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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	Ravindra Khatole	13772
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number 13772
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date 25/11/2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	4.0
2	12.5	3.0
3	12.5	4.0
4	12.5	3.5
5	12.5	4.0
6	12.5	4.0
7	12.5	4.5
8	12.5	4.0
9	12.5	6.0
10	12.5	4.5
11	12.5	5.0
12	12.5	3.0
13	12.5	4.0
14	12.5	2.5
15	12.5	3.5
16	12.5	5.0
17	12.5	3.0
18	12.5	3.0
19	12.5	6.0
20	12.5	4.0

Total Marks Obtained:

81.5

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Dear Ravindra,

1. your performance is very good and your contextual understanding is
2. very good. you have good grip over the ~~the~~ contents of an answer ^{work on}
3. But, you need to ^{work on} structure of your answer. Try to write in Bullet
4. points whenever you find it suitable also Try to break your answers
5. in parts and subparts.
6. Try to incorporate diagrams, flowcharts, eg's whenever possible

In some questions you know little but managed to get marks, in such questions also try to write as close to the

All the Best

question's demand as possible.

Your writing is lucid and legible.

Your marks are very good. Keep working hard and best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

एस.डी.जी., एम.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत हैं? एस.डी.जी के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वजात चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? एम.डी.जी. में हुई प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता?



Millennium development Goals (MDGs) were aimed at reducing the extreme poverty, hunger and improve gender sensitivity along with health. Sustainable development goals (SDGs) on the other hand also talks about sustainable development in the areas of energy, climate, resources. Thus SDGs are an extension of conventional MDGs plus sustainability for impending challenges.

Challenges in the implementation of SDGs:

- SDGs defined so far involve issues such as sustainable cities, green energy, these things require huge amount of funding that

Number of goals and target are more, Broad Based approach (wide consultation etc)

may not be available easily.

- Also unlike MDGs, SDGs are quite vague and subjective, so targetting them will become complex.

→ The issues such as IPR, patents can hinder the access of new technologies by developing countries.

- ~~SDGs can also~~

Lesson's for India ~~or~~ from MDGs:

→ India has performed reasonably well on the parameters of reducing poverty, bringing down HIV AIDS cases, access to clean water, school enrolment.

→ ~~But~~ our failure in achieving targets of Sanitation, MMR, IMR can act as an eye opener, as India has ~~launched~~ so many Schemes to ~~achieve~~ MMR, IMR, Sanitation targets, but their performance has been suboptimal.

finance and
technology
issue
along
with
lack
monitoring
mechanism
etc

broad based
and
fast
implementation
of
projects
&
schemes

Thus while working on SDGs India can move away from the outlays to outcome approach. The Schemes should involve the sustainability factor along with the other objectives.

quote some
schemes
Gender
Empowerment
measures

3

2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

→ Some of the possible reasons behind China's decision to devalue Yuan are

(1) China is facing a slowdown in its economy due to subdued exports, so to make its exports competitive, it has devaluated Yuan.

(2) Also Yuan is going to become the part of IMF's, reserve currency, one of the condition is that the currency should be freely convertible and not officially pegged. Thus China has is moving towards a free movement of its currency.

Impacts of Yuan's devaluation:

(1) Due to devaluation of Yuan, there were doubts about the sustainability of Chinese

global slowdown
Beggars
The neighbour policy
etc.

growth and Foreign investors started moving away from China, Asia, which led to volatility in Asian stock markets.

(2) As Yuan becomes competitive, Indian exports will suffer further.

While on the positive side, as the confidence in Yuan goes down,

(1) India may emerge as the attractive investment destination for foreign investors.

(2) In any way, India is not much linked to the Chinese value chain, so its impact on our industry will be less.

(3) As Rupee becomes stronger against Yuan our trade deficit with China may come down.

Thus the devaluation of Chinese Yuan has brought temporary instability in the world, but in the longer run China's loss may turn out to be India's gain.

Try to present it as;

⊕ves for India;

⊖ves for India

and then overall world (you have not dealt with it completely)

Also provide
⊕ve
prospects



3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.

अप्रबंधित सीमा गैर-परम्परागत कर्ताओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्गमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के सदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

→ India has a long open border with Nepal, also its border in North-East is porous and unmanaged at many places and it may be a source of threat to India's security.

Implications of unmanaged border:

- It provides easy access to smugglers smuggling gold, medicines, cattle.
- It also acts as a corridor for illegal narcotic trade along Myanmar border from Golden triangle.
- This illegal trade is one of the major source of funding for north-east insurgent groups.
- It also provides an easy access to illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in states

4

You can draw a map of NE and show adjacent int'l boundary



- Coordination of issue betn the forces causes weak unified force*
- of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and in a way brings violence, instability there.
- These borders also help N-E insurgents to hide into countries such as Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan.
 - This also facilitates the entry of Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar and some estimates say that there may be around 5000-6000 Rohingya Muslims in Indian cities.
 - There are reports of Le Pakistani terrorist organisations having links with Rohingya Muslims, which may be detrimental to our security.

But with the issues of Land Boundary Agreement, Adverse possessions with Bangladesh sorted out, fencing along border can bring some of the ~~same~~ migration, smuggling down, but India needs to

Give some innovative suggestions like flood lights, electrification of wires.

Keep her focus firm on managing the
border with international coordination
involving Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan
governments.

- 3-5
4. While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

जहां एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रियाशीलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

→ Disasters are disastrous for two reasons. One that they take away human lives and two those who survive are deprived of their livelihoods. Thus any Disaster management strategy should focus on both lives and livelihoods.

India's disaster response has improved significantly in saving lives, as evident from:

- (1) The odisha cyclones which claimed thousands of lives in 1990s, have been managed very well saving lives as evident in last few years.
- (2) The Rescue and Relief operations have been improved significantly as was evident

Compare
inadequacy
of
Current
NDMA Act
with
prospective
changes
to
tackle
livelihood
issue

during Kashmir floods, Nepal earthquake.

But still we need to focus more on the capacity to save livelihoods, as loss of livelihoods can make people poor and vulnerable for rest of their lives.

India's Disaster Risk reduction system:

- (1) With the establishment of National Disaster Management Authority under NDMA, act 2005, we see a concerted focus on Risk reduction, through
- Initiatives such as 'Tsunami Early warning system', establishment of around 100 seismological centres.
 - Renewed focus on Building code in quake, landslide prone areas.

But our efforts are ad-hoc and it was witnessed during Uttarakashi floods which was due to poor implementation of

- insurance
- Alternate Employment
- handling migration issue
- SHCs, Civil societies etc

Risk reduction measures, building on
unstable terrain.

Thus India needs to re-orient its
Disaster management more on ex-ante
measures of prevention, mitigation to
save not only lives but also livelihoods.

5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ओर कदम बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

→ The looming threat of climate change poses a serious challenge to our water intensive, pesticide, fertilizer driven agriculture as these things are going to exacerbate the climate and in a way will make agriculture unsustainable.

In this light some of the strategies that can be thought of to make agriculture climate smart are:

- (1) Accelerating the pace of 2nd green revolution based on drought-pest resistant crops.
- (2) Increasing the awareness and use of water saving techniques such as drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Also faulty agriculture practice cause global warming and related challenges
∴ climate smart agriculture

(3) Moving slowly but steadily towards organic farming by using GM crops, biopesticides

(4) Bringing reforms in our subsidy regime which incentivises the farmers to exploit groundwater due to higher MSP for wheat, rice.

(5) We need reforms in our water and electricity pricing to avoid the misuse.

Along with this, we need to focus our efforts on R&D to make high-tech solutions available to our farmers, by.

(1) collaborating with countries such as Israel who have achieved a lot in climate resilient technologies.

(2) promoting spirit of innovation in our institutions such as ICAR, state Agri universities with private sector participation.

(3) Availing the funds under UNFCCC for

precision farming and use of ICT
crop zonation based cropping

Leads to land initiatives
Can be quoted

our mitigation and adaptation measures.

Thus ~~Climate Smart Agriculture~~ is the future and we need to take steps to make it possible for our farmers.

National
Seed
villages,
Kisan Call
Centres etc.

4

6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता से ग्रस्त परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना श्रेष्ठतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताएं कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

→ India's approach towards poverty reduction till date has been fragmented, piecemeal involving schemes such as price subsidies, food subsidy, employment opportunities. But these efforts have not been much successful as,

mention
it as
inadequacy
of
earlier
programmes
based
on
limited
sample
of
NSSO

(1) our focus was more on poverty line which does not address the problem of those who are just above BPL, those who are at the bottom of BPL.

(2) many of our subsidies instead of helping poor, harmed him more;

Thus time is ripe to use a concrete tool like Socio-Economic Caste census.

SECC: can be useful as,

(1) It was aimed at defining the poverty in more scientific and objective manner.

- Instead of using straight BPL criteria SECC uses exclusion criteria to define beneficiaries. Exclusion will focus on excluding well off families such as govt. servants, those having motorcycle from ~~BPL~~ beneficiary lists.

(2) SECC has also highlighted the regional disparities in standard of living. Thus a poor in states of Kerala may be better off than a middle class in Jharkhand.

- Thus SECC will allow flexibility to states to target their own population effectively.

(3) SECC will also bring out socio-economic conditions of different sections of society, so that we can drop 'one-size fits all'

Explain
7-point
deprivation
Scale

SC/ST's

non-working
adult

etc.

to get
a clear
picture

of
inclusion
and
exclusion
principle
in
SECC

approach and will ~~derive~~ more targetted
Schemes.

Thus SECC offers a new technique
to target poverty in more objective, selective
manner than our ~~earlier~~ efforts and it
must be utilized.

7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.

यद्यपि एक सशक्त तथा जीवंत लोकतंत्र, आई.एस.आई.एस. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हों, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरे की उपेक्षा नहीं करना चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

→ India's strong and vibrant democracy, its unity in diversity, multiculturalism has always acted as our best method against radicalization, that why even having so many different faiths, cultures, we don't have a single Indian terrorist organisation. But we should not become complacent and neglect the threat of forces such as ISIS, etc.

→ (1) Modern day terrorism has become youth more vulnerable through cyber space.

(2) ISIS is using social media effectively to forward its agenda, to radicalise the youth. That recent cases of an

online recruitment
funding
defeating of govt sites

Indian youth operating ISIS twitter account 'Shami Ahmed' should be an eye opener for us.

(3) With the focus of government on using e-governance, SMART cities, digital India as the major governance tools, the threat of cyber terrorism, cyber war is becoming more real.

(4) cyber war is more dangerous, as the attacker are disguised and retaliation is not always possible due to diffused nature of crime.

(5) Recent events of Stuxnet attack on Iran's nuclear establishments by Israel, Sony attacks by north-korea are evident of the fact.

Thus India needs to guard itself against these threats, the initiatives such as (CERT-IN), cyber security law (2013),

quote
Bangalore
Case.

Radicality
forces

within

the
country

can also
be dealt
with

2nd
part

is
well

written

establishment of critical information
infrastructure protection centre (CIIPS)
are the steps in the right direction, but
we need to be always on vigil as the
cyber space is dynamic and changing.

• communal
harmony
programmes
• dedicated
agencies
on.

8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या आफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध क्षेपण (डंपिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

→

Asia and Africa are turning out to be the dumping ground for electronic waste, due to below factors.

- It is 10 times more cheaper for developed countries to dump their e-waste in other countries than to destroy it properly.

- It also saves them from hazardous pollution.

- At the same time developing countries get some materials through recycling, some people get work.

But e-waste is hazardous as.

(1) The e-products contain elements such as cadmium, silicon, Lead, Uranium, which are toxic.

4

Weak
regulatory
norms

Weak
inspection
technology
etc

(2) The incinerators where they are disposed are unscientific and thus exposes the population to harmful radiations.

(3) The workers especially are exposed to worst kind of deprivations as they don't use safety equipments, standard procedures.

• Secondary
polln due to
long range
transport-
and
also
aquatic
health

Measures that India can take:

(1) Indian government has recently come up with a policy where all e-incinerators have to register with government for proper monitoring.

(2) Imposing the ban on the import of e-waste.

(3) Raising the issue at multilateral forums taking together Asian and African countries.

(4) providing strict guidelines, standards for working conditions, safety equipments in these incinerators.

• Sanitary
and
phytoSanitary
measures

• Intl.
protocols

increasing
anti-
dumping
duties.

Thus India needs to adopt a multipronged approach involving sanctions, multilateral cooperation, strict regulations and adherence to policy initiative to tackle the menace of e-waste.

9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्रक के कौन-कौन से घटक हैं? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

6

→ Medium small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are defined by the size of the firm. It is obtained by looking at the investment of companies in machinery,

As.	Investment (Mfg)	Service
Micro	→ upto 25 lakh	→ 10 lakh
Small	→ 25 lakh - 5 crore	→ 10 lakh - 2 crore
Medium	→ 5 crore - 10 crore	→ 2 crore - 5 crore

always use these representation whenever possible

MSME sector in India constitutes 50% of the GDP, 44.6% Exports and provides employment to around 128 million workers, but the MSME sector is marred by slow growth due to below reasons.

- (1) Lack of access to credit - only 4% of the credit through formal sources.
- (2) Machinery and technology upgradation hampered due to lack of funds.

quote some eg's of MSME

(3) Myriad and archaic labour laws - thus disincentivising the expansion.

(4) Skill levels are very poor in the MSME sector due to informal nature of job.

(5) Ease and cost of doing business are detrimental adverse due to policy apathy.

Due to these reasons the MSMEs remain small in India, become uncompetitive in world trade.

Some of the initiatives taken:

(1) To tackle the credit needs the govt. has come up with MUDRA bank as the development and refinancing agency for micro-finance institutions.

(2) To help improving ease of doing business Shramera jayate karyakram which involves
→ Unique labour number to file self-certified returns.

→ Improved random inspection scheme and updation of reports online in 72 hours.

Noted -
Export
hindrance
are
a problem
- limited
presence
etc

Shram
- suraksha
portal
- Skill
India
mission
etc

- (3) Skill India mission through various initiatives such as Apprentice pratsahan Yojana, Revamped ITIs with industry linkages.
- (4) Make-in-India Incentivises the domestic production by incorporating domestic parts in many govt. procurements.

Thus government is taking many new initiatives to revive the MSME Sector and make it more vibrant.

Give a
conclusion
showing
prospects
of this
sector

Well written answer

4.5
10. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को 'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिकली इंपोर्टेंट बैंक्स' (डी.-एस,आई.बी.) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या औचित्य है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

→ 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs) are those banks which are of utmost important to the economic stability of the country. These are infact such banks which are 'too big to fail' i.e. their failure will have disastrous consequences on the Indian Economy. The some of these banks are 'state bank of India, ICICI, etc.'

Rationale behind the move:

- (1) The sub-prime crises of 2008-09 started with the collapse of big financial institutions such as Lehman brothers.
- (2) As the economy become more and more credit oriented, financial banks

only
two
Banks

0.2 & 0.8%

extra

buffer

are the backbone of economic growth.

(3) Now under such circumstances, it is paramount that such big banks should never fail.

Thus SIBs will be ~~targeted~~^{watched} by government for their governance, financial health to prevent any unforeseen failure of them.

Implications of the Step:

(1) This move will give a greater impetus for transparency, governance of these banks.

(2) Government can focus on their stability through recapitalisation, better policies.

(3) These banks will act like benchmark for other domestic banks.

(4) It will prevent any credit bubble like that of sub-prime in Indian economy.

Crowding out issue
Additional adequacy norms
Global norm is 6 bank and 105% buffer

Thus its a systematically important
and timely move to improve financial
health, governance in the economy.

11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी-अपनी क्षमता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रगति के निर्धारक तत्त्व हैं।

→ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

(INDCs) are the domestically determined climate change goals by the countries across the world. They in a way mark a shift away from the principle of Common but Differential Responsibilities, (CBDR), as CBDR was based on two fundamental principles:

- (1) polluter pays principle
- (2) Common responsibility of climate change of all, but differentiated due to historic pollution by developed countries.

CBDR was opposed by developed countries.

(1) As 50% of current pollution is happening

4.5
10.5

5

∴ There are more local approach
∴ Can be more efficient.

Island nations are not required to submit

an INDCs Compulsory

In developing world countries.

(2) China is the largest polluter and India is 4th largest emitter.

Thus developed countries want these players to play equal role in the climate change fight, hence kyoto protocol has failed.

Thus even if you accept the responsibility of emerging countries, CBDR should stay the principle as ~~emerge~~ emerging economies still has the target of poverty, growth before them.

Criticality of technology and finance:

(1) As the developing countries are struggling in their growth, they will need huge funds to adopt green technologies.

(2) Issues such as patent, IPR can act as a hindrance in availing cheap technology by poor countries.

In 2nd part you have to quote some factual details.

(It can be statements also)

Thus it shall be the duty of developed world to help developing countries with funds, technology.

- They should adhere to the UNFCCC target of \$100 billion per year to poor countries
- Technology transfer should be easier and simple.

Thus even though we have adopted INDCs in targets, implementation and funding should go on with the principle of CBDR to achieve the targets.

• Benefits to small island nations

• IPR issues

3

12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.

फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती हैं। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

→ Flyash is generated during the burning of biomass, garbage and it is a valuable material as.

→ FA can be used in the construction to make structures light.

→ FA can be mixed with cement.

→ Can be employed for road construction along with tar and cement

→ Can be used as a manure in the farms.

But Flyash poses environmental challenges as,

(1) FA releases particulate matter (PM) which is detrimental to health.

(2) It becomes severe during winter as PM becomes prime cause of smog, fog.

(3) FA can enter into respiratory system

mainly
from
Thermal
power
plants

Also used
as
agriculture
supplement
and
soil
stabiliser

and damage lungs.

Thus while taking steps for the promotion of fly ash, these factors need to be considered.

Steps that can be taken:

- (1) Allowing the municipalities to sell flyash to farmers as manure.
- (2) Making some changes in the construction procurement policy and allowing fly-ash to be used along with tar, cement.
- (3) Coming up with strict policy guidelines, so that fly-ash is not released into the open environment.

Thus we need to tread cautiously to use flyash for economical benefits, but not neglecting its environmental hazards, implications.

monumental
damage
Aquatic
life.
water
poll'n

Mandatory
usage
near thermal
plants
filling
of
mining
voids



13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.

आय में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए ? साथ ही, आय की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का परीक्षण करें।

→ Rising income inequality is the widespread concern for all the economies, it is evident from the below data.

- (1) 1% of the richest Indians hold 49% of the property.
(2) Richest 10% hold around 80% of personal wealth.

Inequality impeding economic growth:

- (1) As most of the population remains below poverty line, the demand for manufactured goods is less.
(2) Due to extreme deprivation, the poor students are not able to attend schools, colleges and demand for these sectors is less.

५

Very good start

(These show that you understood the question well)

Business sentiments

social-urban gap

(3) As most of the farmers remain poor, farm mechanisation, diversification does not happen and allied industries also do not grow.

→ Also whenever monsoon fails in India, we see subdued demand for automobiles, consumer durables. The reason is income inequality.

Steps taken by government:

(1) The progressive taxation system is a way of income redistribution.

(2) Government runs the farm subsidy through MSP to increase the profit of farmers.

(3) PDS system and food security Act aims of delivering goods to poor people.

(4) Schemes such as MGNREGA are aimed at improving the economic standards of poor.

(5) The recent initiatives such as Right to Education, Right to Food are addressing the

inefficiency
of
human
capital
due to
weak
health
etc.

Progressive
steps
like
GST,
DTC,
inclusion
processes

Issue of income inequality.

(6) Labour laws such as Minimum Wages Act were aimed at the same.

(7) Schemes such as PMJDhan Yojana are aimed at financial inclusion to remove the inequality to access.

Try to write
conclusions in
these questions

2.5

14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से ये किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए वांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

→ Biosimilars are the drugs that are prepared after the patent for original drug expires. Biosimilars try to mimic the original drug in its composition and it is 80-120% similar in its content to original drug.

Difference between Generic & biosimilar

'Biosimilars'

'Generic'

→ They try to be similar to original

→ Generic drugs are similar to original but without brand name.

→ They can vary in their result depending upon level of similarity

→ Generic drugs have the same effect like that of original.

→ Are not much under regulatory control

→ Are to follow strict regulations.

Compare

- Self life
- Cost
- Eg's
- etc.

Regulatory requirements:

- (1) They should be regulated with standard set of policies applied to generic drugs.
- (2) As ~~biosimilars~~ are prepared by different agencies in different areas, we need a decentralised approach for their regulation.
- (3) The registration, the drug they want to make should be open in public domain for scrutiny.

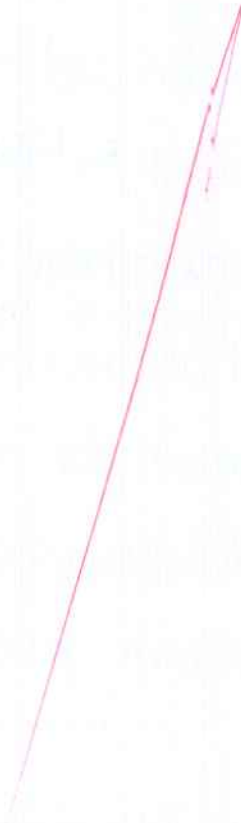
Cosmetics
Act

GMO related
Act.

Environmental
protection
Act -

↓
(for LMOs)

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

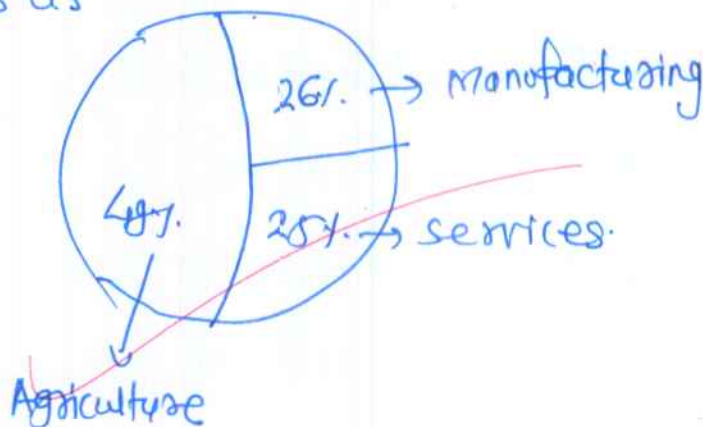


15. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.

संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उनसे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करें।

3.5

→ Sectoral composition of Indian workforce is as



pictorial representation are always welcome

⇒ Approximately 49% of workforce is in the agricultural sector though its share in GDP is meagre (16-18%).

⇒ Manufacturing provides employment to the 26% of workforce and its share in GDP is around ()

⇒ Service though has highest share in GDP of around (55-60%), employs only 25% of the population.

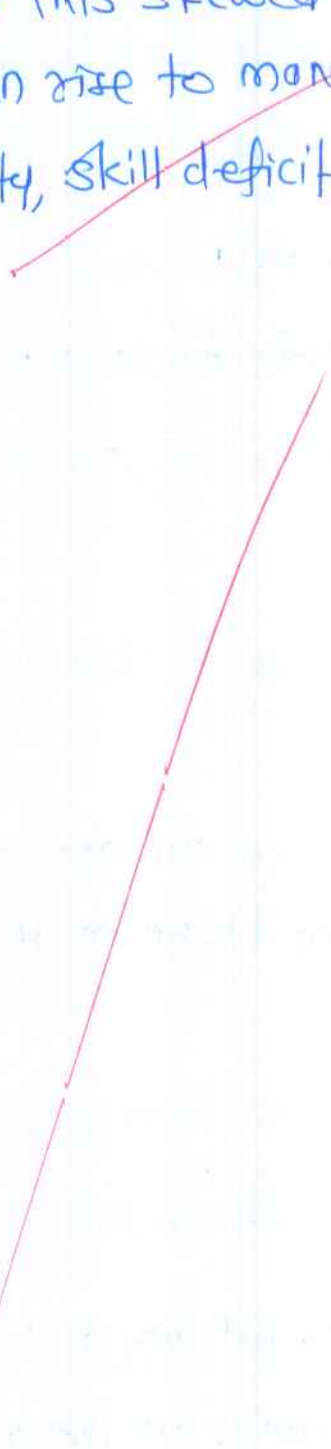
You can also provide a passing reference of pre and post 1991 era.

Problems associated with it:

- (1) As large portion of population is associated with agriculture, those involved are poor as their per capita income is less.
- (2) Also seasonal, disguised employment in agriculture makes it vulnerable.
- (3) Services even though contributing 60% to GDP employs only 25% and this gives rise to income inequality in the country.
- (4) Most of the workers in manufacturing and services are in the informal sector which provides them neither job security nor social security.
- (5) Also skill levels are very poor and only 4% of Indian labour force is formally skilled, thus making employees vulnerable for exploitation.

Try to
divide
the
problems
for
different
sectors
individually
it will
provide
a
more
comprehensive
representation

Thus this skewed ratio of employment has given rise to many problems of Income inequality, skill deficit, poverty, etc. ~~an~~



16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.

भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामान्यीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाजार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, चर्चा करें।

→ One of the most cardinal problem facing Indian agriculture is the fragmented local market, which hinders the evolution of a national market.

Some of the observations in Economic Survey 2014-15 are:

- (1) India does not have 102 24 Agri-markets but around 2470 agriculture markets in the form of APMCs.
- (2) This have prevented the farmers from realising real worth of their produce.

Thus we need a national market as;

- (1) It will bring transparency in the auctioning pricing.
- (2) It farmers have choice to sell their

if you have these kinds of information you must quote them to get good marks

Produce anywhere outside APMC, they will get true price.

(3) It will reduce the monopoly and cartelisation of commission agents, buyers and will free up the agricultural market.

(4) Once APMCs monopoly goes down many private players can enter and with that more efficiency, transparency, competition will come into agri-market making it vibrant.

(5) It will also aid the diversification of crops by farmers as they will have marketing options.

(6) It will reduce the distortion in Agri-price chain brought in by APMCs, levies, taxes, commission fees, buyer fees.

(7) As national market will promote transparency, issues such as hoarding,

Linkage
with
commodity
exchange

national
online
selling
portal

Removal
of
infrastructure
bottlenecks

inflation can be handled in better way.

Thus recent initiatives such as Model
APMC Act, e-market on the lines of Karnataka's
e-kranti are positive steps and needs to
be pursued with vigour and consistency.

Very well
concluded

17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.

बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकों के कारण पंगु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

→ Indian banking system is hobbled by policy, over regulation which creates double financial repression, such as

(1) On Liability side:

Due to continuous high inflation, the real interest rates were negative for last decade and that ate away their profits.

(2) On Assets side:

High SLR and priority sector Lending demands on banks force them to invest in not so profitable instruments and thus hinders their growth.

Along with this double repression banks also face structural issues such as:

(1) The government owned banks are facing governance crisis due to over-

Also provide
Some
+ve aspects
of
SLR, CRR,
priority
sector
lending

Interference by government

(2) The Non-performing Assets of banks have peaked to around 6% due to structural issues such as subdued growth, policy paralysis.

(3) The instruments for recovery of bad loans are insufficient.

- Debt recovery tribunals are overburdened.

→ Bankruptcy code is complex, outdated and hence makes recovery very cumbersome

(4) Autonomy to Public Sector Banks is still a distant dream.

(5) Due to implicit government guarantee behind PSBs, private banking industry has not expanded as expected.

Thus Indian banking industry is very less competitive due to all the above reasons and in a way is proving a hindrance

Licensing

Expansion

foreign
bank

issues
etc

Growing
out
problem

Credit
rating
issues
etc

for the growth of the economy.

3

18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदाता तथा ब्लू अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

→ India's SAGAR (Security and growth for All in the region) initiative is aimed at twin objectives of security in the region and growth of economy.

(1) Security:

- Indian navy is the strongest navy in the Indian Ocean region and has played a major role in anti-piracy, anti-smuggling activities.

- India through its many initiatives such as IOR-ARC (IOR - Association for regional cooperation) is at the forefront of regional cooperation for the Security

→ With emerging threats of terrorism, climate change 'SAGAR' can play a leading

Joint
naval
exercises
Surveillance
of
Trade
routes

You can draw a map of SLOC's and Aden and Malacca Strait

role by involving the IOR countries.

(2) Blue Economy:

→ Indian ocean is endowed with the huge potential in fisheries, oil, gas exploitation and other opportunities.

→ India has also launched her 'Mausam' project to rejuvenate the ancient trade ties on monsoon route, 'project such as 'Spice Route' will also strengthen cooperation in the trade.

thus IOR being the region of great opportunities in blue economy and at the same time facing global threats is undergoing major changes, in this new world order 'SAGAR' can be very effective.

special focus on islands

Sagarmala project for port development

climate studies

etc.



19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अवरोधक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन नुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

Indian economy is restrained by the chaotic and complex labour laws. They are multiple such as.

- (1) Factories Act, 1947
- (2) Minimum Wages Act, 1961
- (3) Industrial disputes Act, 1947
- (4) Apprentice Act, 1961

They also are difficult to follow.

→ As there are 4 central laws and multiple State laws (Labour is a concurrent subject) there are always chances that the employer will break some of them.

→ The inspection regime is opaque, also corruption is rampant.

→ Many of the laws require employee to

Very good
Introduction
This shows
you understand
the question
very well

comply with norms such as providing canteen, creche, etc.

They prove impediment to growth as,

(1) Small companies in India prefer to stay small to save themselves from myriad of labour laws.

(2) Laws such as 'Apprentice Act' has provisions of imprisonment for employer for violation, thus disincentivising the skill growth.

(3) Many employees choose to opt for the capital intensive machinery and contract labour, thus they have no incentive to skill the temporary labourer.

(4) It hampers the ease of doing business, as trade union strikes, inspection can hinder the growth of company.

To overcome these government has initiated some measures.

Labour laws are not clearly defined

for unorganised sector and MSME

Also write something about role of women and their condition

(1) Shram Suridha portal:

16 ~~laws~~ ~~perma~~ central laws are combined and employee can file online return.

(2) Revamped labour inspection:

- Random labour inspection and updation of reports on website within 72 hours to avoid corruption, harassment

(3) Apprentice scheme rejuvenated with centre paying 50% of the stipend.

(4) Unique Labour ID Number for employees to file their returns.

(5) Permanent Account number for PF holders to improve mobility both vertical and horizontal

(6) President has given assent to the Labour Reforms of Rejection govt. making them more simple.

2nd part is well written

also

quote

some

inclusion programmes for

minorities and women

write concluding remark

else a very

20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करने एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (क्लाइमेट एक्साइल) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटने हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक ढाँचे तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। भावी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

→ Climate change will have the drastic

impacts on the countries in tropical and

subtropical region, as it will give rise to

(1) sealevel sea water level will increase

(2) Heat and cold waves will become more frequent

These are fears that Island countries like maldives will be submerged after sealevel rise.

Problem for India-like countries:

- Being a tropical-subtropical country and having major port cities, India faces an imminent danger of flooding.

Try to define climate exiles with proper eg.

You can quote some factual statements in these parts

- Himalayan glaciers can melt and giving rise to flooding and subsequent water scarcity
- Heat and cold waves.
- Increased incidence of diseases like malaria, Dengue.

Along with this there will be threat of migrants inflow from countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, etc.

Existing Global Framework:

- (1) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees look after the issues of refugees.
- (2) But the current framework only recognises the rights of refugees and not migrants. Refugees are those fleeing violence, civil strife.

Thus the current global framework is incomplete and we need to pitch for a global framework for climate change migrants. Some of the steps can be.

Inward migration from coastal cities and
Int'l migration from neighbourly countries

'Int'l org' on migration
AOSIS

→ A consensus based system to occupy the migrants from most vulnerable island countries.

→ The climate change exiles should be given a status of refugees.

→ The countries facing such influx can be provided with climate change fund.

Thus going forward we need a consensus based and comprehensive approach for looking after climate change exiles.

Loss and
damage
mechanism
and
also
IPR and
GCR
issue