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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	HIMADREE KAUSHIK.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	4/9/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges.

(150 words) 10

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

India is well on its way to achieve its renewable energy target of 100GW, presently with 67GW, up from 38GW in 2016.

CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLY SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY:

- ① Cost factor: despite historically low tariff of solar power (₹ 2.4/unit) the projects require significant investment in infrastructure.
- ② Integrating transmission: renewable energy needs to be integrated into the National Power grid
- ③ Access to land
- ④ Evacuation of power from remote areas

⑤ Regulatory Hassles: specially evident in getting clearances for Solar Rooftops

SOLUTIONS:

- ① Subsidising equipment for higher cost-benefit ratio via: tax and tariff incentive.
- ② Tax free Solar bonds
- ③ Green Energy Corridor for power evacuation.
- ④ Use of wasteland and innovative measures like solar panels over rivers (Eg Narmada in Gujarat).
- ⑤ System of FEED-IN-TARIFF as in Germany.
- ⑥ Utilising Land-Banks as for industries
- ⑦ Single-Window clearances for projects.

WAY FORWARD:

India can achieve its Paris Climate Agreement commitment of 40% non fossil fuel source of energy by scaling up Renewable Energy sector

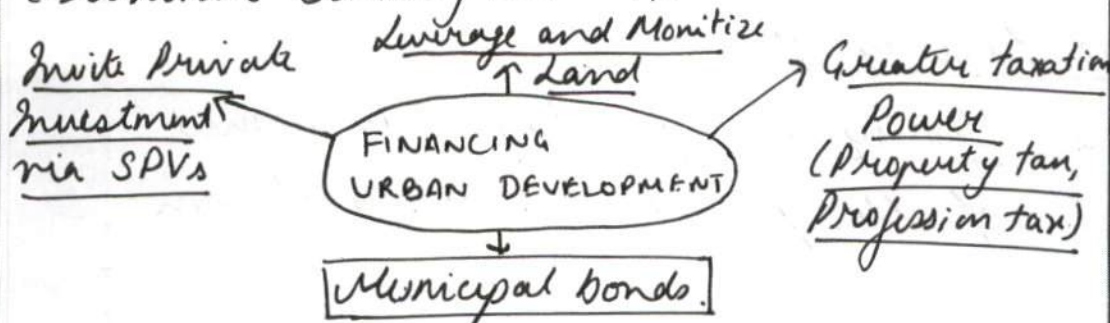
2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian urban development is in critical need for financing as is evident from the fact that Urban Local Bodies only raise around 4% of their own resources

(Economic Survey 2017-18).



Municipal bonds were first introduced in Ahmedabad and have been efficiently utilized by cities like Surat and Bengaluru. They can leverage private funds and also increase participation due to greater accountability.

INDICATORS: Credit Rating

A rating of all cities under Smart City Mission was undertaken: only 45 out of 100 cities were granted an investment grade (BBB- and above).

POLICIES:

SEBI has issued guidelines specifying which ULBs can issue Municipal Bonds:

- ① Credit Rating: Investment Grade
- ② No history of default.
- ③ The Municipal Corporation should meet 40% of the project cost using its own funds.

Thus ensuring a balance between need for financial and investor interest.

WAY FORWARD:

- Municipal bonds giving less than 8% interest should also be tax free.
- They should be classified in G category (government bonds) as againsts C where there is competition from various alternatives

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

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial inclusion includes multiple parameters: bank accounts, access to credit as well as access to insurance.

REASONS FOR EXCLUSION IN RURAL AREAS:

- ① Lack of banking infrastructure:
low density of BRICK-AND-MORTAR banks
(every 5kms according to Economic Survey)
- ② Lack of awareness: people's preference
for physical assets like gold.
- ③ Informal credit access due to no collateral and paperwork.
- ④ 'Digitally excluded' rural areas have
limited access to digital banking



Measures taken recently :

- ① JAN DHAN YOTNA : lead to opening of bank accounts at unprecedented rate
- ② POSTAL PAYMENT BANK : leverages high penetration of Post offices.
- ③ PM MUDRA YOTNA : hassle free access to credit : 75% being used by women thus gender inclusion
- ④ Gold Monetization Scheme : to move people away from physical assets.

WAY FORWARD:

Extending financial services to rural India can help leverage JAM (Jan Dhan - Adhar - Mobile) for efficient Public Service Delivery.

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

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

Environmental Accounting refers to National Income Accounting keeping in mind sustainability parameters.

Eg: consumption of coal is included as a positive in usual GDP accounting, however it is considered as a depletion of natural capital according to environmental accounting.

RATIONALE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING

① Measuring sustainable development

i.e. considering balance between:



② It can help arrest fast rate of depletion of natural resources.

- ③ It will integrate environmental sustainability in policy making by including it in GDP.
- ④ Issues like indiscriminate water consumption and felling of forests will be deterred as they will be counted as negatives for GDP.

PRESENT STATUS:

- ① Environmental accounting or green accounting hasn't been integrated into mainstream.
- ② Certain indices like Gross National Happiness developed by Bhutan do take it into account.

WAY FORWARD:

Environmental Accounting needs to be developed as a supplement at first. For India this requires:

- ① POLICY ② CAPACITY BUILDING ③ TECHNICAL EXPERTISE.

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

In India irrigation is the chief source of water consumption : 80% groundwater is utilized for irrigation purpose.

EFFICIENCY IN WATER USE IS IMPORTANT
BECAUSE :

① As pointed out by Mihir Shah Committee and Supreme Court verdict on Canvey dispute : Priority has to be granted to DRINKING WATER.

② Indiscriminate use of water for irrigation hurls the potential for future use.

③ Efficient water use is also crucial for equal access for irrigation : only 32% of cultivated area is under

irrigation thus unequal access results from indiscriminate use.

④ Water use efficiency is not in conflict with irrigation but supplementary as:

- It will reduce land degradation due to excess irrigation (SALINIZATION)
- Crops suitable for agro-climatic regions can be grown (Eg. hard crops like millets in dryland areas).
- Agricultural productivity can be in fact enhanced with efficient water use.

⑤ Indiscriminate irrigation reduces the potential of allied agricultural activities: fisheries, livestock.

WAY FORWARD:

Measures like Drop-Irrigation and On-Farm Water Management can integrate the two by producing 'MORE CROPPER DROP'

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

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

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Management stresses on use of indigenous traditional knowledge and participation of local communities.

NEED FOR INTEGRATING:

① Structural Measures: local communities often develop structures that can resist disaster and are sustainable.

Eg: → Wood frame houses in Himachal Pradesh resistant to Earthquakes

→ Indigenous wood structures in Uttarakhand were able to withstand floods of 2013

→ Indigenous water conservation structures like Badi and Phad can work.

effectively in reducing risk of droughts.

② Increased compliance : as people will be involved and use of their traditional knowledge will increase participation.

③ Integrating with modern approach : undertaking research on traditional practices and then evolving specific guidelines for regions. Eg. Building Code to be issued regionally.

WAY FORWARD:

NIDM : National Institute of Disaster Management should undertake research on effectiveness of indigenous measures. These should be expanded to other areas as well.

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. (150 words) 10

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation refers to a mechanism for disinfecting and preserving food by exposing it to methods like Ultraviolet rays or using Nano Technology.

APPLICATION FOR INDIA:

- ① Crucial for ensuring Public Health Safety.
- ② Important for Food Processing Industry
- ③ Contributes to Food Security as it can be used for increasing the shelf life of products.
- ④ It doesn't include addition of any chemicals or preservatives thus

making it safer.

⑤ It can help overcome SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) used by countries against Indian Exports.

⑥ It can aid in greater food processing thereby contributing to diversification and value addition in agriculture.

WAY FORWARD:

- Cluster approach to food processing via MFPs (Mega Food Parks) can make use of food irradiation economy.
- FSSAI should help generate awareness and build capacity for its increased use.

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news has emerged as a challenge due to fast growing social media and greater internet penetration (growing at 23% yearly).

MISUSE OF TECHNOLOGY :

- ① Using morphed photos
- ② Spreading misinformation by way of forwards
- ③ Unaccountable Digital Media
- ④ Use of Fake News by foreign countries to subvert internal democracy
- ⑤ Spreading communal hatred as observed during Muzzafarnagar riots.
- ⑥ Social misssance : mob lynching

due to 'news' of child kidnappers
on WhatsApp.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT FAKE NEWS :

- ① government has regulated WhatsApp:
 - Feature of 'forward' appearing on forwarded messages
 - Liability of 'group admin' for misinformation.
- ② Use of Artificial Intelligence can help in filtering out fake news.
- ③ Article 69A of IT Act holds intermediaries responsible for publishing material: this can aid in regulation.
- ④ Need for regulation of Digital Media like that of Print Media.

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

The Defence Planning Committee is an integrated approach towards addressing border defence.

- ① It combines the three modes of warfare: army, navy and air force.
- ② Provides for coordination at the top level.
- ③ Addresses defence acquisition by provision of declaring defence requirements a priori to allow private investment.

- ④ Allows for dialogue between political enemies, bureaucracy and armed forces.
- ⑤ Will draw out a strategy for India thereby giving a vision to defense
- ⑥ Develops intelligence and research in order to perceive potential threats and prepare for the same

WAY FORWARD:

India needs to evolve its defense strategy fast in light of Saint Commend of China.

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoist leaders amass huge wealth due to sources such as :

- ① Smuggling and drug trafficking
- ② Foreign funds from countries trying to subvert Indian democracy.
- ③ Connex with public officials and illegal contracting.
- ④ Illegal mining activities in areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

There is a need to probe fund network as:

- ① These funds are used for purchasing weapons used against Indian forces.
- ② They can be used to entice people to join Maoist cadre.

PROBING FUND NETWORK :

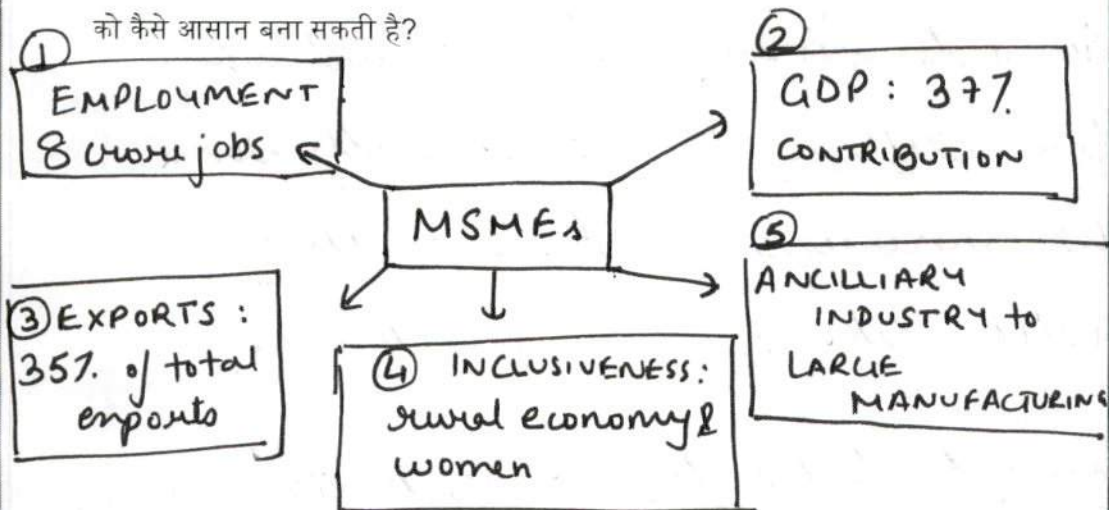
- ① International Collaboration : UN
Convention Against Terror Financing
can be leveraged to increase
cooperation.
- ② 2nd ARL recommends integrating
Regional Economic Intelligence Cells (REICs)
and empowering them to function
effectively
- ③ FICN: Fake Indian Currency Notes
find its way from Nepal Border :
are a chief source of funds. Better
Border Management and currency
features can combat this.

WAY FORWARD :

Making Terror Financing a specific
offense not just under PMLA, 2002
will strengthen legal framework
(2nd ARL)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? (250 words) 15

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?



MSME sector has a potential to achieve ① Inclusiveness: in North Eastern States MSME activities are a chief source of income (40%: Manipur)

② greater employment generation

③ Boosting exports (Countries like China have greater than 60% coming from MSMEs).

- ④ Supplement other industries Eg.
MSMEs are a chief source of inputs
for automobile industry

PROBLEMS FACED BY MSMEs IN SERVICES SECTOR:

- ① Access to finance: formal credit lacking
- ② Low skill level: specially since
India specializes in high skilled
services like Finance and Banking
- ③ Access to Technology: restricted by
access to internet and modern
technology
- ④ Competition from large Multi National
This has lead to a dualistic services
sector :
 - ① MSMEs are mainly present in low
skill services like trade, tourism
 - ② High skill sector like IT, Finance

has shown greater growth but minimal MSME participation.

STEPS TO HELP THE SECTOR

- ① Easy finance: via government schemes like PM Mudra Yojna.
- ② Skilling: under Skill India Mission to help people develop skill set to work in skill-intensive service sector.
- ③ Subsidised technology for services sector MSMEs along the lines of Technology Upgradation Fund.
- ④ Tined government procurement for MSMEs in services sector as well.

WAY FORWARD:

Steps like Udyami Mitra (Banks), MSME Samadhan (for grievances) and Niryat Bandhu (for exports) can help MSME sector.

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. (250 words) 15

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming involves an agreement between farmer and purchaser to buy the produce at a pre-determined price in future. The contract is usually drawn before sowing.

ADVANTAGES :

- ① Access to better inputs : usually provided by contract farming.
- ② Greater supply chain management
- ③ Reduced logistic cost for farmer
- ④ Security as reduced risk of price volatility and having to

find buyer post harvest.

- ⑤ Greater standardisation and quality control.
- ⑥ Greater food processing as it is usually undertaken by FPIs.

MARKET FAILURES.

- ① Farmers don't usually have as much bargaining power.
- ② Contract can be drawn by company heavily disadvantaging the farmer.
- ③ Protection against calamities like drought or pests.
- ④ Threat of monoculture.
- ⑤ Due to standardisation of inputs it can lead to loss of indigenous practices and lead to use of unsustainable practices for greater yield.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES :

- ① Standardization of contracts : to ensure they aren't putting farmers at disadvantage.
- ② Keeping contract farming out of APMC Act (not done by some states presently).
- ③ Setting up of an adjudicatory authority in case of dispute arising
- ④ Protecting farmers by making provisions for insurance.

MODEL CONTRACT FARMING ACT, 2018 ensures the above measures by requiring states to amend their laws to:

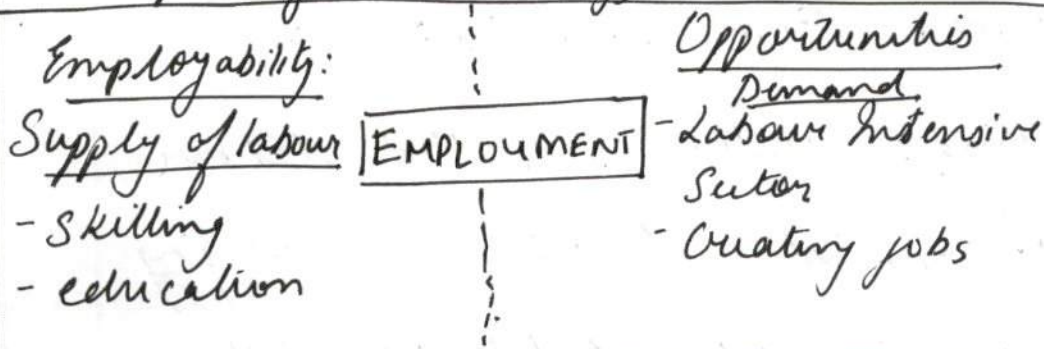
- ① Exclude contract farming from APMC Acts.
- ② Set up tribunals for dispute settlement

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

In order to address the issue of providing jobs to 8 million youth entering work force every year a two pronged strategy is needed:



STRUCTURAL CHANGES BEING BROUGHT BY DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY:

- ① Automation in most industries is rendering low skill labour useless
- ② Artificial Intelligence further has a potential for reducing jobs

In this light Economic Survey 2017-18 notes that Human Capital gap between developed and developing countries is growing. This can further reduce potential of developing nations.

IMPROVING EMPLOYABILITY:

- ① Skilling: create a skilled labour force specially focusing on emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Big Data.
- ② Leveraging technology to increase employability. Eg use of Tele Education that leverages satellite communication.
- ③ Increasing access to internet: to create better access to education

Eg: FSOC of Google's 'X' in Telangana

- ④ Encouraging cutting edge start-ups in fields like Augmented Reality which can turn people into job 'creators'.

IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES:

- ① Disruptive technology brings in a fresh set of employment opportunities. Eg death of Data Engineers in light of Big Data emerging
- ② Leverage India's service sector exports by making IT exports technologically advanced thus creating employment.

WAY FORWARD:

The adaptability of country needs to improve fast with emerging technologies.

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

(250 words) 15

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

India's agricultural trade policy has so far been governed by:

- ① CONSUMER CENTRIC: Knowing no shortage in domestic market thus banning exports.
- ② AD-HOCISM: depending on monsoons policy has changed frequently.

This has had to India's shame in agricultural trade being a mere 2.47. According to budget the potential is of \$100 billion against present \$30 billion exports.

WAYS TO IMPROVE EXPORTS:

① Policy consistency:

GOVT. INITIATIVE: Draft Agricultural Export Policy ensures certainty and no resorting to ~~exp~~ minimum export price.

② Greater processing: processed product contributes merely 15% to agricultural exports (It is 49% for China).

③ Compliance to international quality standards by ensuring compliance to SAFINDEX.

④ Development of port infrastructure to handle agricultural products via developing cold storage (suggested by Draft Policy).

⑤ Creation of AEZ : Agricultural Export Zone to ensure cluster based development

⑥ Removal of export bans:

Recently the ban on edible oil export was removed

⑦ Allow Farmer Producer Organizations and Village Producer Organizations to sell to exporters without going through APMC (suggested by Draft Policy, 2018).

WAY FORWARD :

India needs to leverage agricultural exports to DOUBLE FARMER'S INCOME.

by 2022 and ensure benefits of liberalization extend to this sector.

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. (250 words) 15

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

A currency exchange rate is determined by demand and supply of a currency. It is determined by Purchasing Power Parity (equalising prices of goods) and trade.

MEASURING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE:

- ① A trade deficit usually leads to depreciation of a currency
- ② Similarly capital flight due to weak macroeconomic fundamentals further depreciates currency.
- ③ However exchange rates don't always reflect relative performance

because:

- ① Depreciation makes exports cheaper thus balancing trade deficit by boosting exports
- ② Notional factors and speculation also lead to currency movement

TRADE DEFICIT OF INDIA :

- ① Oil Imports : India is the second largest importer of oil in the world. Any movement in oil prices directly affects trade deficit.
- ② Current Account Deficit between 2012-2015 was largely due to gold and oil : as two improved (oil became cheaper) CAD reduced. With upswing of prices in 2016-17 CAD is beginning to worsen.

③ As noted by Economic Survey 2018-19 Indian exports are more dependant on incomes of people thus depreciation has limited positive impact.

④ In the wake of Global Financial Crisis of 2007 world trade has been largely depressed thus external factors are also responsible.

⑤ FTAs with South East Asian Countries (South Korea and Japan) have increased imports more than exports.

WAY FORWARD:

India is the fastest growing economy at 6.7% (2017-18), to ensure this reflects in bridging trade deficit exports need to be boosted.

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of Sugar in the world after having left behind Cuba and Brazil. However it faces multiple challenges:

- ① Access to raw material: molasses and sugarcane are chief raw material. Their production varies with monsoons.
- ② Access to power supply: high tariffs due to cross-subsidisation
- ③ Demand factors: depressed global demand due to changing lifestyles.

PRESENT SYSTEM:

A Fair Remunerative Price (FRP) is issued by the government. The sugar mills have to procure sugar-cane at this price. This distorts market for inputs.

WAY FORWARD FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY:

- ① Market determined sugarcane pricing with DBT to aid farmers.
- ② Improving road infrastructure : specially in Northern sugarcane belt. The sucrose content diminishes very fast after cutting.
- ③ Improved access to power by stopping cross-subsidisation.

- ④ Greater use of waste products:
Bagasse for generating bio-fuel,
in paper making industry. Thus
creating additional incomes.
- ⑤ Making exports of sugar competitive
via more Free Trade Agreements
and better compliance to safety norms.
- ⑥ Financial health needs to be
restored by restructuring debt.

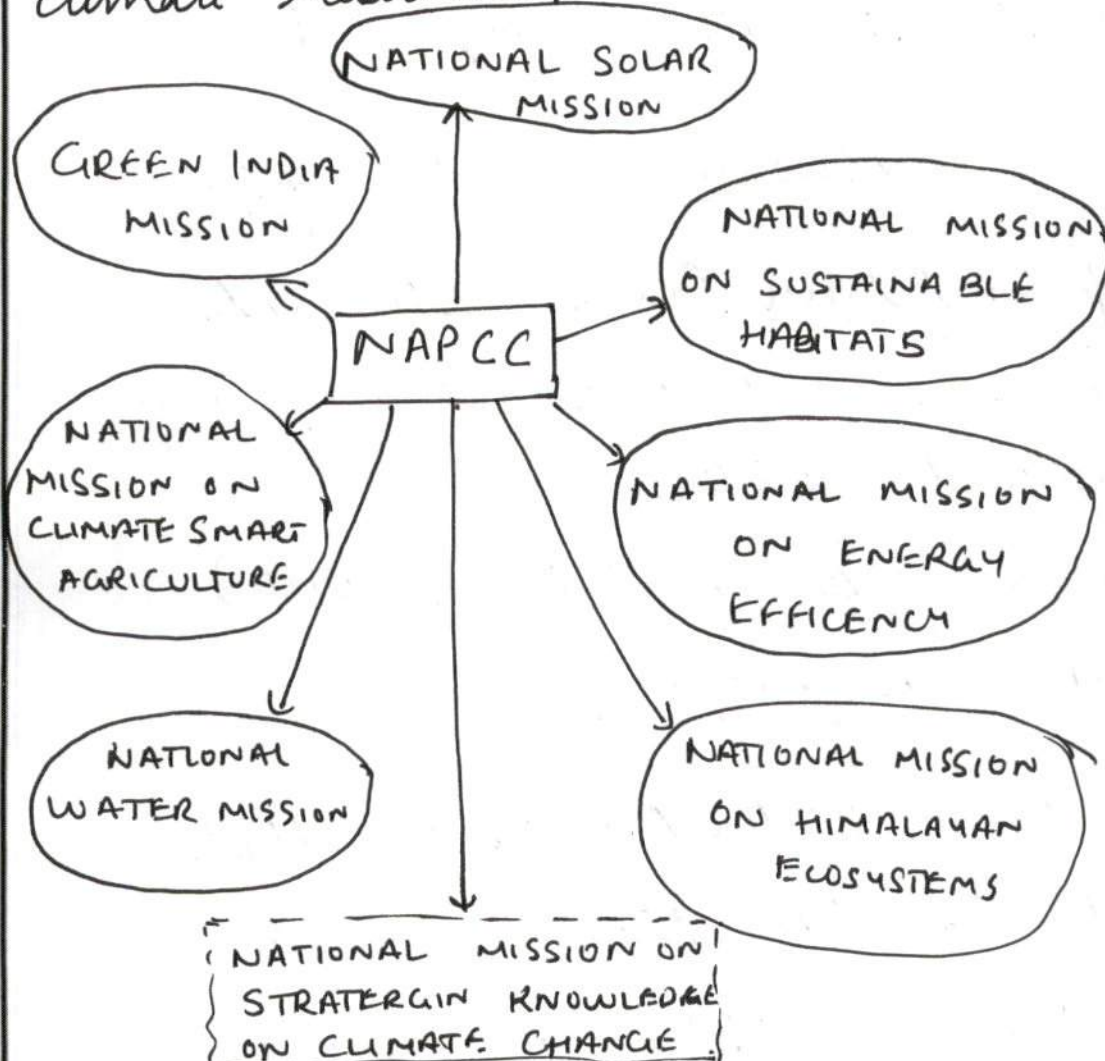
WAY FORWARD:

Improving secondary processing
of agricultural products in FPIs
can boost sugar demand. However
there is need to balance health
concerns as well.

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

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

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was formulated to put India as a leader in climate resilience.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPCC:

① National Solar Mission : India

has 28 GW capacity with target of 60 GW by 2030. Schemes under it include:

SRISHTI: Solar Rooftop

ISA : International Solar Alliance

Surya Mitra: Skill development.

② National Mission on Electric Efficiency

→ Perform Achieve Trade system cycle
1 covers 18 industries whose efficiency improved significantly.

→ Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
started LED program

③ National Water Mission : multiple initiatives like Namami Gange

④ Green India Mission : to achieve 33%.

forest cover.

However significant challenges remain:

- ① NAPCC includes multiple ad-hoc schemes
- ② Lack of integrated approach.
- ③ Lack of monitoring
- ④ No time-bound targets fixed
- ⑤ Insufficient capacity to carry out research and implementation.
- ⑥ Inadequate decentralization.

WAY FORWARD:

NAPCC needs to evolve an integrated policy. It has come a long way but further strengthening can aid India's efforts against climate change.

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. (250 words) 15

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapons threaten global peace and security. There have been international agreements:

- ① Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- ② Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- ③ Nuclear Suppliers Group.

These were preceded by START treaties. The ineffectiveness stems from:

- ① No focus on complete disarmament
- ② Status quoism
- ③ Unwillingness of UNSC permanent

members to give up Nuclear Weapons

India's policy is towards complete nuclear disarmament. India has a NO-FIRST USE policy and has held nuclear weapons as a strategic deterrence.

India is against signing NPT:

- ① It is discriminatory against all countries except for the five who developed nuclear power before 1969.
- ② There is no specification on disarmament of weapons created before NPT.

India's commitment to nuclear disarmament is evident from its robust history of non-proliferation.

This is evident from the exceptional NSG waiver obtained by India for peaceful use of nuclear power.

Thus India's joining NPT should be contingent on adequate changes in the same ensuring equal treatment of countries.

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

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिवूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 7,500 kms of coastline which requires special attention to maritime security. Threats in Western Indian Ocean include:

- ① PIRACY: due to presence of non state actors like Somalia this is a High Risk Zone.
- ② SMUGGLING: drug and arms network due to Golden Crescent.
- ③ Unsettled boundary with Pakistan: Sir Creek.

- ④ Threat of terrorists using sea route as in case of 26/11 attack.
- ⑤ Ensuring free trade in Sea Lanes of communication.
- ⑥ State actors: multiple overseas bases of countries in Western Indian Ocean (Djibouti, Diego Garcia, Seychelles).
- ⑦ Threat of China using its Maritime Silk Route to mobilize military.

In this light Djibouti is host to multiple country's overseas Naval Base including China, India and France.

This increases threat of conflict.
Djibouti Code of Conduct ensures
any such conflict is averted
by peaceful cooperation.

It requires exchange of information,
cooperation in reducing crimes
like piracy and averting any
conflict.

WAY FORWARD:

Western Indian Ocean is route from
energy market West Asia to
consumer and producer markets
of the world. Being in India's
littoral, India's role is key as
a NET SECURITY PROVIDER in
the region.

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr Satish Dhawan and Vikram Sarabhai laid the foundation of India's space program for peaceful purposes. Space has over time emerged as a means of strengthening internal security by:

① SATELLITE COMMUNICATION:

IRNSS provides Reserved Positioning System to authorized agencies like defense. This can help them in navigation up to 20m accuracy

- ② GIS : Geographical Information System can aid in mapping of border areas
- ③ Satellite imagery can help in monitoring tough terrains like Siachen glacier and check cross border ^{insurgency}
- ④ Satellite Communication is the safest way for armed forces to communicate.
- ⑤ Satellite can also be used to provide services like Tele-Medicine in remote areas thereby integrating people. Eg In Naxal areas against Left Wing Extremism.

Space warfare is also a potential threat and an unconventional source of warfare. Though an agreement has been reached against 'Star Wars', it remains a potential security challenge.