



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. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANIKUR KUMAR JAIN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25-08-2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
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।	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.
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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

Ans:-

Crop insurance provides a cushion against potential losses due to factors like natural disaster, pest attacks etc thus reducing vulnerability of poor farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

- (1) Premium:- 1.5% on Rabi, 1% on Kharif, 5% on cash crops and horticulture
- (2) Wider coverage:- like local disasters:- hail storms, post harvest losses
- (3) Farmer can avail full sum insured as no cap on government's subsidy
- (4) Use of technology for assessment:- mobile, Drone, GPS

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

Performance

- (1) Benefited > 10 lakh farmers
- (2) Increased production
- (3) increased risk taking capability of farmers
- (4) increased agriculture growth rate
- (5) spur demand in rural economy

challenges

- (1) Insurance companies not providing full benefits
- (2) Lack of awareness among farmers
- (3) Fiscal capacity of government is limited
- (4) large scale crop cutting assessment
- (5) does not take into account productivity of individual farms

way forward

- (1) Increase coverage by information dissemination
- (2) Better regulation of insurance firms

PMFBY holds the key to reducing agri sector distress

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

Ans

Insolvency and Bankruptcy code is a revolutionary law targeted at easy exit of distressed firms, and resolution of twin balance sheet problem.

Significance

- (1) streamline resolution process
- (2) Increased recovery rate
- (3) will reduce NPAs in banking system (currently 10.9%)
- (4) Protect interests of creditors both financial and operational
- (5) promote growth and investment
- (6) promote better utilisation of productive assets

IBC assumes significance in the backdrop of stagnation in economic growth due to large scale unproductive assets.

challenges

- ① Resolution process not adhering to timeline of 270 days
- ② lack of consensus among committee of creditors
- ③ Bias against liquidation
- ④ limited capacity of NCLT to deal with increased flow of cases
- ⑤ section 29A incentivises firms to stay small

way forward

- ① Promote foreign investment in stressed assets
- ② strict adherence to time line

IBC is an evolving legislative process which is reduce stress in economy and increase flow of credit.

3.

भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्रों का कार्यापलट 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 हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Ans

According to WB, Indian economy faces high logistic cost (upto 14% of total value) and India's performance in logistics performance index is very low.

Potential of multimodal transport

- (1) Reduce the imbalance in different sectors :- Road sectors contributes >60%
- (2) Increase competitiveness by reducing cost
- (3) Improve turn around time
- (4) Reduce wastage especially in agri processing sectors
- (5) Generate employment and boost exports
- (6) Increase choice for transport

Measures taken

- (1) creation of dedicated freight corridors
- (2) Multimodal terminal on National waterway - 1 at Varanasi
- (3) Bharat Mala project
- (4) Sagarmala project for coastal development
- (5) Policy level interventions :- Multi modal transport policy, Metro policy, NDMs

Multimodal transport system will increase efficiency and reduce cost in transport and logistic sector thus making India manufacturing hub.

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)

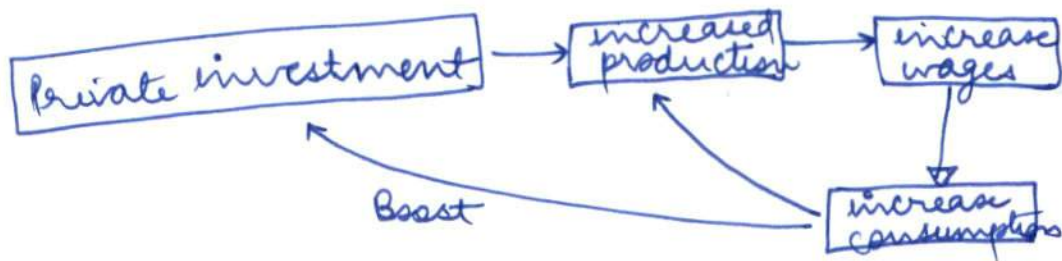
10

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

Ans

limited capacity and responsibility to provide for necessary social services reduce capability of government in achieving growth potential of economy.

Therefore private investment in economy becomes key driver as it creates a self-sustaining cycle



self-sustaining cycle

steps taken

- ① allowing more sectors to raise external commercial borrowing

- ② New instruments for investment like masala bond, INVITs, REITs
- ③ Removal of surcharge on high income to boost FPIs
- ④ exemptions given on ~~income~~ ^{angel} taxes to startup
- ⑤ various programmes like Make in India, startup India
- ⑥ Reduction in policy rates and linking interest rate with repo rate is under consideration
- ⑦ IBC, GST etc legal reforms

These measures combined with fiscal discipline by Government will boost private investment thus reviving economic growth.

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

Sns

India has setup waste to energy plant of total capacity of 286W and more plants are under various stage of construction.

Importance

- (1) Increase energy security
- (2) recovery of productive resources
- (3) Reduce solid waste
- (4) Positive environmental externalities
- like GHG emission will reduce

Efficacy

- (1) Have potential to productively utilise municipal solid waste
- (2) Reduce dumping in landfills.
- (3) reduce soil, water and air pollution

Challenges

- (1) Nature of waste :- mixing of dry and wet waste reduce efficacy

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

- (2) collection of waste in another issue :- involvement of large scale unorganised sector
- (3) waste has low calorific value
- (4) high toxicity of gases from waste to energy plants
- (5) Resistance from locals eg. Okhla plant
- (6) No assured buyers or long term purchasing contracts

way forward

- (1) Promote segregation at source
- (2) Increased collection by channeling waste collected by unorganised sectors
- (3) Assured purchase by municipalities of energy / electricity generated by waste to energy plants

Focus should be given to develop technology to increase efficiency of these plants as suggested by NITI Aayog in 3 year action agenda.

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

Ans

National clean air programme aims to control and reduce air pollution in 102 non-attainable cities and towns.

Significance

- (1) According to WHO, 14 out of 20 most polluted cities are in India.
- (2) ~~Death~~ death due to air pollution:-
1.5 lakh / yr
- (3) Costs around 3% of GDP
- (4) It will help in proper monitoring and targeted interventions to reduce air pollution
- (5) Help to protect right to clean environment to citizens
- (6) Reduce health expenditure caused due to air pollution
- (7) Reduce incidence of diseases like asthma, pulmonary diseases

strategies

- (1) Increased monitoring in urban as well as rural areas through network of stations
- (2) Graded response based on level of pollution
- (3) Target to reduce pollution by 20-30% by 2022
- (4) Creation of national level inventory and database about pollution level to develop forecasting capability
- (5) strengthening IMD, ~~MOEF~~ CPCB etc

challenges

- (1) Targets are not ambitious enough
- (2) standards for various pollutants not strict as per WHO (eg- PM_{2.5} Indian standards are 4-5 times then WHO)

way forward

Promote research in air pollution assessment and mitigation and increase coverage of NEAP by bringing more cities into its ambit

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)

10

Ans

IPR are rights given for intellectual property thus protecting intellectual property and incentivising research and innovation.

IPR regime : TRIPS compliance

- (1) New IPR regime streamlines the process of IPR filing and application processing
- (2) reduction of time in granting IPR
- (3) Awareness generation about value creation through IPR protection
- (4) Handholding and support to startup in filing for IPR
- (5) strong mechanism to reduce IPR infringement, evergreen of rights

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

Differences with developed world

- ① USTR has put India on advanced watch list over IPR issue
- ② compulsory licensing:- in public interest allowing domestic company to develop generic version of a IPR protected drug
- ③ stringent norms for evergreening:- test of increase efficacy for renewal of IPR
- ④ delay in IPR grants

way forward

- (1) concerns raised by developed countries ~~are~~ can be taken into account but without compromising on domestic necessities

There is need to balance interests of companies with interests of indian economy and society.

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। सविस्तार 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Ans

Chandrayaan-2 was recently launched by ISRO, making India only fourth nation in the world to have lander on moon.

Most challenging and advanced

- ① 1st time GSLV-MK III was used for interplanetary mission
- ② soft landing by landing bot (Pragyan) - a big challenge
- ③ 1st mission to explore south pole (far side) of moon
- ④ Rover (Vikram) will collect various samples to test :- availability of water, soil minerals
- ⑤ increase confidence and prestige of ISRO

Benefits

- ① understanding evolution of planetary life
- ② exploring minerals :- increase potential resources for future economy
- ③ testing of water :- understanding formation of water
- ④ climate research will help in our understanding of atmospheric processes

lunar explorations will help us testing various technologies and promote sustainability of human life.

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

Ans.

Recent testing of anti satellite missile (ASAT) by India has reignited debate about growing militarisation of space which is considered 4th dimension of warfare.

Growing strategic rivalries

- (1) Countries like USA and China are considering formation of dedicated space command
- (2) Proliferation of strategic weapon systems which can be used from space e.g. satellite destroyer missiles, laser guns
- (3) Geo-political rivalries intensifying between nations with space capabilities e.g. US-Russia scrapped INF treaty

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

Need for rule-based order

- ① To promote peaceful use of outer space
- ② ensure equality among nations on global common
- ③ space militarisation can be threat to existence of humanity
- ④ Rule based order will reduce vulnerability of small nations without space capabilities
- ⑤ promote equity, inclusion and development of all

Therefore, there is an urgent need for a global treaty under UN framework to establish a rule based governance structure for outer space.

10.

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)

10

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

Ans money laundering is an organised crime in which unaccounted money is taken out of financial system and channelised through various means to reintegrate in the economy as legal money.



3 steps of money laundering

Threats :- Financial stability

- ① destabilise economy
- ② distort assessment of macroeconomic fundamentals
- ③ promote black money, corruption
- ④ create distortion in policy formation

② National security

- ① used in funding of organised crimes like drugs and arms trafficking
- ② Primary mean of terror financing
eg:- IB report on TNC
- ③ support radicalisation and left wing extremism

PMCA, 2002

Success

- ① wide powers to ED to tackle money laundering
- ② confiscation and attachment of property and assets
- ③ unearthed various organised network
- ④ help of intelligence agencies

Issues

- ① Not a standalone crime
- ② Prosecution depends upon establishment of charges in related crime
- ③ slow progress^{of cases} in judicial system

Recent amendments proposed in PMCA to increase power of ED and make it a standalone crime are a welcome step forward.

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

Ans

Agricultural markets are governed by Agricultural produce marketing Acts (APMC) of respective states.

Need for reforms

① Monopolistic market

- (1) monopoly of APMCs
- (2) Reduced choice of farmer

② Large number of intermediaries

- (1) Reduce farmgate price
- (2) Huge gap between procurement and selling prices

③ Farmer's distress

- (1) increased suicides due to debt trap
- (2) Non remunerative farming

④ Wastages

- (1) limited capacity of APMCs to stock produce
- (2) wastage of fruit-vegetables (40%) due to lack of infrastructure

⑤ other issues

- (1) Low assessment of qualities
- (2) Multiplicity of fees/levies

Reforms

① Integration of market

- (1) By removing monopoly of APMCs
- (2) single point market fee
- (3) uniform licensing
- (4) use of technology like e-NAM

② competition

- (1) promoting private mandis
- (2) GRAMs as rural local market

③ Infrastructure

- (1) Transportation :- Reefer trucks
- (2) storage :- cold storage, warehouses
- (3) quality testing

④ Awareness

- (1) Information dissemination through CSCs, AGMARKNET

⑤ Others

- (1) Better price discovery through connecting e-NAM with spot market
- (2) contract farming

Impact

- ① Farmers will become price given rather than price taker
- ② Increase productivity and profit in agriculture
- ③ Reduce wastage and ensure food security
- ④ spur growth in rural economy thus boosting national economy
- ⑤ Promote value addition and make agriculture organised and sustainable

There is an urgent need for states to enact agriculture produces and livestock marketing model Bill so that the vicious cycle of agriculture failure can be broken.

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

Ans

Government in recent years successfully met its disinvestment targets thus achieving revenue targets and controlling fiscal deficit.

strategic disinvestment and privatisation

- (1) Involves sale of strategic share (>26%) to a single entity or privatisation by transferring majority stocks (>50%)
- (2) effective control of organisation is transferred to private sector

Why??

- (1) To increase efficiency by bringing private expertise
- (2) to revive loss making PSUs
- (3) to reduce government footprints from market
- (4) to generate revenue for social sector spending

Limited success

(1) unfavourable conditions

Eg:- Transfer of huge debt as in case of Air India

(2) labour related issues

(1) unions vehemently opposed to privatisation

(2) Package also include condition of non-retrenchment

(3) Unsustainable ventures

(4) Packaged deal

(1) Take all or nothing deal as seen in case of Air India

(5) Trust deficit between private and government sector

(6) Lack of investment capacity due to credit crunch

(7) Economic slowdown

Suggestions

- (1) Use of innovative products like ETFs
- (2) Asset monetisation like excess land available with PSUs
- (3) Privatisation of profit making subsidiaries rather than packaged deals
- (4) Labour reforms (new labour code)
- (5) Governance reforms in PSUs to revive growth

Government should look for early exit from loss making PSUs so that wastage of limited fiscal capacity can be stopped and resources can be better utilised in capital formation. Recent steps taken by NITI Aayog should be considered by Govt in this regard.

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

Ans:-

In recent years, the phenomenon of jobless growth was highlighted by various stakeholders. The contribution of MSME sector in employment (65%), shows that Indian firms do not grow with time in terms of productivity and employment.

Reasons for remaining small

(1) Capital availability

- (1) low capital for expansion
- (2) credit crunch due to Twin balance sheet problems
- (3) non developed bond market, crowding out by government

(2) Taxation

- (1) complex tax ecosystem

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

- (2) Increased compliance cost
- (3) Fear of tax terrorism
- (4) lack of clarity and stability
in tax regime

(3) labour issues

- (1) multiplicity of labour laws
- (2) distorted labour market
- (3) huge compliance and litigation
cost

(4) Regulatory framework

- (1) Availability of land
- (2) clearances like environmental
clearance
- (3) contract enforcement mechanism

- (5) lack of risk taking capability,
difficulty in exit etc are
thwart growth

- (6) Technology availability, skilled professional
etc
Therefore, most of the firms
find it difficult to grow in size
and productivity.

suggestion

- (1) Increased availability of credit through tackling NPAs (IBC, Project shashakt)
- (2) single window clearance (MOEF's parivartan portal)
- (3) labour market reforms - Fixed term employment, labour code
- (4) Enforceability of contracts - SWKrishna committee's report on arbitration
- (5) Develop Industry - Academia linkages, intensify skilling programs
- (6) Boost technology adoption through research and development
- (7) incentivise growth through tax incentives, capital subsidy, infrastructure development-

various measures taken by Govt like SEZ, CEZ, cluster development etc will incentivise growth of small firms.

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 कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

Rising population (by 2027 most populous country) and growing economy will boost the energy demand by 300 GW by 2040 in India.

Therefore, increasing energy efficiency is very important for achieving energy security.

Energy security :- why needed?

- (1) Dependence on import from west Asian countries + Geo political instability
- (2) Inflation due to increase in oil prices
- (3) widening current account deficit and weakening rupee

Importance of energy efficiency

- (1) Increase productivity and reduce energy related cost
- (2) increase competitiveness → increasing profit
- (3) Reduce wastage of precious energy resource
- (4) Reduce use of fossil fuel → control in GHG emission → help in achieving INDCs
- (5) control air pollution and global warming
- (6) provide intergenerational equity.

steps taken

- (1) national mission for enhancing energy efficiency (NMEEE)
 - market mechanisms to reduce energy wastage
- (2) Energy efficient building codes! — as housing sector accounts for $>30\%$ of energy consumption

- (3) Promotion of renewable energy
- National solar mission
 - Hybrid energy policy
 - International solar alliance
- (4) E-mobility mission
- to promote electric and hybrid vehicles
 - Public transport to be run on electricity
- (5) Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI with reduced NO_x , SO_x pollutants
- (6) Banning of diesel vehicles above 10yrs in NCR region
- (7) Focus on waste to energy generation
- Biomass based cogeneration plant

Government has also provided gas connections to $\geq 5\text{Cr}$ to poor households under Ujjwala scheme to provide clean and efficient cooking fuel.

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

Ans

Minimum wages Act, 1948 provides for statutory minimum wages for various sectors. Despite legal framework, many workers did not benefit much.

Reasons

- (1) Coverage :- currently more than 429 v jobs / employment are recognised.
type of
Not all sectors have been covered by the Act.
- (2) lax implementation of law
- (3) multiplicities of wages across states and sectors
- (4) lack of awareness among workers
- (5) No revision with relation to rise in inflation
- (6) Gender bias :- wages are low in women oriented sectors (domestic workers)

In this context, recently the Snoop satpatty committee submitted its report recommending a national level minimum wage of ₹9750/month or alternatively regional wise wages.

corrective measures

- (1) Reform the law by including different types of job profiles and worker categories.
- (2) Implement recommendations of Snoop satpatty committee
- (3) Revision of wages based on CPI (periodically)
- (4) common wage across sectors to bring uniformity
- (5) Passing of labour code on wages Bill, 2017

It is very important to protect
the workers by providing for
minimum wages.

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

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

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

Ans:

Carbon market is a marketing mechanism to reduce carbon footprint in economy and incentivise investment in carbon efficiency.

Significance

- (1) Reduces consumption of carbon intensive energy
- (2) Control GHG emissions thus reducing global warming potential
- (3) Achievement of INDCs :- reduction of carbon intensity by 30-35% by 2030
- (4) Reduce cost and increase competitiveness
- (5) also promote energy security

Mechanism of REC

- (1) devised under PAT (perform-achieve trade) of NMBEE
- (2) sector specific energy consumption standards
- (3) companies saving excess energy saving targets through use of renewable energy can trade REC
- (4) Facilitate exchanges like power exchange

Challenges

- (1) All sectors are not covered.
- (2) does not reduce overall carbon consumption in economy
- (3) only few big corporations are availing market facility
- (4) investment in renewable energy not cost effective

(5) Lack of awareness

(6) No legal backing

suggestion

- (1) increase investment through green bonds
- (2) Bring more sectors under PAT
- (3) strict enforcement of carbon footprint standards
- (4) Renewable purchase obligation

RBC mechanism holds the key to reduce carbon intensity of Indian economy which is very necessary to achieve the target of Paris agreement.

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

Ans climate change and disaster risk are intertwined, both having significant impact on each other.



Thus there is need for integrating efforts.

Need

- (1) Future disasters risk are increasingly due to climate change. Therefore disaster risk reduction must factor in climate change.

- (2) Ex:- Flood proof housing project in coastal area
- (3) Drought prone agriculture in arid, semi arid areas

challenges

- (1) Lack of understanding about climate induced, disasters and future associated risks
- (2) Technological interventions as sharing is limited
- (3) Developed countries not supporting financing efforts
- (4) Low capacity of nations especially developing & LDCs
- (5) Predictability of disasters is difficult

Increased access to capital, technology and capability is necessary

in mitigating risks and increasing
resilience. ✖

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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must not
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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

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

Ans-

data driven policy making is very important for increasing efficiency, economy and effectiveness.

Issues

- (1) lack of availability of data
- (2) fragmented data sources
- (3) Issue of interoperability
- (4) low adoption of technologies like big data
- (5) non availability of skilled professional for interpretation of data
- (6) issue of security and privacy

measures

- (1) Institutional architecture should be strengthened & apex level body for devising std of data collection
- (2) Infuse technology in governance to generate data
- (3) strengthen cyber security and data protection regime
- (4) co-operation among agencies
- (5) NITI aayog efforts

There is need to adopt data driven approach for success of programs like smart city.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

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Ans

Insurgency in North east region is due to following major reasons --

- (1) complex geography :- mountains, forests
- (2) international border :- more than 90%.
- (3) multi ethnic society
- (4) low development

Measures

- (1) International support like Joint operation with Myanmar
- (2) Infrastructure development at border

- (3) use of technology
- (4) Reduce terror financing
- (5) BPG at Bangladesh border
- (6) development
- (7) negotiation with various
extremist groups like NSCN,
MRF.
- (6) Policy - Kaladham project,
trilateral highways

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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)

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Ans.

challenges faced

- (1) use of Hawala route
- (2) Intelligence failure
- (3) state supported terrorism
- (4) lack of data, coordination with neighbours

steps taken

- (1) Bilateral agreements for intelligence sharing
- (2) legal measures - PMCA
- (3) Institutional - special cell, NIA

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