



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 220239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anurag Kumar Baskar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

23/8/2019

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)**

केंद्र
Centre

T. Sumanthapalan

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
<p>1 (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
<p>2 अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
<p>3 परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
<p>4 उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
<p>5 उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
<p>6 प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
<p>7 प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
<p>8 यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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.

किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was introduced as a replacement for earlier schemes that failed to provide expected outcomes.

Need for crop insurance

- ① Reduce huge losses for farmer
- ② As a part of climate change adaptation due to increasing floods and drought
- ③ Financial inclusion of farmers
- ④ To encourage crop diversification and cash crops as risk is already hedged.

Features of PM FRT

- ① Includes pre-harvest, post-harvest losses.
- ② Unlimited coverage
- ③ Nominal premium is charged
- ④ Technology based (GPS, satellite images) based loss evaluation.

- ⑤ Strict deadline for paying compensation -
- ⑥ Penalties to be ~~payed~~ paid to farmer for delay in disbursement

Positives in performance

- ① Largest ever penetration of crop insurance in Indian history
- ② 1st time unlimited coverage for crops
- ③ lesser chances of NPA's in agricultural loans as PMFBY is compulsory to get loans
- ④ the option of public as well as private sector ~~bank~~ insurance companies

Negatives in performance

- ① Delay in payment of subsidies by the state government -
- ② lack of infrastructure of private insurance players in rural areas for backend operations
- ③ Exorbitant premium charges to government by some insurance companies

These ~~stated~~ issues should be reformed for benefits to reach all farmers.

2.

दिवाला एवं शोधन अधमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IBC is one of the schemes of govt. that led to India's rank improvement by 30 place in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business report.

Significance of IBC

- ① Time bound completion of all bankruptcy proceedings within 180 days.
- ② Same framework for ~~all~~ all types of creditors including buyers of real estate
- ③ Provides for take over of weak companies by Insolvency professional
- ④ Allows creditors to take up running of company in meantime.
- ⑤ Provision for resolution of cross-border insolvency issues.

Challenges to be addressed

- ① Several cases have gone beyond
the given time period of 180 days
which beats original purpose
- ② Recent amendment does not allow the
existing promoter to bid for bankruptcy
sale
↳ This leads to lower realization
for creditors
- ③ Banks are forced to go for bankruptcy
proceeding ~~instead of~~ even when ~~it~~
~~is possible~~ there is possibility of
turn around
↳ Due to fear of CBI, CVC charges
↳ especially public sector bank
- ④ Lack of expertise and sufficient
insolvency professionals in India

Once these issues are addressed, India will
become a top destination for investment
due to ease of business.

3.

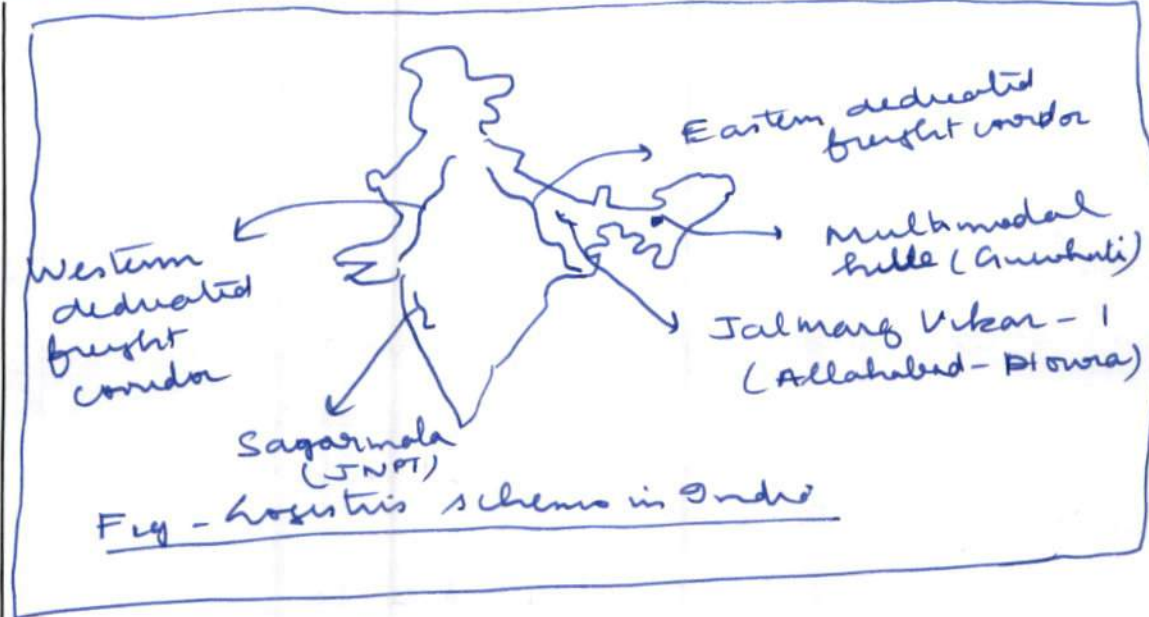
भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रों का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Economic survey, 2017-18,
a reduction of 10% in logistics cost can
increase India's growth by 2-3%

Potential of multi-modal ~~sector~~ transport

- ① Reduces logistics cost
- ② makes Indian goods competitive for global imports
- ③ Reduces delay due to change of mode of transportation
- ④ Environment friendly as more use of inland water ways and searoads can be used.
- ⑤ Employment generation as logistics ~~sector~~ sector is labour intensive
- ⑥ Reduce regional ~~disparities~~ disparities in industrialisation
eg. North East.



Measures taken by government of India

- ① Multimodal transport hub near Guwahati with world bank funding
- ② Multi modal hub at Allahabad as part of Jal-mary Vikas to connect inland waterways.
- ③ Dedicated freight corridors to link railway from industrial areas to ports like JNPT
- ④ Port connectivity scheme under Sagarmala to connect ports to hinterland by rail and road.

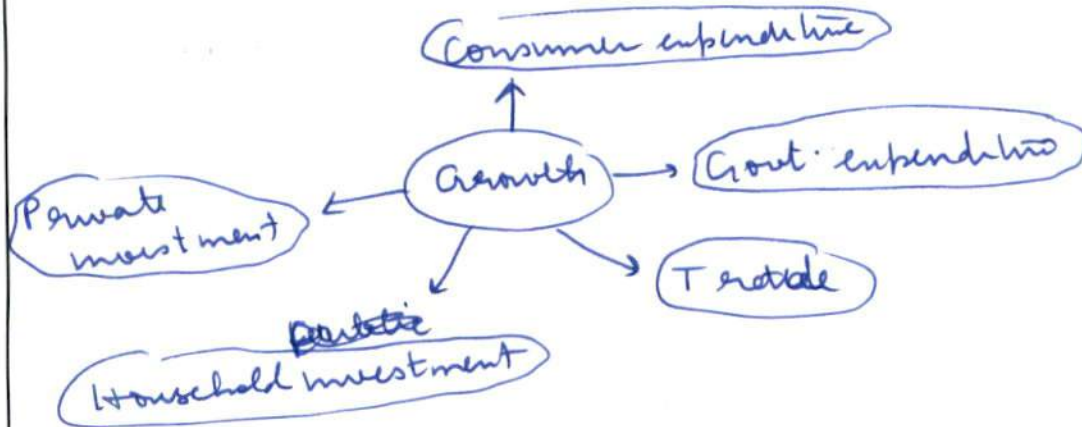
4.

निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुनः प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words)

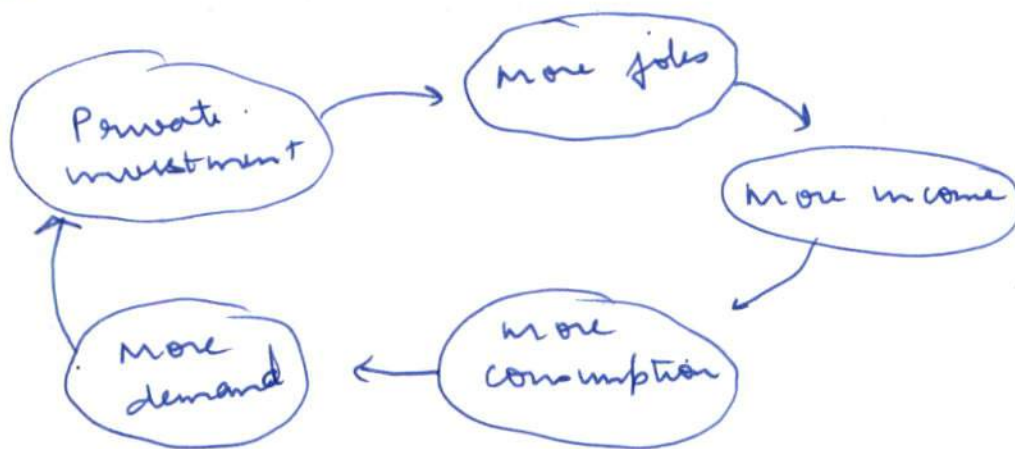
उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10



Clearly private investment is one of the key drivers of growth

Self sustaining cycle →



Hence a virtuous cycle of growth is formed that is self sustaining

Steps to revive private investment

- ① Stability in policy framework
- ② Abolition of retrospective taxation
- ③ Removal of infrastructure bottleneck
- ④ Creation of a corporate bond market to fund investment
- ⑤ Relax Provision of incentives for investment like NIMZ or SEZ
- ⑥ Rate cuts by RBI
- ⑦ Increase credit outflow from public sector banks by solving the NPA crisis
↳ By recapitalisation
- ⑧ Friendly labour policies
↳ Freedom from inspector Raj
- ⑨ Rehabilitation of NATCO's like IIFCL
- ⑩ Investment via NIIF (National infrastructure investment fund) -

5.

परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India generates around 1.75 lakh MT of municipal waste daily. This is expected to rise to 4 lakh MT by 2022. ~~waste to energy~~

Waste to energy techniques are a way to solve this problem of municipal waste.

↓
Pyrolysis to generate fuel gas

↓
Biogas production using organic waste

Advantages → good performance

- ① Reduces waste burning - pollution
- ② Provides clean energy
- ③ monetization of waste
- ④ Reduces land pollution due to land land garbage dumps

Government initiatives

- ① Compulsory purchase of production of waste to ~~the~~ energy plants
- ② Easier credit through Priority Sector lending
- ③ Coalently gap funding for initial capital funding

Disadvantages → bad performance

- ① Many of them have not been operationalized due to financial issues
- ② No connection to grid leads to non-use of energy
- ③ Debt ridden - discoms not willing to buy
- ④ Lack of sufficient interest in private sector investment

Hence more govt. focus on this sector is needed for better outcomes. like PM - JIVAN Yojana etc.

6.

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NCAP was introduced to improve the quality of air and reduce air pollution ~~in~~ ~~at~~ all over India.

Strategies

- ① Establishment ~~National~~ NAAQS framework for measuring concentration of pollutants like sulphur dioxide, Ammonia
- ② Data of Air quality in selected cities to be put in public domain
- ③ National ~~Control~~ Carbaceous Aerosols Programme to reduce pollution by aerosols
- ④ Creation of knowledgeable human power for air quality programmes

- ⑤ Policy advice to governments at
centre and state for improving
air quality
- ⑥ Institutional framework set up
for monitoring and mitigation for
poor air quality

7.

हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

As a part of WTO regime India passed laws to make its legal system compliant with TRIPS laws.

Fundamental differences with developed world

- ① Protection of traditional knowledge for indigenous communities
- ② SC → Novartis case against evergreening of patents
- ③ Indian Patent laws allow compulsory licensing under national interest
↳ opposed by developed countries
- ④ Poor enforcement of IPR regime in India

- ⑤ Govt. supports generic drug manufacturers who copy original drugs of ~~drug~~ companies in developed world

↳ leads to conflict

- ⑥ Indian law allows copying content for education purpose as per Delhi HC judgement on Delhi University Xerox shots

↳ This is considered by developing countries as copyright violation

- * ⑦ India wants ^{less strict} lower IPR to encourage growth of its infant industries

↳ Developed countries want to maximise own profits

- ⑧ India should design its IPR design regime with focus on developing own capabilities while satisfying minimum requirements of TRIPS agreement

Q
E

8.

चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of Lunar exploration

- ① New scientific knowledge on origin of universe
- ② Mineral resources
- ③ Presence of life
- ④ Possibility of colonization

Technological advances in Chandrayaan-2

- ① Larger number of payloads were involved in the launch
- ② ~~Rover~~ Lunar Rover was a part of mission to collect data :-
- ③ Research objectives of phase-2 were broader than phase-1

- ④ Search for evidence for life
- ⑤ Movement to other areas apart
from the human poles
- ⑥ Possibility of human travel to
moon is envisaged

⑦ ~~Research on~~

9.

अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Launch of ASAT mission by India to show its satellite destruction abilities has started a debate on space militarization

Militarization of outer space - A threat

- ① It has potential to lead to an arms race in space
- ② No law prohibiting space weapons is available. As Outer Space Peace treaty is applicable only for nuclear weapons
- ③ Strategic rivalries
 - ↳ ① Russia vs USA
 - ↳ ② India vs China
- ④ opening up of 4th front of warfare i.e. space warfare.
- ⑤ will affect communication satellites,

satellite links, DT+ TV etc which are part of critical information infrastructure in modern day.

Need for Rule-based order to govern outer space treaty

- ① A non-proliferation treaty to ensure that arms race does not spread.
- ② An updated outer space treaty to prohibit or regulate deployment of ~~the~~ space weapons
- ③ Rule based order to ensure that no single nation uses its advantage to pummel an opponent without space weapons
- ④ Hence a rule-based order for outer space is essential for world peace as enshrined in Art-51 of directive principles of state policy

धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to conversion of money that is illegal in terms of generation or payment of taxes into a form that appears legitimate.

Threat to financial stability

- ① Evasion of taxes reduces government revenue and social spending
- ② Distortion of real estate and financial markets due to laundered money
- ③ Creates parallel economy that makes government policies ineffective.
- ④ Incentivises illegal activities and law breaking

Threat to national security

- ① Funding of J and Kashmiri terrorists and other insurgents

- ② This money is used for arms and ~~ammunition~~ purchase
- ③ Linkage of organised crime involved in money laundering and terrorism
eg. Dawood Ibrahim was an organised criminal but also responsible for 1993 Bombay blasts.
- ④ Used for payment to stone throwers etc.

Impact of Prevention of Money Laundering Act

- ① Cries teeth to law enforcement agencies
- ② allows attachment of assets before conviction
↳ hence stops financing
- ③ conviction rates are low
↳ not effective
- ④ Evidence requirement is high leading to ~~low~~ ~~eff~~ ~~eff~~ low effectiveness

Hence PMLA has helped but it needs further reforms to be effective.

11.

भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural marketing refers to the activity of taking agricultural raw materials from farmer and reaching to end customer. or may involve some processing in between for value addition.

Need for Agricultural market reforms

- ① To achieve goal of doubling farmers income by 2022 as per Ashok Dalwai committee recommendations
- ② To ~~rep~~ improve agro-processing sector for enhancement of ~~max~~ value addition
- ③ Reduce the number of intermediaries to stop rent seeking and reduce price dispersal between price that farmer

is paid and cost to customer.

- ④ To increase agricultural sector growth rate
- ⑤ Creation of a national agricultural market
- ⑥ Current laws like Essential Commodities Act, 1955 discourage private investment.

Key aspects to be Reformed

- ① Implementation of Model contract farming Act of NITI AAYOG to enhance tie up with private sector.
- ② Abolition of APMC Act as it creates a monopoly and leads to cartelization among buyers
In addition mandi charges are high for the farmer
- ③ Land ~~leasing~~ ^{leasing} to be made more flexible to encourage private investment.

- ④ Focus on modern warehousing facilities to ~~over~~ avoid losses and spoilage in cover and plinth method.
- ⑤ MSP should be reformed to prevent shift towards rice, wheat
- ⑥ Abolition of Essential commodities act, 1955 to encourage storage to get better price
- ⑦ Popularisation of Commodity exchanges
↳ Futures will reduce price risk for both buyers and sellers.
- ⑧ Encouragement of negotiable warehouse receipts to enable farmer to get credit based on his unsold stock.

These measures will bolster growth of agriculture and enhance employment opportunities.

12.

सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

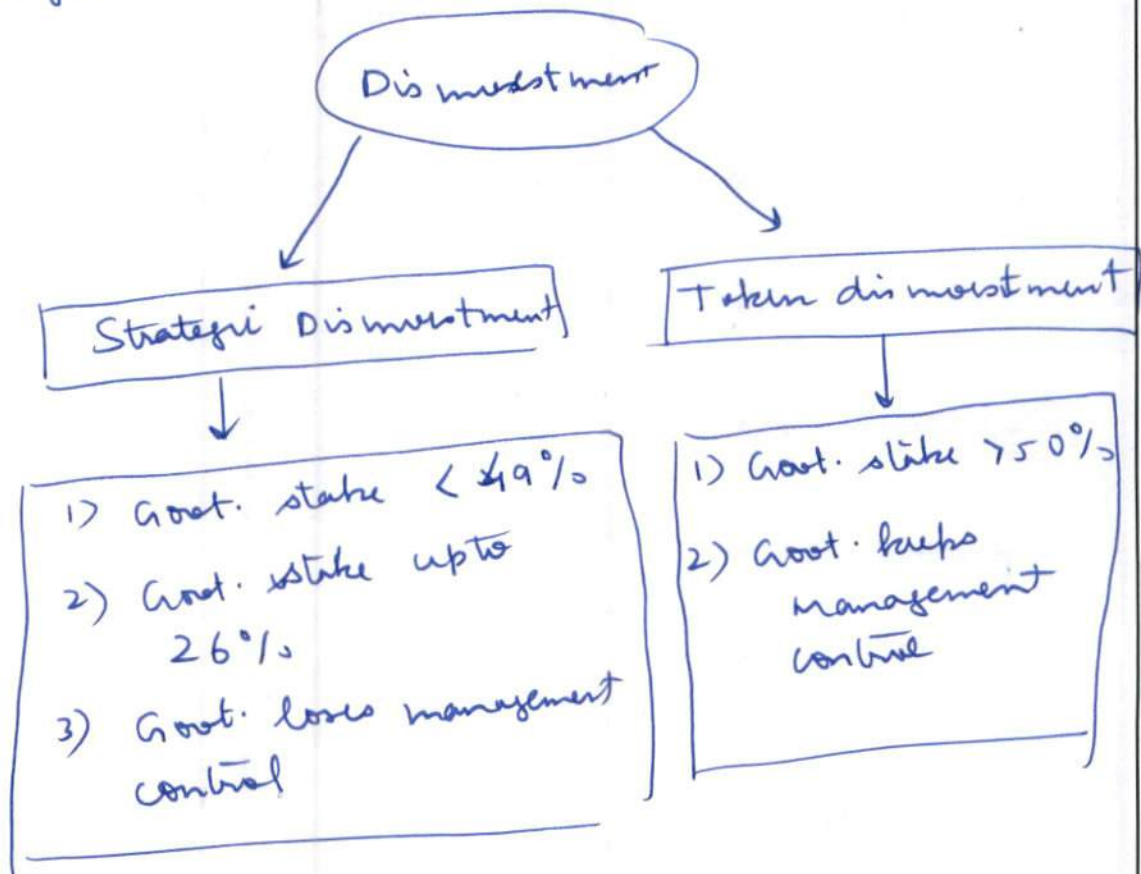
Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As India disinvestment plans have brought this topic into discussion

Disinvestment means reducing government stake in public sector companies and putting them on stock market in private hands.

This policy started after 1991 liberalisation reform.



Recent disinvestment efforts

- ① Air India → Failed in last govt. term
- ② Ashoka Hotels
- ③ Indian Railways - Partially
 - ↳ Running specifications
 - ↳ manufacture of coaches
- ④ CPSE ETF to sell stocks of central public sector units to general public

Why disinvestment efforts limited

- ① Resistance from employee union
- ② Political opposition from left and
Swadeshi ideologues
- ③ There are loss making companies
with large debts.
↳ makes them unattractive to
private sector.

- ④ Private sector do not have large capital base to buy large PSUs.
- ⑤ onerous conditions put by government on employee retention and debt obligations.
- ⑥ FDI and Joint Venture by foreign players is limited in strategic sector due to limits and approval mechanisms.
- ⑦ Lack of political will.
- ⑧ Some of these companies have the potential to turn profitable. Hence government is waiting so that it can be sold at higher price.

As India moves towards market-oriented economy, strategic disinvestment will help in running companies efficiently and provide funds for social sector.

13.

ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्म छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Recent years, India has had one of the highest growth rates in the world. But it has been called a jobless growth due to less employment generation.

Why Employment creation and productivity do not grow

- ① Returns to capital increase whereas return to labour decrease with technology as per Thomas Picketty
- ② Increasing productivity means less employees needed to do same job. Hence employment decreases.
- ③ Productivity increase means more skilled and productive labour is needed but Indian workers who have any formal skill training is $< 5\%$

Compared to over 80% in South Korea.

④ Tight labour laws incentive replace-ment of labour with capital. This leads to reduced employment.

⑤ Most of growth in productivity has happened in service sector. However agriculture which employs ~50% of Indian work force has not seen any growth productivity growth.

Why Indian firms start small and stay small

① Inflexible labour laws.

② Legislation like Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with onerous provisions on firing employees ~~and~~ kick in with larger employee base.

③ Large no. of incentives like Credit Capital subsidy scheme ~~allow~~ incentives companies to stay as MSMEs.

- ④ GST incentives like non-filing for company below turnover 60 crore reduces compliance cost of small industries.
- ⑤ Lack of risk capital funding in corporate bond market and stock market forces entrepreneurs to depend on banks which don't finance at large levels.
- ⑥ Negative social attitudes towards industrialists and corporates.
- ⑦ Domestic discretionary spending is not rising fast in India. This does not encourage growth of companies.

14.

भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India imports about 70% of its crude oil requirements. Recent events like Iranian sanctions show how vulnerable India's energy security is.

Energy efficiency is the process of reducing energy consumption by performing operations in an efficient manner.

Importance of energy efficiency

- ① Reduce dependence on imported energy like crude oil
- ② Energy efficiency reduced emission of greenhouse gases leading to reduced contribution to climate change.
- ③ Transition to modern technology like electric vehicles running on lithium ion battery shifts away from fossil fuels.

- ④ Use of thorium based reactor instead of uranium based Pressurised heavy water reactor to reduce dependence on uranium that is imported -
- ⑤ Use of ~~star~~ solar energy leads to reduction of AT & C losses as generation of energy is localised leading energy efficiency.
India being a solar rich country, it gives energy security.

Steps taken by government

- ① National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is a part of National Action Plan on Climate Change
- ② FAME-India Scheme to promote Electric vehicles in India. Its target is to achieve 30% sales by 2020 of electric/hybrid vehicles

- ③ ~~Zero defect~~,
Zero defect, zero reject scheme for MSMEs to produce output without any defects and with energy efficiency
 - ④ PAT → Perform achieve track allows energy efficient firms to motivate ~~low~~ their efficiency
 - ⑤ Schemes like UJALA, ~~street light~~ to replace incandescent bulbs with LED light to conserve energy
 - ⑥ Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana for fuel separation in rural areas to reduce AT&C losses.
 - ⑦ Strategic petroleum reserves in Padur, Vishakhapatnam etc. to store 90 days worth of oil need for energy security
 - ⑧ GREENEX stock market index
~~target of~~
- These schemes will help India shed its dependence for energy outside while improving energy efficiency of its own consumption.

15.

लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been in place for decades still, we are not close to achieving "Reasonable wages for living" as mandated by Art-42 under Directive principles of state policy.

Reasons for workers outside Minimum wage

- ① Minimum wages Act, 1948 applies to specific sections of industry. There are large scale exemptions depending on sector and size of firm.
- ② Labour law implementation is not stringent.
- ③ Large sections of labour (>80% as per NSSO, 73rd round) are working in unorganised sector which is difficult to monitor and enforce.

- ④ Lack of awareness of minimum wage rights among workers.
- ⑤ Trade Unions are limited to large factories and they do not fight for unorganised labour.
- ⑥ Exploitation by companies ^{through} ~~by~~ agents with officials and politicians to maximise profits.
- ⑦ Slower growth rates in manufacturing sector does not allow companies to pay minimum wages. Else they will be bankrupt.
- ⑧ ~~market rates~~ Minimum wages based are very high from market linked wages leading due to population - This leads to non-implementation.

Corrective measures

- ① Bolster powers to labour department to conduct raids and give tough penalties

for stringent implementation of minimum wages act

- ② Amendments in Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to cover all sectors of industry.
- ③ Scientific policy making for determining minimum wages that are fair but also close to "market clearing" wages so that all stakeholders are satisfied
- ④ Increase formalization of economy
- ⑤ Awareness campaign through Trade Union like AITUC
- ⑥ Payment of wages through bank account linked with Aadhaar to help govt. monitor implementation of minimum wages

These measures will ensure inclusive growth and a fair society as envisioned by our constitution makers.

16.

भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words)

15

A carbon market is ~~as~~ a policy instrument that allows companies to trade Carbon Dioxide equivalent rights to emit. It is a mechanism for implementation of cap and trade method to reduce CO₂ emissions.

It is also a part of Kyoto Protocol.

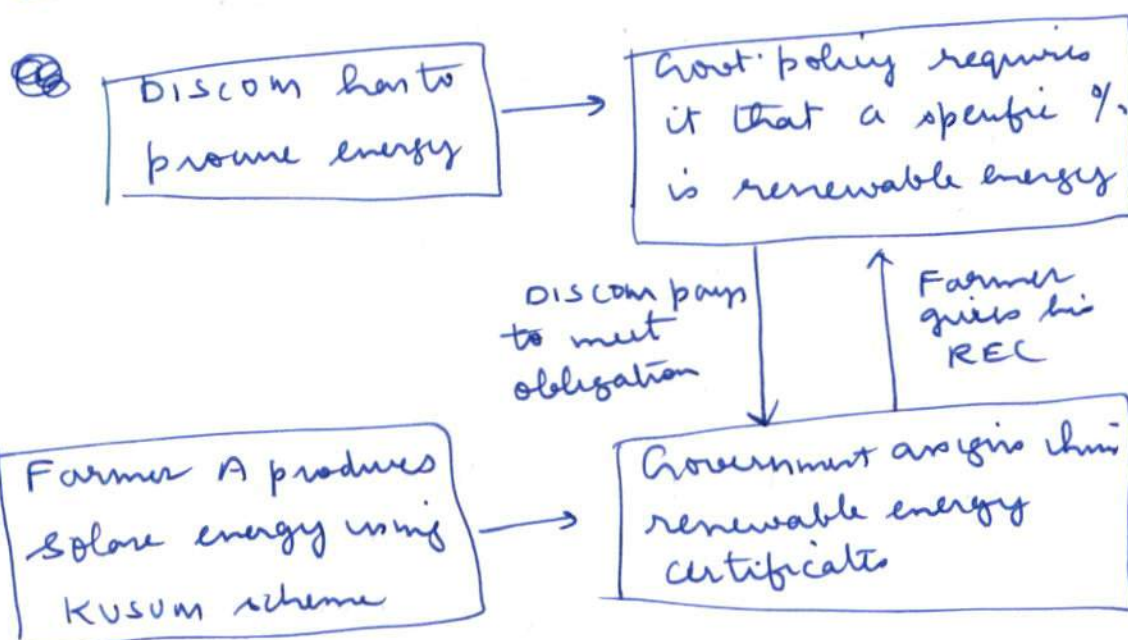
Significance of Carbon-market in India

- ① Helps in tackling climate change
- ② Meeting India's ~~intended~~ National INDC obligations under UNFCCC
- ③ Helps India gain ~~to~~ efficiency funding as a part of Clean development mechanism
- ④ Enforce "polluter pays" principle
- ⑤ Encourages local companies to move towards green technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ⑥ Enables further government policy initiatives on green technology.

Mechanism of renewable energy certificate



Challenges faced by REC

- ① Lack of strict enforcement of REC scheme by government
- ② A mature market has not yet developed in India due to its renewable.

- ③ Lack of awareness among renewable energy producers to get certificates
- ④ DISCOMs are already under losses
hence they do not want long term
Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)
↳ This disincentivises production
of renewable energy.
- ⑤ Many small producers like households
and farmers are not connected
to main grid to be eligible for REC
- ⑥ Penalties for non-compliance are not
significant to force compliance.

Way forward

- ① Stringent implementation
- ② Expanding grid connectivity
- ③ Emphasis on PPAs with DISCOMs using
UDAY - Scheme

17.

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

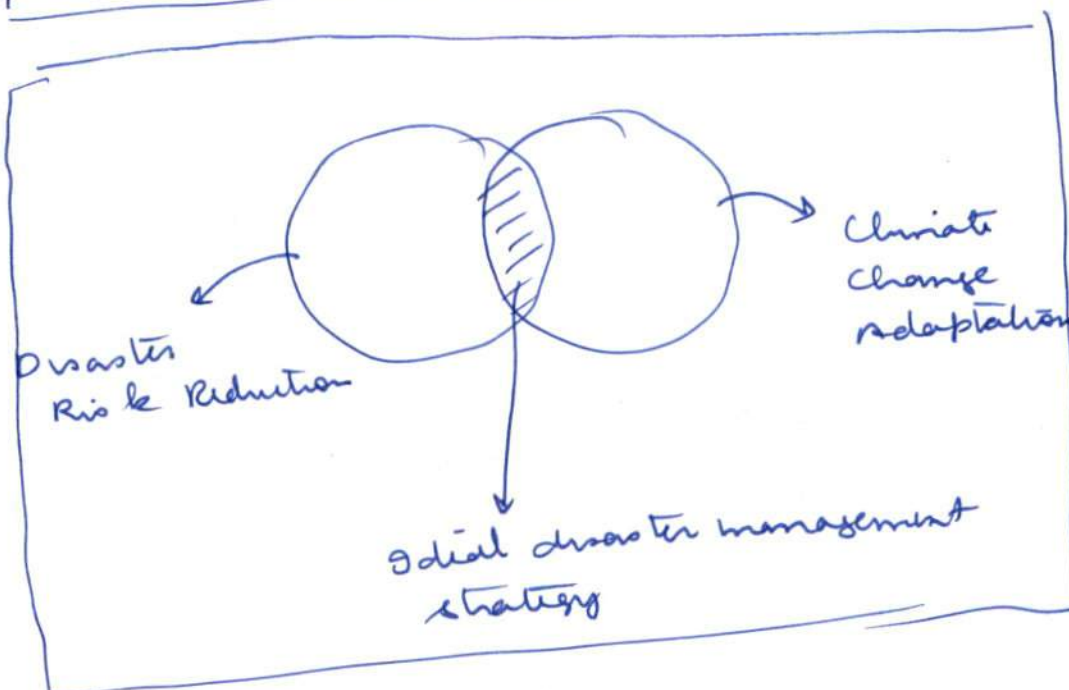
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Disaster risk reduction refers to prevention and mitigation measures taken to reduce vulnerability and exp to disasters anticipated in future.

Why need to integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation



- ① Climate change is expected to increase the frequency of disasters.
- ② Climate change is directly linked to

disasters like floods, droughts etc.
Hence it is linked to disaster risk reduction

- ③ Climate change adaptation measures like climate change smart agriculture are also disaster risk reduction process for droughts
- ④ Disaster risk reduction activities are a consequence of failure of climate change adaptation process.

Challenges

- ① Lack of expertise in terms human resource and technology
- ② National Disaster Management Act, 2005 does not contain any provisions for climate change adaptation
- ③ Schemes for climate change adaptation like NICRA (National Initiative for Climate Resilient Agriculture) ~~is not~~ does not contain provision ~~to~~ for

handling disaster once they start

④ No policy changes by government to
incorporate both

⑤ Way forward

① Amendment to NOMA act,

② National action plan for climate
change should have separate
mission for disaster risk reduction

③ Inclusion of indigenous knowledge
systems to fight disasters and
climate change

eg. Kumbh in Rajasthan, Bamboo
houses in North East.

18.

नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

NITI Aayog - India nation plan for 2022 called for data based policy making for ~~expensive~~ effective implementation and targeting of policies.

Significance of data in policy making

- ① Evidence based policy will address the objectives better
- ② Easier to convince opposing stakeholders with data
- ③ Possibility of real time feedback leading to cyclical ~~and~~ improvement of policies based on ground realities
- ④ Data of mistakes enables policy maker to avoid it again.
- ⑤ This is the global best practice. Hence using this will assist in getting more funds from multilateral institutions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

like world bank, UNFCCC (Clean development mechanism) for projects.

- ⑥ Helps in better targeting of beneficiaries
- ⑦ Reduction of corruption and leakage
- ⑧ Poor performance of authorities cannot be hidden.

Why underutilization of data

- ① Due to federal structure, difficult to ~~to~~ collate data as different levels of government are involved
- ② System integration is difficult due to different systems in different departments
- ③ No legislative backing
- ④ Lack of bureaucratic expertise in policy data based policy making
- ⑤ Vested interests want the system to

human opaque. Hence they create hurdles.

- ⑥ Cultural / Institutional constraint → due to emphasis on personal connection rather than on mechanical data based decision making.

measures for transforming India's data architecture

- ① Incentive to states ~~but~~ from central grants that perform well in data based policy making
- ② Unification of systems of information using common, open-some data standards
- ③ Training of officials in data based policy making
- ④ strict timelines for establishing this architecture
- ⑤ Provision and development of customized tools to enable policy makers to share and drill data in a single dashboard.

19.

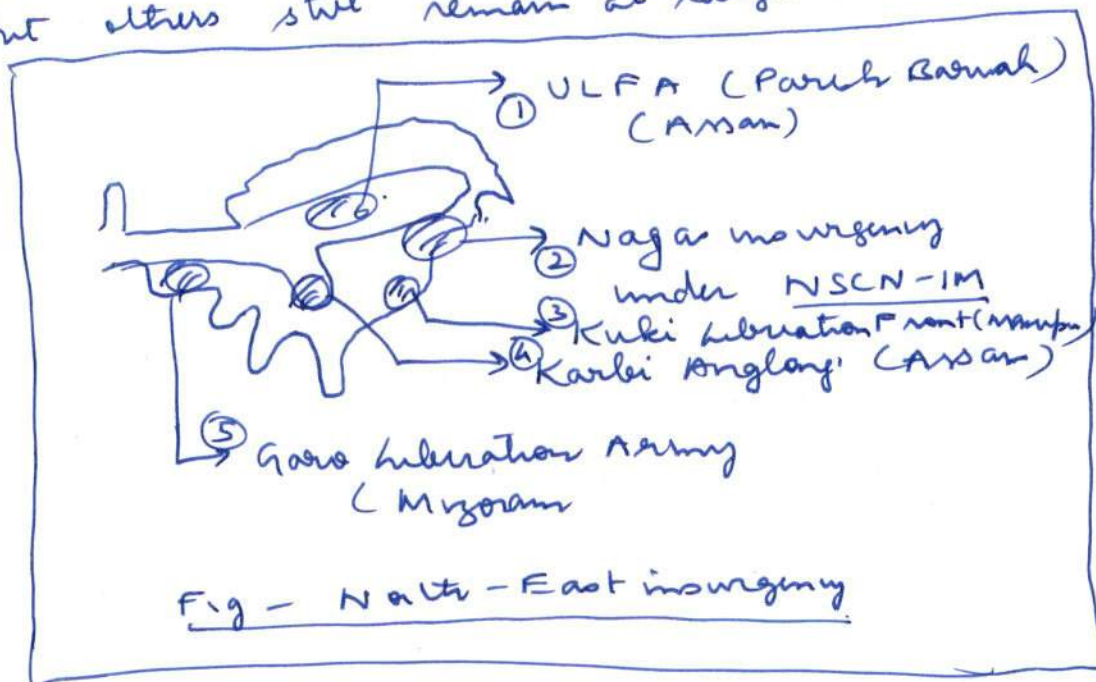
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Since 1950s, when Nagas rose up under Phizo, North East has been a source of insurgency in India. Till now few like Tripura and Mizoram have been solved but others still remain at large.



Factors for insurgency

- ① Non-democratic annexation
eg. Mizoram was annexed without concurrence of its assembly
- ② Lack of governance
eg. Mizoram revolted under Haldenga

due to mishandling of Naga Famine of 1959

- ③ Safe Havens in neighbouring countries like Myanmar and Bangladesh
- ④ Funding and training by hostile countries China and ISI (Pakistan) support this
- ⑤ Loss of Sovereignty and conflict with other tribes
Demand for greater Nagalim by NSCN that includes areas in Manipur
- ⑥ Economic deprivation
ULFA in Assam wants to establish a socialist government
- ⑦ competition among various tribes
living in Karbi Anglong for domination.

measures to tackle cross border insurgency

① Legislative measures

Imposition of AFSPA and inner line permit system in key areas.

- ② Bilateral understanding with neighbouring countries
eg. Bhutan executed operation all clear
to flush out ULFA
- ③ Greater Autonomy under Schedule 5 and 6
~~Inner 36~~
- ④ Formation of new state like Mizoram, Meghalaya
- ⑤ Political mainstreaming of insurgent ~~the~~
eg. Haldenga who was an insurgent
became CM of Mizoram
- ⑥ Peace Awards
eg. Mizo Peace Award 1986
- ⑦ Control organized crime To reduce
financial support
- ⑧ Strong military actions

These measures have reduced insurgency to a great extent. Further progress through peace awards will make North-East a peaceful and prosperous state

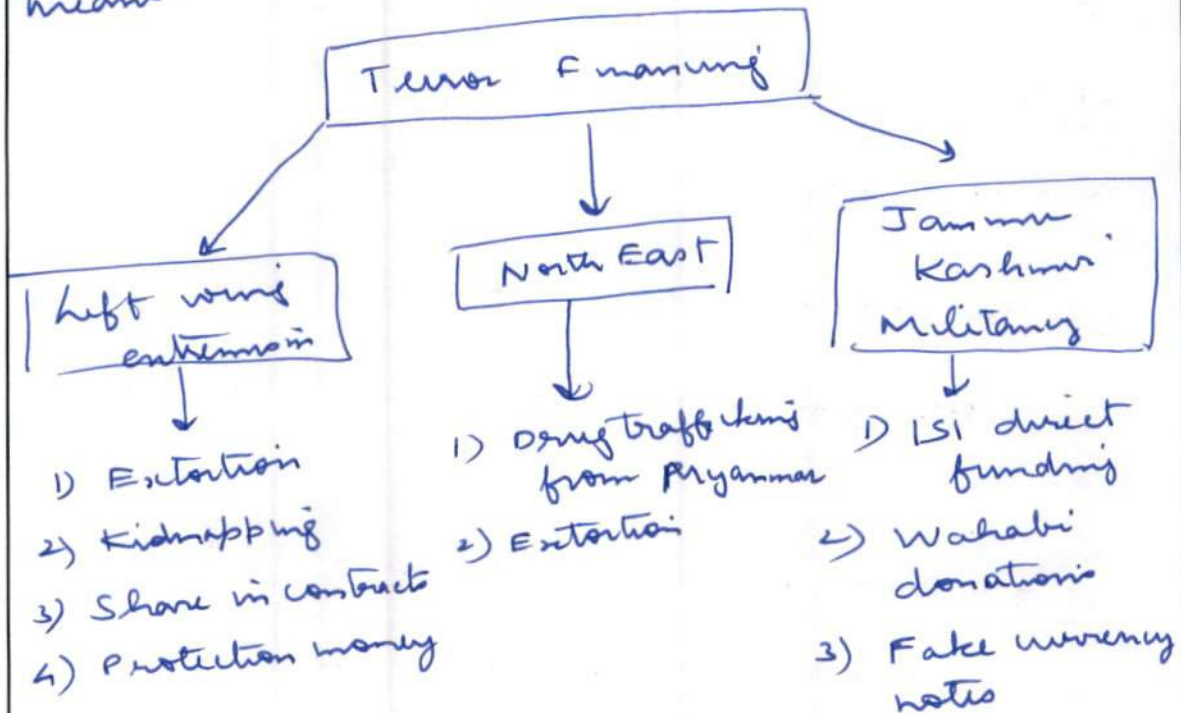
20.

आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Terror financing refers to funding of terrorism activities through other economic means.



Challenges in ~~the~~ countering terror financing

- ① External state support
- ② Foreign NGO's support in the name of human rights
- ③ Difficult terrain for protection
- ④ Linkage with organized crime
- ⑤ Hawala Transactions are hard to detect

- ⑥ Legislative measures like PMCA, 2002 and FEMA, are true - convincing proofs.
- ⑦ Financial instruments like Promissory Notes provide anonymity to terrorist investments in stock market.
- ⑧ Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin are hard to ~~deal~~ control due to their decentralised nature.
- ⑨ High Tech Fake currencies produced by State Bank of Pakistan are hard to detect.
- ⑩ Lack of security in these regions allow insurgents to use extortion and kidnappings.

Steps taken By India

- ① Advanced security features in new series of currency notes.

- ② Demonetisation
- ③ RBI ban on crypto currencies
- ④ SC order for KYC norms to be followed
for P notes
- ⑤ ~~Control of~~ Border management
to prevent infiltration of FICN
- ⑥ Bilateral understanding with Myanmar
to control drug trade out of
Golden Triangle
- ⑦ More CRPF deployment in Naxal-areas
to provide security and check extortion
as a source of funding
- ⑧ Ministry of Home Affairs notice to
NCO, suspected of supporting insurgents

These measures will help to break the
the back of terror funding and force
them into negotiation table. This
has the potential of ending terrorism
and stop stone throwing events in
Kashmir

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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