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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1432)

Name of Candidate	SINGA REDDY RUSHIKESH REDDY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	9596
Center	Hyderabad	Date	23/07/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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 that 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।

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. Explaining the reasons behind India's lower female labour force participation rates (LFPR), list the steps that have been taken to augment it. What more needs to be done? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत की निम्न महिला श्रमबल भागीदारी दर (LFPR) के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, बताइए कि इस दिशा में और क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

According to economic survey India's female LFPR is way low at 23.3%. That means out of 4 women, only one women is in labour force (or) actively searching for work.

Reasons for low LFPR

→ 1) poor education standards of women when compared to men. Female literacy stands at 63% while male literacy is at 82%.

→ 2) High drop-outs due to marraige, etc

→ 3) women leaving jobs ~~due to~~ during child birth and find it difficult to come back.

→ 4) patriarchial structures doesn't allow women to work away from home

→ 5) security reasons ⇒ rising instances of sexual harrasment at work place, rapes, etc

→ 6) lack of growth in women-related jobs

→ 7) low skills of women due to poor education

→ 8) presence of Glass-ceiling effect, wage disparities, etc

Steps taken
- strengthening SHGs
- Kerala model of 'SHE' cabs
- Maternity benefit act passed which provides 26 weeks of paid maternity leave
- women startups are encouraged
- Sexual harassment at work place act

what more needs to done
→ 1) encourage financial autonomy of women through startups, SHGs, etc
→ 2) remove loopholes in statutory provisions
→ 3) focus on women skilling through 'Naishashini' kind of scheme
→ 4) create more jobs in women related sectors like textiles, etc

Women participation in economy can increase our GDP by 27%, which is a lot of potential to be tapped

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. By rebalancing project risks between the public and private sectors, the HAM model has encouraged investments in the road infrastructure sector. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रकों के मध्य परियोजना जोखिमों को पुनर्संतुलित कर, HAM मॉडल ने सड़क अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a mix of both Build-operate transfer (BOT) and Engineering- procurement model (EPC).

Features of EPC

→ 1) Government will fund 40% of the project in 5 installments which are linked to targets

→ 2) Rest 60% is to be arranged by the private financier through debt & his own investment

→ 3) Govt has responsibility of land acquistion, environmental clearance & other regulatory clearances

→ 4) Govt has also risk of collecting revenue through tolls & taxes

Advantages of HAM

1) It reduces risks to private investors by providing 40% of projects costs, especially during NPAs to banks, ~~&~~ crowding out of private investment

2) It also reduces risk to Govt by limiting its spending to 40% unlike 100% in EPC

3) Private investors needn't worry about revenue collection, shortfall in traffic, etc.

4) Land acquistion & other ~~problems~~ clearances are provided by the Govt.

5) Govt can be assured of faster completion of projects

Thus, HAM re-balances risks between Govt & private sector and ensures faster & sustainable inroads into public infrastructure.

3. Examine the need for a comprehensive policy on e-commerce in view of its domestic expansion as well as safeguarding India's interests globally.
(150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स पर एक व्यापक नीति की आवश्यकता का इसके घरेलू विस्तार के साथ-साथ वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के हितों की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

e-commerce refers to buying & selling of goods electronically. e-commerce is a budding sector in India with already Giants like Amazon, Flipkart making strong inroads into it.

Need for comprehensive policy {domestic expansion}

1) To protect domestic brick & mortar sellers

2) To induce true competition by regulating deep discounts given.

3) To protect domestic sellers from arm-twisting by the giants for exclusive selling.

4) To clearly differentiate between market-place model and inventory model.

5) India allows 100% FDI in market place model and not in inventory model and thus strict regulation necessary

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Need for comprehensive policy { interests Globally}

→ 1) To ensure Indian based companies to grow globally. Ex: Jio & Flipkart.

→ 2) To give a head-start to Indian based companies.

→ 3) To shield Indian based companies from unhealthy competition from foreign giants like Amazon & Walmart.

→ 4) connect Indian markets abroad

Recently Government has brought out draft e-commerce policy and made important changes to protect brick & mortar sellers, Domestic e-commerce companies, regulation of ~~[illegible]~~ market place model, etc. This needs effective & immediate implementation.

4. In view of the growing significance of FinTech innovations, discuss the potential and challenges of mainstreaming FinTech in Indian economy.

(150 words) 10

फिनटेक (FinTech) नवाचारों के बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में फिनटेक को मुख्यधारा में लाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. With India striving to achieve its development objectives, examine how blue economy can help in pursuing the objectives of economic development and ecological sustainability. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा अपने विकास उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नीली अर्थव्यवस्था आर्थिक विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय संधारणीयता के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता कर सकती है।

Blue economy refers to economic growth & development using oceanic resources — both living & non-living.

Components of blue-economy
→ 1) Fisheries
→ 2) resources {metals, non-metals Gas hydrates}
→ 3) shipping
→ 4) security

economic development

1) Fisheries sector contribute 5% of GVA to agriculture. Blue economy can further give boost to it.

2) ocean floor contain varied resources — rare earth metals, manganese nodules, etc. These can push industrial development

3) India imports 45% of its Gas needs. Methane hydrates can reduce this dependence

4) Maritime trade → 95% by volume & 68% by value.

5) piracy protection, strategic advantage through Navy gives economic advantages

ecological sustainability

→ 1) sustainable fisheries productions and reducing practises like dredging, blasting, etc

→ 2) Maritime transports reduces carbon emissions & fuel efficient

→ 3) Gas hydrates reduce dependence on coal & oil

Blue economy is a way forward for faster & sustainable economic growth along with protection of ecological wealth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

According to Budget 2019-20, operating costs of Railways is 93% of its earning. It means railways spends 93 rupees for every 100 rupees on its operations, leaving it just 7 rupees for further investments.

Because of low savings, railways depends on borrowings for capital expenditure. This reflects weakening position because:

→ 1) High debt creation

→ 2) Neglect / lack of resolve of railway administration to save costs.

→ 3) Rising interest burden

→ 4) with crowding out investments, it becomes difficult to finance railway needs

→ 5) High cost of capital hurting railway needs further

→ 6) transfer of burden on to passengers

Better resource Generation & utilisation

→ 1) Mechanisation of rudimentary services like line switching, etc

→ 2) Increase in average speed of trains to reduce fuel costs.

→ 3) Increase in passenger fares at the same level of rise in inflation rates.

→ 4) reducing freight charges and increasing dedicated freight corridors to increase railway share in transport

→ 5) Multi-modal transport

→ 6) commercial accounting as suggested by Bibek debroy committee

→ 7) strengthening regional managers.

→ 8) Move out of non-core areas like running hospitals. utilise vast idle lands.

7. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India.

(150 words) 10

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Farm sector – including agriculture, animal husbandry, etc – takes about 85% of the domestic water availability. so, to reduce water scarcity reforms in water-use in agriculture is important.

Micro-irrigation techniques

1) Micro-irrigation techniques like sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, etc reduces water use in agriculture
2) They provide water at the roots of crops, thus reducing water wastage.
3) They don't allow water to flood the entire field.

→ 4) sandy soils have high percolation and requires frequent water. MIPs can help here

→ 5) They reduce soil erosion & thus help in more water retention.

→ 6) sprinklers help in irrigating agriculture on mountanious slopes.

Various steps by Government

→ 1) providing subsidies for equipment.

→ 2) awareness programmes.

→ 3) state Govts like Andhra pradesh helped farmers in installing them in dry-lands.

→ 4) cluster based approach

MIPs provide a sustainable solution to water scarcity in India. They need to be nurtured and greatly emphasised to reduce farm distress & water scarcity in India.

8. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient.

(150 Words) 10

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Livestock farming contributes 25% GVA to agriculture. and provides almost 30% of income to farmers in India. ~~The~~ The sector is highly prone to climate change and also contributes to it.

Contribution to climate change

1) Livestock ruminates. The rumination is a process of storing food ~~a~~for long time and chewing it whenever it requires. This process contributes to release of Methane (CH_4) & other carbon compounds

2) Dung → releases many Nitrogen & carbon compounds

Affected by climate changes

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ 1) water shortages.
→ 2) Degradation of pastures.
→ 3) spread of diseases due to increase of temperature
→ 4) Heat waves killing animals.
→ 5) Not enough rainfall & erratic monsoons leading to oppressive conditions

Measures

→ 1) Immunisation services to reduce disease outbreaks
→ 2) computerised quality feed
→ 3) encourage livestock farming through Farmer producer organisations (FPOs), like Amul model.
→ 4) Better breeding programme. Breed with exotic breeds
→ 5) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to strengthen local breeds
→ 6) providing market access

→ Livestock farming is important to double farming income by 2022.

9. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. **(150 words) 10**

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to area acreage under each crop across India.
cropping patterns vary across India due to many factors

Geo-climatic

1) cotton is dominant is Maharashtra & Gujarat due to abundance of Black soil.
2) viticulture is famous in North-eastern region due to the necessary climatic conditions.
3) wheat is grown in punjab & Haryana in Rabi season due to arrival of temperate cyclones.

socio-cultural

→ 1) South Indians prefer rice as staple diet. so, much of rice cultivation happen in Andhra pradesh, etc
→ 2) poor farmers produce mixed cropping

to reduce economic stresses & improve food security.

Economic

1) favourable Market prices dictate growing of certain crops
2) MSP for rice & wheat leads to their dominance.
3) rich farmers cultivate mono culture plantations

Historical

→ 1) portugese introduced coffee & other plantations in karnataka region.
2) British introduced tea plantations in Assam.

Political factors

1) Developing irrigation in few states like Punjab lead to dominance of rice & wheat there
2) Food security focus, developing hybrid varieties in certain crops leads to major sowing of rice & wheat.

Thus India has multitude of cropping patterns which change according to multitude of factors.

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10. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's Inland water transport contributes only 4% to total transport. while in Europe 40% of goods are transported by Inland water ways.

Augment transport capability

- 1) It is cheaper way of transport & gives out much lesser emissions.
- 2) It reduces traffic congestion. on roads.
- 3) It aides & supports other modes of transport.
- 4) It reduces burden on railways Some important routes of railways run with 113% of capacity.
- 5) provides transport in hitherto difficult terrain areas.

→ 6) promotes export capabilites

Multi-modal transport mix

→ 1) connects railways, roadways & air transport
→ 2) presence of large un-tapped potential which can connect expressways, railway-tracks etc
→ 3) helpful in providing connection to ports

Govt initiatives

→ 1) sagarmala.
→ 2) multi-modal transport through transit oriented development (TOD).
→ 3) coastal employment zones (CEZs)
→ 4) Developing more than 100 National water-ways.

India has huge potential in IWT. India has 20 major basins and more than 600 minor basins, which can help India in dramatically changing face of inland transport

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Can the consolidation of banks help in stemming the existing problems in the banking sector? Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्या बैंकों का समेकन बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक में वर्तमान समस्याओं से निपटने में सहायता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Government has made two major mergers. It merged SBI & its associates like Bhartiya Mahila bank (BMB) into one entity. It also merged canara bank, Dena bank to make it 3rd largest bank in India.

consolidation of banks was suggested by Narasimhan-commitee in 1990s to revamp banking structure. The commitee advocated 3 major National banks with international presence; 20 state based banks and many urban & rural local banks.

Pros of consolidation

→ It helps banks in effectively dealing with NPAs.

→ 2) To cater to global needs as their capital is bigger

→ 3) To take on more risks and ability to finance infrastructure needs.

→ 4) To reduce unhealthy competition.

→ 5) To effectively cut down costs on routine functions done by similar banks.

→ 6) To generate economies of scale

→ 7) To better adhere to Basel-III norms as they have better capital presence.

→ 8) Easier regulation by RBI on commercial banks

cons of consolidation

→ 1) weakness of small banks may pass on to large banks.

→ 2) NPA burden may be transmitted.

→ 3) reduce competition among banks. May give rise to monopolies.

→ 4) reduce bank branches in rural areas thus negating social welfare. Ex: America experience

→ 5) resistance from employees.

→ 6) High risky adventures may bite back

SO, Government must tread cautiously on consolidation. Similarly, Govt should look at privatisation of inefficient banks instead of consolidation. This will reduce burden on Government.

12. Why has the contribution of manufacturing sector, as a percentage of the GDP, remained stagnant in the recent years? In this context, analyse the achievements of National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with regards to its intended objectives. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में GDP के प्रतिशत के रूप में विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक का योगदान स्थिर क्यों रहा है? इस संदर्भ में, अपने लक्षित उद्देश्यों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति, 2011 की उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Even After 1991 reforms, contribution of manufacturing sector remained stagnant at (14-15)% of GDP.

Reasons for stagnation

→ 1) land acquistion problems.

→ 2) Financing problems due to high NPAs of banks and crowding out of private investment

→ 3) obsolete machinery

→ 4) MSMEs which contribute 40% to manufacturing GDP have not taken off

→ 5) low skilling of our work force → only 2% compared to 95% in South korea

→ 6) red-tapism in Government.

→ 7) poor logistics development. India ranks at 45 in Logistic performance index (LPI) of world bank. Indonesia ranks at 36; china ranks at 29.

→ 8) Lack of inter-modal connectivity.

→ 9) stringent labour laws and obsolete labour statutes

→ 10) Tight environment clearances. and huge delays.

The effect of all these is India's poor ranking in Ease of doing business ranking at 77.

National manufacturing policy, 2011

→ 1) To increase manufacturing GDP to 25% by 2019.

→ 2) To create 100 million new employment in manufacturing sector.

→ 3) To improve ease-of-doing business in India.

Achievements

→ 1) Giving a push to manufacturing through Make-in-India scheme.

→ 2) Improving (EoDB) from 123 in 2016 to 77 in 2018.

→ 3) skill development programmes through NSQF, DDUGKY, etc

→ 4) push to start-ups through start-up policy & MSMEs through 10-point formula

short-comings

→ 1) employment creation is no-where close to 100 million

→ 2) manufacturing GDP stagnated at (16-17)% GDP.

→ 3) large red-tapism present

Manufacturing sector is key to tap potential of our Demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. One of the goals that a developing economy aspires for is to bring down the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). In this context, what are the constraints that underlie the efficient conversion of savings rate to investments in the Indian economy? Also suggest some measures to improve this efficiency. **(250 words) 15**

एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था जिन लक्ष्यों की आकांक्षा रखती है उनमें से एक वृद्धिशील पूंजी-उत्पाद अनुपात (इंक्रीमेंटल कैपिटल-आउटपुट रेश्यो: ICOR) में कमी लाना है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत दर के निवेश में कुशल रूपांतरण के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाएँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, इसकी कुशलता में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

ICOR represents how much increment in capital is necessary to increase output by 1%. So, a higher ICOR implies high capital requirements for increasing GDP than lower ICOR. So, a lower ICOR is good for economy

Investment rate in India has gone down from 38% in 2007-08 to 26% in 2018-19.

Constraints

→ 1) High interest rate by banks to control inflation. People hold money in banks.

→ 2) High ICOR in Indian economy.

→ 3) rise of interest rates abroad ⇒ Movement of FIIs, FPIs, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ 4) Failure of NBFCs like DFHL, etc

→ 5) High delays in construction permits, environmental clearances, etc

→ 6) losing of trust in financial system by people. due to frauds. Ex: PNB scam

→ 7) Higher savings in the form of Gold, etc.

→ 8) Rising NPAs in banks

→ 9) lack of alternate investment funds

→ 10) requirements of mutual funds, etc to invest in Govt securities.

→ 11) crowding out of private investments.

Measures to improve efficiency

→ 1) Reduce ICOR.

→ 2) strengthen NBFCs.

→ 3) reducing crowding out by borrowing from foreign markets

→ 4) reduce NPAs by cutting time delays in IBC process.

→ 5) Incentivise Investments in financial instruments through tax incentives

→ 6) Higher duties on Gold

Increasing investment rates in the economy will push our GDP growth to minimum 8%. which will ensure India in becoming $5 trillion dollar economy by 2025.

14. Highlight the factors responsible for rise in the number of start-ups in India in recent years. Analyzing the challenges in the existing start-up ecosystem, suggest some measures to resolve them. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में भारत में स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान स्टार्ट-अप पारितंत्र की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, उनका समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

After USA, India is the country with ~~largest~~ highest number of startups. The start-up culture has been proliferated from 2010-12 due to number of reasons

Factors

→ 1) startup policy in India in 2016 gave a major boost

→ 2) compulsory 25% procurement by PSUs.

→ 3) Dearth of Jobs in big companies.

→ 4) presence of avenues in agriculture industrial & service sector.

→ 5) very skilled labour graduating from IITs, IIMs, etc

→ 6) Increase in start-up incubators

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ from the college level itself

→ 7) state support to incubators.

→ 8) New promising sectors in Artificial intelligence, waste-to-energy, etc.

→ 9) It is also a new fad in the present ecosystem.

→ 10) rise of aspirational India.

challenges

→ 1) Lack of skilled workers

→ 2) capital requirements → Banks are facing NPA crisis

→ 3) Angel tax discouraging venture capitalists.

→ 4) Insufficient incubators and many concentrated & available to few

→ 5) Rs.10000 crore fund in start-up

policy is non-starter

→ 6) tight registration norms

→ 7) Inflexible labour reforms & other clearances necessary

→ 8) start-up concentration in few sectors

Measures to solve

→ 1) Four labour codes

→ 2) Implement ~~labour~~ start-up policy very diligently

→ 3) Fund support from Governments to few start-ups

→ 4) remove / liberalise angle tax

→ 5) loosen regulations through single point clearance

→ 6) innovative funding ⇒ corporate social responsibility

start-ups provide strategic, economic & socio-cultural advantages. They need to be nurtured.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There is a high cost of compliance as well as complexities associated with existing labour laws at centre and state levels. Discuss. What steps have recently been taken by the central government to address these challenges? (250 words) 15

केंद्र और राज्य स्तरों पर वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों के साथ अनुपालन की उच्च लागत के साथ-साथ जटिलताएँ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा हाल में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Labour, being in concurrent list, has led to innumerable legislations from both centre & state in India.

complexities

→ 1) Innumerable & complex labour laws due to concurrent legislation.

→ 2) Lot of in-coherence visible.

→ 3) Labour laws are very old. We are still governed by Industrial disputes act, 1948.

→ 4) They are rigid and not easy to simple changes.

→ 5) very strong labour unions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

High cost of compliance

→ 1) Applicable only to 10% of formal work force.

→ 2) very difficult to hire & fire workers ⇒ discourages investments

→ 3) does not include appresenticeships

→ 4) promotes & does not incentivise productive working

→ 5) Dampner to skilling work force

→ 6) Huge time delays & company costs in verification & compliance.

steps taken by Government

→ 1) Govt announced its intention to classify all labour laws into 4 labour codes → safety, social security, working, etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ 2) random & computerised inspection.

→ 3) unique labour identificiation number (LIN) provided to each company.

→ 4) promotion of apprenticeship through scholarship.

→ 5) Formal-term employment (FTE) act to hire temporary workers.

→ 6) single point of inspection.

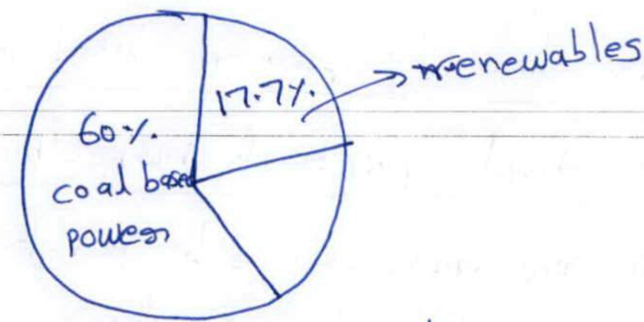
→ 7) Insurance scheme to non-formal employees

Labour laws reforms is at the heart of increasing investments, protecting informal workers and faster & inclusive & sustainable growth

16. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India. **(250 words) 15**

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's installed capacity has gone up to 357 GW in June, 2019



Power sector in India

coal based power is not expected to go down in any future. Although renewables have been given greater push by the Government through subsidies, NDCs, etc, coal power still contributes 60% to our power demand.

Reasons why coal still dominates

→ 1) India has 30 billion tonnes of coal reserves.

→ 2) India is starting make reforms in coal sectors → private sector participation, 25% offloading in captive mining.

→ 3) coal power is still cheapest when compared to other forms

→ 4) Huge infrastructure already made in the coal sector. Now ultra-mega power projects (UMPPs) are being designed.

→ 5) Defficiencies in availability of coal is reduced through reforming CIL, etc

→ 6) India is hugely dependent on silicon ~~wafers~~ panel import for solar power generation, India imports solar panels worth \$20 billion annually

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ 7) Grid connectivity is not efficient yet for renewables

→ 8) High cost of capital for starting of renewables.

→ 9) Huge land is required for renewables. Land acquistion is a problem.

→ 10) poor decentralised power distribution development in India

→ 11) Noise pollution, losing of asthesism are problem present in wind power

So, coal power will be dominant for few more decades in India, especially with fast rising demand for power. So, focus of Govt must be on reducing negative impact of coal & reforming coal. to meet SDG-1 & SDG-2 targets of zero poverty.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agriculture contributes 14.5% to India's GDP but employs around 47% of our population. The sector is growing at 2.9% which is insufficient for causing inclusive growth. In order to boost the sector, Government formulated agricultural export policy, 2018 to increase agri exports from present $33 billion.

$\boxed{\text{operational elements}}$

→ 1) Meeting financing needs of farmers

→ 2) Focus on high-value crops like Horticulture

→ 3) Focus on less-water intensive

crops like pulses, Millets, etc

→ 4) commercial cultivation focus → tea, sugarcane, coffee

→ 5) Agri-export zones to be strengthened

→ 6) Improving irrigation potential to more than 50%. of lands

→ 7) promoting food processing industries

strategic aspects

→ 1) looking for new markets in South America

→ 2) cluster based agri zones

→ 3) right branding of products

→ 4) Investments in total quality management (TQM)

→ 5) Focus of exports in GI crops.

→ 6) promotion of fisheries sector

→ 7) Technology missions

role in doubling farmers income

- 1) It increases revenues of farmers by tapping new markets.
- 2) reduces middle-men
- 3) better price realisation through e-NAM.
- 4) cultivation of high-value crops
- 5) Food-processing adds value & reduces wastage to farmers
- 6) effective logistics to cut down time of movement & wastage.

"Everything can wait, but agriculture cannot" – JL NEHRU. The policy is in right direction for agricultural sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

'Dry ports' are the subsidiary ports that act to support the 'riverine ports' in India. India has 10 major ports and many more minor ports. Dry-ports' can improve their functioning.

'Dry ports' are those ports which exists on small river beds and near-by to a major port to assist the major port

significance in logistics

→ 1) Reduces traffic burden on main ports
→ 2) Improves turn-around time of ships.
→ 3) helps traffic during dredging activities in main ports
→ 4) connects efficiently to main ports

the ~~goods~~ coming from within the country

→ 5) small containers can be filled up here

→ 6) Holds strategic advantage too.

challenges in developing them

→ 1) Funding support

→ 2) Lower depth of rivers

→ 3) High maintainance in form of frequent dredging

→ 4) Locations are hard to find

→ 5) Bigger ships find it difficult to move to such locations

Reforms

→ 1) Include them in sagaramala project

→ 2) Mari-time dev strategy

→ 3) Land-lord tenant model of development

→ 4) coastal employment zones

→ 5) economic corridors which supplement infrastructure (visakhapatnam east coast corridor

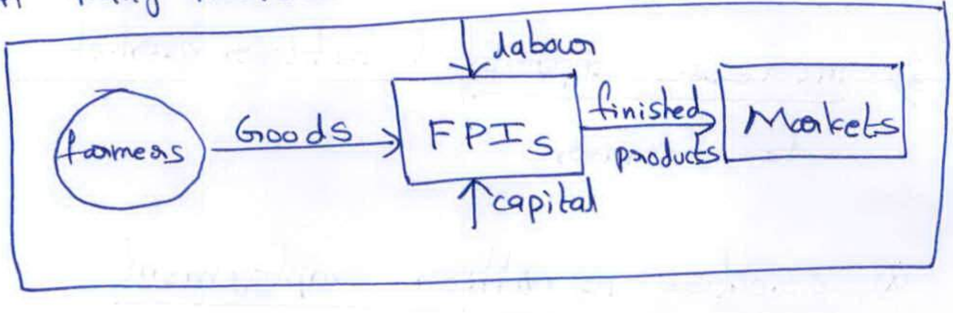
→ 6) Develop inland water transport (IWT)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector.
(250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Food processing industry (FPI) is a sun-rise industry in India. Food processing refers to any kind of value addtion made to food through processing for extending its shelf life and increasing acceptability of food in many markets.



Food security & FPI

→ 1) It reduces food wastage. India loses Rs. 58000 crore every year due to food wastage

→ 2) cold chain facilities improves

shelf-life of food.

→ 3) Better transportation & other efficient methods reduce production losses.

→ 4) Diversification of crops

Inclusive growth & FPI

→ 1) reduces middlemen ⇒ higher price for farmer

→ 2) reduces wastages ⇒ higher price for farmer

→ 3) increase exports & better markets for farmer

→ 4) creates 10 million employment in India

→ 5) creates opportunities for industrialisation & employment in transport

→ 6) reduces final prices to customers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

competitive advantages enjoyed by India

- 1) availability of cheap labour
- 2) 281 MT of food production & 315 MT of horticulture production ⇒ huge raw-material
- 3) urban life-styles increasing.
- 4) skilled personnel
- 5) Increased push for rural roads through PM Gram sadak Yojana
- 6) private participation through ~~corporate~~ contract farming.

FPI holds ~~a~~ immense advantage for both farmers & customers. Its ability to drive growth, create employment & promote inclusiveness is unparalleled. so, they need to be promoted. through SAMPADA scheme, etc.

20. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

47% of Indian population are dependent on agriculture. so, it holds immense importance to Indian economy.

$\boxed{\text{changing land holding patterns}}$

→ 1) Increasing small land holdings (land fragmentation)
  → 82% farmers own less than 2 hectares.
→ 2) Joint families break down leading to smaller plots
→ 3) less focus on cooperative agriculture.
→ 4) Increasing land-less in the rural side
→ 5) conversion of agri-land
→ 6) Increasing feminisation of agriculture

Problems faced

→ 1) Fragmentation of land reduces economies of scale and reduces production productivity

→ 2) smaller plots becoming unviable for production due to rising cost of fertilisers, seeds, etc

→ 3) Increasing feminisation is a result of farm distress and male-specific migration

→ 4) Increasing land-less ⇒ denial of benefits of farm subsidies, PM-KISAN scheme, etc

→ 5) lack of cooperative agriculture leads to poor production, high-costs to farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to resolve

→ 1) encourage cooperative agriculture by encourage Farmer producer organisation (FPOs)

→ 2) land reforms 2.0 must be focussed.

→ 3) Focus on horticulture as their productivity is 5 times more than food crops

→ 4) Irrigation, subsidies must be effective to make farming sustainable

→ 5) Focus on non-farm income through animal farming, etc

→ 6) promote zero-budget Natural farming (ZBNF) to reduce costs.

→ 7) micro-irrigation techniques

→ structural issues in agriculture needs to be resolved to double farmer's income by 2022. We need more 'agripreneurs' to achieve that dream.