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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	417797
Center	JAIPUR	Date	22/8/2018

RECEIVED

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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**.
दो बीस (20) प्रश्न अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपाये गये हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्न/प्रश्न-भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिये गये 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 जायेंगे, जो प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेखित है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवरेज पर स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेखित है। अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों के लिए अंक नहीं दिये जायेंगे।
- 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 किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ-भाग को खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अस्वीकार्य है।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Renewable Energy forms 20% share of the current energy production in India with the aim being to increase it upto 40% by 2030.

There are many challenges in scaling up:

① SOLAR → land acquisition is a concern
→ lack of raw material
→ cheap imports & poor quality

② WIND → need skilled labour to setup, operate & maintain
→ availability of land to setup wind parks.
→ seasonal nature
→ lack of viability in remote areas with difficult terrain

Others

→ low demands

→ intermittent supply making it
difficult to sell→ environmental concerns in offshore
wind power plantsSteps to address the challenges* Hybrid power generation - eg National
Solar - Wind Hybrid policy* land pooling & land banks to ease setting up
plants.* private investment to boost up setting up
production* Public awareness generation & fiscal
initiatives to start using Renewable Energy.In order to meet the INDC targets under
Paris Deal, it is imperative that Renewable
energy is given a sustained push.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Increasing Urbanisation (higher decadal growth in urban population in 2011 as compared to rural) brings with it the challenges of inclusive growth & development like

- Lack of infrastructure → Housing
→ Public Parks
→ transport
- Lack of social services like water & sanitation
- Lack of employment & environmental concerns.

The major challenge in fixing these issues is the lack of available financing to fund the projects as Urban Local Bodies find it

difficult to fund projects.

Government has come up with steps to fix the problem like -

- NITI Aayog city wise development index.
- City GDP data

- Municipal Bonds

→ they let the municipal bodies to borrow funds from the market at reasonable rates & carry out the development activity.

- PROS - liberty to use as funds are not tied up
- increased capital availability in light of poor financial revolution.

- Promotion of healthy credit culture among cities & incentives to the investors due to higher returns.

Mumbai & Pune have taken a lead in establishing the Bond market & tapping the advantages. Other cities also need to follow ~~to~~ suit.

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

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

The holy trinity of JAM - JanDhan, Aadhar, Mobile forms the basis of financial inclusion in India. However there are several issues continuing to be a road block -

- NPA's in banking sector reducing their lending capability.
- Lack of digital & financial literacy amongst the rural population
- Poor infrastructure particularly in remote areas. → connectivity to internet & brick & mortar buildings.
- Poor UX in apps which doesn't cater to the local language.

Addressing issues

- Microfinance growth to cover up for NPAs in banking sector
- SHG promotion
- Education programmes to help rural folks
- Promotion to mobile banking, in local language

Steps taken by RBI

- Priority Sector Lending - MSMEs to be a part of sector
- Vidhiya Saksharta Abhiyan - to promote financial literacy
- Banking Correspondents / Bank Mitras for mobile banking
- Core Banking Solutions through Post office

It is imperative to promote rural financial inclusion to ~~help~~ ^{fully} realise the 4th industrial revolution & financial revolution in the country.

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

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

Environmental Accounting is the concept of identifying & calculating the impacts of human activities on the environmental health & taking them into consideration for future development planning.

Rationale

- There is only one Earth & it can't be damaged irreversibly.
- Sustainable Development - we ^{don't} inherit Earth but borrow it from the future generation.
- Negative impact of human activities on Environment can have a long term affect which needs to be accounted for while & measuring the benefits.

Status - it is believed that there is
~ 3% GDP cost of negative environmental
impact of development process. India is
increasingly making Environmental Accounting
a key feature / factor in public policy
formulation

- INDC targets - 175 GW Renewable Energy
- Energy Conservation Business Codes to ~~reduce~~
improve efficiency
- UJALA scheme - led energy efficient
LED bulbs.
- Firms contribute CSR fundings to for
environmental projects.
- India is member to SDGs.

⇒ Thus environmental accounting is on a
rise in India. & shows the importance of
environment holds in human development healthy.

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

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

Nearly 60% of ~~the~~ Indian agricultural land is rainfed. Lack of irrigation plays a big role in poor agricultural productivity, farmer marginalisation, groundwater depletion.

However there are other concerns equally important:

- * India is water stressed $\sim 1500 \text{ m}^3$ per person per year
- * Groundwater is depleting at fast rate ($\sim 40 \text{ cm}$ per year)
- * Rivers are running dry & monsoon vagaries are increasing

Therefore the need to increase efficiency of irrigation is paramount.

- Canal $\sim 38\%$ efficiency $\Rightarrow$ most prevalent
- Tubewell $\sim 65\%$ efficiency $\Rightarrow$ huge wastage.

Drip & sprinkler - 90% efficient but very costly.

Efficiency will help in :

- better productivity : more crop per drop
- less water depletion
- Equitable access
- sustainable agriculture
- Water conservation for long term.

Irrigation is crucial for agriculture which is crucial for food security. However water is equally important to achieve food security. Thus wastage of water needs to be reduced & efficient irrigation needs to be promoted.

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

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

Disaster Risk Reduction is a critical element of the Sendai Framework which acknowledges the role of both state & society in mitigating disaster risk.

Although modern technologies have taken a centre stage in DRR activities, it is very critical to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge.

Benefits

- Awareness about local terrain
- Natural bodies which can help in coping with the challenges.
- Many times animals like dogs can

sense the Earthquakes before the ~~sho~~
tremors arrive & can act as a guidance

* :- local weather patterns can be used
to inform people quickly.

Modern Technology though far superior is
prone to disruptions such as communication
failure or machinery failure. In such
events the traditional knowledge comes to
the rescue. ~~then~~

hence it is important for the state to
include such knowledge in its Disaster
Mitigation plans.

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

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

Food irradiation is the process of cleansing food with the help of light technology.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Technology is a double edged sword - each good use bring with it a not potential misuse.

Although social media was considered as a harbinger of participative democracy & increased awareness, it has unfortunately taken the shape of a tool to spread fake news. Causes

- Mass communication in one go. eg. WhatsApp.
- Provides anonymity. eg. Fake accounts, tunneling, blockchain.
- Visual spreading of fake news.
- Lack of critical thinking by the masses & accepting what is being shared.
- Cost effective & less time consuming.

Such ~~ex~~ actions have led to draconian acts like mob lynching, in which government has asked WhatsApp to control such events.

Technology is the cure to this issue as well:

- Mass communication can be used to spread public advisories.
- AI & Machine learning can be used to verify the news items & inform the user, thus saving his/her ~~ex~~ time & effort.
- Automatic spam filtering &
- DeepNet to identify the trolls & rumormongers & put them to justice.

Technology can be a boom or bane. It depends is a means to empowerment. Ultimately it depends on the user how he/she wants to wield the sword.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Defence Planning committees are very crucial to establishing credible defence preparedness.

- It helps in better coordination & policy making
- Allocating the funds in a systematic manner.
- Mobilisation of resources
- Better command & control to guide in case of a defence operation.

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

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

Money Laundering & Terrorism go hand in hand, for one feeds on the services provided by the other. This is clearly evident in the recent reports of Maoist leaders amassing huge assets in property & cash.

Terrorism Funding

- State sponsored → eg ISI giving to terrorist groups in Pakistan
- Non-state sponsored → eg San Money Laundering through smuggling, extortion, trafficking, & taxing the poor.

Counter-Terrorism efforts most rely on intelligence, operations to fringe the terrorist areas / hatings.

keeping a check on arms supply etc.

Funding has become a very critical part of any terrorist organisation. It helps in

- procuring latest arms & ammunition
- sustaining the activity while laying low
- spreading propaganda
- recruitment of vulnerable youth by
luring them into terrorist activities.

Thus probing the funding network has become a very critical link in counter-terrorism efforts as seen. Cg

- Govt steps - FIU-IND - to track the bank accounts, card details, transactions to identify suspicious accounts
- NATGRID - It'll also include financial data in the intelligence grid
- SAMADHAN - It has a 'No Access to Funding' component also.

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

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

MSMEs are increasingly touted as the panacea for Indian economic growth due to their inclusive nature, huge employment potential, low skill requirements etc.

MSME industries like leather, textile help to employ numerous people. But their growth is incomplete without improvements in services MSMEs which provide forward linkage to the market.

Benefits of services MSME → forward linkages → decentralised
→ employment opportunity → connect rural & urban areas.
→ assistance to MSME industries

Some of the services MSMEs are identified in the Champions of Services Sector like ~~the~~ transportation etc.

Challenges faced

- lack of policy support
- people unwilling to join due to low pay grade.
- Fragmented nature & no economies of scale
- poor Infrastructure
- more focus on high tech & services like Banking etc.
- lack of regulations

Steps needed to be taken

- provide linkages to different MSME Industries
- Promotion of MSME Industries which will themselves demand services
- Credit availability to start the services

- easier regulations & norms to promote Ease of Doing Business.
- foreign market integration & protection from influx of foreign goods.
- Insurance schemes to boost risk taking abilities

The falling investment rate in India can be tackled with the help of a flourishing MSME sector due to its multiplier effect in the economy. It promotes emergence of a new middle class which makes the business self-sustaining. With increased development, it can help in raising the exports & thus boost the overall GDP growth

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

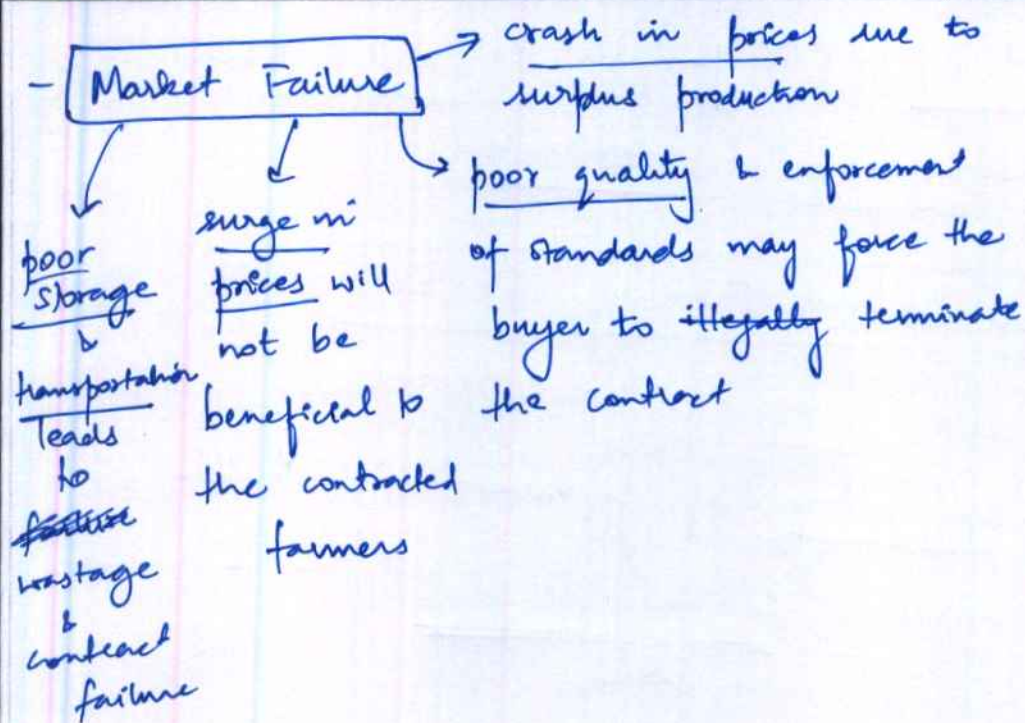
संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming is a pre-agreed contract between a farmer & a buyer to ~~produce~~ produce & sell a particular crop at a particular price. It helps in

- protecting farmer against falling prices
- boost agricultural productivity
- credit to the farmers to undertake modernisation
- Reduces wastage of food

However there are many challenges to contract farming

- it can lead to distorted cropping patterns
- it can lead to unsustainable farming practices.



Correcting Contract Failures

- * Better infrastructure like storage & transportation to avoid wastage, especially perishable crops
- * Irrigation facilities to avoid crop failure which can push the farmer into debt trap
- * Market monopolising (MSP etc) to ensure that neither buyer & nor the seller are prone to heavy losses
- * Establishing quality standards like AGMARK so that both farmer & buyer can agree on common ground

- legal support to farmers to protect them from unscrupulous contractors

Model Contract Farming Act 2018

- allows FDI in contract Farming
- No selling of farmer's land to the contractor in any situation
- Access to insurance schemes of the government
- integration in global supply chain

It can be seen that steps like letting the farmer avail insurance facilities & protecting that him from getting alienated are steps in right direction.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Indian economy is facing double dilemma in employment sector

- At one end are unskilled labours looking for jobs
- At other end are high end jobs looking for skilled labours.

Hence neither the labour force is employable nor there are desired employment opportunities.

~~Improving emp~~ Adding to this conundrum is the surge in disruptive technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Automation, Robots etc which are posing even more threats to the ever increasing labourforce in India.

changes being
brought about

- Demand for high skilled jobs
- Demand for specialist jobs in a particular task.
- Demand for greater productivity at lower wages (due to huge availability)
- Increasing Informalisation of the workers with casual labours and contract workers on the rise.

Measures to improve

- Linkage between Industry & academia to promote vocational learning
- Skilling centres & accreditation framework
- ~~has~~ Liberal labour laws which incentivise

industry to hire more number of workers

- Better quality of educational institutes

& frameworks eg SANKALP & STRNE schemes

- foreign collaboration to boost improve

labour quality.

- promotion of services MSMEs to absorb labour

The fruits of Demographic dividend can
be reaped only when the unemployed labour
force meets the demands of the industry

Hence skilling of labour force as well

as new job opportunities need to be

conjured up.

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

(250 words) 15

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

It is an irony that despite being an agrarian economy with 50% population employed in agriculture, there is only 17% contribution to GDP by the sector.

Two ~~are~~ of the main reasons for such poor contribution are AD-HOCISM IN TRADE POLICY

- Protection before LPG reforms in 1991
- sudden opening up of the sector to export ~~it~~ leave it vulnerable to imports
- curbs on exports in order to keep domestic prices down
- Free Trade Agreements with countries hurting Indian farmers.

- Agreements to import pulses from foreign countries like Madagascar thus leading to crash in prices

(ii)

PRO-CONSUMER BIAS

- lack of export freedom
- promoting huge production to ~~make~~ ^{keep} the local prices ^{low}
- stockholding limits to curb inflation

RESULTS

- farmers' income are very low
- exports are poor & huge trade deficits seen in products like oil seeds at the expense of promoting cereal crops.
- Huge wastage of food grains.

PROMOTING EXPORTS

- Allied sector & agro processing industry development to tie up with agriculture which has huge export potential

- promoting better quality of food grains in order to meet international standards
- Removing limits on exporting food grains thus getting competitive international prices

INITIATIVES

- 100% FDI in food processing
- FSSAI & AGMARK standards to certify product quality
- NMOOP to promote oil seeds & oil palm cultivation
- SAMPADA scheme to boost horticulture & setting up Mega Food Parks

Thus, a holistic approach of integrating farmer with the global supply chain is important to boost export & reap benefits.

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

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

Currency Exchange Rates ^(ER) fluctuate based on the demand & supply of a currency in world economy. There are debates about its suitability as an efficient measure to ~~can~~ compare economies :-

But it is not suitable

- countries can manipulate ERs using fixed system as done by china for a long time (by increasing domestic debt).
- RER are no measure of the domestic price levels of an economy. It is better measured using Purchasing Power Parity Index.

eg India can have ER of Rs 70/USD
but a consumer goods basket worth 1 USD
maybe only 45 USD. Thus showing
India's GDP on better terms.

- Export drive the ERs but they are not
full representation of the domestic basket
of consumer goods

TRADE DEFICIT IN INDIA

It has increased from 0.6% in 2016-17
to 1.9% in 2017-18 despite controlled
inflation (~~1.5-2.5%~~ (in $4 \pm 2\%$ band),
controlled Fiscal Deficit ($< 3.5\%$) & good
economic growth ($> 6.5\%$, amongst world's
highest)

Reasons for increased Trade Deficit

- Global oil prices have surged up due to

production cuts by OPEC countries & India imports 80% of its oil demands

- Quantitative Easing in US is being rolled back leading to higher interest rate in ~~India~~ US & outflow of foreign currency from India
- China's steel exports are being sorted to India due to US-China Trade War
- Exports in India have suffered in recent years due to Demonetisation & initial GST disruptions
- Poor fiscal management in countries like Turkey have led to depreciation of INR.

Though trade deficit is increasing, it can only be seen as a correction of earlier falling oil prices & surging Foreign Reserves. As long as macroeconomic features are stable, there is no need to worry.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Sugar Industry in India is linked to Sugarcane producing regions as well as imported raw sugar. It has been facing a plethora of problems.

- * falling sugar prices ~~adding~~ leading to lower profit generation
- * High FRP to sugarcane farmers further severs the balance sheets of sugar mills.
- * Oil prices have been low & ethanol product as byproduct isn't in demand. Thus leading to surplus raw sugar in the mills.
- * Farmers also suffer due to no payments.

* Compulsory Jute packaging has led to deterioration of packed sugar which ends up as waste.

* Competition from ~~baggas~~ Gud (गुड़)

↳ Jaggery &

* Poor technology in the mills, high operating cost & lack of investments are other factors.

Relief Packages

- Government has more often than not resorted to relief packages to bail the industry ~~about~~ ^{out} of UP Sugar Mills.

Issues

- one time solution
- doesn't tackle the root cause
- government intervention doesn't stop.
- Relief not sufficient for both mill owners & farmers.

WAY FORWARD

Rangarajan Committee had issued guidelines in 2013, which have to be implemented as soon as possible.

- * Complete government deregulation
- * easing packaging requirements
- * P-30 sharing between farmers & millowners along with profit sharing
- * capital subsidy schemes to upgrade machinery.

Revenue Expenditures in form of one time relief packages never help if they don't tackle the capital investment which is the need of the hour for the industry.

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

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

NAPCC was launched in 2009-10 with a view to cope with the impacts of climate change in India. ~~It has 8 submissions including NM on Sustainable Agriculture,~~

Failure - many areas still struggle with drought & floods.

- heatwaves deaths are there
- Islands are also in threat of submergence

Successes - increased awareness

- Climate change in policy making
- Disaster specific mitigation plans developed
- Climate Resilient crops promoted

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

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

Started in the Cold War era as a credible
deterrence to war, Nuclear weapons
have become the major threat to global
peace & security.

Increasingly countries are become protectionist
& resorting to nuclear rhetoric as seen
in the recent case of North Korea &
USA & before that Pakistan in the 2000s

EXISTING
ARRANGEMENTS

- Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
- limiting the production
& increase of nuclear
arsenal

- Nuclear Suppliers Group
- for responsible sharing of nuclear technology & keeping an eye on nuclear armaments of a country.
- United Nations Treaty
 - to denuclearise & destroy the nuclear war heads

- ISSUES** - NPT is discriminatory against the countries & only allows the big-5 to keep nuclear-arsenal
- UN Treaty isn't signed by the nuclear states & thus proving ineffective
 - NSG is more or less linked to NPT & doesn't guarantee any credible deterrence.

INDIA'S POLICY : Ever since Pokhran I & II India has reiterated its stance of nuclear

deterrence & promotion of national interest & safety. It has no-first use principle.

Also much of the tech nuclear technology in India is used for power generation.

It * India's credibility was acknowledged by the US in 2000 nuclear-deal.

JOINING NPT - India shouldn't join NPT

in its current form as it has always stated. It is discriminatory & against

a mutually inclusive world order.

Its terms should be altered to either

allow others or disallow even the big-5

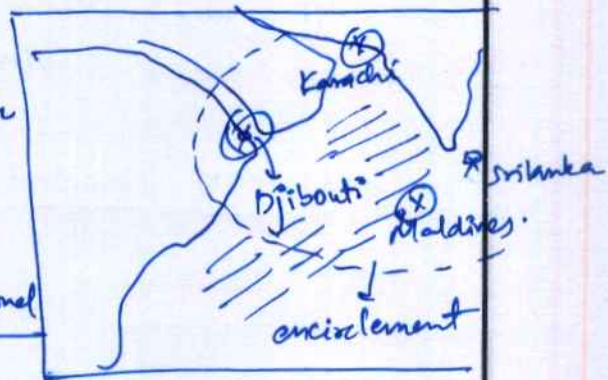
to hold nuclear weapons.

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

(250 words) 15

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

India has a vast
coastline (~ 7500 km) which
is facing increased
traditional & non-traditional



threats like

- piracy
- smuggling
- threats to Indian fisherman
- terrorism
- submarine warfare
- intelligence operations
- string of pearls.

The importance of this domain ~~can~~ be
was heavily realised after the 26/11 Mumbai
attacks.

A collective multilateral & regional cooperation is needed to tackle the emerging threats. &

- Many hidden locations for terrorists like sandbars, uninhabited & islands
- Contiguous borders without any clear demarcation
- Difficulty to patrol the region continuously due to the nature of the region.
- Multilateral cooperation is needed to protect from encroaching influences of China specially in Sri Lanka, Maldives & Djibouti which is threat to India's sovereignty.
- Pirates are affecting the fishermen & sheps of all the regions equally.
- Lack of awareness amongst fisherman

them ^{unnecessary} in trouble which can be solved only by mutual cooperation. eg India & Pakistan.

- Also protection of biodiversity is possible by mutually inclusive use as against a race to exploit the marine resources.

Amendments to Djibouti Code of Conduct:

- * mutual respect for sovereignty rights
- * no military / naval expansion & mobilisation.

Western Indian Ocean is critical to Indian safety & hence it is important to boost up the defences in the region.

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

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

Indian Space Programme is one of the
most successful with its PSLV rockets,
Mangalyaan launch proving India's credibility
as a space giant.

HISTORY

- started as a space programme to understand the details of the atmosphere - Rohini Series
sounding rockets
- Moved towards communication satellites like INSAT
- Meteorological satellites like GSAT

- Navigation clusters like IRNSS
- & ~~with~~ ^{then} exploration missions like Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan, Aditya L1

Thus the programme has always looked for peaceful utilisation of outer space. ~~like~~

CHANGING TIMES

There are increasing threats like cyberattacks, missile attacks, Army incursions where ^{launching} the satellite technology is very important as seen during the Kargil conflict when India couldn't obtain the satellite imagery permission.

The importance can be observed in:

- Missile technology - the engines developed for satellite launches can be used for missiles also.

- CARTOSAT provides the regional mapping which can be used to identify potential ~~sp~~ hotspots
- IRNSS cluster can be used for GPS navigation information which will help in army mobilisation
- Communication Satellites are crucial in establishing contacts & in during army operations & disaster management
- South Asia satellite was a signal for regional cooperation, which acts as a soft power & promotes goodwill

Thus starting as a mere peaceful programme has now reached the heights of a security necesity.