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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Ruchi Bindal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	103786
Center	Online	Date	10/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
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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
दो-चौ बीस प्रश्न अंग्रेजी व हिन्दी में दिये गये हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्न/अंश द्वारा प्राप्त होने वाले अंकों का उल्लेख प्रश्न के विरुद्ध किया गया है।
- 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 जायेंगे, जो प्रवेश पत्र पर उल्लेखित है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवरे पर उल्लेखित है। अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों के लिए अंक नहीं दिये जायेंगे।
- 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.
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में किसी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग खाली छोड़ा जाय तो उसे स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया 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. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges.
(150 words) 10

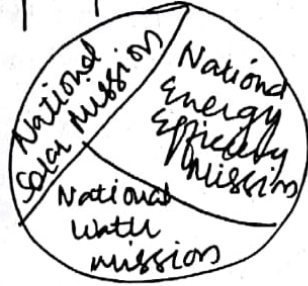
भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India in its INDCs has committed to generate 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022. Therefore there is need to evaluate the roadmap of challenges:-

1. High cost & expenditure on solar & wind projects
2. Problem of land acquisition & environmental clearance for setting up projects
3. Lack of shale gas resources. Though a pilot project has been conducted in Jamnagar.
4. Unavailability of methane hydrates.
5. Inadequate research & development to utilise the existential resources.
6. Renewable energy plants will render coal based power plants useless & thereby increase unemployment & rising NPAs.

Therefore following measures need to be taken to address the above challenges:-

1. Carry out projects in mission mode.
For eg:-



2. Smoother the process to acquire land & clearances.
3. Renewable energy should be given an infrastructure status to increase its viability.
4. In short run shift to high efficiency low emission technology & gradually shift to renewable energy.
5. Proper projects should be carried out to explore the untapped resources.
6. Incentives for net metering should be provided to increase India's share in renewable energy.

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।

Recently govt has carried out various efforts, policies and indicators for financing urban development. Some of them are :-

- ① Municipal bonds — URBs can now gather funds by issuing municipal bonds to fund projects. However, it can only be acquired if :-
 (A) it is able to pay back
 (B) It has source of revenue like user charges.

- ② Utilisation of existing funds — Economy survey 17-18 pointed out that URBs don't exhaust full potential of their financial power therefore, they should adequately collect user charges, entertainment taxes, etc.

③ Credit/Star Rating → MoUD has started an initiative to rate the VCBs in terms of financial powers & efficiency. This will give better access to financial aid & investments.

④ Development Impact Bonds → Recently, Rajasthan has received US\$100 million bonds with the help of World Bank & UN. This will ensure that targets are achieved and funds are adequately available.

Therefore, carrying forward the agenda of financial decentralisation will help in effective functioning of the government.

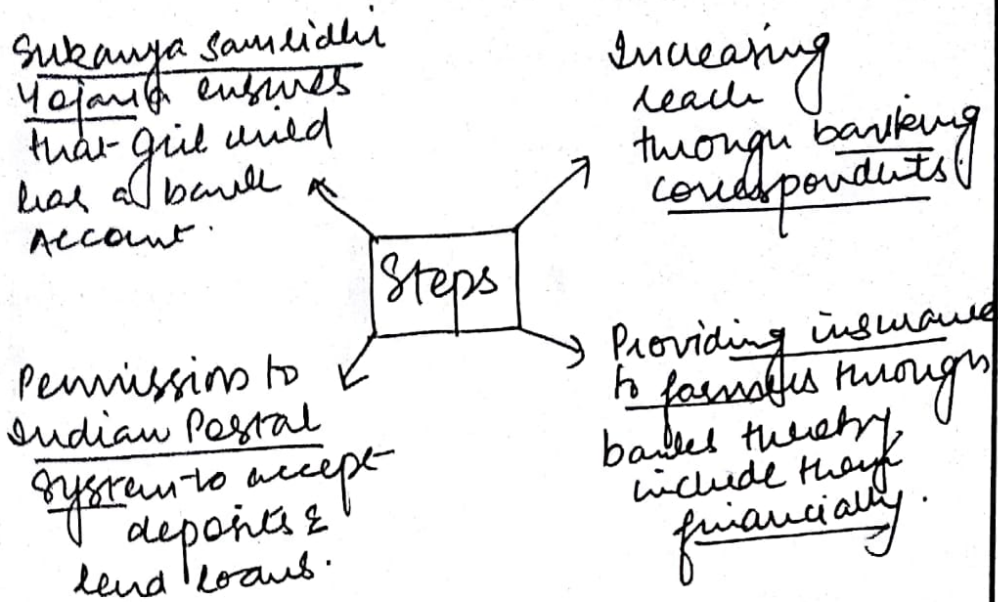
3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

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।

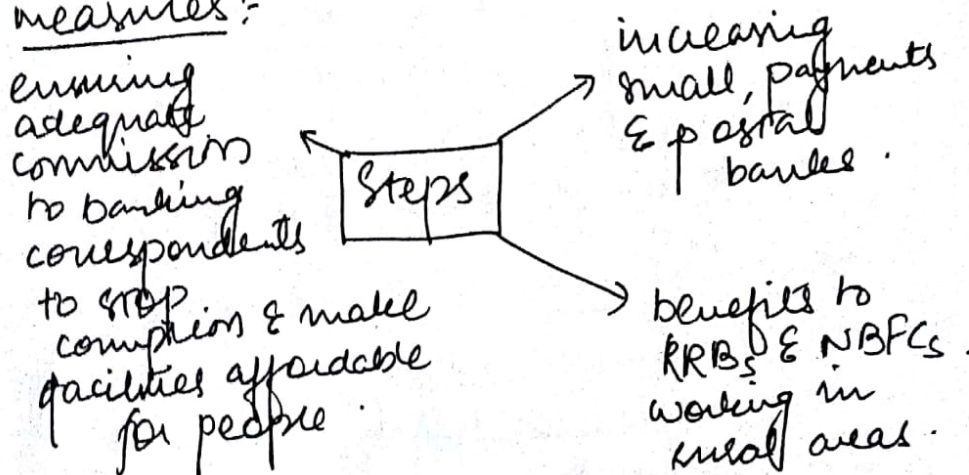
Despite the success of PM Jan Dhan Yojana, financial inclusion remains a problem in rural population. Certain challenges are:-

1. Agriculture: 62% of the farmers don't avail benefits of banks due to lack of awareness.
2. Women are generally excluded from ~~not~~ opening a bank account.
3. Moreover, mere opening of account will not ensure financial inclusion, it has to ^{be in} operation. In rural areas, lack of operationalisation remains a problem.
4. Lack of reach of brick & mortar banks and digital operability.
5. Perception that banks are enemies when loan is not repayed and may lead to non-ownership of house.

To address these issues, government has taken various steps like :-



Moreover, RBI has also taken below measures:-

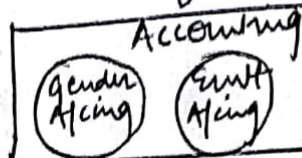


4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'?
Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting,
highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

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

Environmental accounting refers to the
process of accessing & valuating &
considering environmental cost of a
potential project.

The rationale behind
introducing environmental
accounting is :-



1. To protect & conserve the environment.
2. Polluter pays principle.
3. Environment and development should
strike a balance.
4. Moreover, funds collected should be
used for betterment of environment.

For example, CAMPA fund accounts
for the environmental value of the
forest land diverted for non forest
use. This ensures that environment
is considered & not taken for granted.

Current state of environmental
~~accounting~~ accounting is not firm as
it is still not considered while
formulating budget.

However, it takes place in indirect
ways like :

environmental Impact Assessment	legislations : Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Env. Protection Act
CAMPA fund	NGT.
polluter pays principle	E-certificates and PAT.

Hence, there is an urgency to formulate
a policy for environmental accounting for
utilisation of environment in a judicious
manner . .

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।

Recent NABARD report has highlighted that productivity should be measured not just in terms of area but also with respect to water productivity.

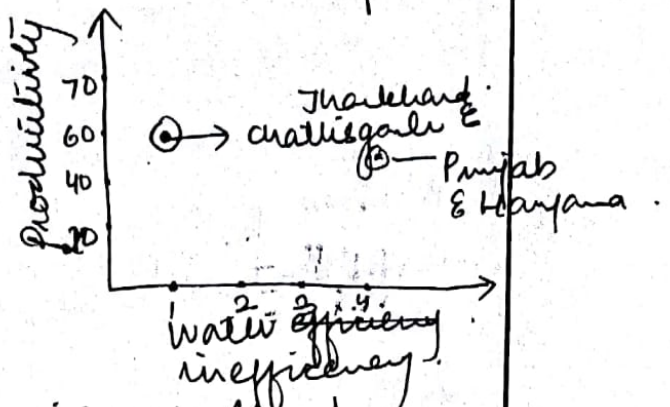
Water as an input in agriculture is important in two manner:-

A) Accessibility: It is necessary for the development of agriculture. Access to water or irrigation is ensured through subsidies on power or PM Kisan Samai Yojana.

B) Efficiency: Moreover, due to subsidies & benefits, farmers practice flood irrigation which hampers the soil health productivity & cost of production. For example, it is widely practised in Punjab & Haryana.

NABARD pointed out that the average water productivity of Punjab is 60 g/tonne whereas for Chattisgarh &

Threshold it is around 65 q. tonne for
paddy.



Moreover, due to practice of flood
irrigation several problems exist like:

water logging & soil salination	irrational use of subsidies
high cost of production	less productivity in long term.

Therefore, even water guzzling crops
should be grown with efficient water
utilisation and should ensure more
crop per drop.

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

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

Disaster risk reduction is the pre-emptive step to reduce and avert the happening of disaster and tackle the risk.

In addition to state efforts through formal organisation like NDMA and its plan, policies, traditional knowledge helps in reducing disaster risk like,

- 1) Droughts: By implementing ^{rain} water harvesting techniques of Rajasthan, risk of drought can be averted.
- 2) Floods: By building embankments and increasing capacity of soil through to absorb moisture can help in reducing floods.
- 3) Earthquake: Through the movement of ants and animals some disaster can be pre-empted & reduced.

4) Cyclone: Traditional fishermen could in advance detect the possibility of cyclone by looking at the movement of water.

These traditional techniques to pre-empt and reduce disaster risk can be utilised:-

- 1) Include the stakeholders while planning.
- 2) Using their experience in modelling early warning system.
- 3) Building adequate technologies to store water, control flow of water can reduce risk of floods & droughts.

Hence, traditional and modern expertise can be a comprehensive tool to reduce disaster risk.

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।

supp
postman
travelling.

Food irradiation is extending both shelf life and quality of food through different waves (radio, etc.)

It has applicability in various fields like:-

- 1) It will reduce the huge post-harvest loss of farmers.
- 2) Through increased shelf life, it will play a critical role in supply chain and promote food processing.
- 3) It will ensure that food reaches every nook & corner during disaster and lead to food security.
- 4) Effective food while travelling.
- 5) With increasing urbanisation and lack of time, demand for irradiated food is supposed to increase.

Keeping its relevance & importance in mind, it is ~~pro~~ beneficial for India:-

- 1) Give a much needed boost to food processing sector and lead to growth in both GDP & exports.
- 2) Due to glut in market in sugarcane, rice, it can act as savior for farmers and help in doubling their income by 2022.
- 3) It will cater to huge consumer base of urban India.
- 4) Ensure food security in disaster hit area like Kerala, Uttarakhand, etc.
- 5) As India is the leading producer of raw material, by extending shelf life of such products it will boost exports in finished products too.

Therefore, food irradiation is an opportunity that India needs to capitalise at the earliest.

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।

Fake news is the propagation of erroneous information in the mask of facts, real events & news. With the increasing menace of mob lynching, child kidnapper attacks, it has become necessary to delve into it.

Technology is a double edged sword. It has abetted the spread of fake news because :-

- 1) Increasing penetration of smart phones
- 2) Technology provides anonymity
- 3) It is a wildfire which can cover majority of people in a short span of time
- 4) With psychological microtargeting, it becomes easy to identify the potential receiver of fake news.

On the other hand, it is the same technology which can be utilised to curb the menace:-

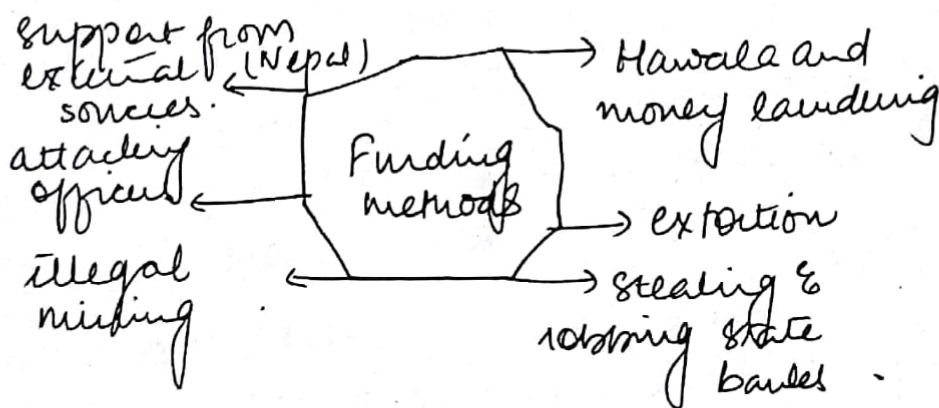
- 1) Usage of Big data to filter out suspicious data & news, accounts
- 2) Recently, WhatsApp restricted its forwarding feature to around 5 members and also gave history of last-50 message receivers.
- 3) Digitally educate people and make them aware about such threats.
- 4) Increase role of technology in media companies to filter information.
- 5) Encryption of data needs should be liberalised to know the identity of propagator of false news.

Before, the gins of false news come out of bottle, there is a need to curb its effect.

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।

Maoist leaders survive on the funding that they receive through multiple means.



This methodology to amass wealth & property propels us to look into funding networks:

- 1) Detect external actors to stop funding through utilising the PATF platform.
- 2) Recent reports have shown that demonetisation was a right step to curb their financial resources.
- 3) With increasing deployment of CAPF

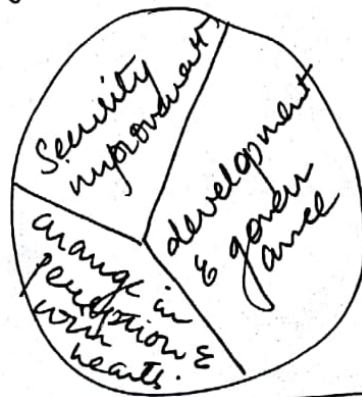
and grey honours, the menace could be checked.

4) Introduce various financial incentives to include them under the official net and reduce the parallel economy.

5) Change in public perception of locals can provide insights about the methods employed by Maoists.

6) Recent constitution of multidisciplinary force of CBI, CVC and State police can suck of their finances.

7) Break the linkage between drug trafficking and organised crime.



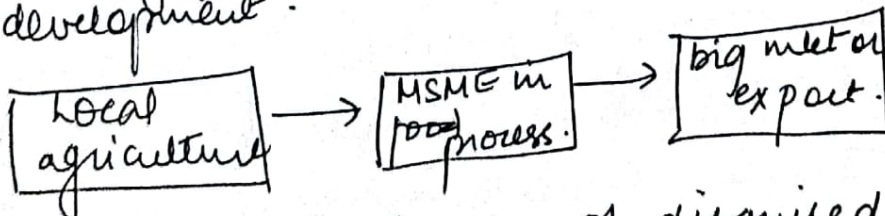
Measures needed in future

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?

MSMEs, according to Economic survey 2017 contribute about 30.1% to the GDP and approximately 45% to exports. Therefore it a package of huge potential.

- 1) It creates employment opportunities for semi skilled & unskilled workforce.
- 2) It promotes local economies and connect them to forward linkages thereby promote balanced regional development.



- 3) It will ease the burden of disguised employment in agriculture.

4) It ensures overall development of economy in terms of:-

workforce &
reducing
unemployment

contribute
to GDP

enhance
export-
capacity

However, it faces several problems like:-

- 1) Financial constraint: Lack of access to credit hampers their growth potential.
- 2) Lack of technology updation and access reduce their utilisation of optimum capacity.
- 3) Absence of backward & especially forward linkages restrict their scope & economies of scale.
- 4) They are geographically concentrated in already developed regions therefore development remains unbalanced.
- 5) Excessive regulation over their activities restrict their autonomy in functioning.

Therefore, government can take following measures to improve:-

- 1) Incentives in terms of policy & tax to ensure they are spread evenly throughout the territory of country.
- 2) Enhance the financing capacity of banks to lend. As only micro companies receive majority of credit in PSL.
- 3) Bridge infrastructure and technological gap by Skill India mission and innovation.
- 4) Boost the culture of R & D.
- 5) Skill the unskilled and prepare a role model for a region for other MSMEs to follow.

Moreover, government has taken steps in right direction like:-

1) Media Yojana: to ensure timely credit	3) e-SAMBANDH - for easy procurement
2) Udyami Mitra: to ease the compliance.	4) Micro's share in PSL lending has increased (Eco. Survey 18)

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।

A) In India, agriculture involves approx. 90% of the workforce & yet contribute only 16% to GDP. Therefore, to utilise this contract farming can act as a panacea:-

1) Farmer:- Since it ensures pre-harvest agreement, it ~~provides~~ provides guaranteed market to farmers.

- Contractors provide efficient inputs like seeds, fertilisers for quality produce.
- avail credit from banks.

2) Contractor:- does not have to bear non-availability of food articles and produce.

- ensures better quality produce at pre determined price.

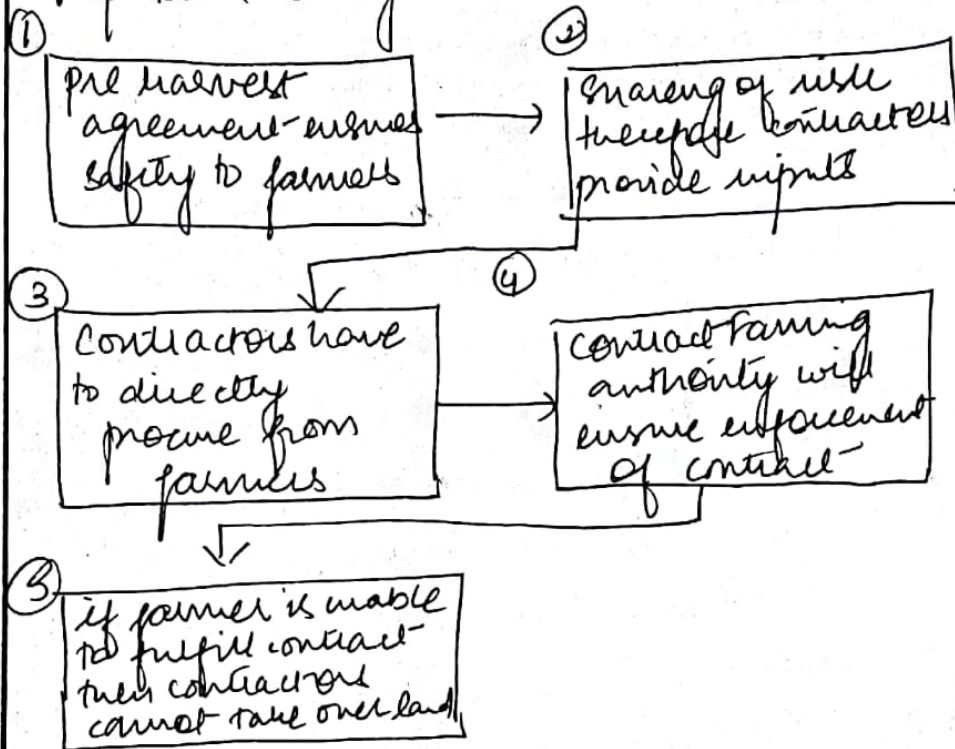
But this model suffer from various market failures like:-

- 1) Farmers get restricted to the contractor and cannot realise positives of market.
- 2) Contractors or farmers can indulge in hoarding & increase inflation.
- 3) Lack of awareness among farmers force them to sell their produce at lower rates.
- 4) If demand for produce decreases, then contractors often breach the contract.

Therefore, government can take several measures like:-

- 1) Formalisation of contracts.
- 2) Set up a regulatory authority for enforcement of contracts.
- 3) protect farmers from losing their lands.
- 4) abolish intermediaries and ensure benefits reach to consumers as well as farmers.

Model Contract Farming Act 2018 is a step in the right direction as:-



Moreover, Contract Farming authority makes sure farmers break the terms of the contract.

Therefore, the above act has addressed concerns ranging from pre harvest - post harvest to enforcement of contracts.

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 (डिस्ट्रिक्टिव 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।

NITI Aayog, in its 3 Year Action Agenda pointed out the rising UNDER EMPLOYMENT in the country. Therefore it showcases that people don't find jobs in commensurate to their skills.

However, recently on the other side we have witnessed industrial Revolution 4.0 which is totally based on skilful utilisation of technology. eg - internet of things, AI, etc.

These disruptive technologies have following impact:-

- 1) Rob of employment of blue collar workers & increase unemployment rate
- 2) financial constraints
- 3) faster adoption by industries
- 4) research & development

At the same time, many experts have argued that this technology opens door to many other opportunities and employment for India because India has a huge demographic dividend and turning into a knowledge economy.

Thus, it should be judiciously utilised in following manner:

- 1) appropriate skilling of manpower to meet the needs of advanced technology.
- 2) Introduce schemes India 2.0, to enhance the capability of manufacturing sector.
- 3) Approximately, 30% of skilled people under Skill India were able to get jobs therefore need is to ensure employability of underemployed.
- 4) Promote collaboration between Industry & Academic institutions.

5) Moving away from rote learning to outcome based in education & promote education through Atal Innovation Mission.

6) Utilise Indian diaspora's knowledge and experience by attracting them through brain-gain.

7) Global Entrepreneurship Summit, GIAN Network should be promoted for flow of technology & manpower in India.

Therefore, this opens a Pandora box for India and it is for development of country to capitalise the strength.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Agricultural trade policies in India lack an uniform policy therefore suffer from adhocism and in order to ensure food security it witnesses pro-consumer bias. Various policy measures have constrained the export potential like :-

- Minimum export price on various items like onion restrict adequate price realisation to farmers.
- Essential commodities Act's mandatory mills prevents stockpiling of farmers and thereby they are forced to sell.
- Restrictive nature of APMC act does not allow farmers to explore their benefits.
- Lack of contract farming laws reduce farmers to sell in local markets.

Underdeveloped food processing industries & faulty backward linkages doesnot give opportunity to farmers to export.

In order to make farmers realise benefits, following measures are taken by government:-

- 1) National Agricultural export policy will do away with ad-hocism in export.
- 2) Increasing and improving cold storage warehouses will provide farmers to store products for export. Eg:- Multimodal Logistics Parks
- 3) Model Contract Farming Act 2018 will present different options to farmers.
- 4) To reduce the gruesome effects of APMC and cartelisation of traders, govt. has introduced Model APML Act where a unified mandi is created for every state.

6) Through schemes like Operation Green and SAMPADA, food processing is given a boost where farmers will be able to export products.

7) Agricultural sector witnesses various
reflections in international markets
due to quality apprehensions. Thus,
government should build diplomatic
relations for welfare of farmers.

In order to ensure doubling of farmer's income by 2022, above measures need to be implemented in letter & spirit.

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।

In addition to currency exchange rate, India should take into account various measures like GDP inflation to measure relative economic performance.

Although, currency exchange rate determines the overall health of economy in terms of competence in international market through current account.

Despite improvement in fiscal deficit & revenue deficit India lags behind in trade deficit due to :-

- 1) Rising protectionism in the world restricts export capacity in steel, poultry, services, etc.
- 2) High cost imports (gold & oil) & low cost exports.
- 3) Rising cost of oil and Asian premium problem.

- 4) Lagging behind of agricultural exports.
- 5) Ineffective and stalled FTAs.
- 6) Leather and textile industries have not utilised the vacuum created by China.
- 7) Rising tariff structures in other countries and not allowing Indian products.
- 8) Stalled disputes at WTO regarding dairy with US.

Therefore
However, currency exchange rate cannot alone determine the relative performance as it only keeps purchasing power parity into context and does not consider auxiliary factors.

Apart from above reasons, domestic policy like GST and demonetisation have in the short term hampered export but other policies like MEIS and SEIS provide boost to exporters.

Hence, The need is to boost agriculture sector, enhance competitiveness of MSMEs in manufacturing, promote leather & textile industry, preserve knowledge base & services to give the export sector a lending hand.

Reasons given by economic survey 2017-18



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।

Recently, government has announced a relief package of Rs. 6000 cr for sugarcane producers. However, mere financial package will not address the deep rooted problems like :-

- 1) Depleting groundwater resources & lack of irrigation hampers the productivity of water guzzling crop like sugarcane.
- 2) Fair and remunerative price is realised majorly by large farmers & promote inequality.
- 3) State Administered price is above the fair & remunerative price. This differs from state to state thus benefits farmers in selected pockets.

- 4) Glut in market is seen due to favorable government policies.
- 5) Cane is not changed into sugar as mills run on losses.
- 6) Sugarcane industry is seasonal in nature which makes income of farmers vulnerable.

In order to address these problems, following measures should be taken:

- 1) C Rangarajan committee recommended to wipe out dual pricing by abolishing state administered prices.
- 2) Due to high and long seasons to grow, sugarcane farmers remain income less. Therefore, allied activities like animal rearing should be incentivised.
- 3) Enhance the capacity of sugar mills by increasing them.

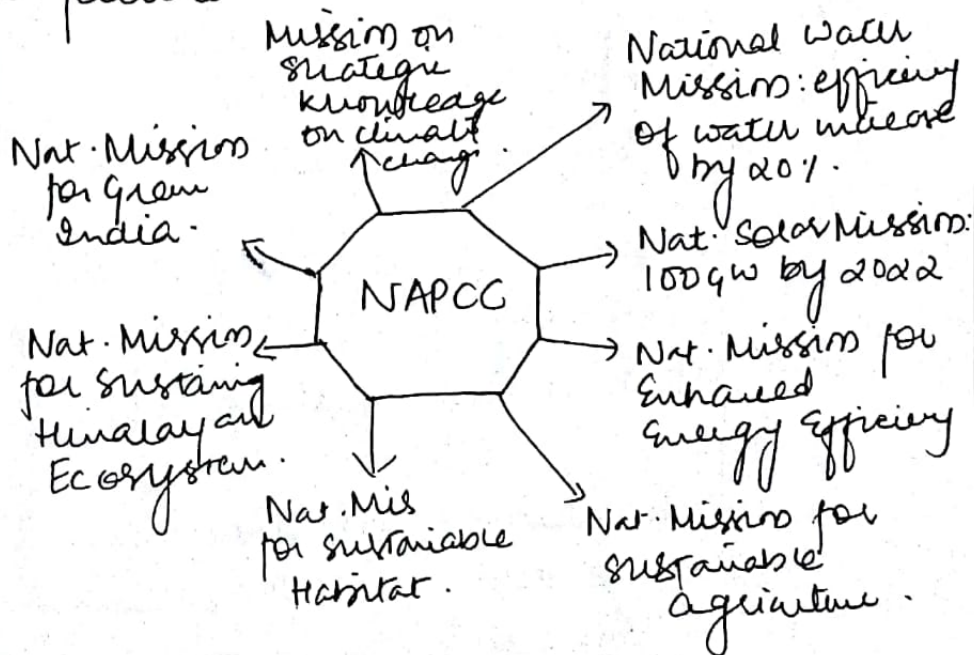
- 4) Promote efficient water utilisation and irrigation techniques to ensure the cost of production is reduced.
- 5) Environmental sustainability practices should be adopted. eg- sugarcane should not be grown in water scarce resources like Vidharba.
- 6) Moreover, if cut sugarcane is not utilised within 24 hours it is of no use. Thus, mills & processing industries need to be set up near farms.

Therefore, a structural overhaul & comprehensive package is required to deal with sugar industry problems.

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

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

NAPCC, started in 2008 when aligned with INDCs can help in achieving a sustainable environment. NAPCC comprised of 8 mission with high objectives:-



Various initiatives have been taken to serve the above missions' objectives like:-

- 1) Increasing solar power generation through KUSUM, International Solar Alliance.
- 2) Perform, Achieve & Trade scheme for energy efficiency (including E-certificates)
- 3) Secure Himalayas for sustainable Himalayan ecosystem.
- 4) AMRUT, Smart cities, HRIDAY, PRASAD, NULM for sustainable habitat.
- 5) Increasing forest cover through Green India mission, green highways, CAMPA, increasing Bamboo cover, etc.

But these objectives are not yet met due to below problems :-

- 1) Inadequate financing to all the missions.
- 2) Every mission is under different ministry thereby lack of uniform regulations & coordination.
- 3) Knowledge amongst people about climate change is restricted to urban population & rural areas go for the same.

- 4) High cost to comply with energy efficiency targets.
- 5) Farmers are not able to adapt to climate change & unable to adopt smart agriculture practices.
- 6) Underutilisation of CAMPA funds. And growing deforestation for construction eg: in Delhi. which was stopped by NGT.
- 7) UN Habitat Urban Agenda fails to include expertise of local therefore it is least expected.

Hence, effective coordination & cooperation both horizontal & vertical is the need of the hour.

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।

Since the end of World War II, nuclear weapons have become the centre of gravity and pose increasing threats to different nations. Major the race to hold global power states with accumulation of nuclear weapons. Eg - North Korea.

Due to these, various export regimes like MTCR, Australia Group, Wassenaar agreement, etc have gained importance.

However these are ineffective as:-

1. It creates groups of haves and have not under NPT where only 5 powers are allowed to use nuclear weapons.
2. Despite efforts for disarmament,

countries have maintained their
stalemates.

3) Not all countries have adhered to
NTPT, CPT which has stalled its
enforcement.

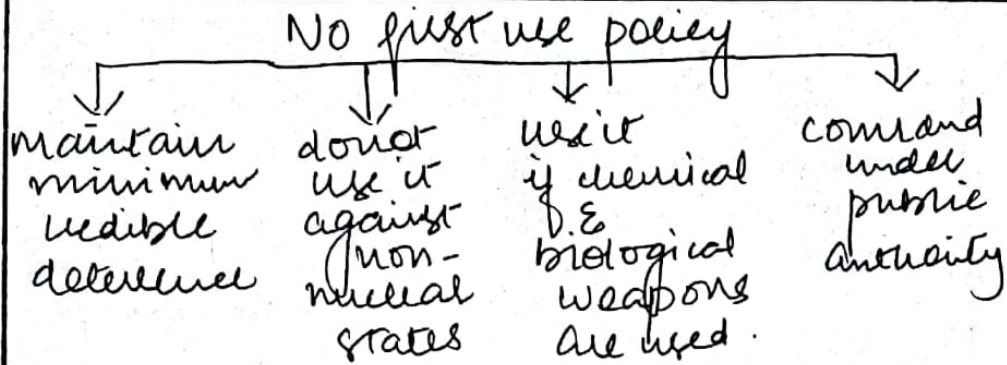
4) Despite signatory to all treaties, there
are that China has proliferated nuclear
weapons to Pakistan.

5) New nuclear weapon states are
mushrooming like North Korea which
though reluctance try to mould
nuclear regime.

6) Russia and US have signed START
still disarmament remains a
distant dream.

7) Moreover, existing regime don't
tackle non state actors who also have
acquired nuclear weapons.

c) In this context, India's nuclear
policy is: No first use policy.



(c) India at present should not join NPT in its current form as it promotes 'nuclear apartheid' with no certain date for disarmament.

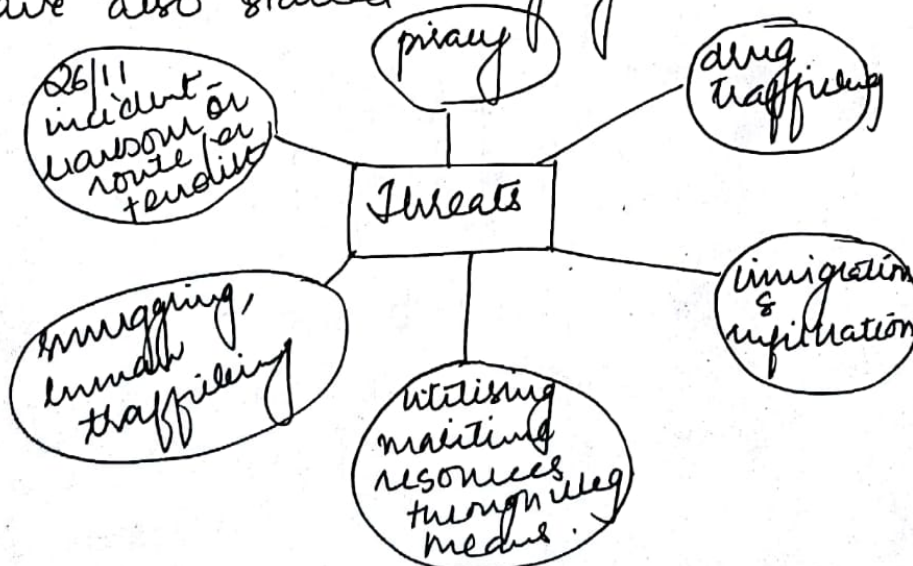
NPT creates a divide between PS and other countries. Moreover, the date of selection by NPT is arbitrary and deliberately is kept before India's 1968 nuclear test to exclude it from the exclusive group. At the same time, it is against the global order that promotes peace & harmony.

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।

India has a coastline of 7517 kms and with increasing focus on maritime security, it becomes imperative to enhance cooperation. Moreover, the threats are not just from traditional sources like states but non state actors have also started emerging like.



Moreover, India is located at a strategic position which makes it

Vulnerable for above threats.



Threats include :-

- A) piracy from somalian coast
- B) launchpad for satellites & rockets at Maldives.
- C) china's port at Djibouti.
- D) Illegal fishing & mining activities.

In the above context, Djibouti code of conduct will help in diffusing threats. Some of the key principles of code are :-

- A) Repress transnational organised crime in maritime domain.

- B) Maritime terrorism
- C) Illegal and unregulated fishing
- D) Other illegal activities

In the light of increasing maritime threats, this code can help in tackling with various non traditional threats.

Moreover, multilateral and regional cooperation can be achieved through groupings like IORA, BIMSTEC, and maintaining friendly relations with Horn of Africa countries.

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।

Outer Space Treaty, 1967 mandates that space is a global common and should be utilised only for peaceful purpose & common benefits. India made sure to follow this treaty & promoted peaceful use of space programme. For example:-

- 1) To enhance communication transmission capability.
- 2) Explore the unexplored areas like Mars and contribute to our understanding of space.
- 3) Observing earth for providing extension services to agriculture & disaster management.

But with changing times, India has the potential to utilise it for strengthening security capabilities like:-

1) Recently, ISRO launched CARTOSAT-2s satellite to map out areas of India. This was objected by Pakistan as it has the potential to look for its map in detail.

2) Navigation satellite like GAGAN and IRNSS has the potential to look for opportunities for border forces and guide them by providing routes during wars.

3) SAARC satellite include data for all SAARC countries except Pakistan. This can ensure security building with neighbouring countries.

4) Intelligence and surveillance can be carried out with great ease through communication and earth observation satellite.

However, a caution needs to be maintained and make sure sovereignty of other country is breached. At the same time, adhere to the spirit of Outer Space Treaty.