



1 SEP 2019



## GENERAL STUDIES (Module - 5)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/19 (N-M)-M-GS15

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Rajharv Singh

Mobile Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: Awake 19 C43

Center & Date: Mukherjeenagar

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 0841582

### प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें 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 अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

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

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question 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.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

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

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)  
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)  
Reviewer (Signature)

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1. भारत में रसद (लॉजिस्टिक्स) क्षेत्र को कौन-सी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? हाल के दिनों में इस क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिये किये गए उपायों को गिनाइये। (150 शब्द) 10

What are the challenges facing the logistics sector in India? Enumerate the measures taken in recent times for giving a boost to this sector. (150 words) 10

Logistics sector is one of the 'sunrise' sector in Indian economy providing millions of employment and have many positive externalities.

But this sector is facing many challenges

- (i) Lack of investment in development of infrastructure
- (ii) Lack of other complementary infrastructure like roads, railways especially in difficult terrain
- (iii) India according to a world bank 'Logistic performance report' still has higher cost of logistics compared to other developed countries and also developing one like china
- (iv) Suitable IT infrastructure and skilled workforce in low wages is also a constraint.

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Recently government has taken various measures to give a boost to this sector :

- (i) Giving logistics sector infrastructure status : It will help in channelising investments.
- (ii) Port-led development model also has component to develop suitable mode of communication to improve logistics cost.

Although India's performance is improving in world bank's logistics performance index, but still a lot can be done as this sector has spill-over effect over the growth of other sector.

A Holistic approach is required taking every stakeholder in confidence.



2. शैडो बैंकिंग प्रणाली से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है? वर्तमान में भारत की शैडो बैंकिंग प्रणाली को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? (150 शब्द) 10

What do you mean by shadow banking system? What are the challenges faced by India's shadow banking system at present? (150 words) 10

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3. भूमि उत्पादकता की बजाय सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता को प्राथमिकता देने की अपनी कुछ चुनौतियाँ हैं, जिन पर वर्तमान में ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Shifting of priority from land productivity to irrigation water productivity has its own set of challenges which need to be addressed in time. Discuss. (150 words) 10

With the advent of green revolution, it has been generally a culture to use more and more fertiliser, insecticides etc to improve land productivity. But it has its own limitation. After a saturation point it is moving in negative direction. Although responded late, but government has changed its approach from land productivity to irrigation water productivity. This can be seen in the form of:

- (i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme
- (ii) Per drop more crop
- (iii) Drip irrigation
- (iv) Impetus towards microirrigation

But it has also many challenges like:

- (i) Budgetary constraints for large irrigation project
- (ii) Lack of technical skill force for micro irrigation

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- (iii) Various system of micro irrigation like drip irrigation is capital intensive which farmers cannot afford.
- (iv) They are also prone to damage by animals or vermin.
- (v) Distorted policy of subsidy: for eg fertiliser subsidy or electricity subsidy led to wastage of water.

It must be addressed in order to increase farm productivity and prevent exploitation of ground or surface water for this government needs to:

- (i) Incentivise farmer for judicious use of ground water
- (ii) Subsidy for microirrigation instrument
- (iii) Implement 'neem coated urea' and rationalised fertiliser subsidy.

Then only sustainable agriculture can be possible.

4. मॉडल कृषि भूमि पट्टेदारी अधिनियम 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधान क्या हैं? यह भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में कैसे सहायता प्रदान कर सकता है? (150 शब्द) 10

What are the key provisions of Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act 2016? How it can help in enhancing farm productivity in India? (150 words) 10

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Continuous land fragmentation, and half-hearted implementation of land reform by various state governments has given rise to:

- (i) Subsistence agriculture
- (ii) No economy of scale
- (iii) Less investment due to ownership rights

Given all these scenarios, in order to consolidate the land holdings without making a change in ownership rights NITI Aayog has come up with Model Agriculture Land Leasing Act 2016 (Passed by parliament)

Key provision:

- (i) Making farmer: cultivator → manager (enterprise model of agriculture)
- (ii) The land can be given to group of farmers or private corporates which can do their business

after the completion of lease, the land can be returned to the owner

(iii) An agreement will be done b/w for large farmer and other smaller group.

(iv) Small group of farmer will treat their land as if they are owner for this

(v) State governments has been given to make laws according to their need by tweaking the central law.

How it will help?

(i) Economy of scale : enough surplus

(ii) Incentives for agricultural investment to increase productive

(iii) Collective bargaining power for farmer produce organisations (FPOs)

Thus the model leasing act can be a game-changer for improving agricultural productivity if suitable implemented.



5. भारत के पहले मानव अंतरिक्षयान कार्यक्रम 'गगनयान' के उद्देश्यों और महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिये। साथ ही उन महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रौद्योगिकियों का भी विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिये जिन्हें भारत ने 'गगनयान' के लिये विकसित किया है। (150 शब्द) 10

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Discuss the objectives and significance of India's maiden human spaceflight programme—'Gaganyaan'. Also, enumerate the critical technologies India has developed for Gaganyaan. (150 words) 10

'Gaganyaan' India's first human space flight programme has been announced by PM Modi and later by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It will aim to take Indian astronauts in space by the year 2022.

Gaganyaan holds many significance like:

- (i) It will make India a group of elite club with countries like USA, Russia etc
- (ii) It will make India recognised as a space power
- (iii) Will make ISRO a leading space research organisation
- (iv) Can drive many innovation spirit in the country
- (v) can explore space tourism

(vi) led to many space-based startup and their job opportunities.

India has developed many critical technologies for this mission :

(i) GSLV MK-III : It has been successful in taking higher payload. It consists of indigenously developed cryogenic engine

(ii) Capule base space simulation is ongoing in Bangalore to provide space type environment and checking the efficiency of various technologies

Once launched successfully, Gaganyaan will bring many prestige and opportunity to India.

6. व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन प्रदान कर सकता है। व्याख्या कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Behavioural economics can provide a valuable instrument for socio-economic change in India. Explain. (150 words) 10

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Behavioural economics means integrating human psychology, emotions, behaviour in economic policy to make it more efficient and effective.

With the growing knowledge it has been proved scientifically that behavioural economics is a potent tool for socio-economic changes in India as well as other nations.

For example:

(i) Behavioural economics is used in the case of 'give it up' campaign in LPG subsidy which led to closure of Indian which are well off giving their subsidy → Govt then launched Ujjawala scheme (for free connection to poor & marginal)

(ii) It is also used in Swachh Bharat Mission which means clean

be seen in reducing open defecation thus  
minimising health expenditure

Similarly other potential area where  
it can be used is

- (i) Curbing tax evasion
- (ii) Effective corporate social responsi  
bility.
- (iii) Rationalisation of Railways, electri  
city, and other tariffs.
- (iv) for environment protection

Thus it can be used to ensure ~~an~~ a  
sustainable, inclusive society. Seeing the  
importance of this concept Nobel prize  
is also awarded for the scientist  
recently for research in Behavioural  
economics.

7. आभासी मुद्राओं द्वारा प्रदत्त लाभ विवाद योग्य हो सकते हैं परंतु उनमें अंतर्निहित प्रौद्योगिकी में निश्चित रूप से उज्ज्वल संभावनाएँ समाहित हैं। विवेचना कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

The benefits offered by virtual currencies may be debatable but the underlying technology behind them is certainly having bright prospects. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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Virtual currencies or digital or crypto-currencies are those currencies which do not exist in physical form and have a highly decentralised form of ledger, produced by solving some random computer algorithms. For example: Bitcoin, Ethereum, Petro etc

Benefits that it brings

- (i) No chances of fraud
- (ii) Anonymity: Only associated IP is used without any personal information → thus no privacy violation
- (iii) Highly decentralised → once some centralised critical infrastructure faces cyber attack other can be revived.

Although many countries like Venezuela, Marshall Island etc has legalised it still many countries like USA, India see it as a threat for

financial accountability and state's sovereignty. India has declared it illegal.

Although a debate over benefits can be carried out but the underlying technology prospect is undoubtedly brighter!

- (i) It is used in EVM for making it safe from cyber frauds
- (ii) Used in international banking messaging system

Security, safety and immanipulatability of the blockchain technology used in virtual currency will find many uses in various fields of development of ~~human~~ mankind.

8. विधिक प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना भारतीय नीति-निर्माताओं द्वारा किया जा सकने वाला सर्वोत्तम निवेश हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Strengthening the legal system may be the best investment Indian policymakers can make. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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In World Bank's 'Ease of doing Business' index one of the the most lagging aspect of India is 'enforcement of contracts' thanks to the delayed and inefficient judicial system.

According to economic survey 2018-19 India has around 3 crore cases pending in various level of judiciary. But on carefully analysing the pendency Economic survey has recommended that not much investment is required

- (i) By calculating the efficiency and working hours, Economic survey has found that if only the required strength of judiciary is filled
- (ii) judges efficiency rightly tweaked

The pendency can be resolved in upcoming 5 years provided

- (i) Court infrastructure is improved
- (ii) A special service for managing the back office work
- (iii) Use of technology is increased
- (iv) Less holidays by the courts

Well functioning of judiciary →  
Good governance  
Higher economic development

Thus strengthening the legal system may be the best investment Indian policy maker can make considering the manifold benefits it can provide.



9. भारत जैसी आकांक्षी अर्थव्यवस्था सरकार तथा केंद्रीय बैंक के बीच टकराव को सहन नहीं कर सकती है। इस संबंध में हाल की विकास गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

An aspiring economy like India can ill afford a tussle between the government and the central bank. Discuss in the context of recent developments. (150 words) 10

Independency of Central Bank and harmonised relation between government and central bank is crucial for the economic development of aspiring / developing economy like India.

But some recent developments like

- (i) Resigning of RBI governor over autonomy
- (ii) News about government thinking of evoking section 7 of RBI Act 1934
- (iii) tussle over profits of RBI transfer
- (iv) liquidity crunch of NBFC and wrong PCA norm of RBI made government lock horn with central bank.

These development <sup>can be seen as</sup> leads to disharmony of relation.

With RBI to control the rate of inflation, making monetary policy and government

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making fiscal policy are in general opposite direction. Therefore the tussle is bound to emerge. But there must be some institutionalised mechanism to resolve the differences. Independence of RBI is must to make prudent economic policy and also for the successful of fiscal policy with stable economy.

Both RBI & central government needs to recognise the fact that both are working towards the same end i.e. economic development & capacity building of citizen. Each one needs to know its mandate well and do not try to encroach in one-another's sphere.

10.

संभावित साइबर हमलों के विरुद्ध भारत की तैयारी का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। इस संकट को रोकने के लिये किये जा सकने वाले कुछ संरक्षोपाय सुझाइये। (150 शब्द) 10

Evaluate India's preparedness against potential cyber attacks. Suggest measures that should be taken to tackle this threat. (150 words) 10

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According to global cybersecurity report India, continues to be one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of cyber attacks.

Why preparedness is necessary

(i) Increasing digital penetration -

India has around 700 million people using smartphones and the digital payment is expected to reach 50% by 2025.

(ii) Government push for digital India or cashless economy.

(iii) Lack of digital literacy : prone to fraud

(iv) lack of cyber hygiene

Government measures :

(i) National digital critical infrastructure protection system : provides security for critical infrastructure like banking,

space, security etc

- (ii) Cent-In : Computer emergency response team India → 24x7 support for response towards cyber attack
- (iii) Legislation to penalise frauds, cyberstalking, cyberbullying like IT Act etc
- (iv) Cyber swachhta kendra : District level centre to promote digital hygiene.

What can be done ?

- (i) National level robust policy taking holistic approach
- (ii) International best practices can be replicated
- (iii) Privacy law must be enacted as soon as possible.
- (iv) Awareness generation in citizens

All these can go a long way towards making cyber secure India.

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11. पिछले दो दशकों में भारत के उत्कृष्ट विकास के बावजूद निम्न भुगतान तथा वेतन असमानता समावेशी विकास को प्राप्त करने की राह में महत्वपूर्ण बाधाएँ बनी हुई हैं। परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Despite India's outstanding growth in the last two decades, low pay and wage inequality remain serious obstacles towards achieving inclusive growth. Examine. (250 words) 15

Despite India has made a remarkable growth in terms of GDP growth rate averaging around 6-7% in the last two decades, the problem of low pay and wage inequality remained a serious obstacle in realising the dream of making India an egalitarian society.

Some of the reasons responsible:

- (i) Many cumbersome and discreted labour laws : which makes both employers and employee job hectic and less compliance can be seen.
- (ii) Prevalence of informal economy :  
Still more that 80% of Indian workforce are employed in informal sector with lack of social security scheme, low pay and inhospitable

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work condition.

(iii) Less employable skill : India has majority of labour unskilled which makes them on low-bargaining front and also low awareness their rights.

(iv) Weak trade union or labour organisation

Trade unions are generally remained divided on political lines makes them on weak bargaining front.

(v) Service-sector led growth : India's growth after LPG reforms remain mainly led by service sector. Due to this it cannot absorb the surplus agricultural workforce making them vulnerable resulting into low wage and wage inequality.

(vi) Patriarchal mindset : Still prevents women in joining labour force. According to gender gap report even in formal sector Indian women receive 0.6-0.8 times their male counterpart.

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Although government has taken several measures like

- (i) Consolidating labour laws
- (ii) Skill India mission
- (iii) Gender ~~age~~ pay parity
- (iv) Maternity benefits
- (v) Promoting startup
- (vi) fixing a national minimum age

Still the issue of implementation as well as awareness remained a uphill task.

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क्या भारत को बदलते रोजगार परिदृश्य में देश के युवाओं को रोजगार इच्छुक से रोजगार सृजक में परिवर्तित करना संभव है? इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं? (250 शब्द) 15

Is it possible to transform India's youth from job seekers to job creators in the changing job scenario in India? What steps have been taken by the government to attain this objective?

(250 words) 15

After the LPG Reform, 1991, the job environment / landscape has changed to a considerable extent.

for eg; Rolling back of state from loss making public enterprises, increasing privatisation, increasing India's working age population percentage etc.

It is not possible for the government to provide employment to all youth. It is the need of the hour to change the mindset of youth from job seeker to job creator

Although tough, but it is possible:

(i) Capacity building of youth: By educating, skilling etc

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- (ii) plugging off the industry-academia mismatch
- (iii) Creating the environment of innovation
- (iv) Early intervention in nutrition & health sector
- (v) Stop Brain drain
- (vi) Vocational training in the curriculum

Although government is working in each and every aspect like:

- (i) Creative India, innovative idea
- (ii) Innovation mission like Atal Tinkering lab, hackathon
- (iii) Skill India mission
- (iv) Providing various incentives to startup through startup India
- (v) National IPR policy to protect and standardise patents, trademarks
- (vi) Collaboration with foreign university to promote R&D

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India has become the 3rd largest startup hub with the help of various government measures as well as changing youth mindset. Need of the hour is maintain such environment and evolve the policies to plug the various existing as well as upcoming loopholes.

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13. वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के संबंध में भारत को कौन-सी नीति तथा शासन संबंधी बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? इन बाधाओं को संबोधित करने हेतु कुछ विशेष उपायों का सुझाव दीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

What are the policy and governance constraints faced by India in doubling farmers' income by 2022? Suggest few specific measures to address these constraints. (250 words) 15

The government has taken an ambitious goal to double farmer income by 2022. There are various policy and governance constraints in realising this dream:

(i) Distorted Minimum support price (MSP)

policy: Due to this farmers tend to produce such crops only for which MSP is fixed without considering the environment, soil health

Not procured properly → increase produce → Price fall → Distress to farmer

(ii) Agriculture produce Market committee: A place of cartelisation → farmers not getting the

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actual price. Since APMC comes under state list, central government cannot do much.

(ii) The policy of fertiliser subsidy & electric subsidy → diminishing affect for both farm productivity as well as environment.

(iv) Land reform yet not done in letter & spirit.

(v) Land leasing & contract farming not yet explored and in nascent stage.

(vi) Lack of awareness due to illiteracy and other constraints for extension services.

few measures that can be taken

(i) Changing approach from 'fork to farm' instead of 'farm to fork' for price actualisation

(ii) Reforming APMC by various interventions

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- (iii) Land consolidation measures like land leasing, also contract farming must be done
- (iv) Other related activities like horticulture, livestocks, fisheries should be promoted
- (v) Excess labour force of agriculture should be brought to industrial or service sector.

All these steps if implemented successfully, can make the dream of doubling farmer income is real.

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14. 5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनने के उद्देश्य को लक्षित करने के लिये बचत, निवेश एवं निर्यात का एक सुदृढ़ चक्र अतिआवश्यक है। टिप्पणी कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

To achieve the objective of becoming a USD 5 trillion economy, a virtuous cycle of savings, investment and exports is required. Comment. (250 words) 15

According to Economic Survey as well as in the Union Budget 2019-20, government has pledged to make India \$5 trillion economy by 2024.

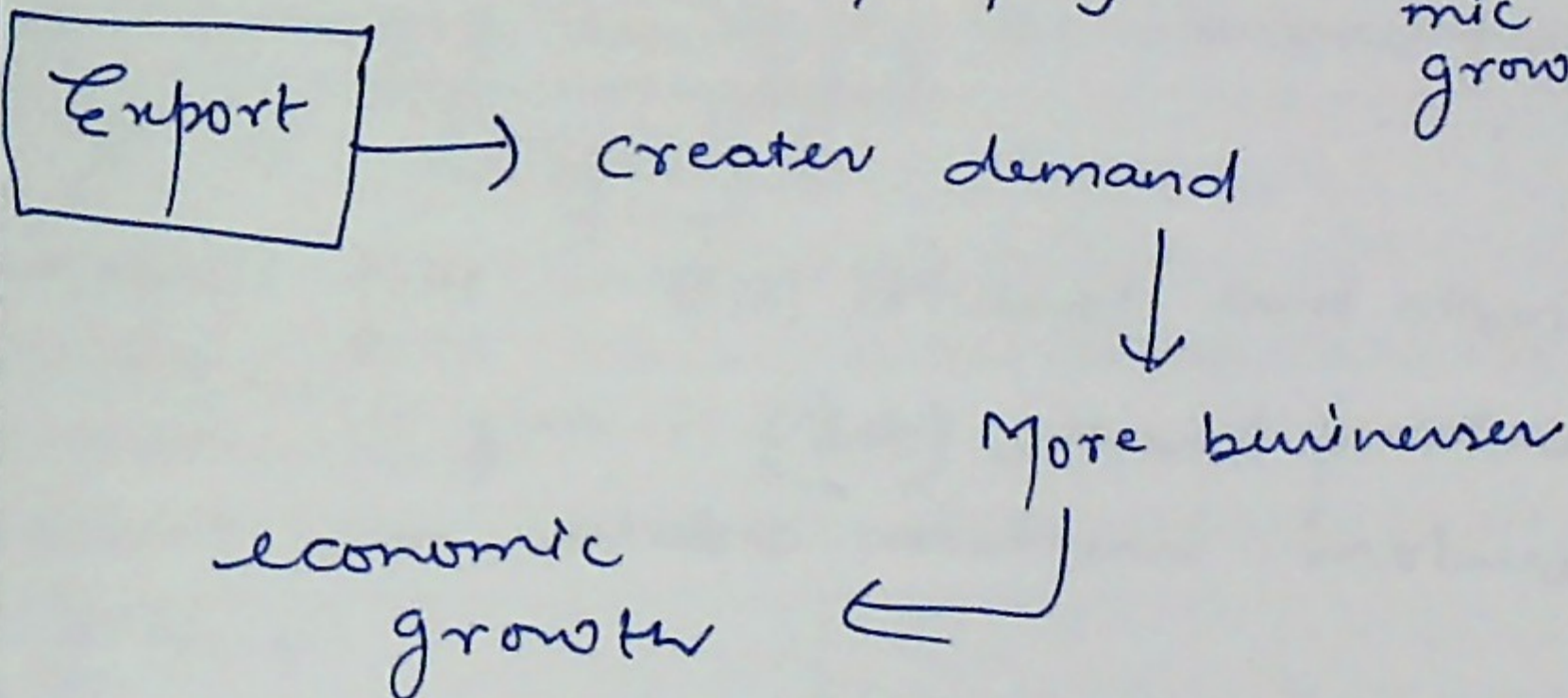
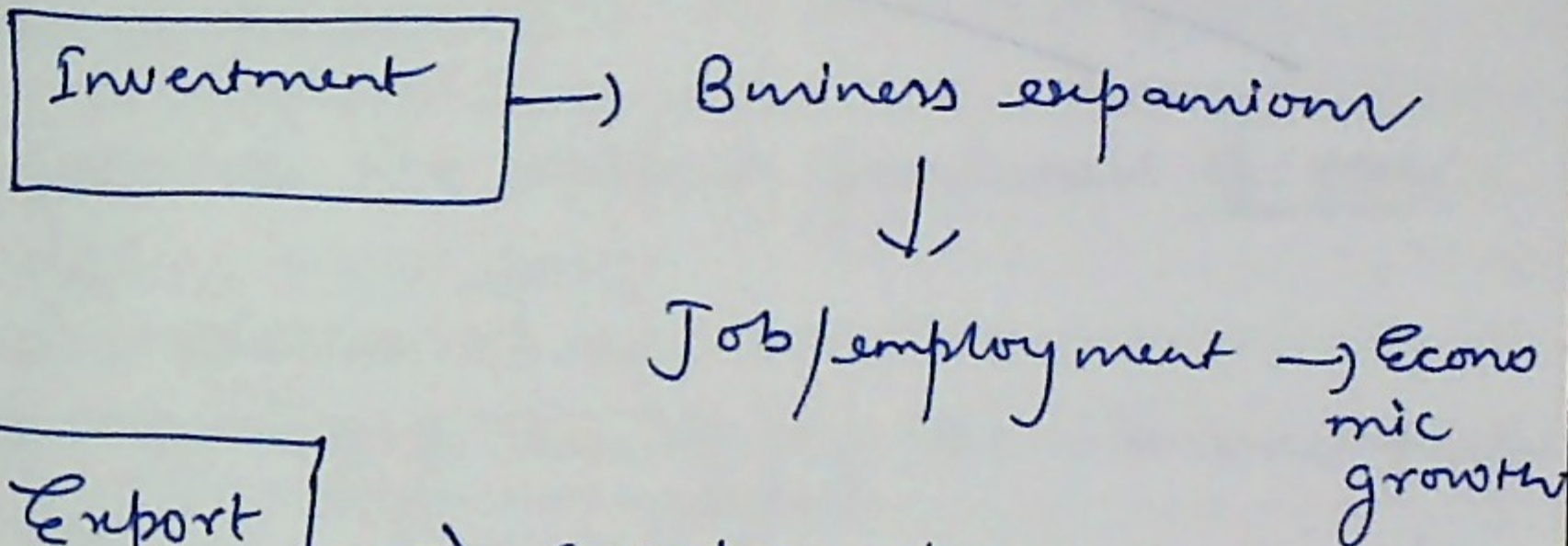
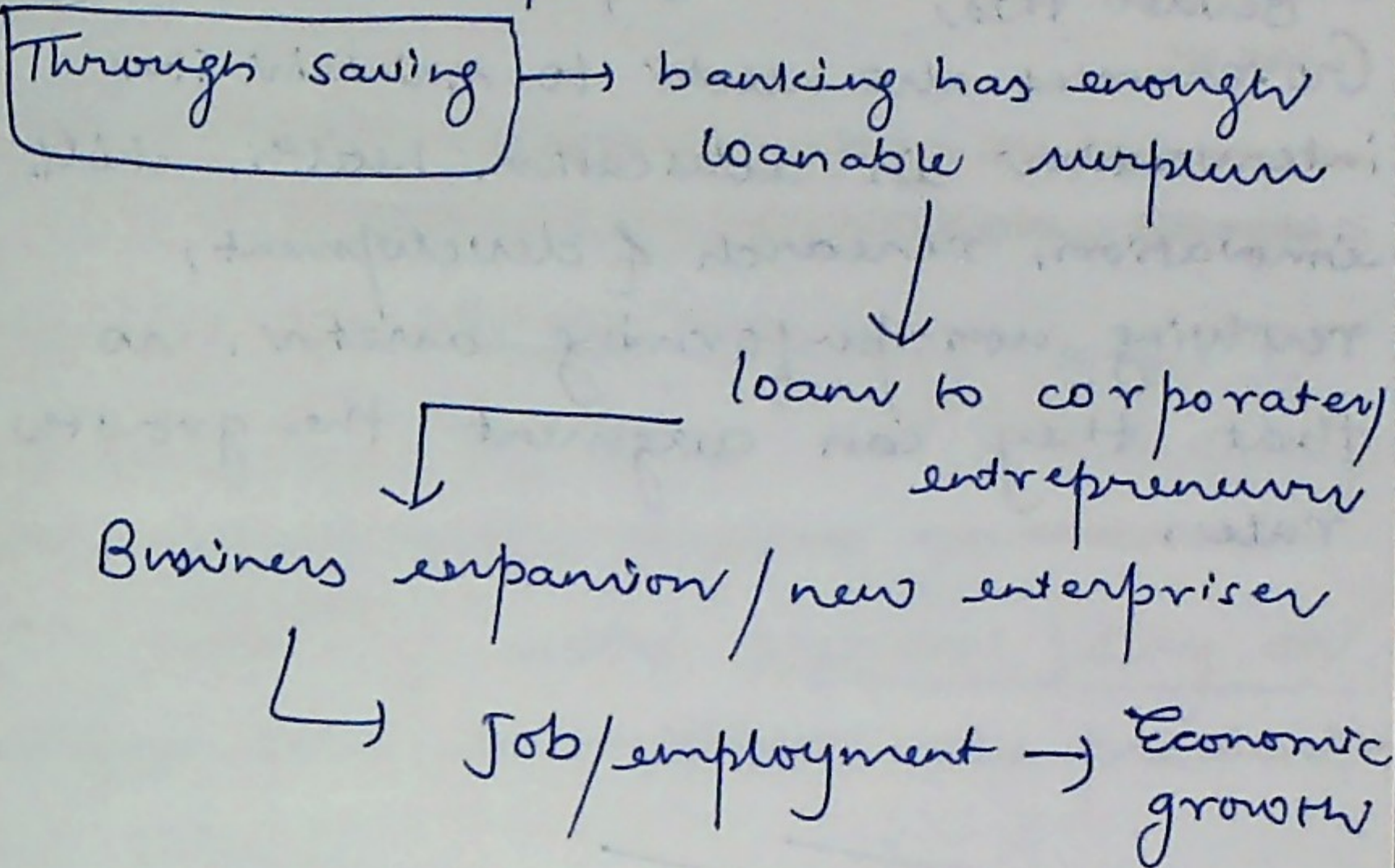
But to realise this dream, there are various structural constraints like unskilled or unemployable work force, stagnant agriculture due to (land fragmentation & distorted policies), lack of strong manufacturing sector and others like rigid labour laws, slowing global economy, protectionism etc NPA of financial institutions etc

To surpass all these constraints what is needed besides holistic policies are a virtuous cycle of savings, investments and exports

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How it will help ?



Thus this virtuous cycle must be sustained to increase the GDP growth

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rate and thus making \$ 5 trillion economy.

Besides this,

Government also needs to maintain its intervention in education, health, skill, innovation, research & development, resolving non-performing assets, so that they can augment the growth rate.

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15. जैव ईंधन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की मुख्य विशेषताओं की चर्चा कीजिये। साथ ही किस प्रकार यह नीति भारतीय जैव ईंधन नीति के पूर्व संस्करण का उन्नत प्रारूप है, का परीक्षण भी कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

Discuss the salient features of the National Policy on Biofuels 2018. Also, examine how this policy is an improvement over the earlier biofuel policy of India. (250 words) 15

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To meet the ethanol blending target of 10 percentage by 2022 and then cutting the import bill, Indian government has come up with National policy on biofuel 2018 to augment the production of biofuels.

Some of the salient features of the policy includes

(i) Defining & clarifying the various fuels is in 2 category:

- Basic fuel - (1G) ethanol and others
- Advance fuel : (2G) ethanol production from non-edible matters, molasses, grains.

- (ii) Increasing the scope of material used for ethanol production : beet, surplus agricultural produce after ensuring food security etc
- (iii) Incentivising the biofuel production by addressing several bottlenecks.

- (iv) Trier to reduce the import bill
- (v) Oil marketing companies purchase compulsory

It is an improvement over the earlier policy as earlier policy does not made clear cut demarcation of various definitions of fuel

With increment in scope of production of ethanol, we now do not need to import it, as we cannot use the surplus grain, rotting in FDI godowns for ethanol production.

With various incentives it will encourage to take part sector into more engaging way.

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Ther National ~~fuel~~ policy on Biofuel  
is a step in right direction to make  
India, a energy secure country.

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चाहिये।

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16. भारतीय शहरों में न्यून-कार्बन परिवहन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता तथा चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिये। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किये गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Discuss the necessity and challenges of a low-carbon transport system in Indian cities. Mention the recent measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

According to a World Health Organisation Report, 14 out of 15 most polluted cities in terms of concentration of PM 2.5 are of India.

Similarly the increase in air pollution particularly in cities has reduced the life expectancy by 2.6 years, as per the report of Centre of Science & Environment.

Since one of the major sources of air pollution is petrol/diesel based transport system, therefore it is the need of the hour to shift it towards no or low-carbon transport system.

Government has taken various measures in this regard:

- (i) FAME I & II : Through this government is increasing procurement

as well encouraging & incentivising the resident to shift to electric vehicles

(ii) Implementation of less polluting Bharat-stage VI norms from April, 2020.

(iii) Promoting e-rickshaws

(iv) Disincentivising private vehicles and using public transport

But still there exists various challenges:

(i) lack of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles

(ii) Reluctance by automobile industries as they are already in crisis, to shift to BS-VI norms

(iii) High capital requirement for strengthening public transport system like Metro in cities

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Other challenges are lack of affordable technology & manpower etc.

The need of the hour is remove these constraints, as shifting to a low-carbon transport system is a task which must be done to ensure the health of Indian cities.

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17.

वित्तीय दायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन (एफ.आर.बी.एम.) अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में केवल शाब्दिक रूप से राजकोषीय सावधानी देखने को मिली, जबकि वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

Enactment of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act has brought the Indian economy on the path of fiscal prudence only in letter but not in spirit. Critically analyse.

(250 words) 15

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 was enacted on the recommendation of N K Singh committee to limit the government expenditure and contain fiscal deficit

But the given legislation has brought fiscal prudence only in letter but not in spirit as:

- (i) Government use to delay or modify the target achievement through using various caveats in the act.
- (ii) Innovative accounting has been done to manipulate the targets for example: the concept of effective budgetary deficit, etc

(iii) ~~So~~ Although some of the state have done well, but still ~~a~~ states like UP, MP, Bihar have not adhered to the target

Thus the act has been largely used as a moral watchdog as it puts government to face criticism by opposition or common citizens. Also sometimes due to fear of such criticism government tends to take less populist measure or try to show that they are in the right direction.

fiscal <sup>prudence</sup> ~~prudence~~ is a must necessary things which any government must stick to !

- (i) To increase trust in government by foreign investors
- (ii) Credit rating agencies use this as a factor for rating
- (iii) checking populist measures



(iv) Long-term growth / or ensuring macro-economic policies for long-term sustainable growth.

Thus there must be a institutionalised mechanism for central as well as state government to ensure the enforcement of fiscal deficit targets otherwise give suitable & reasonable explanation to it.

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18. वामपंथी अतिवाद (एल.डब्ल्यू.ई.) राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिये एक बड़ा संकट बना हुआ है। सुस्पष्ट कीजिये। साथ ही इस मुद्दे के समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए विभिन्न उपायों की भी विवेचना कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) remains a major threat to the internal security of the country. Elucidate. Also, discuss various measures taken by the government for addressing this issue. (250 words) 15

Although according to home ministry report, there is decrease in number of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) district, no. of casualties as well as violent incidents (decreased by 40%).

Still the event like Gadchiroli, Maharashtra in which 15 security personnel were killed in a land-mine blast still conveys the fact that LWE remain a major security threat for the internal security.

Some of the other worry<sup>ing</sup> fact is that they have expanded in other states like Maharashtra while the effect is reducing in states like Chattisgarh.

Government has taken various measures like 'both developmental as well as security flexing to contain this menace

- (i) Special assistance to LWE affected districts and states
- (ii) Program like 'Roshni' to develop the aspirations of girls in LWE districts
- (iii) formation of special kind of force like 'Bantaria Battalion' Greyhounds by states like Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) Incentivising the surrendering mechanism
- (v) Various provisions of roads, schools, health sector development.
- (vi) Promoting awareness among tribes
- (vii) Through forest rights act, District mineral foundation also they are empowered.

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We need to look the problem of LWE not only from the security perspective but also from the developmental perspective. With the combination of both approaches only it can be eradicated.

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चाहिये।

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19.

भारतीय रक्षा क्षेत्र का स्वदेशीकरण कई संकटों का हल प्रदान कर सकता है। हालाँकि राह उतनी आसान नहीं है जितनी प्रतीत होती है। परीक्षण कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

Indigenising the Indian defence sector can address multiple woes, however road is not as easy as it seems. Examine.

(250 words) 15

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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In terms of defence procurement  
According to recent released report  
India is rank 2 after Saudi  
Arabia. Thus making the arms and  
ammunition in India can address  
multiple woes ;

- (i) Indigenising Indian defence sector  
will cut the import bill of India
- (ii) Making independent from the  
foreign countries thus asserting  
its sovereignty in true sense
- (iii) Countries like USA does not  
give technology and also sometimes  
security concerns are there in using  
the already manufactured instrument  
as data can be leaked.

- (iv) It will promote innovation → establishment of defense industry → Jobs
- (v) Since India imports from different countries various equipments, there interoperability is always a problem which can be solved by indigenising.

However the road is not an easy

- (i) Lack of investment in Research & development as compared to countries like USA & China
- (ii) Defence industries is capital intensive
- (iii) Lack of / shortage of skilled manpower for it

Although government has taken various measures like two defence corridors, make in India

SHU a lot to be done in order to make India self reliant in terms of defence manufacturing.

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
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20. भारत में विधिक तथा संस्थागत तंत्र मौजूद होने के बावजूद नीति निर्माताओं के लिये आपदा प्रबंधन चुनौतीपूर्ण बना हुआ है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Despite legal and institutional mechanisms in place, disaster management continues to pose a daunting challenge for policymakers in India. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

Disaster management still continues to pose a daunting challenge for policy maker in India, although there is lot of legal & institutional mechanism in place:

- (i) National Disaster Management Act 2005
- (ii) India has ratified Sendai framework, 2015
- (iii) New Delhi action plan for disaster resilience
- (iv) National disaster response force
- (v) 3-tier institutional mechanism

National disaster management council	— PM
State	— CM
District	—

Under district magistrate



Still we can see a lot of loss of lives, properties, this is due to:

- (i) Lack of institutionalised mechanism for enforcement : knee-jerk reaction
- (ii) Lack of pro-active policy to mitigate disaster
- (iii) Creating disaster resilient infrastructure → nothing much has been done
- (iv) Haphazard urban planning leading to encroachment of wetland → floods in Chennai / Mumbai etc.

There must be pro-active governance with proper enforcement and accountable mechanism to mitigate the risk.

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चाहिये।

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