

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Ramendra Prasad

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 10/9/19

Signature _____

REMARKS

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Section - A

Q1. Briefly describe the key objectives of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) of the Government of India. (10 Marks)

NCRMP is in line with National Disaster Management Act 2005 & Sendai framework to aid in Mitigation.

Good Introduction.

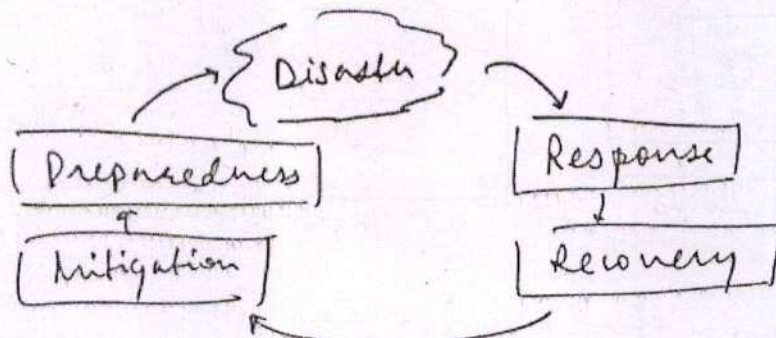


Fig. Disaster ~~cycle~~ Management Cycle

Key Objectives

↓ To reduce the impact of cyclones on life, damage to property, assets, GDP, etc.

↓ Creation of cyclone shelters *'Emergency shelters'*
Eg IIT Kharagpur has designed crab-like cyclone shelters

Remarks

* Structural Measures

- Building codes by BIS to be followed
- Building on stilts ✓
- No overhangings

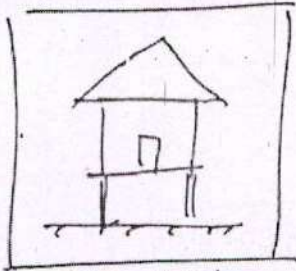


Fig: Stilts

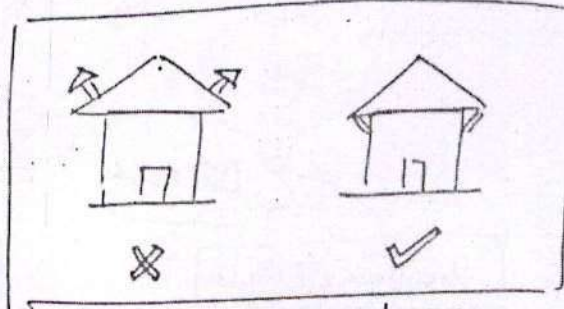


Fig: No overhang

* Non-structural measures

- Protection of lakes, wetlands, mangroves which act as "sponges" & "breakwaters"
- Training of civil society, NGOs, local government ✓
- Mock drills.

* Early Warning Systems e.g. RIMES, IMD

Thus NCRMP will have considerable impact on mitigation to reduce damage. good practices - management of Fani

Good, you have discussed the objectives well.

also. talk about separability of states into two parts on the basis of

their vulnerability to wind cyclones.

Remarks

4 1/2

Q2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can push the country towards growth but on the other side it can also be counter productive and be a threat to the country's security. Elaborate. Do you think imposing a ban on web contents is the easiest and most appropriate solution to this? (10 Marks)

ICT can help enhance productivity, transparency & accountability. But it is also facing risk from cyber security challenges.

Arguments for ban on web contents

- ↓ Rising cyber crime
 - Hacking
 - Phishing
 - DDOS Attack
Eg. Saposhi
 - Ransomware
Eg. Wanna Cry
 - Identity theft
 - Child Pornography, illegal transactions
 - Virus, Worms, Trojan
- ↓ Rising radicalisation & online indoctrination Eg. ISIS.
- ↓ Privacy threats Eg. Facebook fined \$5 billion

Before coming to discuss last part of the question, kindly elaborate the 1st statement
↓
Must know and come of ICT.

Remarks

→ Data Breach Eg IBM report says that Indian companies lose ₹.13 crores per year due to data breach.

Arguments against banning web content

- e-governance can improve
 - Accountability: Eg PRAKATI
 - E.O.D.B: Eg MCA 21

→ Against Freedom of Speech
Eg Dissent

Useful for social change
"Justice for ~~Asifa~~" Campaign
Information makes access makes
newer generation smart.

Thus the perils of web need to be countered through robust law (Srikrishna Committee)

Member difficulties in banning context also then provide suggestions accordingly to that.

4

Remarks

Q3. An indissoluble tincture to "Naxalism" lies in abrogating the alienation of the tribals.
Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Naxalism emerged in Naxalbari by CPI (ML) groups & leaders like Cham Rajwade as a result against government.

Alienation of Tribals

* Fal, Fungal & Famine: i.e. water, forest & land are being taken from them by Eviction of 1 million tribals ordered by SC.

* Lack of access to government services like health, education

* Bureaucratic Apathy: treated as punishment possibly to some in tribal areas

Also, talk about their displacement, displacement by outsiders etc.

Remarks

Tinane to Naxalism

Government needs to employ two pronged approach

Security measures

- Forces like Greyhound, Cobra Battalions.
- Employment of local in forces eg Bastar's Battalion
- Schemes like SKE, SIS, Modernisation of Police Force

Prevent alienation

- Provision of education eg Pohn Labins
- Health facilities eg SEARCH in Gadchiroli
- Mobile homes & roads
- Public services

Emphasis more upon development of activities

Thus government can follow JAMABHAN doctrine i.e. use of smart & aggressive strategies both with use of KPIs for monitoring.

4/2

It sees Naxalism mainly as a law and order problem.

Remarks

Need to suggest proper implementation of land reforms etc

Q4. While the cynosure on the Rohingya refugee catastrophe is justified, the insouciance to the plight of Sri Lankan refugees is condemnable. Comment. (10 Marks)

Rohingyas are described as "world's most persecuted people" by UN.

gout. recently sent back 40,000 Rohingyas to Myanmar.

Not correct, kindly revisit the fact

[Cynosure on Rohingya justified]

National security threat to the sovereignty & integrity of India (Home Ministry).

Promotion to human, drug, arms trafficking & money laundering checked.

Burden on state resources

Though some good steps were taken for Rohingyas like

- Operation Insaniyat
- Construction of modular housing for them in Dakshin state.

Not much relevant. Instead you need to discuss about plight of Rohingyas vs. plight of Sri Lankan refugees.

Remarks: Refugees

Insouciance to Sri Lankan Refugees

National security threat

links to radical groups like LTTE.

Burden of on state resources International relations with Sri Lanka spoilt.

Rich experience of Indian peacekeepers in Jaffna was bad.

Though certain steps were taken for them like

- Sri Lanka Accord by Rajiv Gandhi
- Provision of work permits.

Thus Indian needs to balance its national security interests

with its empathy for the weak.

Way forward - Need for Refugee Policy as per New York Declaration

Kindly understand you don't have to compare India's response to both the crisis and the impact on India.

But in view of the world's lesser attention to Sri Lankan Refugees.

Need to understand quarter notes

Remarks

2

- Q5. The relationship between India and the IMF dates back to the time when India needed economic reform packages to strengthen its international reputation and fiscal policy. To what extent has India transformed its economic stance with the IMF? Discuss. (10 Marks)

When India was facing a Balance of Payments crisis in late 1980s, its foreign reserves could barely cover a week of trade. It then took help from IMF.

IMF agreed to bail out India from BoP crisis but it imposed several conditions like -

- ↓ Devaluation of Rupee
- ↓ Increase ~~in~~ tariff on imports
- ↓ Increase excise duty
- ↓ check government expenditure

fact
introduction.

Good that you have mentioned these conditions.

Remarks

Though these steps increased India's international reputation & fiscal policy, India has now transformed its stance on IMF:

↓ Independence from Bretton Woods institutions. / ?

↓ Sovereignty of policy & freedom from conditionalities promoted.

↓ Maintenance of foreign reserves close to \$400 billion.

↓ Maintaining SDR with IMF & voting rights. ✓

Thus, though India takes help from IMF on technical & financial aspects, it is largely free of its "begging bowl" image.

4

Remarks

Also quote India's improved quota at IMF and other technical advice it regularly gets from IMF.

Q6. The WTO and Doha Development Agenda has remained a white elephant which India and other developing nations have been trying hard to move around. What do you make out of this statement? What options are available with India for shaping effectiveness of the WTO? (10 Marks)

WTO was established through Manakesh Treaty replacing erstwhile GATT to promote free trade.

[Issues with WTO]

- ↳ Doha Development Agenda :
 - Restrictions on Agricultural Subsidies
 - Restrictions on public stockholding for food security.

↳ Developing nations subsidies placed in amber Box (10% limit) while developed countries give farmer support worth \$300 million (Blue Box)

- ↳ Issues with
 - ↳ Concensus mechanism
 - ↳ Dispute Resolution
 - ↳ Trade & movement

Briefly describe DDA and include more issue from DDA and explain why it has been struck?

Good points

Remarks

add these as well → IPR + NAMA + SSM

Options available with India

- ↳ Focus on multilateral regional groupings like RCEP of ASEAN.
- ↳ ~~Treaties to be~~ Negotiations with other countries for WTO reform
 - Stronger Dispute Resolution.
 - Check power of USA, etc. to take unilateral decisions.
 - Relook at consensus mechanism.

Suggestions are largely good, can also suggest India to strengthen EPA Regime India

Use forums like BRICS, G20 to raise WTO reform issues.

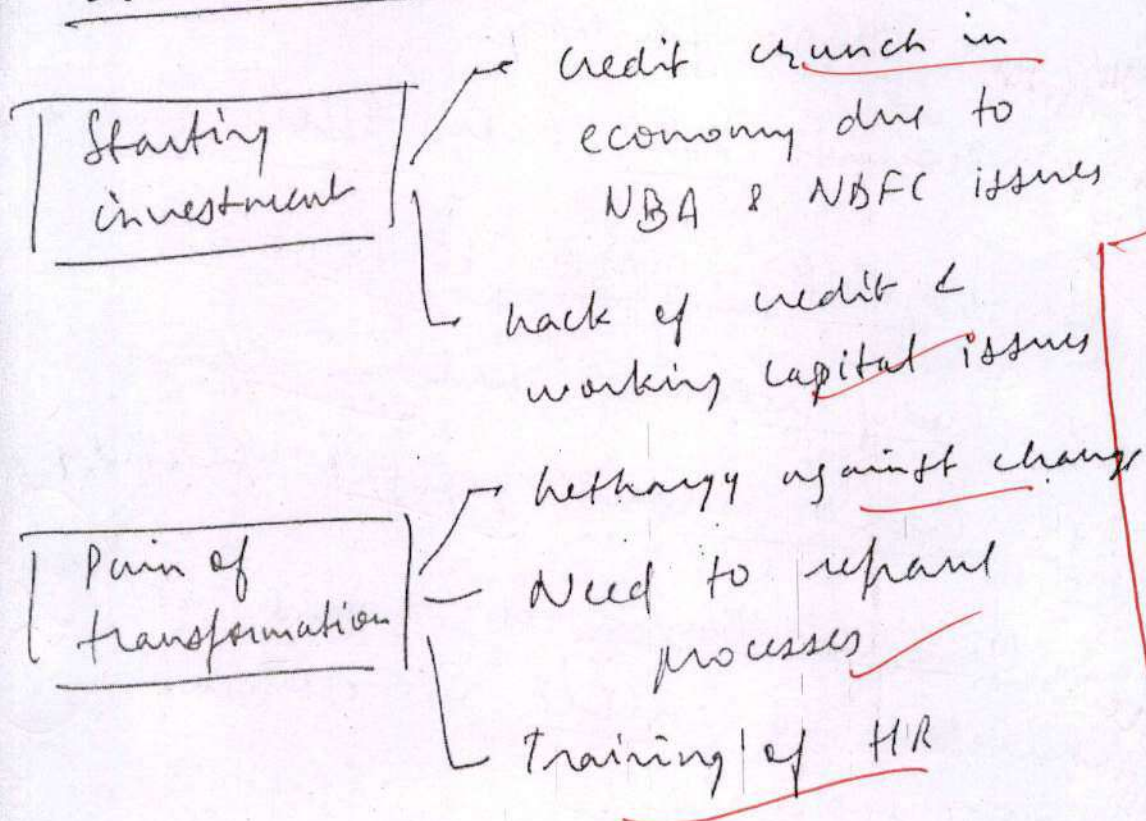
Thus in today's time of protectionism (E.g. Trade War of US, China) we need to strengthen WTO as buttress of rules based multilateral order & free trade.

4.5

Remarks

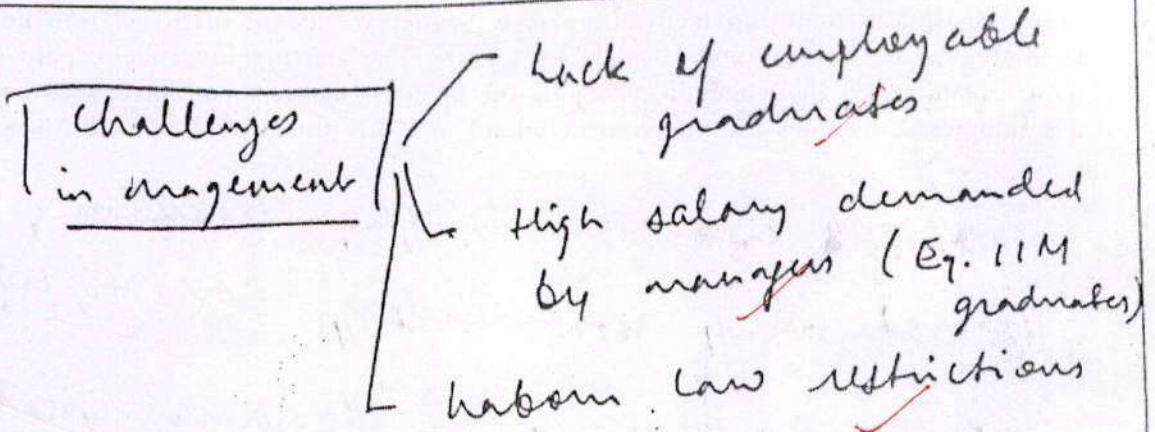
Q7. Many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are afraid to invest into new technologies as they become obsolete in 3 years. The starting investment, pain of transformation and challenges in managing the business makes them not to seek new technologies. How does the government intend to tackle this? Explain. (10 Marks)

MSME industry is the backbone of economy contributing 30% to GDP.
Due to fast pace of technological advancement (Automation, IOT, etc.) they are facing issues.
Issues with seeking new technology



Good, also highlight lack of awareness etc

Remarks



How to tackle this

- ↓ Enable credit through
 - "#1 core in 59 minutes" loan scheme
 - TreDS facility.

Can mention Design Clinics as IITB

Promote ZED (Zero Effect - Zero Defect)

↓ Digital - MSME scheme

× Codification of Labour laws

× Credit linked Capital subsidy

UK Linka Committee should be

Conclude it better

adopted to enable investment in new technologies.

5

Remarks about significance of technology in MSMEs

Q8. Despite growing at more than 7% for the last decade and a half, the industrial economy could not generate enough employment. Growth rate on annual employment fell drastically from 2.87% to less than one percent over this period. Examine the circumstances and suggest a way forward. (10 Marks)

Azim Premji University says that India's employment elasticity is 10%, i.e. for 10% GDP growth, employment increases only by 1%.

Industrial economy could not generate enough employment.

→ Missing manufacturing sector
Eg only 16% of employees in this sector.

→ Demographics: Youth bulge of 13 million join workforce each year.

→ Restrictive labour, land & environmental laws.

→ NPA problem & credit crunch.

usually Recheck this -
At 11:00 AM
0:20

Highlight
↓
Inadequate
collateral
NPA
as well

Explicitly
talk about
higher
contribution
of S-S in
economy
↓
service sector
is not
a labour
intensive
sector

Remarks

(Way forward)

- ✦ Unshackle MSMEs
 - Ease labour laws (Eg Rajasthan)
 - Promote "Infants" instead of "Dwarfs"
 - ✦ Codification of hard labour laws.
 - ✦ Government investment to increase
currently GFCF is only 29%.
 - ✦ Invite top Fortune 500 companies to set up in India.
 - ✦ Mega manufacturing projects to be set up Eg Alstom factory in Madhya Pradesh
 - ✦ Investment meet leveraging NIIF.
- Thus these steps can help achieve \$5 trillion economy goal.

Largely good!
Just also write it with spelling and FLPPR

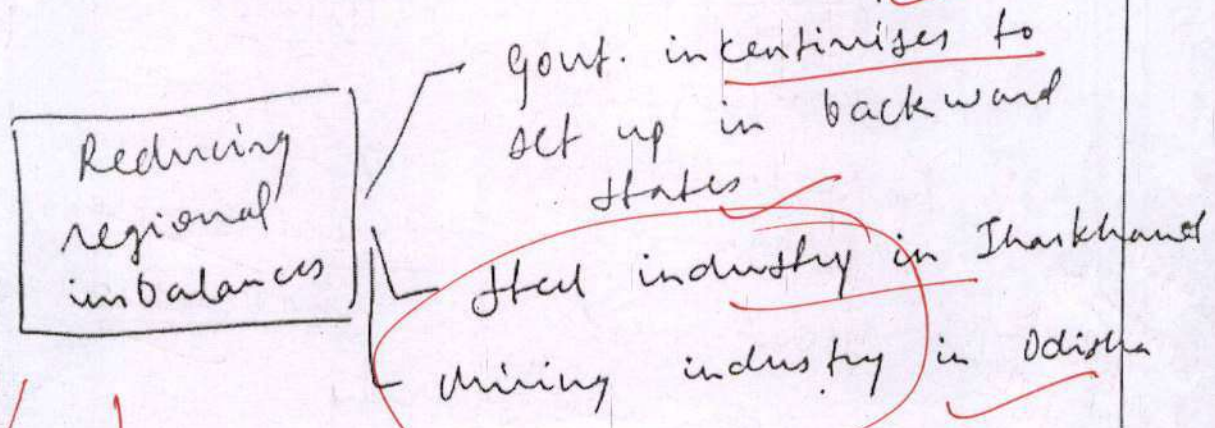
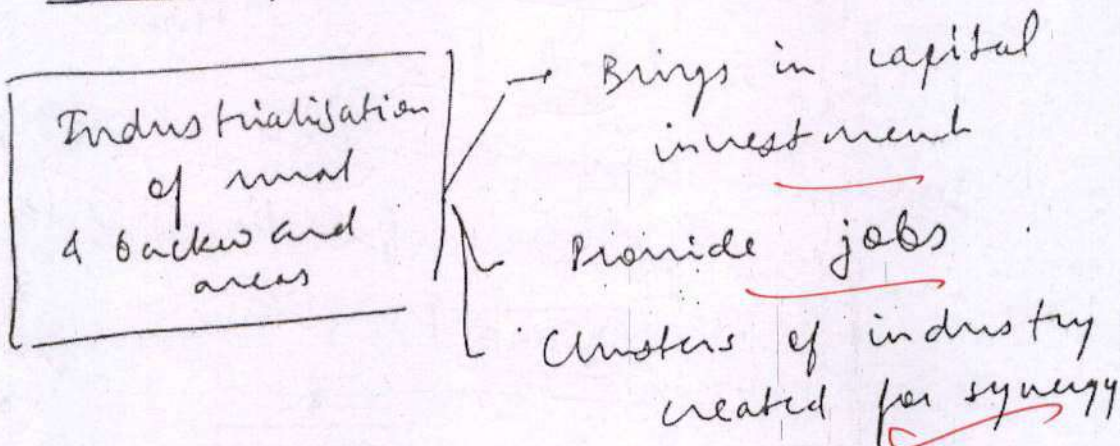
4 1/2

Remarks

Q9. Analyse the role of MSMEs in the industrialization of rural and backward areas, reducing regional imbalances and assuring equitable distribution of national income and wealth. Also, explain the unique constraints which slow down the growth of MSME sector. (10 Marks)

MSMEs are called "silent engines of growth" as they give 80% productivity with only 20% investment (Econ. Survey).

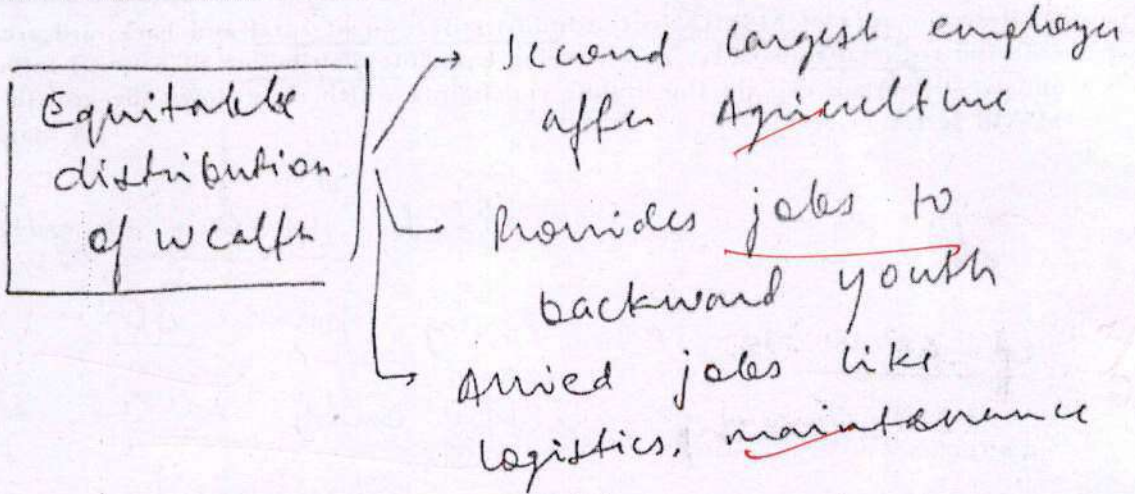
Role of MSME



Good Answer

Remarks
Talk about this presence in semi-urban areas

Are these MSMEs?



Unique Constraints & Credit Crunch

- Restrictive labour laws.
- Delay in land acquisition.
- Delay in environment clearances
- Problem of Dwarfs vs Giants

(MSME)

(Dwarf)

- 50% of firms
- Productivity & Employment ↓

(Giants)

- 15% of firms
- 90% of productivity
- 75% of Employment

slow adoption of technology is also an issue

4/2

Suggest way ahead in brief as well

Thus govt. needs to unshackle MSME as per Economic survey.

Remarks

Q10. Under the National Food Security law, the government wants to provide rice and wheat to the poorest of poor at Rs.3 per kilogram. This is too narrow an approach for implementation of the Right to Food. Analyse India's vulnerability on food security aspects and suggest the way forward. (10 Marks)

Despite the NFSA India is home to largest hungry population. (Rank 103 in Global Hunger Index)

Widely decrease its provisions in budget

India's vulnerability on food security

- Narrow Approach of Right to Food
 - Cereal centricity
 - Many inclusion / exclusion errors
- leakages, corruption & mismanagement in PDS system.

Long if with the demand of Nutrition Food, one size fits all, approach

marginalisation of groups like PVTG
Eg Deaths in Jharkhand (Birhor tribe)

Wastage is high: despite producing 300 m. tonne of food grain, lot of 'wasted during storage & transport.

Remarks
on portion of market etc

Way Forward

- * Diversification of PDS to cover millets, pulses, milk, etc.
- UBI system can be explored
Eg MP pilot project reported after nutritional surveys.
- * DBT of food subsidies to plug leakages.

St can also ensure right of choice.

Shanta Kumar committee suggests
- Restructuring of FCI
- Storage & transport infrastructure like silos, refrigerators, etc.

* Saturation based approach to cover all intended beneficiaries

you have to be worried to discuss India's food vulnerability

Thus through food security we can improve health & nutritional outcomes, hence productivity

Remarks

Relate it with impact of climate change.

3.5

Section - B

Q11. Differentiate between antibiotics and probiotics. Why meat with antibiotics is considered bad for health? What are the alternatives? Examine. (15 Marks)

Antibiotics are medicines given to counter bacteria, fungi, etc.

(Differences)

(Antibiotics)

- Kill bacteria & viruses
- Eg Rifampicin, Bedaquiline
- Strain on digestive system
- Destroy gut bacteria
- Taken as cautious measure

(Probiotics)

- contain healthy bacteria
- Eg Curd, yoghurt
- Aid in digestion
- Aid in gut bacteria
- Preventive measure

largely good.

Also mention side effects as well

→ Cause resistance, if used excess

Remarks

Why meat with Antibiotics is bad for health

- ↳ kills gut bacteria.
- ↳ Bad for liver & kidneys.
- ↳ Promotes Antimicrobial resistance in microbes creating superbugs
 Eg use of colistin in poultry
- ↳ Disrupt hormonal system

(why it is bad here, PLS clarify?)

Majorly Related with application of antibiotics in livestock
↓
For growth & Nutrition

in humans.
NOT good for digestion.
might lead to Disease X (as per WHO)
(worldwide epidemic with resistance)
Need to take more antibiotics during treatment for diseases.

Remarks

Alternatives

- ↳ lab cultured or artificial meat.
- ↳ Turn to vegetarian or vegan diet.
- ↳ Use healthy & organic meat in diet.
- ↳ labelling of meat with antibiotics to discourage consumers.
- ↳ Improve hygiene conditions in animal farm to reduce need for antibiotics.
- ↳ legal limits set on buying antibiotics + dosage

7

Thus the use of antibiotics & growth hormones in meat needs to be tackled as it adversely impacts human health.

Good,
also suggest more use of probiotics, herbs, products, Dorephore
Alternative to Anti-Biotics.

Remarks

Q12. What do you understand by the terms biotechnology and Big data. Why does biotechnology need big data? Write a note on the features and significance of the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2015-2020 programme. (15 Marks)

Biotechnology is the use of genetic biological resources for human benefit.

(Eg) genetic editing,
industrial enzymes

Big Data is the use of large data sets to determine & recognise patterns.

Use of Big Data in Biotechnology

- For discovery of new & complex molecules, drugs, enzymes
- To map sets of genes within & across species.

You have defined it well classmate.

Remarks

- ↓ For modelling on a molecular level.
- ↓ To test efficiency of a reaction or molecular pathway.
- ↓ Trial & experimentation of a large set of drugs.
- ↓ Clinical trials & its impact on human health.
- ↓ Pattern detection in biology for personalised drug system etc. eg Cancerous cells.
- ↓ Directed Evolution technique which won Nobel Prize.

these are good. can also talk about it will also help in developing personalised drug system etc

National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2015-2030 : Features

- ↓ Increased funding for research
- ↓ Capacity building of Dept. of Biotechnology.

Remarks

- It also talks about the need for regulation.
- ↓ Training of HR + resources
 - ↓ International collaboration
 - ↓ IPR for biotechnology to be improved.

Significance

- ↓ It will boost R&D in Biotech.
 - ↓ It will attract foreign investment & talent.
 - ↓ Support to generic medicines
 - ↓ HYV seeds for agriculture.
 - ↓ Better human health.
- etc. Thus through such steps India can become Biotechnology Hub.

Mention support potential, cheaper medicines etc.

Remarks

7

Q13. Antimicrobial resistance is an important concern for the public health authorities at global level, but nowhere is it as stark as in India. Mention the reasons responsible for such a state of affairs. Also, enumerate the steps taken by the government to counter it. (15 Marks)

Defined well Antimicrobial resistance is the phenomenon where bacteria & other microbes become resistant to current antibiotics like Rifampicin, etc.

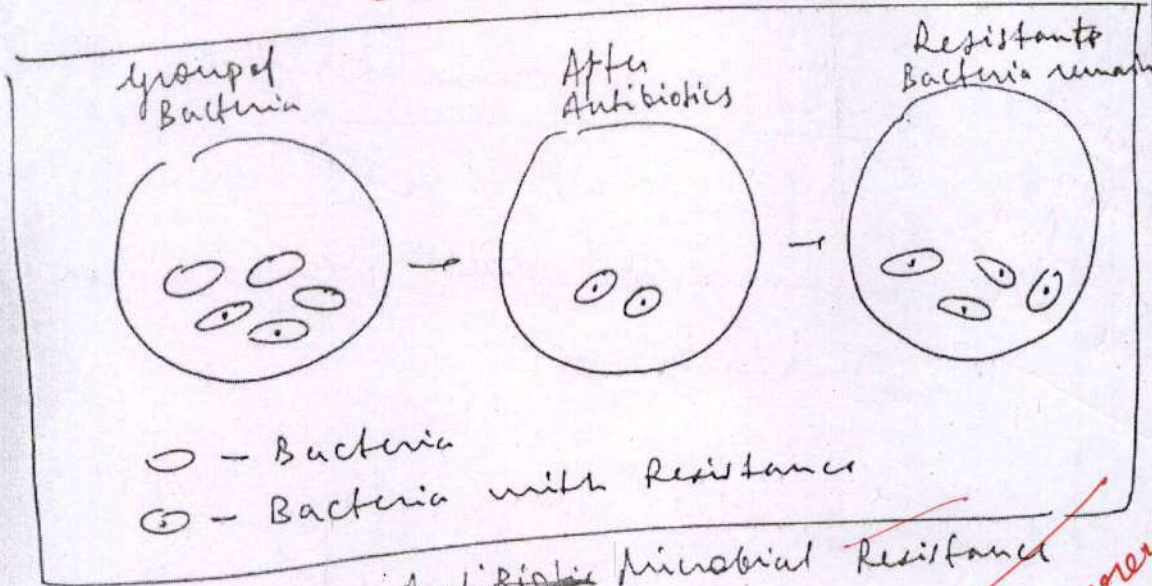


Fig: Antibiotic Microbial Resistance

Discuss current state of usage of Antibiotics in India

Remarks

Reasons why AMR is stark in India

→ Use of Antibiotics in poultry
 e.g. colistin

→ Taking drugs : without prescription.

Pharmacists also suggest drugs for cold, cough, etc.

Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) drugs on the rise.

Community bathing

e.g. Varanasi

Highlight other factors such as Unhygienic condition, Irregular doses etc

Thus the AMR gene NDM-1 (New Delhi metallo- β -lactamase-1) was discovered in India, for the first time. AMR is on the rise currently.

Remarks

Steps taken by government

↓ Enforce prescription for drugs

↓ ~~to~~ Schedule H drugs made more strict to ~~be~~ not be sold over the counter.

Also add

↓ AMRSM
↓ Promotion of AYUSH etc

↓ Red line Campaign to mark

Antibiotics

↓ Kokate Committee led to banning many FDC drugs.

↓ Improved RAD on AMR.

Thus to tackle AMR, WHO has

suggested One Health Approach

By and large, where we consider all stakeholders, you have addressed like humans, animals, environment, etc well.

Remarks

7

Q14. DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 intends to create a national DNA database for solving crimes. Highlight the features of the bill and challenges in its implementation. (15 Marks)

DNA is the specific genetic sequence (composed of A, G, C, T markers) which are unique for each individual.

Features of DNA Technology Bill

- * Creation of a regulator: DNA Regulatory Authority of India.
- * Data Bank to be created.
- * Provision for protecting data privacy.
- * DNA will be collected only for criminal cases.
- * Provision for deletion of data after acquittal.

Elaborate here further
DNA DATA bank at national and regional level.

Can also be used to identify victims of Accident, Disaster etc

Also add provision such as - Safeguard against misuse etc

Benefits

* Policing : Forentics will provide scientific proof ✓

* Crime Rate will reduce. ✓

Prosecution & Investigation will be improved.

* Judiciary : pendency will reduce due to faster resolution. ✓

Good ✓ * Disaster Management : identification of victims. ✓

* Trace missing persons & children. ✓

Challenges in implementation

* Need for scientific training & capacity building of police. ✓

~~* National Committee~~

* Data privacy concerns ✓

Remarks

- Caste will be measured creating conflict?
- * Sensitivity training to personnel to not disclose DNA data & for proper handling.
- * Lack of latest technology with police →
- Funds need to be earmarked.

Also look it with issue of Reliability of data.

Thus the BIM is a good step but more can be done like -

- * Training & capacity building of police →
- * Naresh Kumar committee suggested separately Investigation wing & law & order wing.

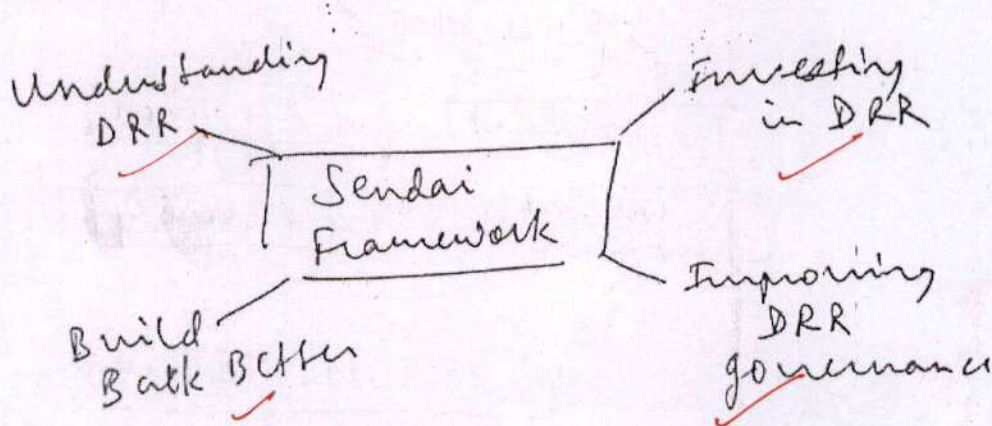
Good attempt.

6 1/2

Remarks

Q15. There is a need to prioritise climate-resilient infrastructure and buildings to minimise the humungous cost of reconstruction. In context of the recent Cyclone Fani, discuss the importance of climate resilient structures. (15 Marks)

We need to invest in Climate Resilient Infrastructure to reduce the damage to life and property as a part of Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework)



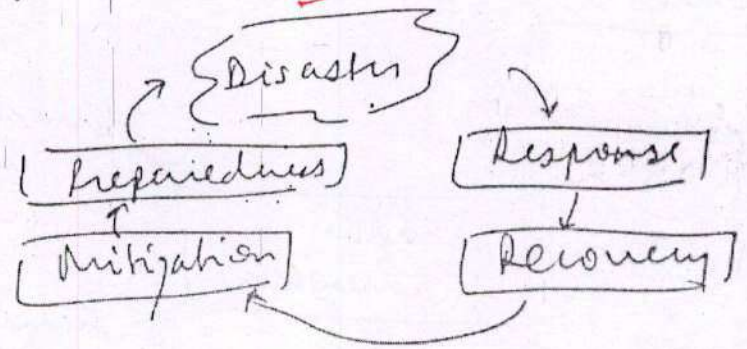
Fani was a severe cyclonic storm off the coast of Odisha which resulted in severe damage to infrastructure & assets.

Though good, I'd really describe what do you mean by 'C.R.I'?

Remarks

Importance of Climate Resilient Structures

- + Reduce damage to life, property, assets.
- + Promote Mitigation speed of DM cycle.



Good, just mention it explicitly that it will help to lower the cost of Reconstruction.

In view of Climate Change, extreme weather events are set to increase.

prevent large scale displacement as seen in Idisha to protect culture
 eg. Damage to "Pattachitra" paintings during Fani.

Remarks

1 Step to achieve

- Improve collaboration with Universities
- eg IIT Kharagpur developed crab like cyclone shelters in Odisha.
- * Follow strict BIS Building Codes in hazard prone area after mapping.
- Use of skills & prevent overhangs

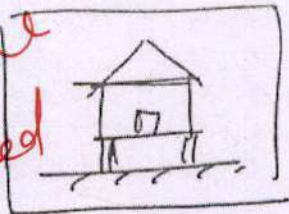


Fig: Stilts

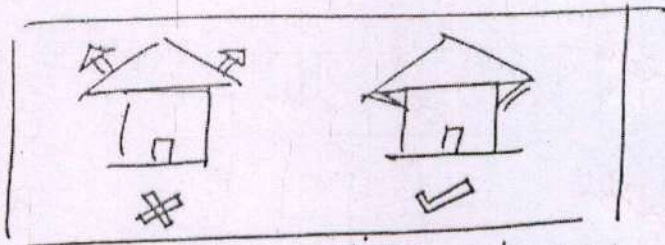


Fig: Prevent overhangs

Good, that you have also used examples to describe C.R.I.

→ International cooperation eg UNISDR

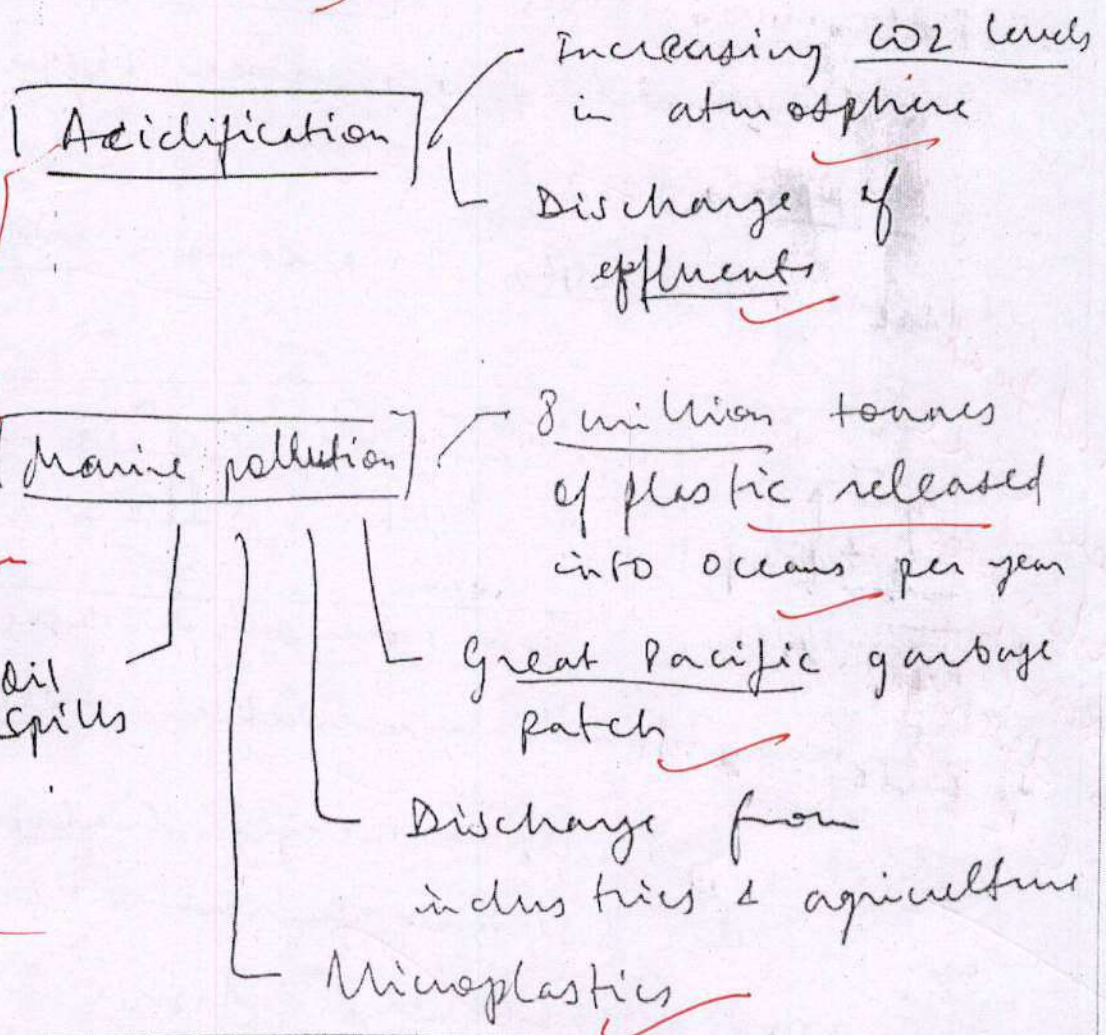
Thus steps like joining coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is a good step towards climate resilience.

Remarks

7 1/2

Q16. "Oceans and seas, are facing many challenges such as acidification, marine pollution, and overexploitation of fish stock, which is causing degradation of aquatic habitat". Critically analyse the role of commitments such as Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities. (15 Marks)

Oceans & seas cover 75% of Earth but humans are increasing by destroying marine habitats.



you have elaborated the degradation of oceanic habitat very well

Remarks

Overexploitation
of fish

Commercial
trawling
countries like Japan
overdependent on
fishing
large scale industrial
fishing.

Degradation
of Habitat

Trawling destroys
sea bed.
Dying coral reefs
eg Australia
Siltation of water
Acidification destroys
calcareous organisms

4

Wendy
Lowe Dickie
'charter of
initiative by
G-7 countries
and
analyse of these
initiative can help
the ocean to recover'

Remarks

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Remarks

Q17. The Hindukush-Himalayan Region is facing several challenges from biodiversity loss to natural and man-made disasters. Its increased vulnerability in the context of climate change calls for a forum to address the concerns of the people through scientific consensus. Experiences of the stakeholders of the Arctic Council may be a significant takeaway towards this. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Hindukush-Himalayan Region (HKH)
is a region of high altitude with delicate ecosystem which is being damaged.

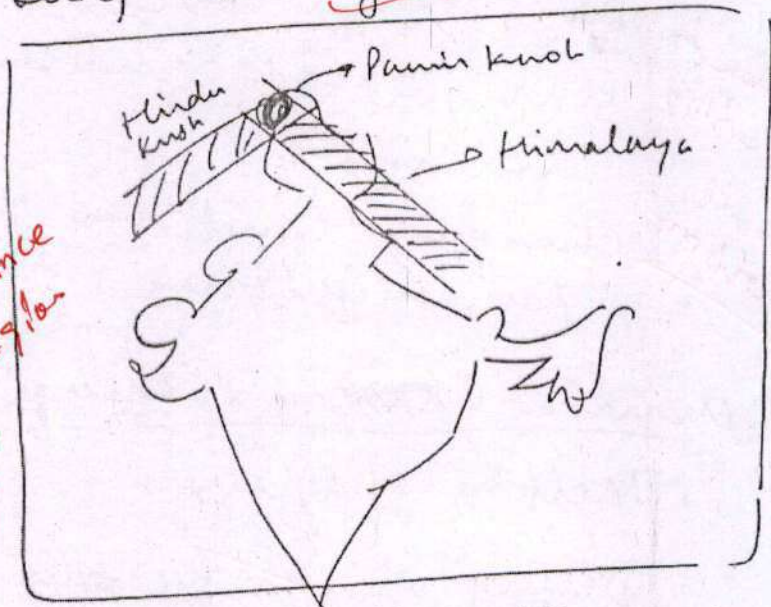


Fig: HKH region.

Def discuss its importance for the region in brief

Challenges

* loss of Biodiversity like Hangul, chiru, Markhor, etc. (Explain How?)

Remarks

↓ Disaster threat

- Earthquake prone
- Landslides
- Glacial ~~Lake~~ Outburst Flood

↓ Anthropogenic Factors

- Tourism explosion
- Drying of water bodies
- Unregulated construction, mining
- Changing land use pattern for agriculture.

Also talk about concentration of Black Carbon

↓ Climate Change vulnerability

- Melting of glaciers
- Drying of rivers (e.g. Indus)
- Albedo effect reduces due to melting of snow & exposure of dark ground.

Good, just also explain impact of these on the countries surrounding HCH.

Remarks

Thus there is need for a forum to bring together countries like India, Pakistan, Affghanistan, China, etc

Also compare H-IC-H Region with Arctic
HIC also called as 3rd pole of the earth

Experience of Arctic Council

Brought together diverse countries like US, Russia, China on common issues.

Use of Data to measure impact of climate change.

Modelling on scientific bases.
Regulation of exploitation of resources.

Thus such a forum is essential to achieve SDG #13 (Climate Change) & SDG #15 (Life on Land)

6/62

Remarks

Q18. Agricultural diversification is an important mechanism for economic growth and doubling farmers income. It depends, however, on there being opportunities for diversification and on farmers' responsiveness to those opportunities. Analyse the challenges perceived and bring in key recommendations to help alleviate the problem (15 Marks)

Agriculture diversification is important as farmers earn average Rs. 8,000 per month as per NABARD survey.

Benefits of Agriculture Diversification

Describe what is agricultural diversification as well

Improve income. NABARD survey points that only 1/3rd income of farmer is from Agriculture

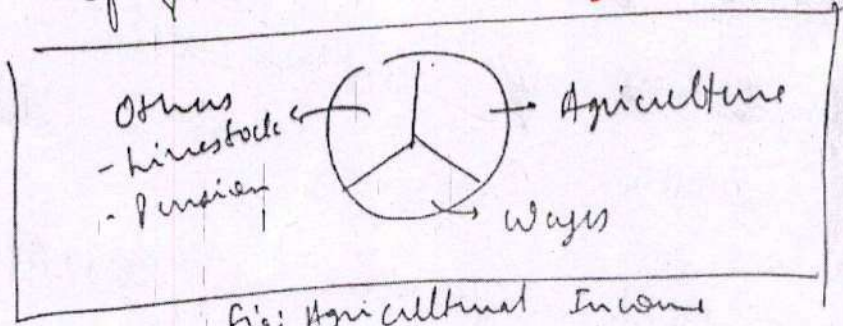


Fig: Agricultural Income

* Demand will improve leading to boost of GDP.

Remarks

↓ Resilience to Climate Change.

Reduced
ABLE of
farmers

↑ Increasing draughts in
Vidarbha.

Challenges perceived

→ Lack of opportunities.

• Lack of formal credit

(only 60% from formal sources)

Due to
also with
showering
land holdings
slow adoption
of technology,
skill etc

• Lack of R & D in agri culture
Lack of Agri culture Extension

• Cereal centricity of policy
Promotes mono culture.

↓ Farmers Responsiveness

• Lack of literacy (only 74% literacy)

Good: Lethargy to change.

• Lack of outreach by
KVIC, etc.

Remarks

Key Recommendations

- shift to high value items.
- livestock, poultry & aquaculture to be promoted.
- Use of technology like Hydroponics, Aquaponics, etc.

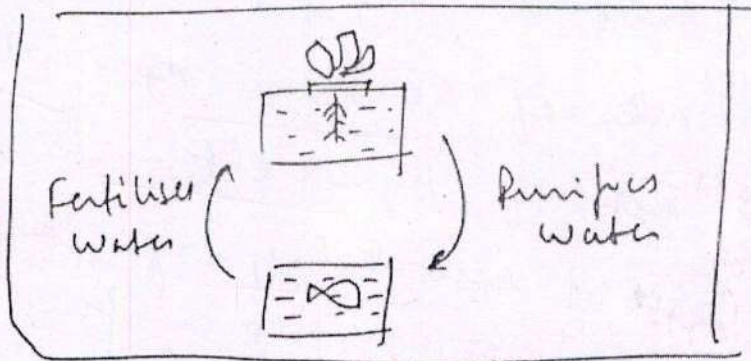


Fig: Aquaponics

Also argue for Contract farming & efficient 5-NAM market to facilitate diversification

Encourage allied industries like bee keeping, sericulture, milk products, Food Parks, etc.

Thus agriculture diversification can help achieve doubling of farm income as per Ashok Dalwai Committee.

Remarks

6.5

Q. Supreme dominions such as the USA and Israel are opening all combat roles to women, while in India, women are kept out of combat role in defence services. Do you think the reasons are justified? Critically comment. Also lay down the highlights of Shekatkar Committee on defence. (15 Marks)

Women are historically not part of combat role in India but this is changing.

Indian Air Force has already allowed for it

Why women should be part of combat role :-

Better first mention the reasons why they are left out?

They are equally capable & fit.
 eg. Astronaut Kalpana Chawla.
 They can provide ethic of care.
 eg. Helping injured soldiers in battle.

- ↓ International best practices (eg US, Israel)
- ↓ Indian force can be utilized.
- ↓ Changing modern mentality

Even modern warfare was not limited to physical abilities

Remarks

Why women should not be part of combat role

- Difficult conditions of battle.
- Living in close quarters with males.
- Special health needs of women
- Against traditional Army culture.

You have to present counter arguments for each of these stated reasons.

Ans. slowly India is accepting women in combat roles due to changing mentality.

eg 1st batch of female Air Force pilots trained.

Remarks

Highlights of Sherkatka Committee

- * Rationalise defence excess expenditure.
- 1. Rehaul & overview of transport echelons & repair-maintenance echelons
- 2. Assess of Military Farms & Post offices.
- 3. Chief of Defence Staff to be established

This Committee has mainly emphasised upon reducing Revenue expenditure of defence

6

Remarks

Q20. The Economic Survey 2017-18 has said that investment slowdowns are more detrimental to growth than slowdown in savings, calling for an immediate focus on reviving investment. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Indian investment rate is low (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) leading to slow down. Investment is described as "key driver" of economy by Econ Survey.

quote current savings and investment rates of India well

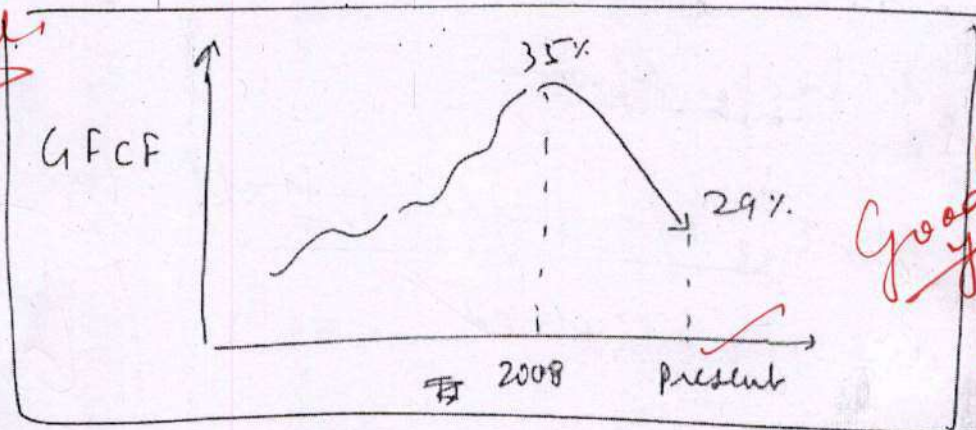


Fig: Investment slowdown.

Good that you have depicted this through graph.

Focus on reviving investment

→ It will lead to virtuous cycle of growth.

Remarks

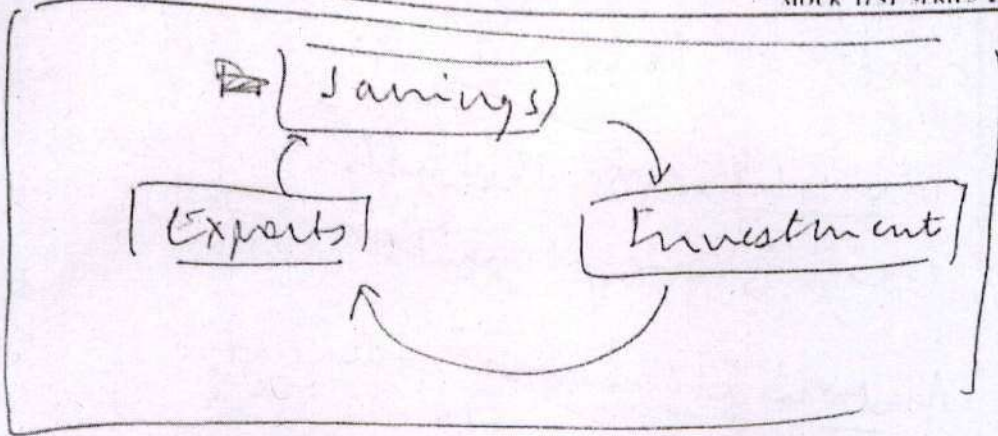


Fig: Virtuous Cycle.

These factors are good to explain importance of Investment

It will expand capacity of industry.

It will create more jobs & hence demand.

It will improve market sentiments & animal spirits.

Challenges

- * Global headwinds like slowdown & trade war.
- * Sectors like Power, in frustration

Remarks

auto & telecom in doldrums.

↓ Droughts & disaster leaves less money with people

↓ Automation as threat.

(Measures)

↓ Govt. investment should increase as it will "Crowd-in" private investment

Goods that you have focused upon
structural reforms,
can also work if

↓ Improve EODB :

- Clearances
- single window system.
- rationalise land, labour & environmental laws (Eg Rajasthan)

Thus we can achieve New India & \$ 5 Trillion Economy.

Remarks

great govt announcement regarding investment possibility

74
72