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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	157044
Center	Online	Date	28/08/17

INDEX TABLE

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:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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.

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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 Budgeting focuses on how the outlays of the budget translate into results. This helps in focusing on whether the aims behind a certain allocation was achieved. This retrospection helps to rectify errors for proper implementation of budget aims, thus bringing economy and effectiveness in the budgeting process and results.

The Indian budgeting is too much concerned with specific outlays and not results. An example of this is the amount that has been allocated to irrigation since independence taking nearly 90% of agriculture outlays. However

still around 56% of the agriculture land is rain dependent.

The potential has been untapped in India due to following reasons:

- (i) The need to focus on outcomes was realised late. It was only in the 2000s that outcome budgeting made entry in India.
- (ii) The changing governments as well as finance ministers apply different approaches in budgeting. In the absence of strict procedure encoding budgeting is dependent on the current regime at helm.
- (iii) Different bodies like CAG and parliament's standing committees do go into the expenditure's effectiveness.
- (iv) The stress on outlays for immediate

concerns like Rail Sanrakshan Kosh for train safety takes the focus away from outcomes.

Strict norms, public awareness and political will are needed to increase focus on budget outcomes.

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 एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry is the combination of agriculture and forestry in order to procure synergistic benefits. Cultivation of crops along with trees can have multiplier effects making agriculture viable and sustainable as:

- (i) Trees help to prevent soil erosion due to wind and flowing water thus leading to soil conservation.
- (ii) Diversification can improve farm income where tree wood or latex from rubber trees supplement farm income and is an insurance against failure risks.
- (iii) Tree shade can be useful for regulating microclimate.

- (iv) Fast growing tree species help in increasing farm income. The crops help to add biomass to the soil.

National Agroforestry Policy aims to incentivise agroforestry due to the benefits it promise. It includes:

- (i) Awareness creation about the benefits among farmers.
- (ii) Encouragement by distribution of fast growing tree seeds.
- (iii) Right to sell tree wood for paper making grown on farms.
- (iv) Agroforestry helps in income generation soil conservation and better productivity.
- (v) Growing trees on wastelands for biofuel can improve the condition of land and needs to be encouraged.

The National Agroforestry Policy must be accompanied with proper implementation and awareness creation.

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's are those assets that have turned bad due to various reasons and there is little expectation of them being paid back. The Gross NPAs have increased to 9.5% of total advances. The public sector banks contribute more than 75% of the total NPAs.

The main reasons behind the issue are:

- (i) Lack of autonomy in PSBs and government interference has deteriorated their performance.
- (ii) The industry sector especially coal, steel and roads and telecom have the largest burdens. Each sector has issues ranging

from downturn in global exports to delays in land and environment clearances.

- (iii) Lack of due diligence in PSBs and hiding the issue by evergreening of loans. It was only in the Asset Quality Reviews that the true magnitude of the issue was brought to the fore.

The government has taken several steps to tackle NPAs.

- (i) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been setup however it has taken up only few cases and the concerns of debtors is still there. Also it is still in its infancy.
- (ii) Indradhanush Scheme has set up Banks Board Bureau to increase professionalism in PSBs.
- (iii) Recapitalisation to the tune of 70000 crore in 4 years is inadequate by

the standards of BIS norms.

- (iv) Giving more power to RBI to make banks address NPAs of large loanee accounts. However there are apprehensions as RBI has little banking experience.

The issue of NPAs is impeding India's growth and needs urgent redressal.

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 in India despite of high GDP of around 7.1% is known as jobless growth. The growth in major sectors monitored by Annual Employment Unemployment Survey shows that 1.5 lakh jobs were created last fiscal as against around 6 lakh ~~last~~ 5 years back.

A multipronged approach is needed with focus on:

(i) Growth

Growth is needed for faster job creation. As in the boom years of 2002-2007 jobs were created at a faster pace than today. It helps by creating demand.

(ii) Manufacturing Sector

This is a sector that is considered labour absorbing. Government schemes of Make in India are aimed at giving it a spurt.

(iii) Entrepreneurship

Startups act as job multiplier. The Stand Up India Start Up India scheme as well as MUDRA Yojana intend to bring the weaker sections like SCs, STs and MSMEs to the forefront of economy.

(iv) Skill Development

Large unskilled force is being tackled with Apprenticeship and Skill Mission. Better vocational opportunities can help train labour force for productive employment.

(v) Banking sector as well as industry
needs need to be rectified for more
investment. Exports are being tepid.
Government has taken steps like SEZs
set up and logistics easing to tackle
this.

Steps at various fronts are needed to
tackle unemployment.

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.

नाभिकीय 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 has high load factor and is considered non polluting and benign to the environment. As the energy requirement of the nation is rising it can play an important role in substituting coal.

However concerns in this regard remain:

- (i) Tackling land procurement as residents protest against nuclear plants.
- (ii) Cost of importing Uranium raises sustainability issues.
- (iii) Safety issues in wake of Fukushima meltdown and also due to waste generation.

The steps taken by government for nuclear self sufficiency are:

- (i) Nuclear agreements with other nations like Japan, US and procurement of Uranium from Australia.
- (ii) Plans to double nuclear capacity to 20GW.
- (iii) Faster land clearances and awareness among residents.
- (iv) Efforts to move to a closed cycle and using thorium for a third stage plant.
- (v) Efforts at ensuring plant safety by adequate safeguard as in recent Kakrapar plant case.

It is important to understand that though nuclear power is only

an element of energy mix but it has
unimense potential.

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।

The recent spurt in the loan waivers promised by states as in UP, Punjab and Maharashtra have led to rising concerns as:

- (i) The loan waivers are unsustainable and lead to dependency issues and wilful defaults.
- (ii) Domino effect will lead to political compulsions to other states to follow suit.
- (iii) Loan waivers are just consumption expenditure and impact the fiscal health of states as recently feared in the economic survey.

The loan waivers do not address the real underlying issues of Indian agriculture like:

- (i) Poor marketing due to age old restrictive laws like APMC and necessary commodities acts.
- (ii) Structural issues related to credit non-availability and high input cost
- (iii) Dependency on rainfed agriculture and poor productivity
- (iv) Fragmentation of landholdings.

The rising number of farmer suicides needs more structural reforms in the form of implementing the Swaminathan report of ensuring MSP 50% higher than input costs, rainwater harvesting and formal credit disbursal.

Loan waivers are short sighted and intended for immediate redressal of an issue which demands deeper reforms.

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 were set up under the MMRDA Act in order to retain the benefits of mining in the area for investment on the local populace.

The revenue earned by the state is intended to flow in these foundations thus ensuring sustainability of benefits arising from consumption of natural resources. The future generation will benefit from the funds.

The funds will be invested in the region for betterment of the life of the residents by development of both social and physical infrastructure. This in turn is expected to create

consensus among the people for mining activity. The Forest Right Act which intends to protect tribal rights ~~is~~ is strengthened by DMF.

However certain issues persist in the proper implementation:

- (i) Public participation must be enhanced in deciding about where and how the funds are used.
- (ii) Proper auditing of accounts to prevent any mal practices on part of the mining company as well as the foundation managers.
- (iii) Proper restrictions on the usage of fund money so that it is sustainable as well as creates 'durable assets for the progeny'.

- (IV) DMFs should be operationalized immediately as states except Orissa are yet to take steps to functionalize them.
- (V) Checking influence of mining firms on the funds by proper oversight and social audit of works.

Transparency in functioning as well as public participation are key to ensure success of DMFs.

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 export performance of India has been subdued off late showing even a decline in recent years. The main reasons for this are:

- (i) Tepid global environment and poor growth activity in developed nations like US and Europe which are main export destinations.
- (ii) Competition with cheap labour costing nations like Bangladesh and Vietnam. Many developed nations have given them preferential access.
- (iii) Poor quality standards and inadequate focus on packaging and branding.

- (iv) Rupee appreciation does not bode well for Indian exports of merchandise.
- (v) Falling level of investments due to ambiguity over BITs.
- (vi) SEZs have various issues regarding tax as well as they have become unwieldy.

Steps taken by government in this regard include:

- (i) Promotion of textile sector by tax and reimbursement of export credits.
- (ii) Improvement in logistics by measures like single window clearance.
- (iii) Taxation sops and customs reforms in form of ICGATE.
- (iv) Government is negotiating RCEP as well as other trade agreements with UK,

EU, Canada and Australia.

- (V) Bar coding of consignments and parcel tracking in order to improve distribution

Merchandise exports will grow only if there is a concerted effort by government, manufacturers and distributors.

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 fuels mainly biomass and cowdung are prevalent in the rural areas due to lack of access and huge inhibiting costs of cleaner fuels. These traditional fuels lead to various health issues like :

- Lung Cancer
- Asphyxiation
- Coughing
- Weakening eyesight

The most vulnerable are poor women in rural areas. However, the continuous use of them has been ensured due to lack of awareness, affordability, accessibility and availability of cleaner

fuels.

Government has launched the Ujwala scheme that aims to provide free LPG connections to 5 crore rural BPL women in 3 years. Concerns regarding this scheme include:

- (i) Lack of sustainable availability of LPG cylinders in rural areas.
- (ii) Huge costs of refilling LPG cylinders
- (iii) In absence of supply the people will turn back to traditional fuels.
- (iv) Increased demand of LPG which is non-renewable.

The Ujwala scheme along with Give it Up and Pahal can ensure job creation, clean environment and better health of rural residents.

However the above issues must be addressed by ensuring greater penetration

of piped supply of natural gas. The government must also encourage solar cookers as they are more cleaner fuel source.

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।

The staggering number of less than 3 crore filings of Income tax with most including salaried jobs point to structural issues in the taxing regime. With more than 56% of farming community out of the taxing net, the economic survey suggests taxing farm income.

Need of taxing agriculture income

- (i) Equitable distribution of farm wealth can ensure that the benefits of tax waivers and subsidies actually reach the poor farmers.
- (ii) It will help to increase tax revenue and improve fiscal situation.
- (iii) It will put a cost on the amount of natural resources utilised in the farm

of water, soil and energy.

- (iv) It will help in redistribution of benefits as well as ensure sustainability of agriculture.

However concerns like the rising farmer suicides and protest, poor agricultural productivity and farm situation can lead to further agrarian distress if it is not properly targeted.

Moreover, the subject falling in states domains will require political will on their part to deftly handle the issue at hand.

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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।

Dismantling of administered price mechanisms and subjection of fuel price to market forces were much needed steps. This has helped as:

- (i) Decrease in government's subsidy burden as the falling prices helped government to gain revenue and improve fiscal health.
- (ii) The accrued revenue can be utilized for social services like NREGA.
- (iii) Market pricing leads to true picture of fuel pricing and decreases dependence on government. It will also lead to

more efficient returns for oil companies.

However the fluctuating prices leads to disruption in household and enterprise expenditure planning. Also when the prices will rise it can lead to sudden inflation and price shock for farmers as well as general public.

Dynamic fuel pricing instead of staggered pricing after certain interval ensures regular aligning with the market costs. This is beneficial as:

(i) Consumers

The consumers will experience a dissipated change instead of sudden shocks leading to more resilience. Also this leads to a more certain environment where the companies do not dictate price changes.

- (ii) Oil Marketing Companies will also benefit as the market dynamic pricing will remove the onus of adjusting prices from them. They will also be able to get the rightful revenue.

The changes in fuel pricing are revolutionary however care must be taken that they do not hurt the poor.

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 मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Building activity has a lot of negative impact on environment in the entire life cycle if not properly addressed at the right stage. The current arrangement to ensure green building process is adhoc and without any legal sanctions. It is only incumbent on the builder in the present scenario and the incentive mechanism is ineffective.

Steps needed to ensure compliance with green norms:

- (i) Providing legal sanctity to the green norms.

- (ii) Effective monitoring by social audits, public participation and regular checks.
- (iii) Proper incentive mechanisms like GRIHA ratings and cash rewards.
- (iv) Awareness creation and generation of public opinion is necessary to ensure success in real estate sector.

The new building code of BEE has important features in regard with green buildings:

- (i) Standards related to waste management, water harvesting and reuse, building material, lighting, EVAC (energy, ventilation and air conditioning) have been enlisted.
- (ii) Incentivising builders and ensuring proper standards through ratings. Ensuring that buildings incorporate them.

- (iii) Proper planning with multiple stakeholders and regular review.
- (iv) Monitoring of compliance by audits, surveys and inspections.

The building code if implemented well can go a long way in improving environment.

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 विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पॉन्स एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The air quality in NCR has been worsening due to stalk burning, vehicle exhausts and plant effluents. The steps taken include Odd Even Policy, ban on burning stalks in surrounding area and curbs on diesel vehicles.

SC has outlined a Graded Response Action Plan that has various steps to be taken depending on the quality of air. It measures parameters like SPM and pollutants like NOX and SO₂ and enlists steps like shutting down Badli plant depending on severity.

It is needed due to the poor results from odd even policy and the increase in poor days of air quality.

This has led to health and environmental effects.

Challenges in the implementation of the plan include:

- (i) Proper measuring of the air pollutants by increasing the number of measuring stations.
- (ii) Ineffectiveness of the steps is not addressed.
- (iii) The root cause of the problem are left alone and these are mostly adaptive in nature.
- (iv) It fails to put responsibility and lack of any penal action further dampen the measures.

The plan should be tuned to Polluter's Pay Principle in order to properly tackle the issue.

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।

In a increasingly connected world new diseases seldom remain localised. Zoonoses are highly infectious and are easily transferred through air and contact. The risks of these diseases to India are severe as the nation lacks proper health infrastructure. Overcrowding and unplanned urbanisation accompanied with population boom can lead to rapid dissemination.

The structures in place to tackle these risks are:

- (i) At the global level WHO regularly monitors their trends and incentivises

research for treatment.

- (ii) Nationally the Centre for Disease Control keeps an eye on the possible conduits for their transfer as well as global trends.
- (iii) Recently in wake of danger posed by Zika virus inter ministerial committee was setup to monitor the disease.
- (iv) Regular screening at airports of potential carriers is done.

More steps are needed in the form of.

- (i) Enhanced global cooperation by data sharing and best practices.
- (ii) Improvement in health infrastructure.
- (iii) Tackling comorbidity by tackling the existent infectious diseases.
- (iv) Research on the diseases must be encouraged.

These emergent diseases cannot be neglected as evidenced in the past cases of Ebola, MERS and SARS.

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.

यह मान्यता दृढ़ 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 समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Focus on ~~disaster~~ disaster relief are post facto actions and though necessary are not sufficient for tackling disasters. Mitigation as well as preparation are also equally important and the development paradigm is the right agent for their effectuation. This will help in :

- (i) Creating awareness about disasters
- (ii) Preparing for disasters
- (iii) Building resilience
- (iv) Enhancing mitigation of adverse impacts.

Incorporation of disaster risk reduction strategies ^{in development} can be done as :

- (i) Site Selection should be based on an analysis of vulnerability of the area to disasters.
- (ii) While building physical infrastructure care must be taken while choosing building material and process.
- (iii) Empowerment of vulnerable sections can help reduce human cost as they are the worst affected.
- (iv) Land mapping and area zoning using GIS and satellite data can help plan development.

India while rapidly growing has a large population of 22% below poverty line. This makes it all the more important for it to incorporate disaster risk reduction in its development process.

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Developed countries are dissatisfied with the current TRIPS regime due to the protections it offers to the developing nations in form of compulsory licences and against evergreening of patents.

New norms of patent extension, data exclusivity and minimum resort to compulsory licensing are advocated by developed nations as TRIPS plus. However in doing so they speak the tone of MNCs whose mere motive is maximisation of profit.

These norms are contrary to Indian interests as

- (i) They are dictated by developed nations and have not been debated in the

equitable forum of WTO.

- (ii) Decreased protections will make Indian pharmaceutical costlier impacting health scenario especially in African nations.
- (iii) Patent extensions and data exclusivity will prolong patents and lead to inhibition on further innovation.
- (iv) Farmers will be impacted adversely due to seed patents.

India along with like minded nations should resist pressures from developed nations. The norms they propose inhibit generic industry as well as impact the weak sections adversely and are thus TRIPS minus.

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 सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्स (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Post Kargil war, Naresh Chandra Task force had stressed the integration of the armed forces. However due to various factors it has not be effectuated. These reasons are:

- (i) Lack of consensus among the wings regarding administrative and managerial setup.
- (ii) Mindset of each wing of ensuring its supremacy.
- (iii) Lack of political will to ensure integration.
- (iv) Resistance due to different working environments.

However, one must realise that integration of armed forces will yield synergistic benefits leading to optimal usage of resources and a better countering strategy to attacks.

More than the benefits it has become a necessity as:

- (i) India is surrounded by powerful neighbors like Pakistan and China whose interests are often inimical to that of India's.
- (ii) Redundancies can be reduced as army has a aviation wing.
- (iii) Cooperation between the wings will help to more operational synergy and multiply the capacities.

Resistance to the idea of joint CDS is both at the forces level as well as political level. There are misgivings that

a single point may lead to concentration of power that might challenge the executive. While at the forces level inter wing rivalry as well as supremacist attitude are to blame.

However, CDS can help to bring synergy in efforts of modernisation, procurement and retaliation.

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, मनी लॉड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Money laundering is the concealment of source of money by layering it. It is often related to terrorism and organised crime. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act empowers the ED and FIU to track cash transactions while reporting and investigating any suspicious activity.

However as the law stands today it is necessary to connect the money detected to criminal activity. This leads to a burden on the investigative organisation and decreases the effectiveness of law. Also the law needs to be strengthened to effectuate global

cooperation.

The Government's proposal to delink money laundering as a separate criminal offence will help in speedier and effective prosecution. However, it also may be misused in absence of proper safeguards.

FATF is a global body for tackling money laundering and terror financing. Its main recommendations include:

- (i) Increasing cooperation between the investigative organization of various nations
- (ii) Sharing of best practices among members.
- (iii) No member should finance any terror activity.
- (iv) Proper monitoring of transactions and following money trail.
- (v) Adequate legal and institutional capacity to deal with money laundering.

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।

^{Information}
Critical Infrastructure (CII) are those institutional and physical structures of information that are critical for the economy and security of a nation. They are hot targets as:

- (i) They inflict maximum damage and can bring a nation to a standstill.
- (ii) They can cripple a nation and lead to long lasting damages.
- (iii) This disruption can bring the nation to negotiation table and yield maximum benefit to the attacker.
- (iv) The information is high value and can be sold to enemies.

Steps taken by government include

- (i) Policy framework in form of Nation Critical Information Infrastructure Policy that delineates priority sectors.
- (ii) Sectoral Cert INs (Computer Emergency Response teams) and strengthening institutional structures like National Informatics Centre for early warning.
- (iii) National Cyber Security Coordinator has been designated for coordination.
- (iv) I4C, Cyberdomes and NTRO along with CDAC (Centre for Development in Advanced Computing) are engaged in R&D.
- (v) Security audits of banking networks and technologies like air gapping, encryption and bleeding edge gadgets have been incorporated in priority sectors.

The government needs to ensure

Prompt action as attack of critical
infrastructure can throw life out of gear.

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 plateau is situated at the tri-junction of India, China and Bhutan. It is a disputed region yet to be settled between China and Bhutan. However, China's actions of building road on it despite Bhutan's concerns is aggression in its true sense. This also threatens India's Siliguri corridor which is a gateway to North East India.

Under this scenario India has intercepted Chinese developments which has led to a standoff between Indian and Chinese army personnel.

Challenges faced by India in border management with China include :

- (i) Undemarcated border between the nations has led to competing claims.
- (ii) China claims Arunachal Pradesh as Southern Tibet while continues to occupy Aksai Chin.
- (iii) Issues of cross border rivers like Satluj and Brahmaputra include dam building and lack of data leading to floods.
- (iv) Frequent standoffs and clashes like in Depsang and Doklam initiate the atmosphere between the nations.
- (v) Potential for trade and tourism across passes is untapped.

India has taken several steps to resolve these issues by conducting regular border talks, issuing standard operating procedure for conflicts, flag meetings, hotline between generals, agreement for religious exchanges to Mansarovar and encouragement to trade.

