performance indicators

- 1) Swachh Survekshan ranking under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- 2) National institutional ranking framework
- 3) Health index.
- 4) National housing bank

Financing through municipal bonds

Municipal ~~bond~~ bonds will be issued by municipal local bodies for raising finances to develop urban infrastructure.

It will be a key in urban development

- 1) Most of cities faces inadequate financial mechanism
- 2) It will attract private investment into infrastructure sector.
- 3) It will make the development of cities self sustaining.

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

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

Financial inclusion is crucial for mobilising household savings in formal economy and effective delivery of subsidies and wages through direct benefit transfer.

Issues in rural financial inclusion

- ① Financial Illiteracy: Rural poor, illiterate people have subsistence economy where they don't have anything left for saving.
- ② Low bank penetration in remote areas (Requires loss of wages to visit a bank)
- ③ Digital illiteracy among rural people hence they cannot use Paytm, online banking for bank transactions.
- ④ Presence of money lenders for credit hampers approaching banks for loans.

5) Apathy and attitude of bank officials.

Addressing these issues

- ① Increasing bank penetration.
- ② Bank correspondent in each village
(Bank mitra)
- ③ Enhancing awareness and digital literacy

Measures by govt and RBI

- ① PM Jan dhan Yojana and JAM Trinity
(Jan dhan, Aadhar, mobile)
- ② NOFN National optical fibre network
to increase digital banking.
- ③ PM Digital Saksharta Abhiyan
- ④ Direct benefit transfer of subsidies
in bank accounts
- ⑤ Aadhar enabled wage payment into
Jan dhan account under MGNREGS.
- ⑥ RBI has allowed mobile banking through
UPI (UDSS) services
- ⑦ EASE program (6 point program)

Financial inclusion is key to inclusive development
and bridge the gap between haves and have-nots

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

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

Environmental accounting is the process of including cost of environmental damage into the accounting procedure.

Example : A company producing certain product if disposes solid waste in the land fill and effluents into the river. Its negative impact cost should be included in its accounts-

Rationale behind environmental accounty

- ① To address concern of environment by pollution and degradation
- ② To compensate for damage caused to environment and ecology.
- ③ 'Bring awareness about sustainable use of resources and preventing their exploitation'

④ Tackling climate change as a whole.

Status of environmental accounting in India

- ① The compensation fine imposed on the organisations by N&T frequently.
(Ex. fine on religious gathering of ISCON)
- ② Compensatory afforestation in lieu of damage caused by mining industry is a type of environmental accounting
- ③ Extra toll tax on older vehicles
- ④ tax on water exploitation is also a form of environmental accounting

Thus environmental accounting is the need of 21st century to prevent further damage of environment.

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

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's 60% of cropped area is rainfed and vagaries of monsoon decides fate of the farmers.

Though 40% of cropped area is irrigated but microirrigation covers only 5% of those areas.

Access to irrigation is important

- (i) To allow multiple crop cultivation
- (ii) To increase farmers income
- (iii) To reduce vagaries of monsoon effect.
- (iv) Make agriculture profitable and sustainable.

Most of irrigation is done through canal and underground water tubewells. &

Excessive use of water is leading to many issues related to water hence efficiency of water use is important.

Need of efficient water use

- ① Water crisis due to global warming and over exploitation of ground water.
- ② Flood irrigation leads to weed growth and soil salinisation
- ③ Flood irrigation makes ground water contaminated by chemical fertilizers.
- ④ The evaporation losses can be minimised.
- ⑤ The cost of production will reduce & due to reduced water requirement.

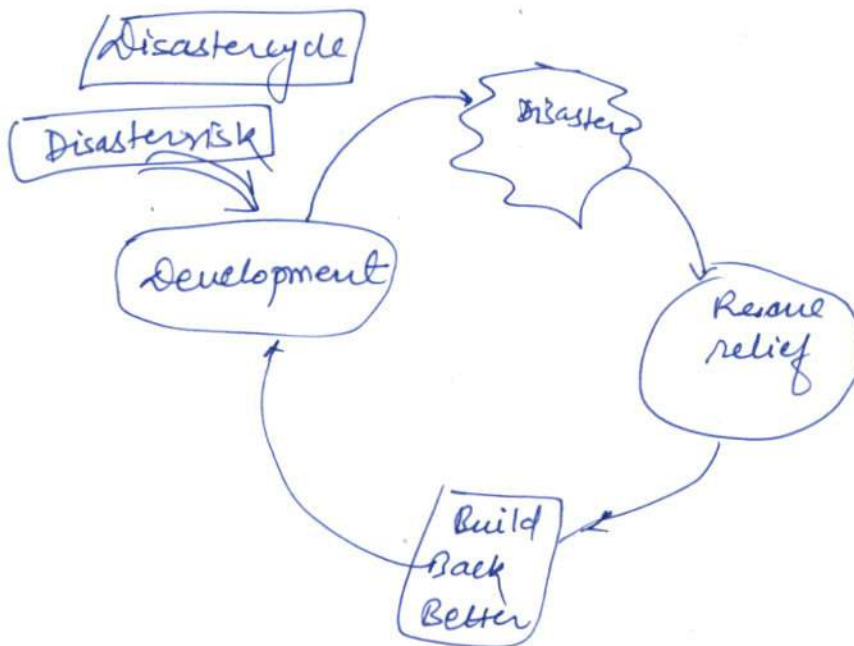
Though efficient water use technique requires high capital investment but its advantage makes them equally important to increasing access to irrigation.

An area based approach where more water scarcity is present efficient water use through PM Kisan Sanchay Yojan (prmo irrigation) should be promoted.

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

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

Disaster is the occurrence of a hazard manmade or natural whose impact is beyond coping capacity of local population.



Holistic Approach for disaster risk reduction requires →

- minimization of risk
- understanding of risk
- risk governance
- capacity building
- mitigation of impact.

Need of mainstreaming traditional knowledge and linking it with technology.

- ① Indigenous people are better aware of local terrain, geographical aspect nature of weather.
- ② They can give valuable input in designing resilient developmental framework.
- ③ They should be given help of technology such as weather forecasting and mitigation strategy.
- ④ The Sendai framework and Asian ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction have also given detailed procedure of mainstreaming indigenous people knowledge.

India is a disaster prone country with 59% of coastal areas prone to cyclones, 12% of total geographical area vulnerable to floods.

The recent Kerala flood caused disaster signifies importance of traditional knowledge in mitigation.

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. (150 words) 10

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation is process of treating food items by a mild radiation of radioactive material to enhance its self life, durability, and kill germs and bacteria.

Applications

- ① Improve taste of food items
- ② Kill bacteria and germs
- ③ Reduce attack of pests
- ④ Improvement in self life
- ⑤ Increase marketing price.

Relevance

- Indian horticulture sector contributes 40% of agricultural GDP.
- It also faces 25% post-harvest losses due to germs and pest attacks.

- In foreign markets Indian fruits are declined due to poor hygiene.
- food irradiation will fetch better export price for Indian fruits.

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news is spread to cause social tension or defamation.

Its spread is abetted by misuse of technology

- ① Fake news is easily spread through social media.
- ② Social media provides anonymity and difficult to identify actual culprits.
- ③ Regulation of social media is very difficult.
- ④ It is misuse of technology since social media has beneficial use such as dissemination of information, effective tool is coordination among colleagues for efficient working.

Aid of technology will curb fake news

- ① The security features such as identification of originator will create a deterrence.
- ② It would be easy to track the culprits
- ③ Whatsapp has taken measures to restrict numbers of forwarding allowed for a particular message.
- ④ Government regulation of fake news can be effectively applied.

Thus fake news can be curbed using ~~so~~ aid to the technology

There is a need to strengthen the security features of social media platforms to make above objective realisable.

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoists are ^{posing} ~~are~~ the greatest internal security threat as pointed out by PM Dr. Manmohan Singh in 2012.

Though there are decline in Maoist related violence but still they are prominent threats.

Maoist leaders from Odisha, Chhattisgarh have amassed huge assets in property and cash.

Hence, Need to probe the funding network.

Sources of funding :-

- 1) Extortion from local rich people
- 2) Seizure of arms and ammunition
- 3) Smuggling and organised crime
- 4) Crossborder funding.
- 5) Money laundering

Counterterrorism efforts to probe funding

- ① Choking points of smuggling (cross-border)
- ② Lure on organised crime (trafficking of drugs, humans)
- ③ Security to avoid instances of extortion.

4) Lurking donations by those supporting maoist ideology.

5) Investigation of property and cash and sources of their income should be carried out.

Thus probing the funding for maoists will choke the spread of this ideology since any movement cannot be ~~curbed~~ sustained without funding and financial resources.

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

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

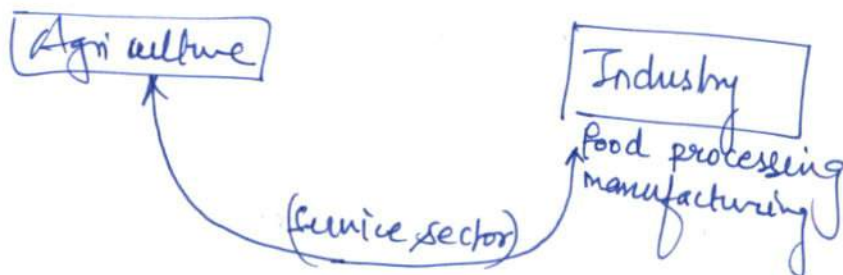
Services MSMEs form the 40% of total MSME sector and have a huge contribution to the GDP growth.

They are IT-BPM (Business process management), health, transport services in small and medium level.

Multiplier impact on local economies

- ① They facilitate development of local manufacturing MSMEs and cottage industries
(Transport facilities provide business opportunity through easy mobility)
- ② They generate huge employment (2-3 million people are employed in services MSMEs)

- ③ They provide extension services to agriculture thus promoting agricultural development which employs 50% of workforce.
- ④ They are crucial for human resource development through health and education services.
- ⑤ They augment and facilitate linkage between industry and agriculture.



Problems faced

- ① Lack of credit availability ^{leading} ~~due~~ to lack of capital base and business expansion.
- ② Government policies prevent their expansion and reaping benefits of economies of scale.
(Ex. Corporate tax of 25% for turnover upto 250 crore)

- ③ low skill in ~~man~~ workforce.
- ④ lower consumption purchasing power of people.
- ⑤ Competition from big companies and MNCs
- ⑥ Lack of quality services by the sector

Steps for easy start and growth of MSME services

- ① Credit availability through "Startup India" and "Standup India" schemes (priority sector lending)
- ② Promoting easy licensing without physical interface (IAT and single window Application)
- ③ skilling in services through Skill India mission.
- ④ Ensuring ~~providing~~ better marketing facilities for their services.

Service MSMEs sector has huge potential to generate employment and give a thrust to economic growth hence they need to be provided favourable conditions.

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

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

Contract farming is the practice in which farmers enter into a contract with some company which provides inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and funds, while farmer agrees to sell his produce at ~~predetermined~~ predetermined price to the company only.

Advantages of contract farming.

- ① It ensure secured price for farmers
thus protects from distress sale
- ② Easy availability of inputs for agriculture
- ③ Easy access to credit for farmer.
- ④ Increased productivity due to better inputs
- ⑤ The company is assured of goods irrespective of market price.
- ⑥ Quality products to the company

It suffers from market failure

- 1) Due to price crash in market the contract is frequently violated.
- 2) Farmer is not equally capable to negotiate a better deal in contract.

Government measures to correct above problem

- ① Bringing a law on contract farming so that disputes are resolved timely
- ② Insurance against crop failure. (PM Fasal Bima Yojana)

Government has brought Model contract farming Act, 2018

It is a right step

- ① It will provide a legal framework for contract farming
- ② It will lead to increase in productivity due to better inputs.
- ③ It asks to adopt the law among state governments to achieve doubling farmers income by 2022.

Concerns in the Act

- ① Since Agriculture is a state subject hence adoption of law is dependent of state's will.
- ② Farmers are not enough educated to enter in a contract
- ③ The model law promotes commercialisation of agriculture which will further degrade fertility and increase water exploitation.

The contract farming is a right step in securing higher income for farmers as recommended by M.S. Swaminathan Committee and Ashok dalwai Committee on doubling farmer's income by 2022.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Disruptive technologies are those technical advancement which have capability to overhaul the economic activities.

Example: Artificial intelligence, Block chain technology etc.

They are causing structural changes by replacing human beings and leading to large scale loss of jobs.

- i) Driverless car (Artificial intelligence)
- ii) Robotics in manufacturing
- iii) Software technologies replacing need of human manpower.

They need highly skilled manpower for the operation. Hence there is need to improve employability of labour force to meet the requirement.

P.T.O.

Measures are To increase employability:-

- (I) Developing skills of existing manpower
(Skill India Scheme)
- (II) Augmenting vocational ~~training~~ training
courses in universities the disruptive
technologies
- (III) Establishing institutions and new
streams of study according these
disruptive technologies.
- (IV) Financing of skill & training in government
sector where these technologies are
planned for use.

Measures for increasing employment opportunities

- (1) Expanding industrial sector leveraging
"make in India" and "stand up India".
- (2) Creating new jobs in service sector
through skill development and business

expansion.

- ③ promoting labour intensive sectors such as textile, food processing etc
- ④ Increasing profitability of agriculture through forward and backward linkages
- ⑤ Government schemes SADI KALP and STRIVE would increase employability of the workforce.

World bank Report says 12 million youth will be entering labour force in next two decades and disruptive technologies would create further unemployment

Hence huge effort is required to generate new employment to maintain sustained growth

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

(250 words) 15

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

Agricultural export constitutes 4.5% of agricultural GDP and has a huge potential of reducing trade deficit for India.

India's trade policy in agriculture is marred by adhocism like:-

- 1) Temporary export subsidies for certain products.
- 2) Frequent intervention to control domestic prices.
- 3) 33% of food grain is procured by government under MSP programme thus only 4.5% is left for market and export
- 4) Low value addition facilities

It faces challenge of pro-consumer bias.

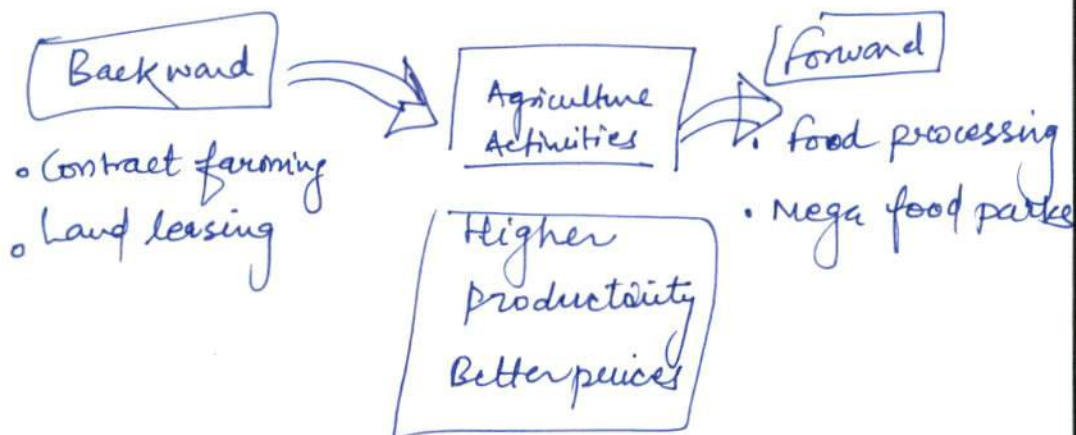
- ① Imposition of stock restriction under Essential commodities Act 1936.

- ② Maintenance of Buffer stock to control market price
- ③ Controlling food inflation

Thus the ~~go~~ India's trade policy in agriculture has constrained realization of export potential

Ways to improve agricultural exports

- ① Better input facilities.
- ② Providing forward and backward linkages.



Government initiatives

- 1) Mega food park schemes. to establish 42 food parks with testing and storage facilities

④

Agricultural export is crucial for achieving
reduced trade deficit and doubling
farmers' incomes as recommended by 11th
Dalwai Committee.

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

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

Currency exchange rate is the rate at which different currencies of global economies can be exchanged or purchased and sold.

It is not suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries:

(1) Since exchange rate depends on multiple factors. ~~Advanced~~ Developed countries are having high exchange rate still their growth rate are low.

(2) ~~Some~~ Some countries are deficient in one resource while ~~some~~ are surplus in others.

India have large trade deficit due to import dependency for oil and gas.

③ Countries deliberately devalue their currencies to have favourable export.
Example:- China, North America.

④ All countries do not follow floating exchange rate system.

Trade deficit of India reached to 2.4% of GDP in May 2018.

Reasons

- ① Decline in export due to protectionism and sluggish global demand.
- ② Increasing crude oil prices and India's huge dependency on imported oil.
- ③ Trade imbalance with China and Chinese policies of dumping their goods in India.
- ④ Rising trade blocks and free trade agreements among the countries.
- ⑤ Low manufacturing export from India.

Macroeconomic fundamentals such as controlled fiscal deficit, favourable exchange rate for Indian rupees are present, despite this trade deficit is widening.

way forward

- 1) Need to increase agricultural exports
- 2) Creating favourable trade agreements
- 3) Better export policy through implementation of merchandise India export scheme.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Sugar industry is one of crucial component of agriculture and industrial linkage for Indian economy.

It provides incentive for farmers to increase their income and reduce distress in agriculture.

Problems faced by sugar industry

- ① Outstanding payment to sugar mills:-

The sugarcane is ~~per~~ purchased at state administered price by mills which are not paid the subsidy amount from government.

- ② Industry is lacking capital to invest in modern technologies.

- ③ The populist measures by state governments often lead to ~~more~~ higher state administered price (SAP).

③ Seasonal character of the industry:- Sugar production is carried out only during post harvest period in North India (Jan-march)

So most of months (6-8) they are idle, thus non-availability of raw sugarcane throughout

④ year makes industry non profitable.

⑤ Low yield of juice from sugarcane.

⑥ Restriction over movement of Bagasse and molasses.
To address above problems government

has brought relief packages to ensure timely payment of procurement price to sugar mills.

This is simply short term measure

Long term measures are

① Rationalisation of prices ^{Subsidy}:- The fair and remunerative price should be given only. States should not provide higher state administered prices (SAPs)

② Promotion of multicropping and crop rotation
so that yield of juice is more.

- ③ Allowing sugarmills to trade the byproducts
Bagasse and molasses.
- ④ Removing stock limits of sugar to ensure
better prices of sugar for sugar mills

Sugar industry is crucial for farmer's income
and at the same time for ensuring food
security of the nation.

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

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

NAPCC (National action plan for climate change) was brought in 2008 with 8 separate mission to ensure sustainable development and with

Objectives of NAPCC

- ① National mission for sustainable Agriculture aimed at making agriculture insulated to climate change and promotion of organic farming.
- ② Sustainable development of Himalayan ecosystem of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.
- ③ Improving share of renewable energy in Energy mix.
- ④ Promote research and development for mitigation of climate change impacts.

Impacts of climate change

- ① Increasing temperature, sea level, heatwave, and disasters.
- ② Declining farm productivity due to distorted rainfall pattern and frequent draughts.
- ③ Rising global warming and sea level
- ④ Floods in Uttarakhand had devastating effect.

Positive ~~set~~ impact of NAPCC

- ① The share of renewable energy has increased (16% in 2018)
- ② India has promoted organic farming and precision irrigation methods through micro irrigation. (Sikkim organic state)
(PM Kisan Sanchay Yojana) per crop more crop.
- ③ The vulnerability mapping of islands through island development program.

It has not served its purpose

- ① Frequent draughts and declining water table
(NITI Aayog India facing acute water crisis)
- ② 2013 Uttarakhand floods ^{losses} were aggravated
due to non-resilient developmental
activities
- ③ Decline in soil fertility due to mono-
cropping, chemical fertilisers etc.

Thus NAPCC was a great initiative to
address challenges posed by climate change
but it ~~as~~ was not enough. It needs to
be supplemented through latest technology
based initiatives precision farming etc.

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

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

Proliferation of Nuclear weapon is evident from Nuclear policy of North Korea in recent times.

Threat of their use are concerns for global security challenge

- ① Nuclear weapons have capability of large scale mass destruction.
- ② It may lead to escalation to ^{extent of} world war ~~extent~~.
- ③ It shows lack of faith among various countries about security cooperation.
- ④ ~~It~~ Nuclear weapons may fall in hands of terrorists thus threat for misuse.

International arrangements are ineffective

- ① The Non proliferation treaty could not stop proliferation.
- ② The USA's withdrawal from Joint comprehensive action plan (Iran nuclear deal) hampered the non-proliferation effort.
- ③ North Korea is expanding its nuclear arsenal despite UNSC resolution.
- ④ Neither Test Ban Treaty nor export control regime have been effective in controlling proliferation.

India's policy

- 1) No first use policy :- India will not use nuclear weapon first.
- 2) Policy of minimum credible deterrence.
- 3) India has always supported Non-proliferation and denuclearisation efforts.

India should not sign NPT

- ① No point of signing since India has proved to be responsible Nuclear power already
- ② India's claim about ineffectiveness of NPT is true to some extent
- ③ To keep options open due to presence of hostile neighbours ~~in~~ Pakistan and China.

India should not sign NPT in its current form of discriminatory nature and remain a responsible nuclear weapon state.

India should keep on its efforts of de-nuclearisation and non-proliferation.

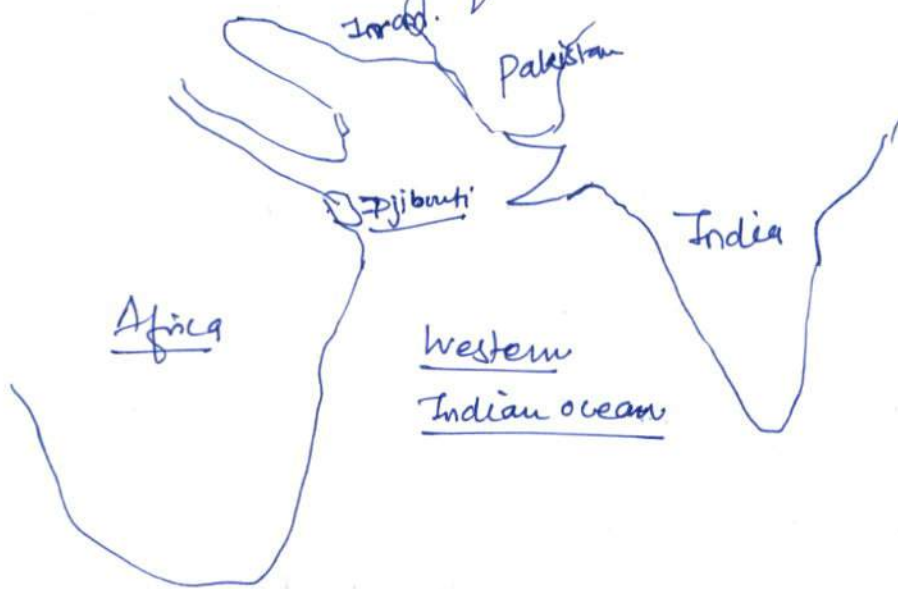
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 7500km long coastline in Indian ocean, which faces many security challenges.

The mumbai attack of 2008 was carried out by terrorists exploiting loopholes in maritime security of India.



Threats in western Indian ocean

- ① piracy off coast of Somalia requires frequent patrolling ~~by~~ and cooperation among nations.

- ② Terrorist attacks :- Sea route are easy to access due to freedom of navigation and international laws.
- ③ Organised crimes (drugs and human trafficking smuggling) from Golden triangle areas of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan.
- ④ Major trade route between East and west thus strategic importance
- ⑤ Threat due to china's assertiveness and "String of pearls"

Djibouti code of conduct was amended to

ensure → international rule of law

- protect freedom of navigation
- strengthen security
- fight piracy.

The above challenges require collective multilateral and regional cooperation.

- The ~~cooperated~~ effort will curb piracy off-coast of East Africa.
- It will secure international trade of oil from Persian Gulf.

India has tried to ensure cooperation through forums IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association)

Indian ocean is crucial for India's economic, strategic, security point of view hence multilateral coordination is must to ensure the security objectives.

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

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

India's space programme started with launch of satellite Aryabhata.

Earliest vision of space program was to ensure peaceful purposes

- Communication facilities (INSAT)
- Telecom and broadcasting (telemedicine) (tele education)
- Remote sensing and weather forecasting (SCATSAT,)
- Providing early warning of Tsunami and cyclones
- Providing navigation facilities

potential to play a significant role in security capabilities:-

- (1) with ~~the~~ development of PSLV and GSLV Mk-III now capable to launch heavy satellites in Geosynchronous orbit.

- ② Navigation satellite (IRNSS) will provide military services along with civilian navigation.
(strengthening of surveillance and security)
- ③ Remote sensing technologies (SCATSAT, etc) can detect any under ground infiltration in border areas
- ④ The deployment of drones and control through satellite communication will provide surveillance against militants insurgents and smugglers.
- ⑤ The latest Gaganyaan will enhance the image of Indian soft power helping in better security coordination.
- ⑥ satellite based fencing of border areas.
Through sensors and communication devices
Thus the enhanced capabilities of India's space program will provide a security strengthening role ^{against:} for internal and external threats.

