

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

एस.डी.जी., एस.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत है? एस.डी.जी. के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वजगत चुनौतियाँ कौन-सी हैं? एस.डी.जी. में तुरंत प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता है?

Sustainable development goals or (SDGs) are set by United Nations & its member countries for period ahead of 2015, i.e. after end of MDGs.

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These are better over MDGs as:-

- ① These are universally applicable & not only to developing nations like MDGs.
- ② These are wider than MDGs & cover 17 goals & 169 targets.
- ③ More importance given to sustainability, energy, infrastructure as well as poverty, life below water etc.

Hence these are more encompassing & will hold accountability of global world.

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Challenges:-

- ① Economic: Large amount of funding required.
- ② Political: Political will of different states & members in countering global & national challenges.
- ③ Social: Need to make it's implementation as mass movement.
- ④ Technology: Need transfer of technology from west to global south.
- ⑤ Failed states: Rising terror & global insecurity presents a challenge.
- ⑥ Targets: These are too broad & minute rules need to be framed well.

Lessons India can learn from MDGs :-

- ① Funding from domestic & international institutions like WB, ADB etc (ex for MDG 6)
 - ② Countering un-inclusive growth, gender inequality (achieved parity in primary education). This will help in better implementation of SDG-5 of gender equality.
 - ③ Learned to frame global partnerships (MDG-8) → help in SDG-16 (global peace & security).
- Overall failure to achieve sanitation, 100% enrollment etc & success in countering poverty etc would go long way in better implementation of SDGs.

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2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की दुष्टभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

China recently devalued RMB
currency by more than
2% points.

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Reasons:-

- ① Reason officially given by China is that it is move to align currency to market driven exchange rates.
- ② This is in line with obtaining hard currency status.
- ③ To obtain place in IMF's currency reserve basket.

But experts are of opinion that devaluation is for:-

- ① Giving boost to slowing economy
- ② Increasing export competitiveness
- ③ counter falling oil prices.

Hence devaluation has various aspects & consequences will be

on India :-

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- ① Increase pressure on Indian exports
- ② Increase imports from china (ex steel).
- ③ would lead to "protectionist" measures like increasing anti-dumping duties.
- ④ Effect the manufacturing sector, hike in India project & MSME sector.
- ⑤ At same time positive will be

that India's dependence on western backed currencies of IMF would decrease

- ⑥ It will diversify currency swap options.
- ⑦ Decrease dollar hegemony.

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Effect globally :-

- ① It will increase china's exports elsewhere.
- ② Increase currency reserve diversification. (currently 64% held in \$, 23% in Euro globally)
- ③ counter \$, euro, yen hegemony
- ④ Increase economic might of china towards building the "Asian century".

Hence devaluation has effects on India & world.

3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.

अप्रबंधित सीमा और-परम्परागत कार्यों में उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्दमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के संदर्भ में कर्ना करें।

India has 15112 km land border with 7 different nations. Unmanned border provides for unconventional threats like :-

- ① Arm trafficking
- ② Drug trafficking
- ③ Human/ animal trafficking
- ④ money laundering
- ⑤ insurgency
- ⑥ infiltrations
- ⑦ migration & xenophobia etc.

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India's border in North-east :-

- ① with Bangladesh
- Unmanned border due to riverine deltas, forests → poor fencing etc.

• leads to infiltrations & migrations into Assam & other states → events like kokrajhar.

• Human/ Arms/ cattle/ drug trafficking → organized crime & money laundering.

• "quality" of attacks due to easy access to trans-border state.

China

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• Border unmanaged with Arunachal Pradesh

• leads to easy ingress-egress like in case of ULFA(i) leader Pooresh Barua.

• led to establishment of China-Pak led espionage networks, cyber terrorism, narcoterrorism, madrasa radicalization.

• All these are increasing

subversive tendencies & nefarious activities in region.

- Also leads to Chinese incursions every now & then

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Myanmar

- Border ($\approx 16\text{km}$) unmanned between Manipur's Chandel & Likiep & Myanmar's Kachin Province $\rightarrow$ insurgencies (ambush of Doga 6), trafficking via golden triangle etc.

- hence easy of access across unmanned borders leads to multiple challenges & others like



Fig. 1

- While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

वहाँ एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुकूलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

Indian Disaster management policy changed from rescue-relief-rehabilitation to that of prevention, prepare & mitigation.

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This has helped in saving number of lives as in:-

- ① phailin cyclone (2013)
- ② Uttarakhand evacuations (2013)
- ③ Tamil Nadu floods (2015)

But capacity needs to be increased in saving livelihoods which needs implementing

Disaster Risk Reduction given by Hyogo framework of UNISDR in developmental policies like national urban transport, housing for all, Indra awas yojana etc.

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India's disaster risk reduction is focussed at :-

① Prevention of disaster → using efficient energy sources, renewables, not polluting water sources etc. This helps in sustain livelihoods like tourism, agriculture etc.

② Preparation for countering disaster involves restructuring systems → prevents coastal livelihoods, life, property etc.

Post Phailin in Ganjam District.

③ Mitigation :- It challenges livelihoods by evacuations, poor post disaster relief, poor assessment reports etc which do not induce sustainability in disaster management.

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Needs :-

① Include stakeholder approaches per WB report " natural hazards, unnatural disasters "

② Decrease disproportionate effect of disasters on marginalised (World bank)

Need to learn for non-determinism, sustainable development & implementing NDMA guidelines effectively to prevent livelihoods.

5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ज़ोर बढ़ाए बढ़ने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। बिनाुत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

Climate change is defined as change in long period average weather / climate of region. But in recent decades the intensity of this natural process has aggravated due to anthropogenic reasons (IPCC report). This affects agriculture & hence there is need of climate-smart agriculture as :- **MUDIT JAIN**

Effect on Agriculture

- ① Increasing variability of monsoon in India, climate elsewhere.
- ② challenge to decrease malnourishment (242 mn in world according to FAO)

③ Prevent farmer suicides & livelihood.

④ For global food security that is challenged by climate change (IPCC)

⑤ According to CNRP report, it is decreasing production, productivity, farm fertility etc.

What climate-smart agriculture will do :- **MUDIT JAIN**

- ① It decreases dependence on climate
- ② uses traditional / organic farming
- ③ develops drought resistant crops for drier areas.
- ④ High yield variety crops with less input requirement
- ⑤ leads to linkages between agriculture & other allied sectors (Anthra WHO).

Hence there is need & valid support for case of climate smart

agriculture.

high cost technology to farmers:-

① giving subsidies for pre-post harvest management via DBT

② A rationalizing MSPs to closed-ended approach so that money can be allotted for technologies.

③ Implementing schemes like Soil health card, Kisan, KCC etc

④ Involving farmers for making need based technologies to increase acceptance MUDIT JAIN

⑤ Involving private sector in PPPs, NABARD, RRB & other credit mechanisms like STH-Post/Bank etc

There is need to integrate universities with farms so that need based, high end, accessible & affordable technologies are delivered.

6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता, गरीब परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना बेहतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताना कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

SECC based it's poverty parameters not on 1 or 2 but 7 different parameters including presence/absence of male head, educated youth, kushcha wall, charell, SC/ST family etc.

This makes the Socio-economic caste census data more relevant in countering multi-dimensional poverty. MUDIT JAIN

Hence piecemeal schemes like subsidies, addressing livelihood there & there, cash transfers on un-conditional basis

etc should be taken over by poverty alleviation based on SECC data. MUDIT JAIN

SECC data & its anti-poverty uses:-

① 24% of poor Arecs

Hence there is need to address issues of backward classes by reservation, participation, job provisions (Mnrega) etc

② 1/3rd rural houses have casual labour

This needs to be countered by institutionalised jobs, better targeting, wage payments, skill training etc. This calls for streamlining Mnrega.

③ More than 33% rural

households are landless.

Poverty alleviation here should focus on their land ownership rights, tenancy reforms etc.

④ SECC data also tells that 1/3rd houses lack sanitation (water-based toilets), & electricity. Hence policies to be made for same.

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Hence SECC data addresses job vs subsidy, participation vs redistribution concerns that other piecemeal schemes didn't. So SECC data is helpful in countering poverty holistically.

7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.
- यद्यपि एक सभ्यता तथा जीवन लोकतंत्र, आई.एम.आई.एम. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हैं, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरों की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

Indian democratic bonds are stronger than the forces of radicalization & subversion. This is shown by fact that only handful of people from India have joined ISIS & ISIS like forces, till date.

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- It has countered radicalization as:-
- ① crisis have issued fatwas against ISIS.
 - ② Madrasas issued anti-terror lessons.
 - ③ NHOs, CSOs involved alongwith forces for coherent strategy against ISIS, Naxalism etc.

Threat of radicalization over internet is larger than direct radicalization means as:-

- ① It is difficult to attribute
- ② Has wider reach.
- ③ Larger pace. MUDIT JAIN
- ④ Maintenance of anonymity.
- ⑤ Multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-regional etc as per Ministry of home affairs.
- ⑥ Used by ISIS for propagandas (twitter handle by Bismar), (Afsha jaheen etc).
- ⑦ used for radicalization, espionages, cyber crime, extortions & blackmailing by different non-state actors.

This led to a statement from Ajit Dorval that cyber-terrorism is more dangerous than Islamic fundamentalism.

Hence there is need to counter radicalization in cyber space by:-

- ① Implementing cyber security policy.
- ② Proper usage of central monitoring system.
- ③ Increasing capacities of certin, ntro, etc.
- ④ Institutionalizing Natgrid, catros etc.
- ⑤ Need to sensitize families & youth.

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Hence cyber space present different challenges & need to be well managed to prevent youth radicalization.

8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या अफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध लेपन (ट्रेडिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

e-waste is waste generated from electronic products like wires, cds, computers, electronics etc.

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India produces 2.7 bn tonnes of e-waste annually plus is a dumyard for most of waste produced elsewhere as per UNEP.

Hazards of this are many:-

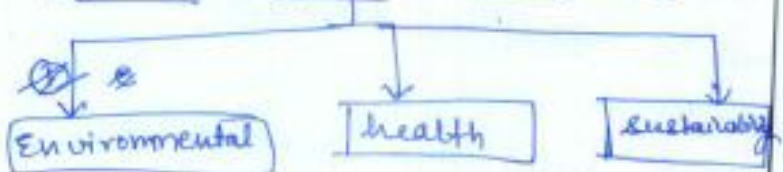


Fig. 2

Sustainability :-

- ① India has less space for its own waste disposal.
- ② leading to improper e-waste based land-fills.
- ③ leads to more & more such practice from other nations as well.

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Environmental :-

- ① Produces toxics → water pollution,
- ② non-bio degradable waste → bio accumulation
- ③ Effects like ground pollution, land degradation, soil acidification, ocean acidification etc

Health :-

- ① Release of heavy metals like cadmium, mercury, arsenic, hexa sulfurs etc which have effects on lungs, kidney brain etc.

- ② congenial diseases in newborns
- ③ Effects on animal health as well.

How India can tackle :-

- ① checking sustainability of the e-waste disposal from other nations.

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- ② Invoking hazardous material transfer treaties to counter such practice.
 - ③ Develop take-back centres via e-companies to effectively process e-waste.
 - ④ sensitizing nations, local citizens while involving NGOs & private players.
 - ⑤ streamlining e-waste management & handling act.
- Since there are different steps, India can take to counter this menace.

9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्र के बीच-बीच में गड़बड़ है? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

MSME stands for Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. composition:

In Manufacturing:- MUDIT JAIN

- ① Micro : investment less than 25 lakh
- ② small : 25 lakh - 5 crore
- ③ medium : 5 crore - 10 crore.

In Services:-

- ① Micro : upto 10 lakhs
- ② small : upto 2 crore
- ③ medium : upto 5 crore.

Reasons for slow growth:-

- ① Lack of credit for MSME sector as lower rates.

② Low skill development

③ Poor macroeconomy forcing an increase for FDI leading to crowding out of MSMEs.

④ Lack of dedicated- MSMEs banking as per Muhammad Yunus.

⑤ Poor management, lack of technology, export quality etc are other reasons. MUDIT JAIN



Fig-3

government initiatives:-

- ① RBI & govt developing on

MSME credits based on lower interest rates, subvention schemes

② Mudra bank for refinancing MFIs that fund MSMEs.

③ Dedicated banks being formed (suggestion by Yunes).

④ DBT for MSMEs generating job under PMEGP is mooted.

⑤ MSMEs also boosted by proper MIS & DB creation owing to push to digital India.

⑥ Factory reforms, labour laws etc are in line with high growth of MSMEs. MUDIT JAIN

⑦ Boost to PPP involving MSMEs to counter FDI's negative effects in another such measure taken to boost Indian MSME sector.

13. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को 'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिकली इंपोर्टेंट बैंक्स' (डी-एसआईबी) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या अर्थित्व है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

Post 2008 crisis, Basel convention on Banking supervision (BCBS) came out with classification of domestic systematically important banks (D-SIBs) for "preventing" "run-out" of banks that are "too large to fail". MUDIT JAIN

This has rationales like:-

- ① Preventing banks that are too large in domestic economy.
- ② covers private bank & public banks, both.
- ③ leads to stringent provisioning norms & others.

④ Protect them for financial crisis.

Hence RBI gave D-SIB status to SBI → IICI banks on mentioned rationales.

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Possible implications :-

Positives :-

① It will prevent these banks for crisis & running out of funds.

② Hence important for positive macro-economic scenario & avoid triggering 2008 like crisis.

③ will decrease bank's NPA's.

④ Increase efficiency in loans, & maintenance of regulatory provisions (CAR, SLR, PSL etc).

Negatives :-

① lead to restrictions of bank's credit profiles.

② Makes them keep higher limits of SLR, CRAR, CAR & hence decrease liquidity in market.

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③ This can have impact on bank's profitability which won't go down well for priority sector lendings in future.

Hence there are both positive & negative implications but positive implications serve a larger good by preventing crisis & moving away from fire-fighting approaches. Need is to follow 4D's of economic survey (De-regulation, differentiation, disintermediation, diversification).

11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी अपनी समता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रवृत्ति के निर्धारक तत्व हों।

Intentionally nationally determined contributions (INDCs) are announced under UNFCCC for Paris talks to keep global temperature rise within 2°C from pre-industrial levels.

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These signal end of CBDR, historical responsibilities etc as:-

- ① Even developing nations have to come up with such plan (India: 33%-35%)
- ② Paris draft does not mention CBDR at all
- ③ This moves away from position held by LMDCs for

climate justice (Modi at UN).

- ④ developing nations have challenge to increase developmental pace while developed nations have already reached "peak-years" → against respective capabilities.

But INDCs have positives like:-

- ① These can be adjusted to lower levels.
- MUDIT JAIN
- ② India had low emission-base at 2005 levels. Hence reduction won't be that catastrophic.
 - ③ Climate-equity & justice principles are invoked.
 - ④ Draft is not final as yet & LMDCs have pitched for climate justice.

technology's & financial role:-

- ① Transfer of technology & finance to developing nations is needed to find alternatives to coal based emissions.
- ② Important to sustain developmental challenges.
- ③ Important from point of view of carbon credits which will help developed nations to meet their own targets. MUDIT JAIN
- ④ Hence India needs about \$2.3trn in coming years for meeting H's INDCs targets.

But other important issues like sustainable practices & forging international relations on the issue are also important.

12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.

फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

Flyash is ash produced after the combustion of coal.

It is valuable resource as:-

- ① used with cement to make "infection" resistant
- ② used to make bricks
- ③ used in roads construction
- ④ used for sand stabilization
- ⑤ used in purification of water & sludges as well.

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Environment challenge as:-

- ① causes air pollution.
- ② water contamination.
- ③ ground water pollution.

① Releases heavy metals into air like cadmium, lead, mercury etc.

③ tendency to remain suspended in air → SMON, ground-ozone etc.

Hence it has various positives & challenges if not managed well.

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Needs:-

- ① using adsorption, phase-containment of flyash
- ② using catalytic fuel converters.
- ③ keeping it in solution form etc.

Need is to follow ecosystem management principles so that natural levels & homeostasis is maintained.

Steps by government:-

① used in brick construction in states like odisha & M.P.

② used in flooring in public offices

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③ Notification on its mandatory usage in road construction & embankments.

④ Radius area of 100km around coal plants have to mandatorily use it in house construction, public buildings etc.

Hence govt has recognized its resourcefulness & acted aptly.

13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.
- आप में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता वास्तविक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए ? साथ ही, अर्थ की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का परीक्षण करें।

According to World Bank report, top 10% in world own about 50% of economic resources. The gravity of economic inequality is highest in Latin America & least in European nations. India too has high economic inequalities leading to impeding of economic growth as :-

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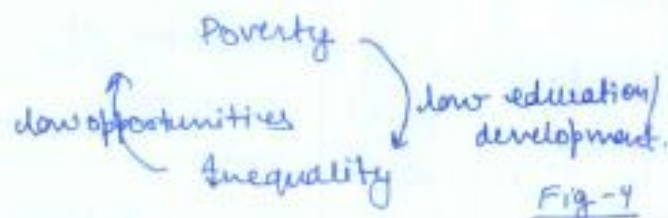
- ① It favours genderization of labour (IMF). This costs India 60% of its GDP.
- ② Does not give vulnerable sections equal choice & opportunities.

③ Leads to internalization of situation by rural poor who attain low skill generation after generation & remains in low productive activities.

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④ It hinders development of MSMEs, SC/ST/OBCs, provides less pay for women for same work as for men etc.

Hence inequality breeds inequality & makes it a inter-generational vicious circle.



Steps by government :-

- ① MUDRA bank to refinance

MFIs for MSME's equality.

② PMJDY → financial inclusion by banking the unbanked.

③ JAM trinity as per economic survey → writing every year from every eye, focus on jandhan, adhaar & mobile.

④ Digital India, Make in India, Skill India etc are all integrated towards reducing inequalities by raising productive jobs in country. MUDIT JAIN

Need is to address subsidies vs growth & participation vs redistribution paradigms so that even the last man in last row has equal economic opportunities.

14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से वे किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए वांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

Biosimilars are alternatives but similar products for biological medicines.

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Biologics / bio-medicines are FDA approved. There similar product with same efficacy, strength, action etc are biosimilars.

Difference between generics & biosimilars :-

- ① Biosimilars are larger molecules
- ② Biosimilars are more complex
- ③ Biosimilars are of biological

Origin unlike generics that are of "drug" origin / chemical origin.

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- ④ Biosimilars & generics both are hence alternatives to "true" products but generics can be developed with more resemblance than a biosimilar would to its biogenic medicine.

Regulations in India:-

- ① DBT & CDSCO are involved in framing guidelines.
- ② clinical trials are allowed under strict guidelines.
- ③ can be developed only for US-FDA approved free parent medicine.

Hence guidelines in India are in nascent stage & developed over last decade only.

Need :-

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- ① check clinical practices
- ② Create awareness among masses for / against such usage.
- ③ Involving R&D on PPP basis etc

hence govt needs to work on lines of cell-therapy etc & frame charistic guidelines for biosimilars as well.

15. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.

संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उससे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करें।

According to census 2011,
24% are directly involved in
agriculture as farmers & some
28% in agri-allied sectors.

Rest 48% is made up by
industry & services with farmers
accounting for about 22% of the
workforce.

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85% of workers are in unorganized
sector & about 93% women are
in unorganized sector.

casual labour accounts 33% while
skilled is just 15%.

Problems associated with such
distorted workforce composition:-

Agriculture sector:-

- ① High "hidden-unemployment"
due to poor productivity.
- ② Leads to inter-generational
cycle of poverty.
- ③ Leads to crowdout from
other productive sectors.
- ④ Poor agriculture returns →
farmer suicides.

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Industrial sector:-

- ① Jobs are not sustainable.
- ② India skipped industrial
phase for service sector.
- ③ Leads to poor labour laws
due to less collective bargaining.

services sector

- ① Promotes casualization of labours.
- ② leads to pressure on engineering & BPO/KPO sector.
- ③ leads to unemployment of educated youth due to more supply than demand.

Unorganized sector faces challenges of poor labour laws, lack of skill, credit, technology etc & hence faces pressure from domestic & foreign organized sectors. MUDIT JAIN

Overall genderization of labours & casualisation of labour is seen which has institutionalized itself with which trend post LPH reforms.

16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.

भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामंजस्यपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय बाजार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बेकी हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, जबी करें।

Agriculture produce Market committees developed under APMC act for marketing of agricultural produce so that farmers realise true prices have faired in aspects like :- MUDIT JAIN

- ① led to monopolization
- ② Not improved farmer's holding capacity.
- ③ High difference in retail-farmgate prices.
- ④ poor weights & measure standardization.
- ⑤ led to distortion of demand-supply by not checking hoarding etc.

- ⑥ Have not been able to provide farmer with choice of mandis, traders etc.

Reasons in favour of national market:-

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- ① It will act as one stop centre & help farmer realise best prices.
- ② Improve farmer's choices of markets, traders, crops to grow & sell etc.
- ③ Help in standardisation of weights & measures.
- ④ lead to creation of subsidiary institutions for grading, sorting, packaging & processing of farm produce.

- ③ will check middlemen in the supply chain management



It Needs to be taken care that national markets also provide facilities of spot exchanges, price informations etc so that in long run an effective e-market is formed.

17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.

बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकबों के कारण गंजु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

The statement mentioned in the economic survey is based on the challenges faced by the Indian banking sector.

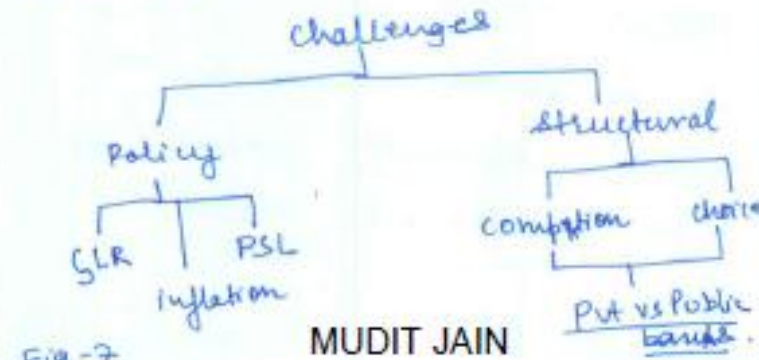


Fig-7 MUDIT JAIN

Policy issues:-

① SLR or statutory liquidity ratio increases pressure on banks by retaining money with them as securities instead of using for credit/loan purpose.

② PSL norms are counter-banking growth & reduce their profitability by forcing to give loans to low productivity sectors

③ At same time inflation diminishes returns of savers & investors.

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This is hence a double-financial repression where both banks & public are losing.

structural factors

Promotion of public sector banks with poor profitability ahead of profitable private sector banks is reducing competition in the sector & institutionalizing

poor productivity leading to
higher non-performing assets
in public sector banks.

Needs:-

As survey quotes, need is for

4 D's :-

- ① Diversification
- ② Deregulation
- ③ Disincenting
- ④ Differentiation

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These will solve both policy &
structural issues by handling
issues of choice, competition,
NPA's, PSLs, SLR etc.

18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। बलु अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

SAGAR stands for security &
growth of all in region. This

was institutionalized as India's
approach to Indian ocean region
on PM's Mauritius visit. It has
opportunities like :-

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Security provider

- ① India will be able to forge
relations with island nations.
- ② Boost maritime security,
action against piracy, form
distensing ports at island nations,
perform joint navy exercises
on lines on Malabar, auslander
etc.

- ⑤ India can address unique challenges on SDR nations like fisherman security for Sri Lanka, divers security for maldives

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- ④ Hence it presents different security led opportunities like providing these nations with remote sensing, radars, coastal security expertise etc.

Blue-economy facilitator

- ① Sustainable development of fisheries in region
- ② deep sea mining joint operations for metallic nodules like PMN, potassium silicates etc
- ③ Joint oil/gas/methane hydrates/shale exploration in both

arabian sea shelf & bay of bengal.

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Fig-8

Apart from these two, SAGAR serves strategic, geo-political & social needs of different countries in region towards building an Asian century with India playing a major role in regional & global fronts.

19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अग्रगण्य है। जानोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

India has different labour laws leading to difficulties which have impeded growth & industrial development.

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Laws & their effects

① Factory laws, labour law, wages law etc divided under different heads → for accountability, poor implementation.

② This has led to poor grievance redressal, lock outs/strikes etc which has affected industrial development (ex Maruticas).

③ These laws have kept people away from manufacturing sector as such.

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Fig-9

But these laws were required to handle the diverse conditions, challenges faced by manufacturing sector & have helped to increase

It's share from single digit post independence to more than 20% now (after revised GDP norms).

These have faced issues but also helped formation of labour unions, trade, exports etc.

Labour Reforms by government:-

① Shram Suvidha portal to act as one stop centre for labour issues → increase ease of business.

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② Self certification

③ Audit based on computer software selection

④ Unique ID for labourers

⑤ Improved exit norms / day off

⑥ Ensured minimum pay.

⑦ Apprentice scheme for increasing skill.

These & other laws reforms like helping businesses to start in 29 days (earlier 2100), regulating taxation issues, child labour act etc have increased ease of business in India (WRI IMF reports)

20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करेगा एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (क्लाइमेट एक्सिलेड) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटारे हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक शक्ति तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। आगामी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

According to IPCC report Climate change will effect the marginalized vulnerable & coastal populations along with island nations disproportionately. This will create a climate exile community.

Problem for India is at two fronts :-

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① Immigration

from climate exiles from Pacific island nations, Indian

Ocean region.

- It will create pressure of resources, xenophobia, ethnic clashes etc

(2) E-migration or migration landwards from coastal states due to increased storm surges, cyclones etc

- This creates pressure on resources in other states.
- Can ~~create~~ ^{lead to} wars/ conflicts for water (IPCC).

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global frameworks / institutions to deal with it :-

- ① UNHCR
- ② International migration organization
- ③ UNFCCC & other conventions.

These are inadequate in addressing rising concerns as they lack institutional credit, will, technology to address prevention & mitigation of such crisis.

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They are also unprepared to handle humanitarian crisis & influx of climatic exiles.

Measures to be taken at Paris:-

- ① INDCs implementation to limit temperature rise below 2°C.
- ② Address concerns of island nations by financing, technology transfer

