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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	Kantik Jivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	online	Date	15-10-17

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

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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.

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?

Recently 'Outcome budget' was in the news due to Delhi's Legislature's adoption of it this year. Indian govt. has also started 'Outcome budgeting' since 2005-06.

Traditionally, India had been focussing on 'outlay' based budgeting whereby focus had always been on the amount of money ~~spend~~ allocated to various dept/Ministries as well as for various schemes & programs. However, Outcome budget differs from it in the respect that major focus lays on whether the money spent has resulted in desired impact or not. e.g. 'outlay budget' focusses on the money spend for reconstruction

of poor roads to reduce accidents, whereas 'Outcome budget' focusses on whether there's actually any reduction in Road Accidents.

'Outcome Budget' is a progressive step in the following ways:

- It increases transparency & accountability in governance. For instance, citizens could question govt. if measurable outcome hasn't been obtained.
- It results in effective allocation of available limited resources with govt. as each Ministry sends proposals to Finance Ministry clearly articulating the desired outcomes, which could then be planned as per govt.'s priorities.

However, there are still some challenges in its effective implementation in India like:

- It's submitted by govt in Parliament once budget presentation

is completed, so it doesn't come under media / public ~~same~~ attention:

- People are still not aware about existence of such outcome budgeting, so ~~see~~ they can't hold govt. Accountable
- ~~A~~ each ministry is not putting adequate efforts in preparing proposed Outcomes in detail, which ~~is~~ even today lacks requisite depth.

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।

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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 loans/advances made by the banks, which has not yielded either interest on principal or both, even after 90 days of its due date.

India has been facing the burgeoning NPA crisis, post 2008 Global financial crisis. Today, 8 L cr of advances have turned NPAs, with public sector banks accounting for major chunk of it.

Reasons for high NPAs in public sector banks include:

- Poor KYC norms / risk assessment methodology before making advances
- Evergreening of loans even if project isn't working well due to fear of 4Cs - CVC, CBI, Compt, CAG
- political interference

NPA's pose a major challenge to Economic growth of India in near future due to various ill effects of it like:

- It cripples Banking system ~~and~~ which is essential for healthy Economic growth
- Reduction of credit outflow due to higher provisioning norms
- lack of transmission of Monetary policy etc.

Realising these potential negative impacts, Govt, RBI, SCBI etc. have taken many steps in recent past like:

- Asset Quality Review
- SAA, Strategic Debt Restructuring
- ~~R~~ Amendment to 'Prompt Corrective Action' norms by RBI
- Amendment to 'Banking Regulation Act, 1949' to enable RBI to issue direction to Banks to ~~be~~ initiate Insolvency proceedings against defaulters
- Indradhanush scheme etc
- ~~P~~ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code

These recent steps are a ~~—~~ welcome measure by govt. to forge consensus among diff. banks in terms of ~~the~~ arriving at a resolution plan in JLF, to reduce fear of ACs among Banks, enable faster resolution through IBC etc.

However ultimate solⁿ lies in reviving the Economy so as to address TBS, which would automatically take care of NPA issue.

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।

According to recent NITI
Aayog's statement, India has ~~has~~ been
witnessing, both high unemployment
as well as underemployment, ~~esp.~~

~~Several report~~
Traditionally, India had
always been focussing on faster
Economic Growth to create Employ-
ment post Independence. It's clear
from focus on rapid Industrialisation,
Green Revolution etc. in successive
5 year plans. However, it has been
noticed that India has not been
able to generate adequate Employment
& instead has resulted in 'jobless
growth' esp. post 1991 LPG reforms with
'service sector' boom.

To address this issue of Unemployment & to reap the benefit of 'Demographic Dividend' that India has today, Govt. has taken many steps like:

- 'Make in India', ~~program~~ to 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative etc. to increase manufacturing Activity which has high employment potential
- 'Start Up India' & 'Stand Up India' to boost Entrepreneurship to generate jobs
- 'Skill India Mission' and programs under it like 'Pradhan Mantri Kaural Vikas Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojna' etc. to enhance skills & thereby increasing Employability
- 'National Rural Livelihood Mission', 'NULM', 'DDUGKY' etc. to promote self employment

These are progressive reforms,
but many other steps need to be taken
like:

- promoting labour intensive sectors.
like Textile, leather, apparel sectors
- Addressing Infrastructure deficit
to boost 'Make in India'
- Increase 'public investment' esp.
at a time when India has
'Twin Balance Sheet' problem

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।

India today is dependent on coal based thermal power plants for meeting ~60% of total Electricity needs. However, given the limited availability of coal due to exhaustible nature of it, coupled with high GHG emissions & pollution problems ~~which~~ & given India's commitment to adopt 'clean Energy' path under INDC, India needs to switch to cleaner alternative.

Though Renewable Energy sources like solar, wind, biomass energy etc. are excellent alternatives to switch over to, but they have the limitation of being variable in nature & hence not suitable to meet base load requirement. Nuclear Energy, in this aspect, holds a way out for India, given the non polluting, less

GHG Emission & clean nature of it.

Towards this goal of embracing 'Nuclear Energy' & to increase its contribution in total electricity production from current 2%, Govt. has taken many steps like:

- Recent Cabinet approval to set up 10 Indigenous PHWR in India
- signing 'Civil Nuclear cooperation Agreement' with over a dozen countries to ensure reliable supply of fuel as well as technology
- Efforts put by Indian govt. to acquire membership of 'Nuclear Suppliers Group'
- talks with several countries like USA, Russia, France to set up Advanced Nuclear Reactors in India

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।

Agriculture sector, though providing employment to ~46% of Indian workforce, has been mired in various problems like:

- continuous decline of its share in GDP since 1991, without ~~ade~~ proportional reduction of workforce creating pressure
- lower productivity of Indian Agri. due to lack of Extension services, ~~the~~ smaller land holding size
- 'Double Edged sword' with which Indian farmers suffer i.e. ~~in case~~ both in case of ~~lower prod~~ crop failure due to erratic monsoon as well as bumper crop leading to price crash
- Rising input cost without commensurate rise in output price

All these problems of Indian agricultural sector makes it essential for govt. to step in and improve Agricultural sector's condition.

Given the recent farmers' protests in various states & announcement of farm loan waiver by UP govt. during Election, it has resulted in its spill over demand for loan waiver even in other states like TN, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc.

However, though farm loan waiver has the positive implications of ~~debt~~ deburdening farmers from mounting debt at the time of price crash & thereby preventing possible suicides, it's not a permanent solⁿ & mixed with various issues like:

- It mostly benefits rich farmers & not small & marginal ones as they take credit mostly from informal sectors
- It undermines discipline in future credit repayment by farmers
- diverts state's fiscal resources from other developmental activities

Given these problems, need of the hour isn't ~~to~~ one time loan waivers, rather addressing the structural problems facing Agriculture by ~~not address~~ various steps like

- ~~ge~~ establishing Warehouse facilities
- ~~MSP~~ widely making available MSP procurement centres
- accelerating implementation of e-NAM
- co-operativisation
- Extension services to boost productivity etc

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 Foundation'

are the Institutions set up at District level under 'Mines & Minerals Regulation Act, 2015'.

Objectives:

- It ~~collect~~ collects a part of total revenue & royalty from mining activity taking place in District
- It ensures that Mining activity is undertaken with sound sustainable principles addressing negative Externalities like Disaster, pollution, etc.
- It ensures that money collected is used for welfare of dwellers of surrounding areas of mining activity

~~That~~ However, there are several challenges confronting its effective functioning like:

- ~~for~~ It's not yet been constituted in some districts
- high misappropriation of money collected for welfare of citizens
- It's understaffed as well as manpower under it don't have requisite knowledge so as to address negative externalities created due to mining activity

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।

Indian merchandise export
has been witnessing continuous
negative growth on slight positive
growth since 2014 as per Economic
Survey 2016-17.

Reasons behind poor merchandise Export
performance by India:

- Current global economic environment marked by low demand
- Protectionist tendencies world over creating high tariff & barriers
- Poor quality standards of Indian goods. For instance, many countries like Japan, US etc. had banned meat import from India invoking 'Sanitary & phytosanitary' Agreement of WTO.

- ~~Indian goods haven't adequate~~
- Indian technical standards aren't aligned with prevalent global standards in many sectors like IT, Electronics etc. which ~~don't~~ creates 'technical barrier to trade'.
- Poor transportation scenario in India like high congestion of roads, cross subsidisation of Railway freights, low turnaround time of ports etc. result in high cost of product which makes it uncompetitive
- ~45% of Indian Exports are handled by MSME sector, which has poor quality, high cost of product, lower innovation etc. which results in Indian goods' uncompetitiveness vis-a-vis other countries

Steps taken by govt. to improve Merchandise Exports:

- 'MEIS - Merchandise Exports from India' scheme which seeks to address concerns like poor infrastruc-

close, weak regulatory regime,
quality testing labs etc.

- 'Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20' to boost Indian Exports
- 'Niryat Bandhu scheme' to reach out to potential exporters among MSME sector.

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।

Many Indian households, especially in Rural Areas, still continue to depend on traditional fuels for cooking purpose like biomass, woods, dung cakes, Agricultural residue etc. due to lack of access to clean cooking fuels like Biogas, LPG etc.

These traditional fuels pose several issues like:

- It results in high burden among women who are entrusted with the responsibility to collect it
- High Indoor pollution and associated Health Hazards like chronic respiratory Diseases, esp. among children & women
- High GHG emission due to low efficiency in burning & high Particulate matter emission in the form of soots.

Despite all these known issues associated with these traditional fuels + many efforts by govt. in the past, desired outcome has still not been achieved.

Steps taken by Govt. :

- PAHAL scheme i.e. DBT in LPG cylinder distribution
- Administered price mechanism in LPG to ensure Affordability
- 'Uija Ganga scheme' to lay Gas pipelines from Jagdishpur to Haldia to provide access to clean cooking fuel in East India
- Free of cost LPG connection to ~~all~~ all BPL Households under a program run by 'Ministry of Oil & Natural Gas'

Challenges :

- Non affordability of LPG for many poor households despite it being subsidised result in continuation

of them with traditional fuel

- High Inclusion & Exclusion Error
in terms of providing LPG connection
- Slow pace of implementation

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।

Agriculture Income in India has been exempt from Income tax payment today. Recently, member of NITI Aayog proposed to tax 'Agricultural Income' invoking debate about it.

Arguments in Favour:

- Exemption of it is a major source of tax Evasion as even 'Non-Agricultural Income' has been reported as 'Agricultural one'.
- Indian govt. has been pushing for 'commercialisation of Agriculture' and 'contract farming', which makes it profit oriented venture & no more a 'subsistence based Activity'.
- Post expert committee ^{under} K N Raj had also suggested to tax 'Agricultural Income'.

- Green Revolution has resulted in many rich ~~per~~ farmers, who need to be taxed

Arguments Against:

- Share of Agriculture ~~has~~ as % of GDP has been constantly falling along with several other Agricultural goods, so it's not the right to burden farmers further
- Still computerisation of land Records isn't complete, posing problem of identification & tax assessment
- Agriculture being an unorganised sector Activity, poses problem of assessment of Agricultural tax
- Even if tax is levied, it won't be Economical as revenue accrued won't be much whereas cost of collection would be very high

Though, taxing Agriculture is desirable, its condition doesn't appear to be right at the moment. There's a need to cut off subsidy to rich

farmers at first & work for making
necessary arrangements before we
think of taxing it.

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।

India had a framework of 'Administered price Mechanism' (APM) for hydrocarbon fuels of petrol, Diesel, Kerosene, LPG etc. ~~However~~ Under this, ~~the~~ prices of these were fixed by the govt. with compensating companies for any loss accrued.

However, APM was fraught with several issues like:

- Distortion of market as hydrocarbon fuels, directly or indirectly affects each & every sectors of economy
- High burden on state Exchequer
- Delay in reimbursement, discouraging private firms from venturing into its business.

Realising these, govt. deregulated the price of petrol in 2010 & Diesel in 2014, making it

a market determined rather than fixing them.

Govt. Recently ~~decided to~~ allow ~~oil prices to~~ introduced 'Dynamic Fuel pricing', which refers to a mechanism whereby fuel prices change daily as is the case internationally according to international crude prices and Exchange rate, as opposed to earlier practise of fortnightly revision.

Benefits to producers:

- They would be able to ~~set~~ price it according to ~~internal~~ market conditions, thereby boosting profit margin as opposed to earlier practise whereby sudden price change resulted in restriction in price hike due to political interference

Benefits to Consumers:

- Daily revision would prevent sudden shock every fortnight with huge price change
- Consumers would be saved from earlier unethical practises by petrol pumps when they stopped selling petrol & diesel, ~~a~~ day few hours before kicking in of price hike the next day.

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।

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कुछ ना लिखें)

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 रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Capital Region,
has in recent times often been in
news due to worsening ~~environment~~
air quality. Recently, it witnessed the
worst smog ever in last 17 years.

Few of the reasons for
poor Air Quality in NCR are:

- Agricultural stubble burning in nei-
ghbouring states of Punjab, UP etc.
- High vehicular pollution
- road dust / construction debris
- strong Industrial activity in ~~the~~
Noida, Gaziabad etc. & associated pollution

~~P Govt. has taken~~
Govt. as well as S.C.
have taken many steps in recent past

like:

- Ban on Agri. stubble burning
- odd-Even policy to check vehicular
pollution

- charging 'Environmental compensation cess' by SC on trucks entering NCR
- Ban on old Diesel vehicles by SC
- Regular road dust vacuum cleaning etc.

However, all these efforts have not yet been successful in tackling air pollution in NCR because of they being ad-hoc in nature, not taking coordinated view of air pollution sources & multiplicity of authorities involved.

Realising these drawbacks, MoEF recently formulated 'Graded Action Plan' to tackle air quality issues in NCR, having these features:

- EPCA has been made a single point authority to address all issues
- It involves 4 different levels of actions based on $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} levels, with progressively stringent measures with deteriorating air quality like odd-even policy, suspension

of power plant operation, industries etc.,
ban on construction work temporarily
etc.

Challenges in its Implementation:

- It involves coordination among various state holders like EPCA, Delhi Govt., Union govt., nearby state govt. etc. which may delay the actions
- ~~Station~~ EPCA doesn't have adequate manpower with requisite skills to ensure enforcement of its order.

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।

World has witnessed several deadly infections diseases in last few years like Ebola, Zika etc. which proved to be a global threat.

With increasing globalisation marked by high interdependence among countries, ~~having~~ resulting in high cross border flow of people make a disease originating in one part of the world, essentially a global threat.

Risks For India:

Even though, India has largely been saved from recent global epidemics, but the risk potential of it can't be undermined due to various reasons like:

- Every year, > 1 cr Indian people travel abroad as well as India also attracts large foreign tourists every year
- India, having high population density with 2.5% of land having ~17% of global population, risk of spreading is very high
- ~~India~~ High uncleanness, lack of ~~proper~~ proper sanitation, lack of access to clean water by millions in India also pose a threat for rapid spread.

Strategies in place :

- ~~India~~ Home Ministry had ordered immediate thorough screening of all incoming travellers to India from abroad
- India has joined 'Coalition for Epidemic prevention Initiative - CEPI' to ensure quick address of future global epidemics

Measures Required:

- India should work with global community to prevent any future such health hazard
- Robust ~~at~~ healthcare access needs to be built up to ensure quick recourse in case of future threats
- Indian needs to work on cleanliness & sanitation to prevent spread of infectious diseases

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।

World Bank in one of its report had ~~also~~ highlighted that 1 Rupee spent on pre-disaster mitigation and preparedness could save 3 Rs. in post - Disaster relief and Reconstruction.

However, India has tradition-ally been focussing majorly in post-Disaster aspects of relief, rehabilitation and Reconstruction, with relative neglect of mitigation, & preparedness. ~~Recent~~ Frequent flooding of Indian cities in recent past and widespread damage & paralysing effect it has on the city life clearly highlight the neglect of 'Disaster risk reduction' approach by India.

Recent ~~Indian and~~ Global developments ~~the~~ in 'Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction'

held in Japan pointed to the need to adopt 'Disaster Risk Reduction strategy' in Developmental planning itself by the countries.

Towards this goal, India has initiated steps, ~~in~~ * * * as it is clear from its recently announced 'National Disaster Management Plan', which explicitly focuses on 'DRR'.

India is, according to one of the recent reports, is second highest vulnerable country in the World in terms of 'Disaster - strike. ~~its~~

Given India's vulnerability to many disasters like cyclone, flood, Nuclear hazard, drought etc. India should address these proactively in its developmental paradigm through measures like:

- Installing reliable & advanced 'Early Warning System' & quick dissemination of information to people

- Capacity Building of local people to handle any potential hazard with the goal of minimum damage
- Mitigation strategies like building design code to hedge against Earthquake, Flood etc., reservoir construction & dam management to prevent floods etc.

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।

Developed countries have been pushing for 'TRIPS plus' in global trade body WTO as well as other Regional Trade cooperation forum negotiations like RCEP etc. 'TRIPS Plus' refers to going beyond the provisions mentioned in 'TRIPS' Agreement of WTO with provisions like:

- Doing away with flexibilities provided under 'TRIPS' like 'compulsory licensing', 'parallel importing'.
- Increasing the number of years for which ~~data~~ exclusive use right is provided under present IPR regime
- 'Data Exclusivity' norms which ~~instead~~ refers to exclusive right

over clinical trial data for ~5-10 years over & above regular exclusive right granted for ~~the~~ drug patent for ~20 years to pharmaceutical patent holder

- Doing away with the clauses providing for flexibility like preventing 'Evergreening of patents'

Developed countries have been pushing for it due to increasing resort to using these flexibilities by developing countries world over, which is harming the interests of patent holding MNCs.

However, it goes against the interest of developing countries due to reasons like:

- large popⁿ of developing countries are still unable to access drugs due to poverty, 'TRIPS plus' would ~~even~~ close down or delay generics, which would go against 'equity' in health care.

- developing countries being relatively poor, can't afford to buy these costly licenses from patent holding companies.

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।

~~India, being surrounded~~
India, because of the fact
of sharing land border with 8 countries,
having large coastline of ~7500 kms
and surrounded by hostile countries
like China & Pakistan, faces plethora of
Defence issues and challenges.

Army, Navy and Air Force
recently came up with 'Joint Doctrines
of Indian Armed forces' to tackle these
growing security threats to India, with
provisions like:

- Coming up with more joint ops
commands of all 3 Armed forces
~~over~~ in line with the present
one in Andaman - Nicobar Command
- It seeks joint Military Exercises

among 3 wings to forge greater operational coordination & interoperability

- coming up with Institutionalised Mechanism to forge coordination among 3 chiefs of 3 wings

There has been a demand over the years to establish 'Chief of Defence Staff', to provide for single point advisory to Defence Minister and greater co-ordination among 3 diff. wings of Armed Forces. Presently, all 3 wings have their own independent Organisational structure with independent ^{Heads} chiefs heading each one

Opposition to the idea:

- It will undermine the authorities of 3 chiefs of 3 diff wings
- ~~It will make Armed forces~~
Greater coordination forged among

Armed forces' wings may make it powerful enough to challenge political establishment of the day & may result in Dictatorial military rule like our neighbourly countries.

- Present structure is working fine & there's no need to alter it.

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

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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' refers to ~~those infra~~ ICT system governing those infra-structure, whose damage may paralyse Indian society, economy etc. & may pose debilitating effect on National Security at large.

Few of CII's include:

- Air traffic Controller
- Railway " "
- Nuclear Establishment
- Banking, Insurance sectors
- Dam management system etc.

Reasons for CII's vulnerability of potential attack:

- With the establishment of UN, & other international institutions, ~~that~~ direct attack on a country isn't

- Possible by adversary countries
- Nuclear weapons Deterrence results in ~~now~~ ⁱⁿ direct confrontation only, with ~~it~~ ^{to} cyber war being preferable option due to anonymity that it provides
 - Attacking CII could pose more debilitating effect on people, ~~that~~ which is what the objective of hostile State & Non-state Actors

Steps taken by Govt.:-

- 'National Cyber & security Policy, 2013' ~~was~~ provides for various measures ~~like coming~~ to address CII threats
- 'Computer Emergency Response Team' (CERT-In) has been established to preemptively neutralise & handle the possible cyber attacks
- Budget 2017-18 announced CERT-finance to protect financial sectors
- National critical Info. Infrastructure

Protection Centre (NCIIPC) has been
established to protect CII's.

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 area is situated at the trijunction of India, Bhutan and China. Recently, ~~but~~ there was a conflict between India & China over Doklam region.



Issue:

Doklam is a disputed territory b/w China & Bhutan. Recently, China started constructing road in Doklam, claiming it as ~~so~~ an integral part of China, which was opposed by India due to several reasons like special relationship it shares with Bhutan, strategic threat for India's interest as Doklam area ~~to~~ lies close to chicken's neck corridor connecting

mainland India with North-East region.
leading to confrontation.

Indo-China Border Issues :

- ~~Border~~ Entire border b/w India & China is disputed one
- there's no demarcation or fencing of border, leading to frequent confrontation b/w armed forces of 2 countries
- Border being the mountainous one poses challenges in effective vigil

Recent steps :

- ITBP has been assigned responsibility
- New Mountaineering Corp formation

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