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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	23528
Center	PUNE (ONLINE)	Date	17/07/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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. ब्लेस चिलि इजु वक्सथि वकसि फिगुनह एस निस गसा 3. All questions are compulsory. लहक इजु वफुकुड गसा 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. लकरुड इजु वफुकुड एस वड मिल्स लकेस फन, ए, गसा 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 दिये जाएंगे जो प्रवेश पत्र पर उल्लेखित 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 लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा। 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 किसी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग खाली छोड़ा गया हो, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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. 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 संचारणीय 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।

Renewable energy is a venue for harnessing energy which will address the rising needs due to global demand as well as in the context of environmental challenges.

India has high potential for the production of renewable energy due to abundance of sunlight, wind, water etc. However the challenges to harness its full potential are -

- (1) Inadequate technology for setting up energy plants
- (2) Inadequate funds & resources
- (3) Irregular supply of sunlight, water.
- (4) Unskilled labours & operatives.
- (5) Issues of land, environment
- (6) Regulations of government
- (7) Lack of private sector enthusiasm

- (8) Costly energy production, hence high pricing
- (9) Technology and material need to be imported as not locally available, thus increase its cost.

Solutions —

(1) Government role -

- Imperative to set the regulation and assuring incentives through schemes, programmes
- like e.g. National Solar Mission etc

- (2) Public private partnership.
- (3) Research & Development
- (4) Capacity Building - e.g. Saur Mitra
- (5) Data collection & Management regarding availability of input resources
- (6) International Co-operation. e.g. International - solar Alliance
- (7) Awareness

Considering the quest of energy and cost of conventional resource, we need to switch to mission-mode for accelerating renewable

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 study, By 2030, India is going to have 50% of its population in urban areas, This necessitates the sustainable & responsive Urban Development.

Government of India has come up with schemes like Smart Cities Mission, Urban AMRUT, PRASAD etc schemes.

However, nature of development requires high amount of fund & resources to fulfil the objectives.

Along with Central & state assistance, emphasis is being given for raising the financial resources by Urban Local Bodies, themselves through consolidation of property tax, water tax and municipal bonds etc.

Municipal Bonds are the financial ^{debt} instruments which are raised by financially sound Urban Local Body.

Through this instrument, the local government can raise the fund from market. It will give benefits -

- (1) Meeting the urgent needs for development
- (2) Pressing for higher efficiency
- (3) Effective allocation of resources.
- (4) ~~the~~ Autonomy for ULB to raise & utilise the resources.

For this, the ULBs are being rated by agencies such as CRISIL etc. e.g. Bangalore, Pune, Indore have been rated and initiated raising funds.

~~The~~ Further, the capacity building, guidance & training in financial area is needed for ULB to augment benefits of such schemes.

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।

For the comprehensive human development, 'Financial inclusion' is crucial so that access to credit, saving facilities can be availed by individual, group or businesses for economic growth and development.

However, a large portion of 'rural india' is still excluded. The reasons are -

- (1) Lack of banking in remote areas.
in some area, postal branches are also not present.
- (2) Financial illiteracy.
- (3) Lack of awareness regarding the schemes such as Bank Saathi
- (4) 'savings' are rare in case of rural poor
- (5) 'credit' facility demand the lot of documentation which poor lack

- (6) Unwillingness of banks due to rising NPAs and stressed assets

Solutions -

- (1) Increasing network of bank branches
 - Mini branches
 - Private partnerships,
 - Bank Saathi, NGOs.
- (2) Indian posts ^{can} start ^{agencing} credit, saving for banks
- (3) Making awareness regarding financial elements credits, savings
- (4) NGOs can be involved to promote establishment of Self Help groups, entrepreneur.
- (5) Banks to ~~be strictly~~ follow Priority Sector Lending

Measures by Government

- (1) Bank Saathi
- (2) Post Indian Postal Bank.
- (3) Priority Sector Lending
- (4) Jan - Dhan - Yojana.
- (5) RBI has sold the stakes in NABARD for autonomy.

'Financial Inclusion' is important for ~~respect~~ human development. The proper implementation

of schemes will ~~at~~ help to take poor out of poverty.

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।

Accounting denotes the statement of profit & loss, assets & liabilities over a certain period of time maintained by businesses & companies.

The environmental accounting replicates the concept in the ecological aspect. It counts the loss of ecological asset due to developmental projects and unwise use of natural resources.

For. eg. Building of dam would lead to profit in terms of irrigation & water supply, while loss in terms of felled trees, vanished biodiversity, environmental impact etc.

It would help to assess the cost-benefit analysis of any project before implementation so that rational

decision can be taken.

This will help to conduct the quantitative analysis ~~or~~ i.e. supplements the empty allegations of loss of environment.

In longer terms it will help to account compensatory afforestation and other ~~loss~~ compensatory activities to be taken in future -

status in India -

India has started Environmental Impact Assessment since 2006. However, it is not followed in letter & spirit; very oftenly ignored.

For the sake of sustainable development, it is necessary to measure the impact of human activities over environment scientifically to chalk out well-devised policies

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।

The use of water is carried out in irrigation at highest proportion succeeded by Industrial and household use.

For India's agricultural growth, access to irrigation is very important, as even ^{about} 50% of ~~to~~ arable land still not under irrigation.

To achieve accelerated food production and increase ^{doubly} farmers income by 2022, the irrigation is crucial aspect

However, the monsoon-dependency and current availability of water stored, ~~it~~ may not help to avail 100% utilization of irrigation facilities.

It is equally important to increase the water efficiency by various measures so that the water is wisely used

and irrigation can be used e fully.

Water efficiency denotes the use of water to harvest maximum crops. per litre, reuse of treated water, avoiding the vapourization, etc.

Measures -

- (1) To increase the less-water intensive crop production like pulses.
- (2) Use of sprinklers than open supply.
- (3) Use of scientific techniques for water use efficiency - eg. Israel technique.
- (4) Farm ponds to be covered regularly to avoid vapourization
- (5) Water metering

Govt. Schemes

- (1) Neeranchal Yojana
- (2) 'Per drop more crop'
- (3) 'Soil health Card scheme
- (4) Agricultural Centres
- (5) Incentives for sprinkler facilities
- (6) ~~Water metering etc.~~

Thus, need to make awareness of water as precious asset is important to implement measures religiously.

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।

In Recently conducted international summit, 'Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction' (2015-2030) has been adopted.

It also recognised the need to blend the traditional knowledge with modern technologies for holistic approach to reduce risk by disasters.

Benefit

(1) Local importance -

- Nature of disasters vary according to regions. and indigenous people are aware ~~about~~ & ^{knowledgeable} ~~ready~~ to cope up with frequently occurred disasters.

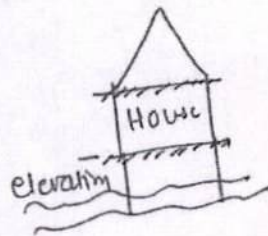
e.g. ~~The~~ In low lying areas, ~~this~~ coastal communities have developed knowledge to cultivate rice in flood ~~prone~~ ^{ed} areas.

So, this can be added with developing more types of water-resistant crop varieties.

(2) Habitation -

People know regarding local materials to be used and method to build their houses to sustain during disaster.

eg In Meghalaya, People live in houses with a high elevation with support of local species of Bamboo to save from flood areas



(3) Food & other requirement

- They know the food with long shelf life as well as utility of other natural resources like forest tree-leaves to counter attack of mosquitoes during floods.

Thus ^{evolved} adaptation[^] by them is necessary to add knowledge resources to avoid human & property losses and to replicate in other part of world.

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 the process by in which food is irradiated using the radio-active element rays so that its shelf-life is increased.

e.g. ① Cobalt-60 is used for the irradiation of fruits to avoid its damage by rotting.

② Pharmaceutical are also irradiated to de-avoid infection by microbes.

Benefits of food irradiation -

- (1) Increase in shelf life
- (2) Sustaining the quality of food product
- (3) Avoid the losses due to rotting.
- (4) Assure the returns of to producer.
- (5) In line with the quality standards
- (6) Help in branding & marketing.
- (7) Improving the food productivity of food processing industry

Relevance for India -

India records the ^{highest} loss of food products ~~highest~~ due to unavailability of storage & radiation facilities.

SAMPADA scheme is targeted to enhance the productivity & efficiency of food production & helping the increasing income for producers.

Benefits

- (1) Quality standards will be improved
- (2) Export ~~st~~ will be increased due to complying with sanitary & phytosanitary standards of WTO.
- (3) Branding & Marketing of product.
- (4) Competitive prices for consumers.

Thus to ensure the sustainable food production, ~~we have~~ and distribution, we need to enhance the ~~global~~ facility of food irradiation

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Easy access to technology and deeper use of social media like Whatapp, Facebook, Twitter have led to increase in spread of misinformation with high speed & broad coverage.

People
There are 200 million of users of Whatsapp in India which shows the intensity of connectivity.

There is no any mechanism to ensure the genuineness of information sent, received or forwarded.

The people with radical tendency have got easy tool to spread their propaganda and polarise the social environment.

The large number of non-working

population contribute in major portion to spread this havoc

However, the solution to be framed out for the sake of social peace, law & Order.

Technology, only, can lead to greater help to combat such situation By -

- (1) Generating & spreading awareness messages to not spread fake news.
- (2) ~~eg.~~ Whatsapp has given ^{publication} ~~target~~ and spread the message to use it wisely rationally.
- (3) Whatsapp has provided feature 'forwarded' so that receiver could ~~know th~~ analyze the genuinity behind news.
- (4) Centralizing data of groups and recording it with police circles. ~~to so~~ that it will help in case of mishap.

Thus, it is necessary to use technology to curb the menace generated by it.

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?

Defence Planning Committee has been established to rationalize the decision making ~~at~~ considering the priority of national defence.

Features

(1) Composition

- It consists the Minister of Defence, ~~at the~~ Minister of State for Defence, all three heads of armed forces, national security advisors etc.

(2) Functions -

- Regarding procurement of essential defence technology, equipments and arsenals according to the needs of forces.
- Allocation of resources to the armed forces according to their demands

Participation of all stakeholders will help ~~to decide~~ in credible defence preparedness - By -

- (1) Prioritizing the needs of armed forces
- (2) Allocating the resources accordingly
- (3) Inclusion, exclusion of defence arsenal, equipments & technology according to current context.
- (4) Ensuring efficiency of resource in the background of availability of lower resources.
- (5) Staffing decisions.
- (6) Consideration of global standards.

The environment of global politics can't be ~~consi~~assured stable. Hence, it is necessary to plan with appropriate wisdom to ensure credible defence preparedness.

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 जांच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Funding to radical & terrorist groups is crucial & important aspect, to worry about; as it helps to strengthen them by recruiting manpower, accessing weapons, and other tools & equipments to serve their purpose.

In the efforts against terrorism, to find the source of funding and choke them and break network is important so that these group become weak and inactive.

At international level, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) stressed the need to resist the diversion of currencies via black money to such groups. and it ^{& sanctions} ~~hits~~ the countries which fail to curb the flow of money to terrorist groups.

Sources

Such groups access the money through counterfeit currency, drug trafficking, human trafficking, black marketing of gold, weapons through porous and poorly surveillant borders.

e.g. India-Nepal Border, - issue of counterfeit currency & trafficking.

Measures

(1) currency ^{flow} should be controlled.

e.g. - demonetization.

(2) Maximum digitization for market exchange.

(3) Strict law & regulation against human and drug trafficking.

(4) stricter border surveillance

(5) International cooperation is primarily important. to form laws & regimes, policing agency.

By striking at the ^{financial} roots, the organisations can be weakened. Hence it is necessary to curb the network of finance to ensure law & order.

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 are the Enterprises which are smaller in the terms of output and business size as compared to large Enterprise. They work in various sectors such as IT services, transport & communications, trade, supply chain & logistics etc..

They contribute to enhance the growth in GDP as well as providing employment opportunities while giving support services to large enterprises.

Along with this, they make large impact on local economies as following —

- (1) & Employment opportunities to local employable youth.
- (2) Bringing the urbanization in the areas with increase in population, market, etc.
- (3) Facilitate the growth of essential services like health, Education.
- (4) They enhance growth of manufacturing sector in area due to availability of their support and thus multiplying their effect on economy.
- (5) Lowering the burden on large cities.

However the problems faced by Service MSMEs are -

- (1) Dependency on large enterprises due to intensive supply chain -
 - their output depend on these corporations -
 - ~~lack in~~ Impact of sluggish growth may lead to closures of service MSMEs.

- (2) Inadequate financial resources.
- (3) Inavailability of trained & skilled manpower.
- (4) Lesser exposures to new technologies, hence less competitive.
- (5) Narrow minded approach to so less risk-taking sector, lack of export-oriented objectives

Solutions

- (1) Government schemes -
 - 'Stand up India', 'Mudra' for credit facilities.
 - Online facilitation of return filing of various entities.
 - Relaxing labour regulations.
 - (2) 'Niyat Bandhu' for export orientation
 - (3) Skill India - For availing skilled youth.
 - (4) Tax benefits for startups.
 - (4) Tax ~~be~~ exemption for angel investors.
- In the backdrop of demographic dividend, ~~to~~ achieve the high growth rate of 8% the acceleration of MSMEs is of urgent need

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। सविस्तार 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 a business model of farming in which the potential consumer (generally enterprise, company) comes into contract with farmers assuring the purchase of ^{his} produce at pre-determined price.

Advantages

- (1) Assured price for farmer, ~~incent~~
- (2) Incentivizing for quality production
- (3) Assured produce for customer.
- (4) Enabling growth of income of farmer. ~~etc~~
- (5) Ensuring ~~a~~ supply chain continuation i.e. uninterrupted supply.
- (6) Introducing kind of professionalism in the sector of agriculture.

However, there are certain

failures due to contract farming -

- (1) Regulation & laws are not available in case of dispute.
- (2) Market demand & supply may turn down the demand of produce or reduce the price in case of fluctuation.
- (3) fear of damage to produce while standing or at harvest stage.

Thus, government intervention is necessary to correct problems leading to contract failures -

- (1) Framing laws & regulation with clear provisions of responsibility & liability.
- (2) ~~Ensure~~ Insurance penetration for farmers - crop insurance.
- (3) Credit facilities
- (4) subsidies.
- (5) Transport; road connectivity improvement.

In this context, Government has come up with Model Contract

Farming Act 2018, which provides-

- (1) The responsibility & liability of stakeholders.
- (2) Penal provisions in case of breach.
- (3) App Authorities for implementation
- (4) Appellate mechanism.
- (5) Committee for reviewing the implementation.

However, the ~~for~~ agriculture is a state subject and states have to align these legal mechanism and success of act depends of implementation by state ~~direction~~ machinery

Nevertheless, it is surely a ~~right~~ good step in the ^{right} direction to ~~also~~ promote for doubling income of farmers 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।

The growth ~~and~~ of advance technology has brought the fear of loss of jobs in overall world. Considering the high demographic dividend, India needs to take steps to correct the disruption in employment market due to high technologies.

It requires -

- (1) Improving the employability of labour force
- (2) Increasing number of employment opportunities.

Measures are needed to address above two issues so that our labour force remain competitive, competent and compatible to face the challenges.

(A) Improving the employability of Labour Force by -

① Skill training, upgrading (upskilling), re skilling

- 'Skill India' Programme.
- 'SANKALP', 'STRIVE'
- Grameen Kshat Vikas Yojana,
Pravasi Kshat Vikas Yojana.

② National skill framework

- Updating & upgrading the skill curriculum as per the demand.
- Channelizing the resources according to like training materials, training staff etc.

③ Industrial cooperation

- Ensuring Industrial trainings
- Use of CSR to skilling unemployed.

④ Academic Curriculum

- Designing curriculum according to current requirements. etc.

⑤ St Rural training

- Self help group & Community Business Organisation

(B) Increasing number of employment - Opportunities

- ① National apprenticeship scheme.
- ② Promoting start-up, MSMEs
- ③ Incentivising labour intensive sectors like textile, leather etc.
- ④ Self-employment programmes
 - PM employment Guarantee Scheme
 - MUDRA, Stand up India.
- ⑤ Increasing the incentive to businesses with large labour force -
 - In regulations, tax exemptions.
- ⑥ Accelerating rural employment & self-employment through SHGs, CBOs etc.

The proper channeling of resources for employment generation & sustenance is important to address threat of disruptive technologies.

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।

- Trade policy in agriculture impair the Market prices leading to disruption in growth potential of agro-export.

The import of food or crop produce is unnecessarily increased, sometimes, to address the inflation. This policy led to reduction in prices and hence help to consumer to buy. This shows the ad-hocism ~~and~~ pro-consumer bias.

However, such steps harms the growth of farmers due to lowering of prices leading to loss & hampering export potential. They could not reap benefits of high prices of produce & demand in international market.

Therefore it is necessary to review such steps so that balancing of benefits to consumers & farmers can be maintained.

Ways -

(1) Ministerial Co-ordination -

- Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Commerce should go hand-in-hand in the overlapping areas of functioning.
eg. plantation crops - tea, rubber, coffee, sugarcane.

(2) Role of APEDA

It is important ensure smooth flow of communication between all stakeholders.

(3) Let the Market work

Regulation of consumer price should be reviewed, and applied only in crisis situations.

Prices can be controlled by reducing the other costs like transportation

(by reduction of fuel VAT), indirect tax exemptions etc.

(4) Engaging all stakeholders while reviewing the trade policy -

(5) Robust Market infrastructure, storage facilities to absorb the shocks of prices.

For enhancing agriculture export -

(1) Subsidies & Credit facilities.

(2) Incentivizing ^{for} technology for production

(3) Regularising use of ~~sub~~ fertilizers, pesticides in the wake of safety standards

(4) Branding according to global standards.

(5) Special Market facilities and network for export produce.

Thus, we need to exploit our surplus production to benefit the farmer community while gaining the foreign exchange in surplus.

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।

Appreciation in Currency with respect to Dollar is considered as one of the aspect of healthy economy.

However, it is not the sole measure to gauge the economic condition, as -

① It depends upon the demand & supply mechanism which is flexible.

② Indian method of exchange rate is dual i.e. floating on current account & fixed on capital account.

Thus only shows the reflection in current account transactions.

③ Currency improvement in shorter span of time do not help to improve the economic growth.

or rarely helps to convert into long term economic development.

- ④ As it is relative to other currency and considering global economic interdependence, its appreciation/depreciation depend on the economy of other countries too; thus unable to show picture of domestic economy perfectly.

In recent time, India has ~~edge~~ in good direction in case of micro-economic fundamentals such as exchange rate, external debt. etc, however the trade deficit is widening, pressing ~~on~~ the strain on foreign reserves.

* factor responsible.

- ① EXPORT side
- ① Global fall of demand
 - ② Poor industrial production
 - ③ Low agricultural production.
 - ④ GST related glitches.
 - ⑤ demonetization
 - ⑥ Banking sector crisis
 - ⑦ ~~Port~~ Increase in port inefficiency.

⑬ Import side

- ① ~~Large~~ ^{High prices} inflow of crude oil & petroleum
- ② Protectionist policies of USA.
- ③ Non-tariff measures such as safety, data protection, raised by EU.
- ④ Competition by China, South East Asia.

Thus, these factors are needed be addressed while facing turbulence in the global supply chain, to cope up on trade deficit issue.

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।

India is one of largest producer of sugar in the world and supplier of sugar i.e. exporting country.

However in recent times sugar industry is undergoing through many challenges -

(1) Credit Weakened sugar mills.

- Non-payment of dues
- unavailability of credit.
- co-operative structure
- less professionalism
- ^{Poor} ~~the~~ efficiency.
- Quality standards.
- falling prices.

(2) Sugarcane producers

- Water crisis - low production
- sugarcane with low sugar content
- indebtedness due to stalled payment by mills.
- lowering soil quality

(a) Government -

- Abundant storage of sugar.
- No priority to sugar sector
- ~~Co~~oparochialism towards
co-operative sector.
- Poor trade policy.

However, certain state governments have announced the relief package for sugar industry which is not suffice.

Steps can be taken -

① Improvement in sugar Mills -

- Technology upgradation
- Storage of raw sugarcane.
- Credit & subsidy facilities
- welcoming private sector,
to make more competitive.
- Regularising the quality,
finance audit & standards.
- reviewing import policy of sugar.

② At ~~pro~~ farmers

- Improving water efficiency for production.
- Mixed cropping.
- soil health card scheme.

How

Yet, Agriculture, Co-operatives are the state subjects; so, state governments should come forward to enhance the overall performance of industry.

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।

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was formulated in the context of addressing the Global warming challenge. It consists of nine programs which were sector specific to improve ecosystem in India while ensuring sustainable development.

Some programmes are-

- ① National Green Mission
- ② National solar Mission
- ③ National plan for Himalayan Habitat etc.

However, the rising pollution, depletion of forests & biodiversity show that the program could not serve best to cope up with impacts of climate change.

Reasons -

- (1) Multiplicity of schemes.
- (2) No activity mapping, assigning the responsibility
- (3) Lack of ministerial co-ordination
- (4) Concurrent subject - lack of federal spirit on implementation
- (5) Availability of fund on time.
- (6) Technology non-availability.
- (7) No specific staffing.
- (8) No review mechanism and corrective actions.
- (9) Change in government led to sidelining the action plan.

Yet, the course correction can be taken to align the plan with global commitment we have made at Paris Climate summit and reactivate it to achieve the goals

Some measures can be taken as-

- (1) Redefining the goals & objectives with specifications.
- (2) Assigning clear roles to ministries, departments
- (3) Providing resource allocations as per specified target.
- (4) Periodic review mechanism. ~~etc.~~
- (5) Activity mapping.
- (6) Social awareness at large scale.
- (7) Private participation through CSR, NGOs etc.

Thus all stakeholders should be involved so that quality inputs can be received to improve the NAPCC and ~~achieve~~ ~~or~~ strengthen our efforts towards commitments at Paris Summit.

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।

Nuclear weapon is a hazardous challenge which threatens the human existence, hence a intense issue of global security. Due to handful tiny section of nuclear armed countries, all the humanity is under threat.

For this many agreements have been carried out at multi-lateral fora such as - ① Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
② Comprehensive test ban treaty,

also along with countries, Iran Nuclear Deal.

However these agreements are not found effective, as signing countries like N-Korea left the regime to access and develop the weapons.

As P-5 countries and countries such as India, Pakistan, Israel, Iran, N. Korea possess large amount of nuclear arms, and threat of terrorist attack intensifies threat of nuclear terror.

In this backdrop India has adopted the Nuclear policy featuring,

- (1) NO first use
- (2) Credible Minimum Deterrence
- (3) Peaceful nuclear use for civil purpose

(4) India went on an agreement with us '123' nuclear deal to assure the ^{non}development of further nuclear arms and peaceful use of nuclear energy in the context of rising energy quest.

* India & NPT

India has not signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, citing its discriminatory nature.

According to current form of NPT

only UNSC permanent members like US, UK, China, Russia, France can develop and possess the nuclear power; while banning others to continue or start nuclear programmes.

Even ^{though in} the current situation, India can review its policy

- (1) To pose as peace ^{loving} ~~and~~ country in spirit
- (2) As responsible aspirant of great powers
- (3) Leading toward global nuclear disarmament.
- (4) Edge in soft power diplomacy.

However, some ~~kind of~~ hinderances may prevent to adopt above policy like-

- (1) Nuclear threat from two neighbour Pakistan & China
- (2) It may weaken position on the global table.
- (3) Useful as strong deterrence.

Thus, the comprehensive approach should be adopted while reviewing the policy

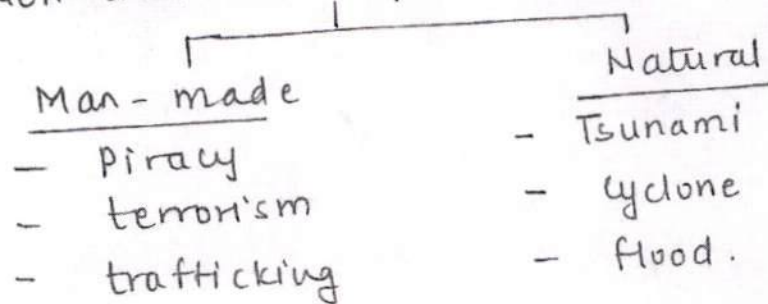
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(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 जिवूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Maritime security has become crucial point of security policy due to threats

- ① traditional - from regionalⁿ states.
② Non-traditional - piracy,



Considering the nature of such threats & their intensity, frequency generate the necessity to review involve the regional, global stakeholders sharing the interests for fighting against such challenges.

India is surrounded by ocean from 3 sides and thus enhances

the need to carefully draft maritime security policy.

Western Indian Ocean pose the threat of terrorist attack such as Mumbai attack of 2008, piracy in Arabian ocean, human trafficking as well as cyclones too.

India needs to co-operate and co-ordinate with the western ^{India}-Ocean Rim countries to cope with challenges.

Djibouti code of conduct is one of the initiatives in this region. Recently it is amended to counter maritime crimes in West Indian Ocean & ~~the~~ Gulf of Aden.

It requires the member-countries to share information regarding the threats.

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।

Indian space Programme was started in 1960 and achieved the various milestones in exemplary manner at par with other developed countries.

It has launched many satellites which have provided valuable information as well as facilitated the telecommunication revolution in India.

In the changing and uncertain times, it can be decisive to strengthen our security capabilities as following -

(i) National security -

- Border Surveillance
- satellite communication for armed forces, reserved forces in remote places.

- Geotagging, vulnerability mapping of
- areas of insurgency to help enforcement agencies ^{with} updated information.
- Cross-viewing on spy satellites over Indian region.

(2) Human Security -

- Agricultural resource mapping predicting food production, ~~ins~~
- ~~Insur~~ Crop insurance services
- Water resources updating for predicting addressing & water scarcity.
- Health & Education services such as ~~e~~ tele medicine, Education satellites

(3) Environmental Security -

- ~~Pred~~ Resource mapping & surveillance
- Weather ~~p~~ report, helping disaster risk reduction.
- Forest ~~ma~~ survey, mapping.
- Climate change data -
 - composition of changing air.

Thus Space programme of India
can help to enhance the security
capabilities in ~~at~~ multiple dimensions.