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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	Bhavana H.S.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13508
Center	ORN	Date	24/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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।

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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. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. (150 words) 10

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

Build Operate Transfer (BOT)
and Engineering Procurement Construction
(EPC) are the two most used models
of PPP in Infrastructure projects.

BOT - where the private company, builds
operates and later transfers the asset to
the government

Issues faced → Initial funding has to
be borne by private player
→ Problems in securing
government approval.
→ Government may or may not
share risk if project is
unsuccessful.

EPC - where the government provides the
initial funding, only the construction would
be done by private company, government
would do the operation.

- Issues faced → land allotment and procurement may take time
- funds may not be released in time
- Environment and other approvals take time

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a combination of EPC and BOT, with 40% of the initial funding from government and 60% from private company.

- Benefits of HAM → Initial funding is not a problem
- government releases funds according to progress
- Private company is not overburdened.
- Profits are shared according to agreement.

Thus HAM and Swiss models are finding greater acceptance due to their adaptable provisions.

2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. (150 words) 10

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has always been a major destination for attracting FDI. However after 2000s India has seen a drop of more than 7% in FDI.

Reasons behind the drop

1. Fall in the Global GDP and economic activity.
2. Reduced investments after the Global Recession of 2008 - Few economies are still in recovery mode
3. The domestic Indian - Bank issues - which are struggling with twin Balance Sheet Syndrome
4. Lower Interest Rates are unattractive for Investors
5. Poor investment and Business atmosphere in India.

6. Countries of North America and Europe are moving towards protectionism.
7. Unstable global politics with Syrian war, refugee crisis - which has impacted investments

Steps to revive investments

1. Resolve the issues of NPA in Banks and adhere to BASEL II Norms.
2. Provide adequate interest rate to investors
3. Improve the business climate by bringing required policy changes, regulations and infrastructure
4. Try to achieve a good credit rating from global ~~industry~~ credit rating companies
5. Changes in domestic economy may also attract investments.

FDI is crucial for India to fill the gaps in funding, technical expertise. It helps to provide employment and improve the domestic infrastructure. It is thus crucial to revive investments

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. **Comment** Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. **(150 words) 10**
- औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The accurate measurement of formal sector and formal economy is difficult to obtain. However few trials have been made:-

1. By using income tax data - Only 24% of the people pay income tax.
2. Using GST registered companies :- few formal sectors like health and education would be left out.
3. Using insurance, PF data :- Around 54% are said to be formal employees.
4. Excluding agriculture sector, including Others :- This would give a loop-sided view.

Thus the measurement of formal sector and formal employment is yet to be settled. The government has taken the following steps to improve its extent.

1. Increasing the tax payer base by introducing GST, demonetization and other tax reforms.
2. Changes in definition of formalization could be made more accurate and comprehensive.
3. Impetus to opening more business, companies, schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, UDAAN, Skill India which focus on improving formal employment.
4. Banking financial inclusion, more focus on investment instruments, insurance, PF etc.

Thus formalization of economy is seen as an indicator of its progress. It would also contribute positively to the GDP and economy of the country.

4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problem. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime. (150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

MSP is the support price for crops which is offered by the Government to the farmers. It is helpful in situations of price crash due to excess production of crops. Although government provides MSP for around 24 crops, it is mostly used for Paddy and Wheat.

Issues with MSP

1. Distorts the Market prices which are due to demand and supply ratio.
2. Encourages mono cropping - farmers turn to few crops, thus harming the balanced food security
3. Calculation of MSP - Farmers are demanding a hike in MSP based on Swaminathan Committee Recommendations

4. Issues with procurement and stock holding - As government godowns are ill equipped to store food for long duration.

Measures to overcome limitations of MSP:-

1. Opt for Price Deficiency Payments as it is being tried in Madhya Pradesh Bharatnagar Bugthan Yojana.
2. Direct income support to farmers is being carried out in few states.
3. Bring uniformity among all states in MSP regime
4. Announce MSP for all crops to avoid changes in cropping patterns and promoting monocropping.

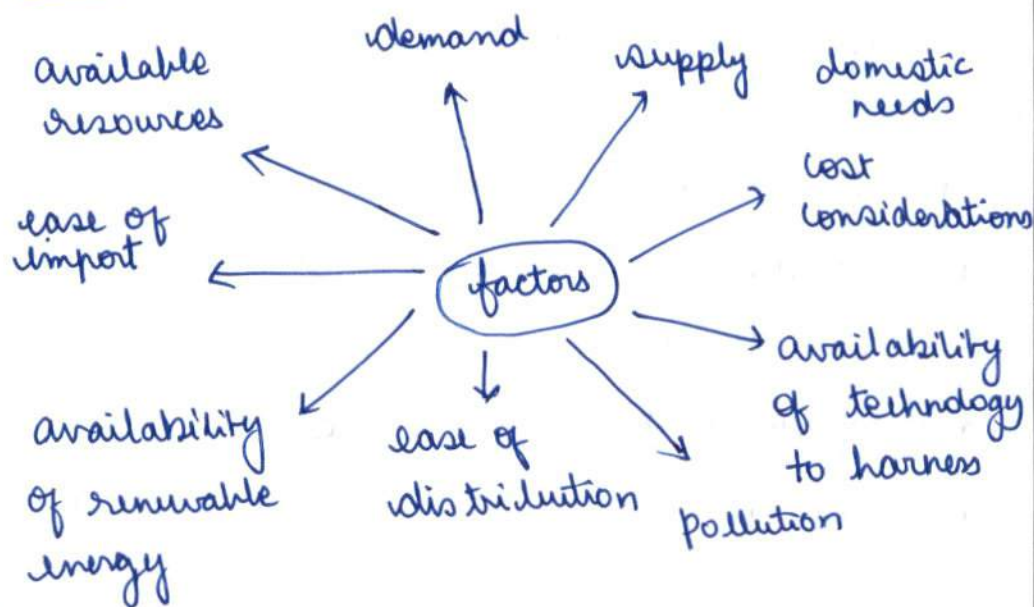
Long term measures may include increasing irrigation, soil fertility, climate smart agriculture etc.

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands! (150 words) 10

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The energy requirements of a country showcase the level of development of the country. Likewise having a balanced energy mix is crucial to support the country during any crisis.

factors that determine energy mix



Considering the above factors the maximum contribution to Indian energy basket comes from coal.

Coal = 60%.

Hydropower - 15%.

~~Renewable~~ Renewable energy - 15%.

Others - 10%.

Need to have a diversified fuel basket.

1. Increased demand due to growing consumption - dependence on a single fuel may not be able to meet the demand.
2. Price consideration - Electricity by coal is cheaper compared to that by Renewable energy.
3. Global instability - especially in Middle East - Makes us to further diversify our import of oil.
4. Ease of availability, and access makes the government opt of the required energy source.

Thus energy diversification to meet the needs helps us have energy security and cost effectiveness.

6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. (150 words) 10

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The indoor air quality in rural households is dismal due to the following reasons:-

1. Lack of proper ventilation:- Due to improper construction and planning of rural houses.
2. Use of firewood, dung cake as fuel for cooking - generates particulate air pollution, and releases carbon dioxide
3. Dampness, unhygienic conditions make it a potent place for numerous microorganisms

Challenges in improving air quality.

1. The changes in constructed house are not easy to make.
2. Continued dependence on firewood due to low cost, easy availability.

3. Lack of access to electricity in rural houses makes them dependant on firewood, Kerosene charcoal for energy needs. - lighting.

4. Cost factors : As most rural people are BPL and cannot afford LPG, electricity.

Measures

1. Schemes on the line of PM Ujala Yojana Give it up campaign would help LPG penetration in villages.
2. Increase the electricity coverage of villages
3. Create proper ventilation - windows and chimneys where possible
4. Create awareness among the people about the adverse health effects.

Thus reducing the indoor air pollution would help to increase the health and longevity of rural people.

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. (150 words) 10

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber Physical System (CPS) is a network of interconnected hardware devices and software programs which work in a coordinated manner to get the desired objectives

Characteristics

- 1) Enhance the ease of communication
- 2) Automation and IOT.
- 3) Controlled in logical loops

Applications



Objectives of Cyber Physical Systems Programme.

1. To increase the research and development in CPS
2. Provide adequate funding needed for CPS
3. To train the technical youth to opt for research in CPS.
4. Provide industry - academic linkages

Thus CPS is a new technological development with numerous benefits which India is waiting to harness.

8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research.

Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. (150 words) 10

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India since Independence has already made major developments in fields of science and Technology, with the success of its science projects and ISRO - India is now a potent global player.

Need to collaborate

1. Collaboration among international scientific community helps to:-

- receive adequate funding
- exchange of technical knowhow
- global exposure
- Complementary collaboration
- showcases our talents
- earns income eg:- Antrix

2. At present India is not in a position to fully finance its research projects, collaboration would help us overcome such difficulty.

On going global projects

1. LIGO - Indigo - Collaboration with NASA, setting up of a similar gravitational Observatory in India
2. Observer in CERN :- India has contributed to the discovery of Higgs Boson - God particle
3. NISAR :- NASA - ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar.
4. Collaboration in building the largest telescope - Square Kilometer Array

Thus such collaboration would help us get valuable data, technical knowledge, research expertise and simultaneously improve the scientific progress in India.

9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The deployment of Central armed police forces (CAPF) in states by the center has often been viewed as a contentious issue.

Major Issues

1. Erosion of federal structure - If the Centre continuously deploys CAPF even ~~after~~ as public order is a state subject.
2. Overdependence of states on Centre for assistance.
3. Lack of responsibility and accountability on the part of state police forces.
4. Deployment of CAPF - which may include outsiders from the state could create social friction.

5. Harms the morale of the state police forces.

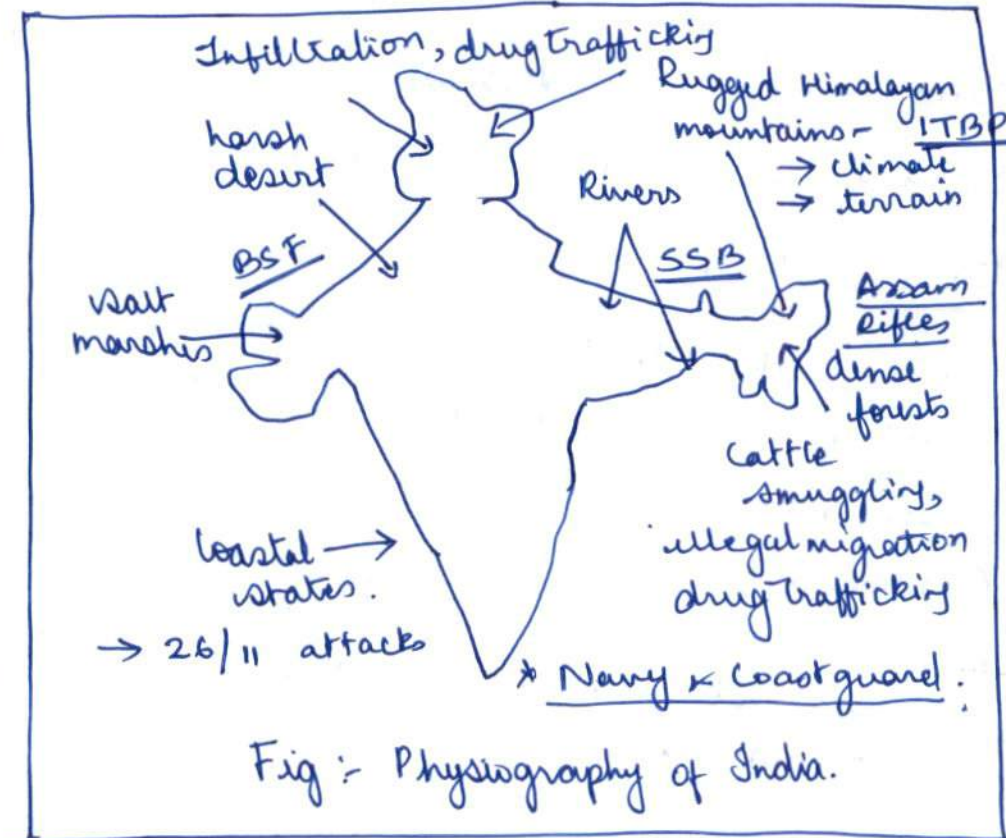
Measures to be taken

1. Deployment of CAPF only on the request by state after assessment of the ground situation
2. Police reforms - To make the state police capable of handling such situations
3. Creation of special category of state police forces to deal with the regional demands of Naxalism, insurgency, etc

Thus CAPF should only be a measure of last resort after the first line defence by the state police.

10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? (150 words) 10

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

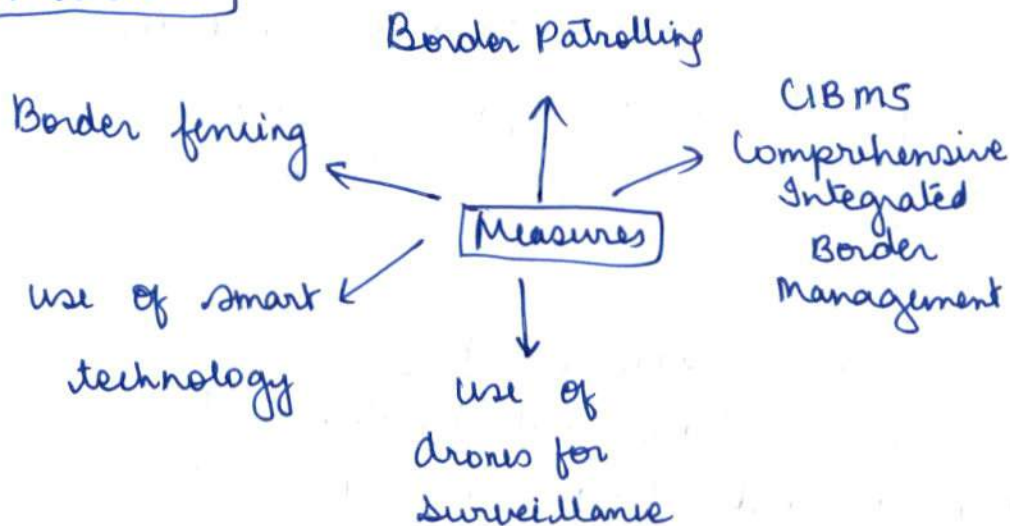


The Physiography and the geographical terrain poses numerous challenges to the counter terrorism efforts by India.

1. Northern Himalayan Mountains:- Are very rugged with harsh cold climate, borders Pakistan and China.- problems with terrorist infiltration, human and drug trafficking

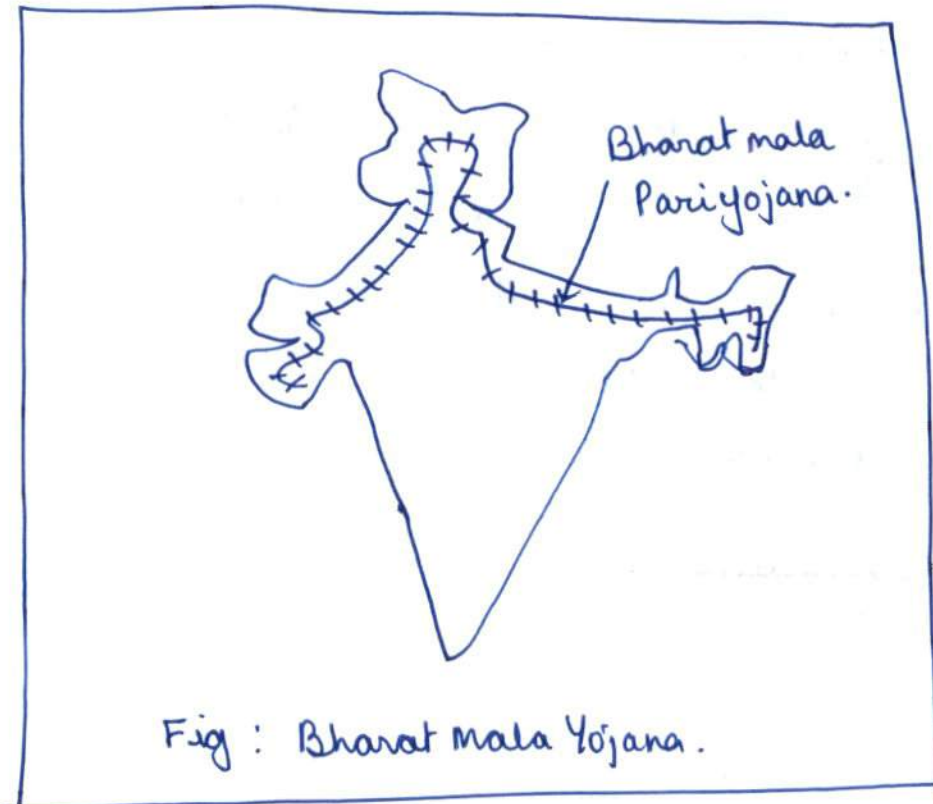
2. North Eastern Region : Purvanchal Himalayas covered with dense forests and porous borders with Myanmar ; Issues with drug smuggling and weapon trade, smuggling of electronics items from China
3. Bangladesh : Riverine, porous border Issues with illegal migration, cattle smuggling. Terror groups like ULFA operate across borders.
4. Borders with Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat with Pakistan pass through varied physiographical features like plains, deserts and salt marshes.

Measures



11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. (250 words) 15

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।



The Bharat mala pariyojana envisages to link the bordering states of India with a continuous chain of highways, expressways and economic corridors. It is being monitored by NHAI.

Enhancing funding and survival of stalled projects

- It requires more than 50 lakh crore, as present only 25-30 lakh crore are available.
- Issues with land acquisition and environmental clearances.
- The NPA and bad loans create capital inadequacy to private companies.

Measures taken to overcome these issues.

- 1) The creation of an National Infrastructure Development fund.
- 2) The collaboration of NHAI with other ministries to get clearances faster.
- 3) Option of land pooling, or renting to solve issues related to land acquisition.

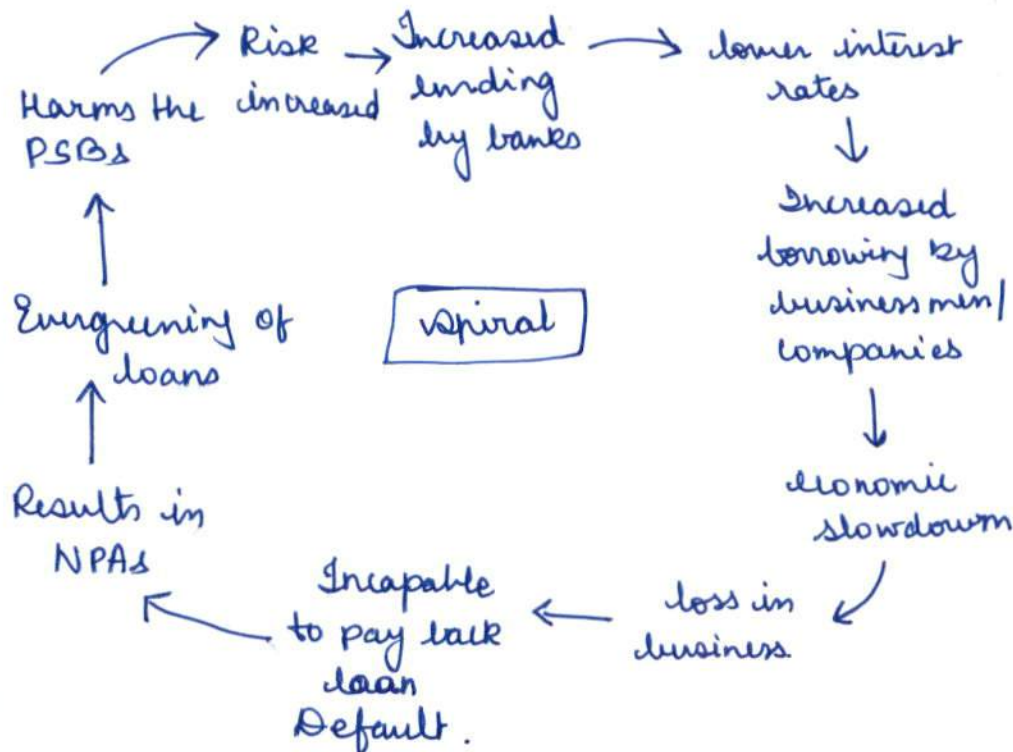
- 4) Opting for HAM model to share the initial funding burden.
- 5) Funding and collaboration with foreign countries eg: DMIC - Japan.

Thus NHAI and Min. of Transport have taken the required steps needed for revival and improvement of infrastructure. Bharatmala yojana will enhance the connectivity and improve the GDP of the country.

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. (250 words) 15

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The twin balance sheet
problem faced by the Banks and
private companies resulted as a
cyclic reaction to the boom in
global economy.



The solution to improve the current situation was found with the enactment of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board.

A potential game changer

1. The creditors or debtors anyone can approach the board for insolvency procedure
2. A time bound redressal procedure.
3. Adequate provisions to revive a sick company.
4. Involves representation from both debtors and creditors
5. Technical ~~and~~ experts will help to liquidate or revive the company
7. Transparent procedure
8. Helps to resolve cross border insolvency.

The recent changes in the Ix B code has further enhanced the the process of resolving cases of insolvency and bankruptcy by increasing accountability and transparency.

Thus Ix B code is a game changer and a correct solution to solve the problem of NPAs in banks.

13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. (250 words) 15

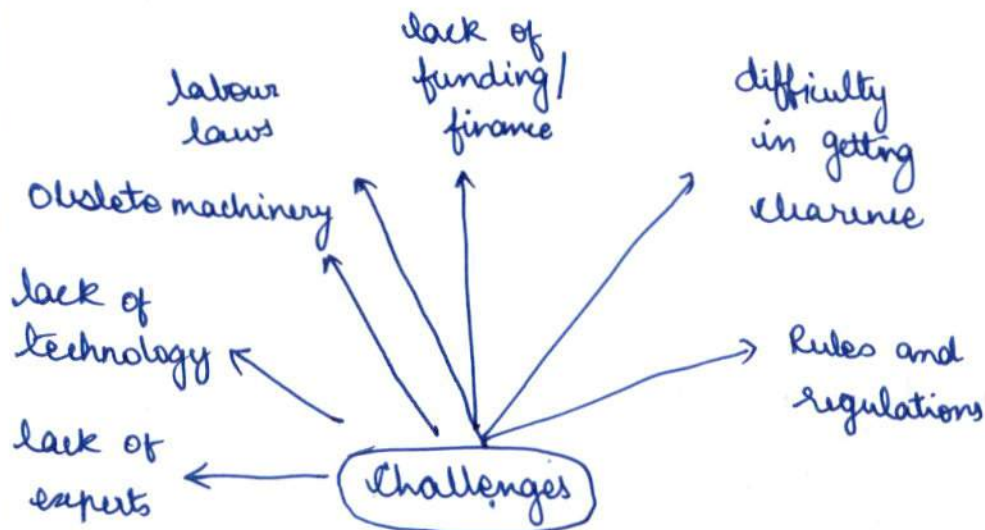
भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSME sector is often regarded as the back bone of Indian economy. It employs more than 60% of the population.

Importance

1. Employment to rural people
2. Provides skill training expertise to people
3. Many industries are also export oriented.
4. Bring regional growth in rural areas.
5. Can act as industrial clusters
6. Provide financial stability to rural areas.

In spite of their importance MSME sector faces numerous challenges like:-



Policy recommendations

1. Ensure adequate funding / financial support for MSME. Schemes like PM Mudra Yojana, loans for women entrepreneurs, SC & STs are helpful in this
2. Provide single window approvals for MSME industries in rural areas.
3. Relax the labour laws and other regulatory procedures for MSMEs

4. Create regional centers for MSME based on hub - spoke model it would help integrate the village economy.
5. Ensure export incentives for MSME exports.
6. Tax incentives or tax breaks would help MSMEs become viable and profitable.
7. Skill training for employment in MSMEs could be provided in PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Skill India etc.

Thus revival and reinforcement of MSME sector is vital to ensure a turnaround in Indian economy.

14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The allied sectors of agriculture like horticulture, animal husbandry – including cattle rearing, poultry, marine farming, bee keeping, silk worm rearing, food processing sectors have a critical role in increasing resilience and providing greater economic returns.

Importance of allied sectors

1. Produce commercial output like milk, honey, fishes which have a much greater demand due to Urban consumerism.
2. Act as supplementary to the agricultural produce. The cattle dung, animal residue can be

used as manure / input for agriculture, as in zero budget Natural farming, Avdhoot Shivanand farming, Satvik agriculture, paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

3. Would be an additional source of income to the farmer to support him during drought.
4. Helps in women empowerment as women are mostly involved in cattle rearing.
5. Forming cooperatives like Amul would help to turn around the economy of entire village region
6. Food processing would help to increase the nutritional value of agricultural outputs, it also increases its export to other countries.

7. Schemes like SAMPADA enhance fishing and rice field fish cultivation

8. Allied sectors have the potential to act as a supplementary source of income for farmers.

Thus the role of allied sectors in supporting agriculture is indeed remarkable, equal impetus to both would help reduce farmer distress.

15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. (250 words) 15

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement rate is the area which is sown by certified HYV seeds as compared to farm saved seeds. SRR is a measure of agricultural prosperity as it enhances the output.

Breeder seed :- Seed which is developed in the laboratory after numerous experiments. It contains the necessary genetic traits required in the plants for increased output.

foundation seed :- A prototype of the breeder seed from which the certified seeds will be produced.

Certified seeds :- They would contain the required genetic traits and characteristics. These are distributed to the farmers to be sown in seeds.

Major policy initiatives

1. The National seed Policy envisages availability of certified seeds to all farmers at a reasonable rate.
2. Capping the seed rates of companies like Monsanto to avoid the exploitation of farmers.
3. Distribution of certified seeds at a subsidised rates

4. Providing the necessary supplementary provisions like irrigation, fertilizer, etc to ensure proper growth.
5. Schemes like Krishi Vikas Yojana, and Central sector scheme for production and distribution of certified seeds. help to provide certified seeds to farmers.

Thus the quality of seed determines the production and output, it is thus required to distribute certified seeds and increase the SRR.

16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Overcrowding in public places especially during festivals and gathering are a common sight in India.

Measures for effective Crowd Control

→ proper infrastructure to avoid instances of building or bridge collapse like in Mumbai
* which can in turn trigger stampedes.

→ Crowd management - using data and previous year statistics which would help us ascertain the number of

expected people.

- Proper ventilation, exit and entry points, queues and barricades to control the crowd.
- Effective policing, patrolling and other organisers, volunteers to guide the public.
- Open spaces, flat land and other adequate free space to contain the crowd.
- Avoid overcrowding at a single place, regulate and manage the gathering.

On the similar lines NDMA has released Guidelines for crowd management after such instances of overcrowding, stampedes at Kumbh mela, Pushkar and other festivals.

- * Provision of proper infrastructure to accommodate the expected crowd.
- * Access to data, statistics and other vital reports about the gathering.
- * Awareness among the public - by using announcements, map of the place.
- * Providing required amenities for the gathered public - drinking water, toilets, medicines.
- * Regulation of crowd using queue system.

Thus the guidelines for crowd management clearly illustrate the lacunae and the much needed measures to overcome it.

17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. (250 words) 15

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Garbage management and safe garbage disposal are the much needed measures to transform our cities to smart cities.

Smart Garbage management.

- * Reduce - Reuse - Recycle - the 3R mantra to produce less waste.
- * Segregation of Garbage at source.
into minimum 3 categories
 - vegetable waste
 - dry waste
 - bio medical waste
- * Door to door Garbage collection to avoid black spots in cities.
- * Recycling or composting of such waste obtained - It would reduce the pressure on landfills.

* Scientific management of landfills
to ensure that the leachate,
does not seep and pollute the
underground aquifers.

* Opt for incineration, gravity
separation, scrubbing as other options
of waste disposal.

* Reduce the pollution of soil,
air and water sources through
scientific and sustainable management
of garbage.

Reasons for failure of Waste
management policies :-

1. Lack of strict punishment for
flouting of rules.
2. Waste management often comes
under the municipal or local
administration who lack
seriousness about the issue.

3. Absence of central waste management guidelines - this makes the states follow their own different approach.
4. Lack of awareness among the public about segregation of waste at source
5. Lack of technological solutions to treat and reprocess waste in a non hazardous manner.
6. The urgency in waste disposal makes us opt for the easiest available solution.

Thus garbage management and scientific disposal of waste is the need of the hour to move our cities on the path of smart cities.

18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? (250 words) 15

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

TRIPS plus provisions
relate to more stringent conditions
of IPR protection being advocated
by some developed countries. India
is adhering to WTO based TRIPS
agreement however. →

- It is seen as insufficient
to safe guard their IPR.
- TRIPS plus provisions act
as a kind of non tariff
barrier, to keep Indian
entities out.
- It is mostly advocated by
USA and Europe in regional,
bilateral groupings.
- Although TRIPS plus provisions
require a higher measures
of regulations, and India

at present is unable to adhere
to TRIPS plus provisions

→ It is seen as a way to
keep the developing countries
out.

Should India incorporate TRIPS Plus Provisions

1. India being the leader of developing world can bear a representation to WTO regarding the requirement of TRIPS plus provisions as a barrier to free trade
2. However slowly moving towards TRIPS plus provisions and incorporating them would help us advance in IPR protection and safeguard.
3. It could also earn India "Data secure" tag for which it is badly waiting.

4. Adhering to TRIPS plus provisions should come at its own pace and should not be burdened upon us by developed countries.
5. It would help to enhance trade and exports. However the cost of the same should be kept in mind.

Thus slowly adhering to TRIPS plus provisions would make us prepared to trade with any developed country in the world.

19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. (250 words) 15

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रान्सनेशनल ऑर्गेनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TOCs) are network of organized criminal groups which operate across borders.

Difficulties in detecting, investigating and prosecuting TOCs.

1. They operate on a large scale and across borders.
2. Utilize the dark web, and crypto currencies for transactions which are difficult to detect.
3. Often cross over borders and escape. As there is no global criminal laws.

4. Support of few state actors for TOCs makes their detection even more difficult.

5. Terrorism, drug and weapon smuggling, human trafficking, fake currency notes are few of the numerous criminal actions that TOCs are indulged in.

Integrated approach by UNODC

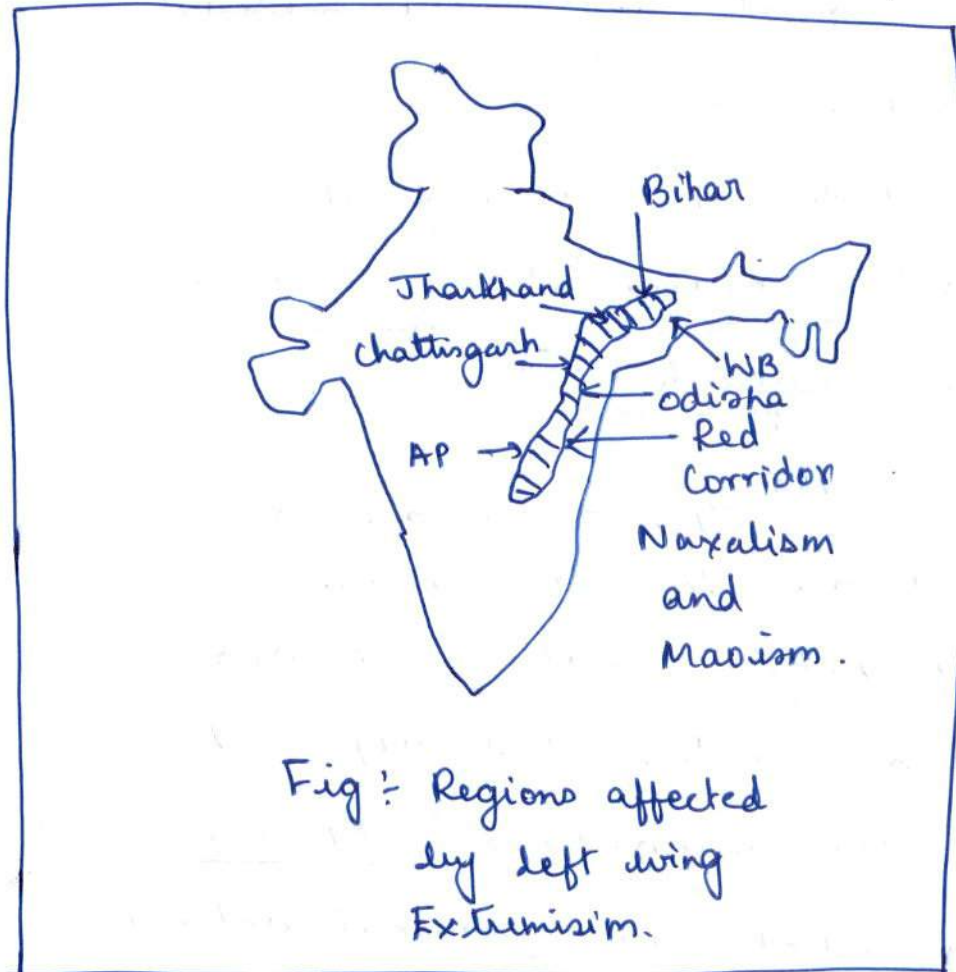
1. It would bring all the global actors together.
2. Easier to form consensus and act against TOCs
3. Forming a set of guidelines or rules similar to Interpol to detect and prosecute TOCs.

4. It would make escaping more difficult for TOCs.
5. forming an consensus or regulations to regulate the online / internet crimes.
6. Include the UN and its partner organizations to detect and prosecute TOCs.

Thus TOCs are a nightmare for the global community. what is needed is an integrated approach on the guidelines of UNODC to combat the criminal activities of TOCs.

20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. (250 words) 15

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।



The government has adopted a triad of security agenda, developmental activities, and good governance

to combat the left wing extremism
in India.

Security agenda. - SAMADHAN Strategy

1. Deployment of COBRA forces in areas
affected by left wing extremism
they are especially trained to combat
the naxalite and marxist activities.
2. Empowering the state police forces with
proper training from the Central forces.
3. Operation guy hound was conducted
by Andhra Pradesh state was successful
in eliminating the naxalite menace
in AP.

Developmental activities and Good Governance

1. Construction of hard infrastructure -
roads, electricity, railways - to
improve connectivity and remove the
feeling of alienation.

2. Soft infrastructure like - hospitals, schools, services - Cater to the needs of the people and avoid them from leaning towards maoist ideology
3. programmes for surrender of naaxalite and maoist leaders.
Giving them incentives and political entry
4. Establishment of industries and providing employment in backward regions. Provides livelihood opportunities to people.

Thus the combination of hard and soft strategy - security, development and good governance is the most apt solution to the menace of left wing extremism.