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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	ABHJEET SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22859
Center	Distant Learning	Date	2/10/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		
2	12.5		
3	12.5		
4	12.5		
5	12.5		
6	12.5		
7	12.5		
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on 'Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

Outcome Budget is a result oriented budgeting mechanism that ~~has~~ has been proposed by 2nd ARC

Current budgeting mechanism ~~is~~ measures in terms of Outlays or ~~as~~ result in terms of monetary terms. However it leads to issues like :-

- i) Ground level performances are weak
- ii) Output of actual variables like change in education level, health, etc is not captured.

Outcome budget, in contrast, measures impact upon these real outcomes that can be tangibly measured.

Other benefits

1. Ground level performances of visible output like learning outcomes for RTI scheme improves
2. Reduces scope for corruption
3. Allows greater citizen participation and civil society via Social Impact Assessment
4. Govt can make precision based policymaking
5. Greater credibility of govt
Hence, states like Delhi have adopted outcome budgets and Indian govt is

also adopting it.

Potential remains untapped
because :-

1. Database of govt. is weak
to measure real outcome.
2. A 2nd ARC shows, corruption
in Outcome Oriented Budgets
are also seen
3. Civic participation in SIA,
is weak & can be collusive
in nature
4. States are yet to adopt it.
5. Budgetary Targets are
announced in monetary
terms
6. Opposition from status quo
hence way out is to
adopt it in phases &
to have database system
as recommended by Yagi
committee & better independence

Fiscal Council to ensure
Outcome Budget is adopted
well.

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एगोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to a practice of unjoining agriculture with plantation of tree crops. National Forest Policy, 1988 institutionalised its adoption in India.

It is of various types :-

- i) farm Forestry → Planting trees in farms
- ii) social Forestry → on public lands.
- iii) Agroforestry on marginal lands & canal sides.

Potential impact on Agriculture

1. Sustainability
→ Agro forestry provides readymade Organic Manure

- to agriculture & raises the fertility of soil
- It reduces water run-off & ~~also~~ recharges groundwaters
- Checks against weeds & pests

2. Viability

- Increases total agricultural output due to fertility rise
- Diversifies total production
- Hedges against any price shock to crops.
- Horticulture crops which have higher growth can be grown & exported.
- Helps in Doubling Farm Income
- raises forward linkages to industries like paper.

3. Other benefits
- Landless farmers can reap benefits of forest forestry
 - Increases Community Participation & reduces inflation

National Agroforestry Policy, 2014 aims to promote agroforestry, expand linkage with Market, boost export of Agroforestry Products, better augment value addition, raise fertility of soil & enable Inclusive use of Agroforestry.

There is also need to extent Agriculture Extension Programs & better

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

NPA refers to the banking assets on which principle & interest payments have been delayed 90 days post maturity period of credit.

Recently, NPA (gross) has seen a surge to 9.5% of total advances.

Reasons

1. The 2008 financial crisis was debt-led growth. But, as growth dipped, capacity utilisation grew & demand reduced & they turned into NPAs.
2. Balance sheet problem of private (70% capacity utilisation)
2. Recent Asset Quality Reviews

4. Role of wilful defaulters
5. Double Financial Repression
(Economic survey) of banks.
6. Problems in Infrastructure
sector (Policy Paralysis, etc) &
Steel Sector dumping by
countries like China
(1 lakh crore NPA in steel)

The bulk of NPAs are
in Public sector (14% NPA)
due to greater Infrastructure
lending by Public sector,
social banking, politically
driven decision & inadequate
accountability

NPA has created
multiple issues like possible
Run off banks, decline in
Total Credit (-5% to Industrial
sector in FY 2016-17)

losses return to govt &
other shareholders weak
monetary transmission &
delays in meeting Basel Norm.

Recent steps like
Passage of Banking Ordinance,
Bankruptcy Act allowing NBFCs
(2016) to invest in stressed assets,
amendment in DRT Act, ~~100%~~
more FDI in ARL have
been taken. Also Indradhanush
Program.

Benefits → Helps to tackle NPA,
on case by case basis, Act of
Bankruptcy also improves EODR,
Indradhanush helps in
increasing independence & has
been recommended by Nayak
committee.

Con → creates Moral Hazard,
increases the likelihood of a
financial crisis. Plus, ARCs have
seen only 4K - \$1K crore investment

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And overall NPA is continuing
to worsen.

Need additional steps
like Strategic Disinvestment in PSBs,
action against Willful Defaulters is required.

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Unemployment and
Jobs growth has become
one of the biggest challenges
as seen by decline in
Employment Elasticity &
rise of Unemployment to
57% (Labour Bureau). ~~dispute~~
~~India being~~ Plus, female
labour participation has
declined to 27% (IMA) &
disguised unemployment
remain at 35%.

This has happened
in spite of India being
one of the fastest growing

country ~~and~~ (6.6% in 2016-17)

~~Here~~, growth is
unable to tackle this
because of growth being
limited to skill intensive
sectors (eg, IT, BPO), decline in sectors
like Textile which are
labour intensive & substitution
of Capital for labour due
to technologies like Artificial
Intelligence.

Hence, unemployment taking
also requires :-

- i) growth of labour intensive
sectors - like Textile
- ii) skilling workers (Skill India)
- iii) investment in construction
sector
- iv) suitable technologies which
increase employment.
- v) Manufacturing led growth
(Make in India)
- vi) Increasing Startups &

~~Some measures~~
Self Help Employment
(Startup India, DAY - NRLM)

vii) Increasing expenditure MANREGA

viii) Having a better employment
management system
(National Career Services
Portal)

~~But~~ Some steps like
Make in India, Skill India,
MANREGA, career services
portal have already been
taken.

~~But~~ But, we also need
labour reforms as proposed
by law Commission, increasing
skilling in rural areas &
providing incentives to
private by increasing

expenditure in PMEGD to
boost employment

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

तापिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nuclear Power
produces electrical energy
using fission of heavy
unstable isotopes like
Uranium - 238.

It has great potential
because :-

1. Nuclear fuel like Thorium are available in plenty in Monazite Sands.
2. Fast Breeder Reactors can produce technically energy continuously.
3. ~~Nuclear~~ A potential of 30k MW - 60k MW has been independently estimated by Uranium based plants.

4. Nuclear Fusion can produce virtually infinite energy.
5. Coal, in contrast, has limited reserves (expected to last 200 years), is polluting and import dependency is rising.
6. Nuclear has lesser variability of power. However, complete dependence on Nuclear is difficult because it is highly expensive ($> \text{Rs } 10/\text{kWh}$), can release radioactive pollutants (Fukushima), requires more water & Uranium is limited in India.
- That is why, world in general (Japan, Germany) is moving away from Uranium.

Steps Taken

1. 3 stage Nuclear Power plan
2. Development of Fast Breeder Reactor in Kalpakkam.
2. Recent plan to develop 7k MW PHWR Nuclear Fusion plant Indigenously.
7. Nuclear Deal with USA, UK, Australia, Japan, etc to provide assured fuel supply.
5. Enrichment capability is being enhanced in Hyderabad.
- C. Nuclear Liability Act, 2010
was enacted to incentivise private involvement
2. Recent proposal for 104 & other PSUs in NPCIL.

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~~to~~ In addition, we need to arrange land Acquisition concerns in Jaitapur, Kundakulam to allow private parties to set up

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्र को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं है। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Loan waiver refers to agriculturals loans being waved off.

Recently, it was announced by numerous states like UP (50k crore), Tamil Nadu, etc.

Loan waiver help in:-

1. * Reducing farmer debt.
2. Cheeking farmer suicides (1.5 lakh in 20 years)
3. Reduces liability off the banks balance sheet &
- * Increases "Grossing In" of loans (Eco Survey)
4. Help to increase farmer consumption, 4 may help

in Doubling farm income by 2022.

However, it has many cons like :-

1. Greater Moral Hazard & may lead to farmers defaulting on future loans.
2. ~~Disincentivises~~ Disincentivises ~~for~~ banks from making fresh loans to farmers.
3. Increases financial debt of govt & creates crowding out due to high fiscal Debt. (e.g. 2001 waiver of 60K crore worsened F.D to 6.5% of GDP)
4. Opens up a Pandora's Box of similar demands.
5. It is regressive system & most bank loans are for richer farmer.
6. Creates greater uncertainty.

in banking system, reduces investment capacity of Banks & may disincentivise the investment flow.

~~Second~~ Altogether, Economic Survey estimates that it has a negative impact even on Consumption & Aggregate Demand (FY 2018 waiver $\rightarrow$ reduced Aggregate Demand by 0.8% of GDP)

Thus, farmers need ~~an~~ alternative supports like :-

- i) Marketing Reforms $\rightarrow$ enacting APMC Act
- ii) Infrastructure support $\rightarrow$ irrigation, rural roads.
- iii) Expanding credit & Insurance
- iv) Land reform.
- v) Extension services like

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via M-Kisan, etc

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There will have greater long run benefit

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral Foundation are district level institutions created by Mines & Minerals Act, 2001 to pay on a share of ~~roy~~ mining royalty for the local development under a scheme called PM Kisan Kalyan Yojana DMF objectives are to enable Inclusive growth, ensure that local population are taken care of, provide infrastructural support like funds for school, health centers, sanitation facilities, as well as institutional benefits like helping in

Gender Equality, Sustainable Growth, Community development, etc.

It also allow ~~for~~ common people to participate in governance and increase cooperation between Industries and people & help ^{in setting up industries}.
Another silent aim is to check against Naxalism which has grown due to excessive mining in tribal areas.

Challenges required to be addressed

1. DMF is headed by collector & has predominant role of district administration which creates a pro-

- government has & has inadequate local participation
2. It does not objectively denote the areas where funding is to be done
 3. It does not follow an Outcome based approach
 4. Recent developments from Gharkhand show that actual expenditure out of DMs is low & funds remain unutilised.
 5. Weak synergy with Panchayats is seen.
 6. CAG report shows capacity of states to utilise such funds are limited.
 7. Reports of corruption in use Hence it requires more civic participation, more transparency &

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objectivity as well as
linking it with Panchayats
support to mainstream INCLUSIVE
DEVELOPMENT. State

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Merchandise exports
have fallen to around
300 billion \$ from a
high of about 350 billion
\$ seen in 2014.

Factors

1. Weak world economic growth ($\sim 3.5\%$ lower than targeted 9%)
2. Protectionism rising in countries (e.g. EU rejected Indian mangoes on SPS criteria of WTO)
3. Competition from other countries like Vietnam & Bangladesh, especially in

Textile sector.

4. Decline in fuel prices has reduced the price value of petroleum products, India's largest export.
5. Traditional markets like USA, UK, are facing more uncertainty (Brent).
6. Structural reasons like Weak ~~Export~~ Port Infrastructure, labour laws, electricity shortages, delays in getting permits, etc.
7. Appreciation in real value of Indian rupee.
8. Ban on Iron Ore exports from India.
9. Controversy around Beef exports

Recent measures

1. Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020) was unveiled
2. Schemes like Nirpax Bandhu Scheme to increase skilling of exporters.
3. 7 countries have been added to four Market Scheme (4. Algeria)
4. 100 products have been added to four Product Scheme.
5. Merges of export programs under MEIS.
6. TEIS (Trade Export from India Scheme)
7. Ratification of TIR convention.
8. FTA with Australia, EEU & RECP (ASEAN+6) is being negotiated.
9. Sagarmala plans to increase port capacity.
10. Documents for exports have

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been reduced to 2.

However, additional measures like Improving Labour Law, EODB, FDI in export sectors are also required.

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Traditional cooking
energy fuels like Cow
Dung, Biomass, Wood, etc
have dominated traditional
Indian kitchens & 50% houses
still depend on them (ANSO)

Health hazards

1. Soot from these fuels cause
Respiratory diseases like Bronchitis
& kill around 5 lakh women
(Lancet) every year.
2. ~~CO₂~~ Releases Carbon Monoxide
which can cause breathing
issues & even kill a person
3. SO_x, NO_x released cause
Skin Inflammation

Pulmonary disease

Other issues

1. Promotes Deforestation
2. Black Carbon released
increases global warming
3. Increases chances of fire
related burning issues.
4. Takes greater time in
cooking & impedes women
empowerment.

In spite of these
~~due to~~ ~~the~~ ~~reason~~ ~~to~~ ~~clear~~
fueled like LPG, Kerosene, etc
remain limited due to :-

- i) Higher upfront costs
- ii) Kerosene sees about 65%
leakage (Economic Survey)
- iii) Gas based grids are not
present
- iv) Documents required for

awaiting support are missing
1) An intertica of status quo.
Then, it remain luxury

Steps taken

1. Ujjwala Yojana → 2015 more
LPG connections released (June 2012)
2. Pahal Scheme for LPG subsidy
3. Give It Up campaign for
better targeting
4. DBT based subsidy in
Kerosene
5. Ganga Urja Yojana → 60 Pipelines

Challenges faced

1. Limited financial inclusion
→ DBT difficult
2. Last mile infrastructure
to extend benefits like Gas
pipeline missing
3. Ujjwala → Monthly payment,
are high & become unaffordable

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4. Corruption in distribution
5. Targeting difficult
6. Opposition from P.D.
7. Intention to change

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural Income
Tax has ^{been} proposed by
NITI ^{body} recently to
tax farmers with > 1 crore
income.

Benefits

1. Increases tax collection of the govt & checks fiscal deficit.
2. Agricultural Income (due to high ^{Tax} ^{Bar})
has been used as a means
of Tax Evasion (NITI) &
by presenting other income
as Agricultural Income.
Here, Tax Evasion reduces
3. ~~Criteria~~ Criteria of > 1 crore
annual income increases
Inclusivity and Parity ~~as~~

~~rich~~ with urban households
are richer. farmers are
tamed.

4. Taxation increases
accountability of govt
(Economic survey) & would
help in empowering people.
5. Has been recommended by
committees like Dalwai
Committee to use ~~tax~~ for
greater agricultural expenditure.

Issues

1. Shifting of Tax to poor
farmers. May take ~~if~~
2. May increase unemployment
in ~~agriculture~~ if ~~tax~~
increased ~~tax~~ due to
tax leads to tenants being
fired

3. Reduced agricultural profits may curtail agricultural investment & hopes of doubling farm income become more difficult.
4. May hurt Corporate Farming ~~and~~
5. It could impact Food Processing Industries.
6. ~~Estimates show~~ Tax could only transfer the money being used to evade taxes to other areas.
7. As Wealth Tax example shows, ~~at~~ the costs of raising taxes may outweigh the benefit.
Hence, we need to

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start on a Pilot Basis.
And, agricultural income from hereditary estate in farmers should be targeted list. And only then it should be imposed.

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

Administered Price Mechanism ^{APM} on Petrol, Diesel was introduced ~~to~~ to check consumers from the impact of price volatility.

However, APM led to many issues like delay in disbursement of subsidies to Oil Marketing Companies.

Hence, ~~the~~ recent dismantling of Petrol & Diesel can have multiple benefits like :-

1. Subsidy expenditure on fuel (once made 2 lakh crore) would reduce & hence

- Deficit declines.
2. Reduces distortion in market economy and increases efficiency.
 3. Oil Marketing Companies losses can be checked.
 4. ^{Eliminates} Urban Bias, in wake of, Petrol & Diesel mostly being consumed by rich would reduce
 5. & Reduces smuggling to countries like Bangladesh.
 6. Allows private retailers @ increasing competition.
 7. Increased OMCs profits helps in better exploration.

Recent dynamic
fuel pricing helps in 7-
multiple benefits ∴

Consumers

- Reduces sudden jump in prices
- Helps consumers to spread their purchase of fuel instead of waiting for a particular time.
- Gain from entry of more firms & better competition.

Benefit to OMCs

- Can price fuel ~~for~~ more ~~effect~~ efficiently.
- Increases profits of OMCs.

However, this needs to go simultaneously with other reform like different OMCs charging different prices to

have more benefits of competition.

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानकों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था में काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में द्वारा दक्षता व्यूरो (व्यूरो ऑफ एनर्जी एफिशियेंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Green buildings
are ~~required~~ the buildings
which reduce Energy
use, have minimised
water consumption &
have lower carbon footprint.

The worst norms
of GRINA ratings,
Building Code of 2005
have been less than
effective due to
i) less awareness
ii) ~~high~~ Capacity of govt

to implement such norms
remains weak.

iii) financial incentives are
inadequate

~~iv)~~ iv) weak participation
from Private Developers.

v) High cost of setting up
solar panel.

Hence, other measures

like

i) Greater Central Financial
Assistance (CFA) for solar
panels is required.

ii) Introduction of Net
Metering is needed

iii) 2nd ARC → 3rd party
auditing

iv) Simple ^{1 page} rules should be

published online
v) Need to participate with
Private companies like
Tata Green Home

The new Building
Code ~~helps~~ plans to
augment rainwater ^{in new house}
Harvesting capacity, use
of ~~star~~ Better star rated
energy appliances,
promotion of Indoor
gardens & sensitisation
of people & accountability
of builders.

There are various
suggestions but clear
marking of time goals
& financial support from

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govt would help go
indie way in making
itself GREENER.

13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरोध में ग्रेडेड रिस्पॉन्स एक्शन प्लान (प्रतीकृत प्रतिक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Graded Response Action Plan is a step by step ~~the~~ policy approach introduced by MOEF to check against air pollution. It takes

It categorises steps based on intensity of pollution. eg.

* Low pollution → Control on brick kilns

High pollution → quarter ~~Red~~ frequency of public transport, shutting Badliya Thermal Plant

* Extreme pollution → Odd Even Policy

- Need
1. Air pollution in Delhi has ~~now~~ reached the highest level in the AQI index
 2. 13 out of 20 top polluted cities are Indians (WHO)
 3. Until 2016, Delhi was the 2nd most polluted city of the world
 4. 12 lakh annual pollution related deaths occur in India (Lancet)
 5. Graded action plan also helps in laying a clear policy, increases transparency & accountability of govt.
 6. It ensures extreme steps like Odd-Even Policy are not taken on ad-hoc basis.

Challenges

1. Steps like Increasing Public Transport frequency warrants more capacity addition.
2. Closure of Thermal Power Plants may lead to Power Crisis.
3. Brick kiln regulation could destabilise construction industry.
4. Rerouting of commercial vehicles increases fuel usage, raises cost and inefficiency.
5. Drop in stubble burning remains one of largest pollution agents & taking action against it requires other states support.
6. Requires support of common people to maintain cracker ban.
7. Opposition to odd-even like policies can arise.
8. Growing Urbanisation & Immigration in Delhi.

14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "ज़ूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

The recent pandemics nature of many diseases like Swine Flu, Bird Flu, Ebola ~~that rapt~~, MERS, SARS that rapidly flow from one country to another has raised concern across the world.

Risks for India

1. High population density may ~~make~~ explode a disease anywhere in country to affect the entire ~~whole~~ India.

- due to their unique nature.
2. Warm Environment that promotes spread of disease.
3. Inadequate Health infrastructure (1.3% of GDP Public Health expenditure)
4. low literacy levels (73%)
5. Open borders with (Bangladesh, Nepal)
6. Diseases like Cholera have little or no cure.
7. Private India has highest no. of Liverbuck in world (1157.) & diseases like swine flu can easily spread.

Structure in place.

1. More screening mechanism on International Borders have been but
2. Research institutes like Vines

- Institute in Pune to
engage in R&D
3. International collaboration
with WHO & recently created
category CEPI for vaccine
development
 4. Measures required
 1. High health expenditure
 2. All airports & ports should
be equipped with better
scanner
 3. Simulation program using
Private CSR expenditure &
involving NGOs like Lotary foundation.
 4. R&D in vaccine development
 5. Greater International collaboration
 6. Training to ~~Health~~ Doctors
& Nurses.

15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

बढ़ती मान्यता दुर्घटना होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समाहित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Disaster Management
is a combined process of
Preventing, Mitigating &
Adapting to Disasters.

However, ~~At~~ Mitigation &
Adaptation which involves
Post-disaster relief has
received bulk of attention.
~~Less~~ ~~and~~ Preventing

Disasters are not adequately
focused on.

Benefit of Integrating Disaster
Risk Reduction

→ Reduces the vulnerability
to disasters.

- Checks against ~~Environment~~ Disaster Refugees.
- Risk & reduction minimises economic losses.
- ~~Post-disaster~~ Enhances Right to live with Dignity (Article 21) & minimises loss to life and limbs.
- Also, a 2nd HRC shows, post-disaster relief do not include appropriate practices of discrimination in refugee camps; inadequate basic sanitation facilities, etc are present.

Thus, Bendat framework for Disaster Management (2015 - 2020)

rightly focus on
Increasing Risk Resilience &
Understanding Risks. It
has also been reiterated
by National Disaster Management
Policy, 2016 ~~idea~~.

Hence, reduction strategies need
to be prioritised like :-

1. Developing Hazard - Zonation
analysis of disasters
2. Making common people
aware about ~~about~~ right
techniques.
3. Keeping NDRF, etc on alert.
4. ~~Butter~~ Augmenting Indian
Meteorological Department
(IMD) capabilities
5. Making SDMA functional
6. Developing local level plan.
7. Light construction practices

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As CRR report show,
wherever ~~the~~ Risk Resilience was
followed (e.g. Orissa $\rightarrow$ recent cyclone),
damage was minimised.

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.
- विशेषज्ञ देशों द्वारा दिए गए (TRIPS plus) पर देशों का रुझान क्या है? विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और उनके हितों के विरोध में क्या हो रहा है?

'TRIPS + ' is a framework of discussion under the WTO for a negotiation of services.

It includes provisions like :-

1. ~~20+~~ More than 20 years of Patent
2. Checks on government procurement that discriminate against foreign suppliers
3. Stringent labours & Environment norms
4. Limits on Evergreening of compulsory licensing.

TRIPS + have been demanded by Developed countries under Doha Round of Talks ~~as~~ in WTO & recently even in RCEP, Japan & Australia were pushing for its inclusion.

However, developing countries like India are opposing it because ~~as~~ as it is contrary to their interests as :-

1. Developed countries enjoy comparative advantage with respect to High Technology Intensive products, ~~applicability~~ & TRIPS + would unduly favour them at the cost of

- developing countries.
→ stringent labours & environment
& procurement laws would
reduce competitiveness of
developing countries who
lack basic infrastructure
→ ~~curbing~~ curbing compulsory
licensing & Evergreening may
cause Health crisis &
would price health products
out of poor's reach.

Thus, developing
countries under Doha Round
of Talks are adamant not
to include any stricter provision
which they believe is antithetical
to TRIPS principles. ~~for~~

Further, even bodies like
'Medical Alarm Frontiers' has

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warned India that TRIPS +
may harm its generic medicine
industry

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Hence, TRIPS + should be shelved
for now.

17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से समुचित रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहरे तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The proposed
National Security Doctrine
involving all 3 wings of
the military would
enhance cooperation among
them

Deeper cooperation
can help to tackle many
of the security threats like
terrorism, Rurder Threats,
Cyber warfare, etc due to:

1. It reduces duplication of efforts
2. ~~It~~ Increases collaboration & reduces friction between the

3. ^{wing.} Reduces the time taken in arriving a decision & initiates a quick response
4. Enshrines accountability
5. ^{of each wing} Help in quick mobilisation of troops ^(cold start doctrine) as the ~~recent~~ Kargil war showed absence of cooperation between Army & Air force may lead to inefficient & inadequate attacks.

Also, Pothohar ~~terror~~ Air force terror strikes necessitates need for quicker response.

It will also help in better Intelligence, ~~opportunities~~ ~~and~~ more sharing of data and can help in launching

a more Accurate offensive
strike.

Thus, committees like
the Shankar committee have
pressed for an Integrated
Theatre Command.

In spite of recommendations
by Narsinh Chaudhari committee,
Kargil Review committee, a
Joint Chief of Staff is still
facing resistance because:-

- i) Services like Air Force, Navy & Coast Guard argue that it would lead to domination by Army.
- ii) ^{Defense} Bureaucracy opposed to a shift in balance of power to Militaries.
- iii) Threat of a Military Takeover & Martial Rule.
- iv) Lack of clarity over the terms

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4 Conditions of CD

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(1) Ag. & Dis. v. (1) (2)

Nonetheless, it would
help to synergize & coordinate of
motivation & CD should be adopted.
increase

18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, धन लॉन्ड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। धन लॉन्ड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संज्ञा में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, धन लॉन्ड्रिंग को मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं की सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Hard Money Laundering
refers to a process where
Black ~~or~~ money is converted
transformed into white or
legitimate money using
3 steps of :-

- i) Placing
- ii) Layering
- iii) Integration

Money Laundering have
had multiple laws like
PMLA Act, 2002 ; FEMA
Act, 2000 ; FERA Act,
Unlawful Activities Act, 1967
but they have been

less than successful because
of lack of synergy,
difficulty in identification
of laundered money.

Then, as CAG report shows,
money laundering has kept
on increasing and new
tools like P-notes are
being utilised to do so.

The govt proposal
to make it a separate
criminal offence would thus
help in raising stringent
penalty, increase accountability
of authorities, raise awareness
& would increase coordination

FATF is an
international ~~and~~ inter-country
agency to counter against

Money laundering:

Its recommendations include harmonising of global laws, prescribes minimal punishment, & raises awareness about misuse of equity market & prescribes for ~~merger~~ integration of agencies & calls for International Database.

Money laundering not only cause tax evasion but also helps in Corruption & Terror financing. It must be actively checked. Benami Act, 2017

is a good way to start, but other steps like banning 1. notes are also required.

19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Crit CII refers to ~~spectro~~ infrastructure like Hospitals, Nuclear Power Plants, Defence installation etc. that are critical to any Economy.

However, a recent Wannawey shows they are more vulnerable to

Reason :-

1. ~~They~~ Attack on CII can cripple the entire nation. Hence, they are more targeted

2. e.g. Wannawey attack on UK's

NHS (health ~~care~~ system) had a multiplier effect. Hence, visibility of such attacks & total impact rises making them a preferred target.

2. Easier to find 'mole' in such organisation e.g. Disgruntled employees.

3. Hackers work on embedded systems which are procured from multiple levels & are easier to tamper.

4. Chances of spreading a message by attacking CHAs are higher (e.g. Pak hacker attack on UN websites).

5. To achieve political goals (e.g. Stuxnet virus attack).

on Iran nuclear program
(to maintain power asymmetry)
(असम्यक्ता शक्ति का ब्युत्पत्ति)

Steps Taken

1. National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 was put in place
2. Creation of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Center (NCIIPC)
3. CERT-In to have a dedicated policy institutional framework
4. CERT-Fin to protect banks.
5. NTRD & IAC to have greater coordination
6. 2 factor authentication requirements by RBI on financial firm.
7. HRD ministry's ISEA program to increase R&D.

But, additional measures like training State personnel, National Police Media Policy, Air Gapping is needed for more security.

20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Doklam is a triangular area in Bhutan contested by China.

Recently, Indian & Chinese troops saw a 3 month faceoff over construction of roads by China in region.

Issues involved

- Bhutan rightly claims Doklam to be its part ~~highlight~~
- It highlights the 1987, 1998 & ~~the~~ treaty to maintain a status quo.
- China claims it to belong it to China; by highlighting

a 19th century treaty with Britain.

→ ~~However~~ India however claims that Chinese intention is more

i) Try and choke Siliguri corridor of India that connects it with North East

ii) Coerce Bhutan into accepting its authority.

Challenges India faces

1. Geographical → Region like Ladakh suffer from freezing temperatures while Arunachal is forested area.
2. Border problem → China does not accept McMahon line & has captured Askai Chun region ~~(sitting to)~~

3. ~~Parliamentary~~ Standing Committee → India has 35% shortage of Border Infrastructure in China border

4. Lack of Integrated Border Command and One Border, One Force principle derived is not being maintained

5. Growing Chinese infrastructure on its side of border.

Steps taken by India

1. Border Road Organisation has undertaken road development in the region
2. Old airstrips like Daulat Beg ~~Oldie~~ are being restarted,
3. Bhupendra Hazarika Bridge
4. A military hotline between DHMO of India & China to diffuse tension
5. A permanent border representative

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6. Cooperation with China on BRICS, SCO, etc to diffuse tension

6:00