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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 759)

Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	19979
Center	DRN	Date	12/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	4 1/2
2	12.5	5
3	12.5	5 1/2
4	12.5	5
5	12.5	4 1/2
6	12.5	4 1/2
7	12.5	5
8	12.5	4 1/2
9	12.5	5
10	12.5	-
11	12.5	4
12	12.5	4 1/2
13	12.5	4
14	12.5	5
15	12.5	4
16	12.5	5
17	12.5	-
18	12.5	5 1/2
19	12.5	-
20	12.5	4 1/2

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained: **80**

Remarks:

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Dear Aspirant,

1. Understanding of issue is good in all the questions attempted by you. Though you could add more dimensions as indicated in microcomments in order to improve the quality of content (ref. a 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 etc)
2. presentation is to the point and in tune with the demand of questions. There is adequate references of current examples.
3. Language used is satisfactory and inclusive of key terms with efficient expression of content.
4. In few of the questions conclusions are holistic and suggestive of way forward. Try to provide conclusion in all the questions as it add value to your answer.
5. Introductions are appropriate and concise.
6. Next time try to attempt all the questions.
7. you have potential to excel !! keep continue!

All the Best
✓

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. India has the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio among countries with a similar per capita income on a purchasing power parity basis. Explain the reasons for the low tax-to-GDP ratio in India. What measures can be taken to correct this situation?

1.34

भारत का कर-GDP अनुपात वस्तुतः क्रय-शक्ति समता के आधार पर भारत जैसे प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले देशों के बीच न्यूनतम है। भारत में न्यून कर-GDP अनुपात के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस स्थिति को सही करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Economic Survey (2015-2016) has identified as an oulier in form of the ratio of number of citizens who pay taxes against who exercises their 'right to vote'. In India just 41% of people pay taxes against 21% percent as expected.

This leads to lower tax-to-GDP ratio among several emerging economies of the region.

16.5%
EMG is 21%

The various reasons for this 'outlying' observation in context of India are:-

• Low compliance by citizen :- a very few declare their incomes and even if does so then under-declare the same to not to pay the tax.

poverty

• Large amount of exceptions made in deciding the slab-brackets of average citizen. :- economic survey finds that with every budget the exception

large unorganised sector.

have increased in far faster rate than actual
rise of income levels - thus automatically
reducing the tax base of the country.

'One-fits all approach' - India has made agriculture
sector as tax free irrespective of earnings or
individual status of each citizen.

high rates of taxation :- There is a common sentiment
that a large chunk of individuals' earnings is taken
away due to high rates of taxation.

perception problem :- along with it there is a
persistent 'perception problem' among masses where
they feel that their hard earned money is not
spent well or siphoned off in corruption or
malpractices. Hence it automatically reduces
compliance of individuals.

Low tax to GDP ratio severely limits
fiscal resources of the economy. Thus, some
measures which can supplement and correct the
same are :-

'Action by Inaction' :- government should refrain
from increasing any further exemptions. This
'inaction' would eventually bring more citizens within
the taxable brackets.

- Simplify procedures and compliance costs.
- address the perception problem - by bringing more transparency in govt. allocations & procurement. - the general confidence of citizens can be strengthened.
- As suggested by Panchanath Swamy panel - honest taxpayers should be recognized & rewarded. to encourage others.
- a fixed percentage of tax collected from specific taxpayers. should be put on welfare of those (for ex pay 5% being paid in providing services to them).

add
- GST
- DTC
- rationalizing
exemptions
etc.

4.5

Provide conclusion

Covers more dimensions

Knowledge of issue is good.

2. In spite of various initiatives, the condition of the power sector still remains one of the core challenges for India. Comment.

विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, विद्युत क्षेत्र की स्थिति भारत के लिए अभी भी एक प्रमुख चुनौती बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans.

Besides constituting an essential component of industrial growth, a ^{certain} minimum level of power consumption also defines Human development index of an economy.

However Indian power sector remains affected by several challenges. Some of the same are :-

- Poor financial state of Discoms (Distribution companies) - they have steered balance sheets a huge loss records. This prevents ability to purchase power to supply 24x7 electricity.
- Inefficient supply of domestic coal - until last year India used to import coal for generation purposes despite having huge domestic coal reserves.
- Load factor :- Indian power plants operate at just 60% of their full capacity. - Fuel availability
- Inefficient billing and metering practices :- This directly affects the revenues of Discoms and hence their profitability. - Technology

- Huge asymmetry and gap between actual costs of generation and supply and actual tariffs of power.
- High leakages and pilferage while transmission.
- Limited or no connectivity in rural hinterlands.

also discuss challenges faced by renewable sector

To achieve the much aspired target of double-digit growth rate, there is much emphasis laid down upon addressing all these shortcomings:-

- launching of UDAY - Ujwal Discom Yojana - which will root out the stranded situation of Discoms.
- Launch of DDUGJY - (Deen Dyal Upathay Gram Jyoti Yojana) - which aim at rural electrification.
- Reform in coal sector to supply adequate amount of coal to power generation plants.
- GIARW - Garantia vidyutikaran app - to bring transparency to electrification processes.
- ISA (International Solar alliance) to innovate & bring about solar revolution in Indian remote areas & join them to grid connectivity too.

add
2 POS
net metering
175 GW
renewable target

- content is good

- there is scope for inclusion of more points.

3. Examine the reasons for poor performance of public sector banks in India. Give an account of the steps taken by the government and RBI to improve their performance. Also analyse whether the risks arising from the consolidation of the Indian banking sector outweigh the potential longer-term benefits.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के बैंकों के दयनीय प्रदर्शन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। सरकार और RBI द्वारा इनके प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक के समेकन से उत्पन्न जोखिम दीर्घावधि में प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों पर भारी पड़ेंगे?

Recently, Indian Banking sector (especially Public Sector Banks) have found to be suffering from huge bad debts in form of NPAs (Non performing assets).

They are as large as 21% of GDP. (When total expenditure on health by Indian govt. is 2% of GDP). Thus it represents a serious situation. The various reasons responsible for the same are :-

Poor risk assessment and misallocation -

the same defaulters have been found to make huge losses.

Political interference in functioning of PSBs.

'Twin Balance sheet Problem' - PSBs found to be

majorly financing the infrastructure projects in the country - Stalling of same created huge NPAs in the economy.

double financial repression

- compromised 'corporate governance' on part of several PSBs.

In wake of above crisis Indian government and central Bank have ~~done~~ taken several measures for ex:-

- 5/25 scheme of RBI - where the loans are restructured for 25 years with the transition period of 5 years is between.

- strict regulation to comply with - RBI maintained its position and to stick to prescribed definition to characterize any loan as NPA. - this brought transparency in the overall allocations.

- Strategic Debt Restructuring scheme.

- Indradhanush scheme - including several measures under the one umbrella scheme. *infusion of capital*

- Institution of Bank Boards Bureau - to bring transparency and relatively independence in appointments of Boards of PSBs.

- Passing of Insolvency and Bankruptcy law - which addresses the dispute settlement & resolution of NPA's.

Moreover, government has also initiated the consolidation of Indian Banks.

very good

This step provides unique opportunity of bigger banks with more financial clout & better international stature, but it also increases risks of the consolidation of risks into one place.

The 2008 financial crisis was triggered by failure of big nature bigger banks while small banks could survive it all.

Thus, in this process overall transparency and accountability of operation, allocations should be removed to avoid any banking catastrophe in the longer run.

Very good attempt

discuss pros
large capital base
international
recognition
etc.

5½

4. Tax treaties intended to avoid double taxation have in many cases become instruments for double non-taxation. Elaborate. List the major amendments in the India-Mauritius DTAA and the advantages that are expected to accrue due to it.

दोहरे कराधान से बचाव के प्रयोजन से की गई कर संधियाँ कई मामलों में दोहरे गैर-कराधान का साधन बन गयी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। भारत-मॉरीशस DTAA में हुए प्रमुख संशोधनों और इनके कारण प्राप्त होने वाले अपेक्षित लाभों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

21.00

Ans 4:-

Double taxation agreements are unique arrangements in which two countries agree upon to avoid taxation on incoming investments from each other (assuming that such are already taxed in the source country). This primarily intends to avoid double taxation of ~~India~~ also. Same flow of capital and also encourage the investments in the destination countries.

India in late 1970s also went into an agreement with Mauritius to boost domestic foreign investments. But recently observed that, inflow of foreign capital into India have been largely coming from 2 neighbour's countries of Mauritius & Singapore.

Mauritius contributed over 30% of FDI into India while it has 1/100th of Indian GDP and relatively very small territorial size.

good data

Thus, it raises previous doubts on legitimacy of the incoming funds and increases chances of 'round-tripping' of funds into India. Where,

funds of India are deducted from Mauritius to avoid taxation (as Mauritius offers no tax domestically) hence ending up double non taxation in both India and Mauritius.

Recently, India-Mauritius DTAA has been amended and from now on the incoming funds would be taxed in India. initially at 10% for some time and later on at the same rate as domestically it is done.

There are several advantages to it:-

- It will augment India's tax base which otherwise was being eroded by round tripping of funds.
- will bring parity to those who invest domestically and dutifully pay taxes in the territory
- in compliance with India's commitment to OECD's BEPS project (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) which aims to curb the multinational taxation activities of MNCs in developing countries.
- would initiate similar measures with other OECD partners. (like Singapore, Netherlands).

Setting of
shell companies
or boastoff
-box
companies

+ more
transparency
+ information
sharing

5

5. Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society constitutes a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in the existing police work. Discuss with examples.

उभरती ICT एवं समाज द्वारा उसके प्रयोग में एक ऐसा खतरा समाहित है जो पुलिस के वर्तमान कार्य में नई क्षमताओं और प्रथाओं के विकास और समेकन की मांग करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

ICT stands for ^{Information} ~~Internet~~ and communication technologies. With ~~word~~ advancement of modern technology there has been an explosion in availability of information & its sharing among people.

Besides interconnectivity & enhanced collaboration across different geographies, such technologies also poses ~~that~~ certain challenges to security such as:-

- Encryption from end to end communication - this limits the interception of unusual messages by unlawful terrorist groups. hence increasing vulnerability of attacks (like San Fernando attack by an ISIS supporter in U.S. He used an apple phone - which provides full encryption to all messages).

- Instant messaging :- unique feature of modern applications by which simple messages can be propagated away manas like a fire.

For ex: whatsapp groups, Facebook messenger

Emergence of Social Media - with its supranational identity social media giants like facebook, google have enabled the spread of radical ideas among masses all over the world.

Rampant use of mobile phones :- anyone can be connected easily at anytime over anywhere has its own demerits too.

debate over right to privacy and right to security :- any effort by Police agencies to monitor & intercept any communication is usually branded as a threat to freedom of expression and right to privacy by social media companies.

Thus in view of this evolved form of threat, our police and enforcement agencies also need to evolve and adapt to exigencies of time.

adequate training of personnel to handle online threats.

• in creating critical infrastructure to predict any anomalous pattern.

• employing big data and artificial intelligence to assist in the pattern decision making.

monitoring
hacking
phishing etc.

online
sale of

illegal
articles

cyber
warfare

misuse
of spy
cameras

etc.

R&D
better
coordination

good

But, only technology can defeat technology
or make it more useful or meaningful for overall
manus.

Good
conclusion

(uk)

- Content is good
- try to cover more dimensions

6. What are P-Notes and how do they impact the financial system in India? In this context, also highlight the recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI to deal with them.

पी-नोट्स क्या हैं और वे भारत में वित्तीय प्रणाली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सेबी द्वारा हाल ही में इनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए विनियामक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

2:21

Ans 6-

P notes is a kind of a financial instrument which allows the anonymity of the purchaser & thus without disclosing one's identity one can successfully invest in other country.

They affect financial system in India in number of ways:- ease of investment → more investment

- They are potentially a source of black money & illicit money into the country.
- As they are not following (we know your unknown) norms, hence money black money can easily be floated under the ~~the~~ garb of it.
- They erode tax base of the country.
- They are also volatile in nature and hence may affect the macroeconomic stability by compromising inflation & exchange rate of the country.

good

To make the P-notes more fall in line
SBI has also launched several measures to
bring more transparency in their transactions:-

P-notes would also comply with KYC norms.

Beyond a given value they would also need to
provide PAN card number.

periodic review
of KYC

transfer of P-note only after
getting permission.

(16) As a watchdog of Indian security markets
SBI regulates the P-notes to ensure the
overall stability & strength of macro-economy.

good attempt

7. The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. Examine the underlying causes of this scenario and the challenges associated with it. How can the new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in meeting these concerns?

भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट उत्पादन का बढ़ता स्तर हाल के वर्षों में चिंता का विषय रहा है। इस परिदृश्य के अंतर्निहित कारणों एवं इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 इन चिंताओं का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है?

Ans India generates huge dumps of e-waste on year-on-year basis. The various causes for the same are:-

- inadequate segregation of e-waste at source.
- henceforth it is not recycled and reused & thus keeps on collecting accumulating.
- improper mechanisms to collect it by the producer companies.
- inadequate incentives structured for consumers to get the old disposable e-waste with a better/new product.
- Lack of awareness among masses about potential threat of the e-waste.
- increasing use of electronic items
This accumulation of E-waste poses serious challenges for the environment as well as the economy:-
- Hazardous constituents - They contain elements like Mercury, lead, cadmium, which can cause chronic/fatal diseases to those who come in direct exposure.

17/10/2016
yr

Good
- unscientific disposal
- inadequate tech.
- limited dismantling units

- If untreated they can also leach into the groundwater contaminating it for any human use.
- Economic costs :- Landfills deplete precious resources every year - if recycled they can create jobs plus sufficient resources to re-produce & manufacture.
- Unorganized recycling by poor - is unskilled labourers - such unscientific recycling does more harm than good to both environment as well as labourers involved in this business.

In view of such challenges, government has thought new rules for E-waste management.

Key messages :-

- Extended responsibility of producer to collect & send the discarded electronic items to the reprocessing units.
- Recognition to manual labourers involved in recycling activities - it focuses on addressing their situation & deficiency to prevent them from any health hazards.

Idea of collection centres in nearby areas - the 'lodging' of endian customers to submit the discarded products at these collection centres instead of dumping them into garbage by providing them adequate replacement credit points & or financial incentives.

Space for dismantling unit in industrial parks including mercury product/CFL in e-waste etc -

8. Terror groups, much like corporate bodies have well and truly embraced and exploited the benefits of globalisation. Discuss the statement with reference to terror financing and propaganda activities.

कॉर्पोरेट निकायों की ही भाँति आतंकवादी समूहों ने भी सही मायने में काफी हद तक वैश्वीकरण के लाभों को आत्मसात और उनका दोहन किया है। आतंकी वित्तपोषण एवं प्रचार गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

ms 8. Globalization refers to the ^{condition} ~~state~~ in which whole world converges into a single - fully connected world; rendering national borders as less meaningful and important.

Inward inter connectivity & integration among various countries is usually driven by corporate bodies to further their profit interests.

But lately, globalization has got manifested into an acute and very dangerous aspect of modern times. This aspect is terrorism.

with globalized trade, companies, Internet, terror has also got globalized - where one country can be affected & attacked while sitting in two parts of the world.

Terrorism uses globalization in number of ways such as:-

Introduce
brevity

Propagation of Ideas :- ISIS and several other terrorist groups have been found propagating their radical ideology and interests via the world of Internet.

Through this they can reach in every nook and corner of the world while being in the remotest of the locations.

The recent attacks of ISIS supporters in US, France, Belgium, Bangladesh are testimony to this fact.

In spite of these perpetrators had no formal association with the master terrorist organization neither got any formal training from it, but still it managed to conduct such deadly attacks.

Financing of activities :- The terror groups are found to be financed from various sources. such as trafficking, illicit trade, smuggling, kidnapping, aid from supporters etc.

Thus beyond domestic sources, they also receive plethora of money muscle from all over the world.

Globalization of information :- Somehow the news from whole world is fraction of seconds of the actual incidence of any terrorist action as is

Sandwich
preachers

online self
money transfer
using global banking
networks

use of
digital
currency
(Bitcoin)

Hawala

also a part of the globalization of terrorism.

Globalization as per se may not be harmful but its misuse by vested groups have lead to all undesirable consequences.

If globalization is helping terrorism then possibly it only can address it too - meaning - support over across the globe by all countries against this international menace can control it effectively.

- Good understanding of issue
- Cover more dimensions with better understanding.

4/5

9. What is 'net-metering'? Critically analyse its potential in incentivising distributed generation in India.

नेट-मीटरिंग क्या है? भारत में वितरित उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने में इसकी क्षमता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans-

Net metering is an innovative idea in which the units of units generated by the remote solar panels (or other renewable sources) get reduced from the overall cost of consumption.

Thus if,

units consumed per month are ~~100~~ and units produced by domestic rooftop solar panel is 50, then the consumer would only pay for 50 units.

There are several added advantages to this idea of net metering - against conventional methods:-

It directly incentivizes & encourages consumers to install rooftop solar panels. This would not only solve excess demand supply mismatch of power but also address India's obligation of INDC to generate 40% of its electricity from renewable energy.

- This form of distributed generation would also have a multiplier effect on economy - as more no of jobs would be created in this sector.
- would also increase the disposable income of the households - improving their purchasing power on more crucial sectors like health or education.
- in bigger picture distributed generation would also encourage 'Make in India' campaign by launching fast manufacturing of solar panels & associated devices.

low distribution cost
geographical outreach

However, such a distributed generation also has some challenges:-

- The high cost of the solar equipments - this affordability problem limits the penetration of modern technology among the poorest section.
- Limited skills of people to employ, maintain or repair the solar panels.
- The grid connectivity is not available in several remote and possibly most favorable sites in the country for solar generation. This limits the sale & purchase of 'remote generation' into the main

good.

→ too

However with renewed efforts like ISA
(International Solar alliance), National Solar
mission, and sufficient financial/credit options
these demand & supply constraints can be
managed and worked upon.

very good attempt

5

10. Explain the challenges associated with predicting the monsoon accurately. Can shifting to a completely dynamical model from the one used by the IMD presently help in improving the accuracy of predicting the monsoon?

मानसून के सटीक पूर्वानुमान से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या IMD द्वारा वर्तमान में प्रयोग किए जा रहे मॉडल के स्थान पर पूर्णतः गतिशील मॉडल का उपयोग मानसून के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता को बढ़ा सकता है।

11. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would require to work along with the Forest Rights Act in order to achieve the aims of environment protection while also ensuring rights of the tribal people. Comment.

जनजातीय लोगों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष विधेयक को वन अधिकार अधिनियम के साथ समन्वय की आवश्यकता होगी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill (CAMFA)
 envisages to establish a central and state
authorities to collect and further disburse the
funds resulting from compensatory work by various
organizations.

Thus, it primarily aim to restore the
degraded environment by taking adequate
measures of plantation, rehabilitation etc.

However, beyond the biological importance,
forests also act as an important source of livelihood
and sustenance to inhabiting tribal populations.

They derive their food, shelter, custom,
 and survival other dependencies on forests. And hence
 after degradation of such previous resources,
compensatory afforestation must also recognize the
basic rights of these tribal groups.

around
42000 cr.
laying
un-utilized

The forests rights act ^(FRA) have already recognized the primary rights over forests to the immediate tribal dwellers. It is the same act which strengthened the claim of tribals against the vedanta in Niyamjod hills in Orissa which mandates that consent of tribal groups is a mandatory for any 'development' activities in the forests areas.

Good eg.

Therefore the proposed ~~to~~ CAMPA bill must also recognize the basic relation of tribals on the forests. under it:-

They may be given a fixed proportion of compensation obtained to rehabilitate is other environments.

Also, it is important, that while assessing the compensatory amount, the plight & representation of displaced / affected tribals be also included in form of 'compensation'.

In the subsequent activities of afforestation may be these groups can also be given primary is employment opportunities as a form of relief.

Thus to ensure inclusive & equitable development, the CAMPA will must have a

CAR-bill
giving all authority regarding afforestation to CAMPA.
No tribal representation

need for CAR & FRA working together

Protection of tribal rights over land

to ease of CAR hand also to help tribal & use of traditional knowledge of tribal in afforestation

convergence with incumbent FRA act.

(2)

⇒ discuss the contentious issues in detail
& cover all the dimensions of bill -

12. It has been argued that India's strained patent protection and IP administration has failed to keep pace with growing technological advances. In this context, examine the provisions of the new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, 2016. Also explain how the new policy can help boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का विकृत पेटेंट संरक्षण एवं बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार प्रशासन वस्तुतः विकसित होती तकनीकी प्रगतियों से तालमेल बैठाने में असफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, नई बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (IPR) नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही व्याख्या कीजिए कि नई नीति देश में नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती है।

Am 12E.
Patents and intellectual property rights provide necessary security and assurance to the creative pursuits of an individual as well as a company.

But recently, India has come under bad light for its patent regime and overall IPR administration in the country.

Recently, to address this shortcoming Union government has thought the new intellectual property rights (IPR) policy 2016. The main provisions of the same are:-

Creating awareness :- Creating awareness among masses about the patents and copyrights. As the law does not permit the violation due to ignorance - thus this step would help in better compliance with existing patent laws.

- Better enforcement of existing laws :- the country has already enacted plentiful of acts like. Geographical Indicator law, copyrights and Patent Act etc to comply with international commitments. New policy focuses on better enforcement of same by adequate training of personnel.

upgrading existing laws

- creating new laws & rules & regulations :- For ex. till now copyrights included only books and music now it would also include movies.

Besides creating confidence about its commitment for IPR, this new policy also focus on breeding innovation & entrepreneurship in the country. For ex :-

- Generation of IPR :- Policy mandates on the conversion of every new discovery by various science & technology institutes like CSIR etc to convert its very technological breakthrough into IPR.

- Commercialization of IPR :- how existing IPRs can be commercialized into day to day products & industrial applications. - Policy also recognizes this aspect of actual materialization of IPRs.

- Besides this all, New IPR policy have also included provisions of compulsory licensing (CL) and 'Evergreening of patents' which are not only compliant with WTO's mandate TRIPS agreement but also gives social justice along with overall entrepreneurship environment.

no direct
mention
of these
provisions

- Coverage of content is good
- Also include relevant issues and discuss:

13. Though the frequency of both droughts and floods has increased in many states of the country, the preparedness level for mitigating their impacts still has significant gaps. Discuss in the context of India.

यद्यपि सूखे और बाढ़, दोनों की आवृत्ति देश के कई राज्यों में बढ़ी है किंतु उनके प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु तैयारियों के स्तर में अभी भी एक बड़ा अंतराल विद्यमान है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Droughts and floods provides two extremes of a situation. - one where water availability falls to below sustenance levels while other where 'unavailability' of same endangers life, property & security.

With rising deforestation and altering climatic patterns the frequency of such disasters have only increased in the recent times.

With respect to India, the preparedness levels are still below what can be called, adequate to mitigate the impacts of these two. Some observations to substantiate above are:-

increasing encroachments over flood plain or necessary waterbodies / wetlands. - these landforms not only recharge groundwater but also acts as a buffer to floodwaters A excess rainfall.

Excess siltation in dams :- This particular deposition of heavy silt in the reservoirs reduces carrying capacity of dams. - Thus at times of heavy rainfall, dams need to release excess of water causing floods in low lying areas.

Unchecked deforestation - Forests not only helps in recharging groundwater but also regulate rainfall patterns by transpiration during late monsoons.

Moreover, excessive of deforestation also leads to siltation in lower riverine areas.

Improper planning ~~and~~ in urban areas :- The recent floods in Hyderabad, Chennai (2015), Mumbai indicates the shar unpreparedness of Indian metropolises. The improper maintenance of drainage & sewerage systems, usually cause breakdown and choking during heavy rainfall.

Improper cropping patterns & choice of crops in rural India is unleashing unique challenge on water availability. Recent incidents of late winter subsidy 144 had to be implemented to

Flood protection
infrastructure
efficient
PDS
Anti hoarding
measures
etc.
good
ret.

prevent a water riot.

- Less focus on recycling & reuse of waste water

Thus all these things expose an acute gap in overall preparedness of India for addressing droughts and flood disasters.

✶ you've made good points, But it's better to address flood & drought separately as their mitigation strategy is quite different.

4

14. In view of the high levels of inequality in India, it is imperative to not only broaden access to education and health but also financial services. Discuss. Also highlight the efforts made by the government in recent times to address inequality by promoting financial inclusion.

भारत में असमानता के उच्च स्तरों को देखते हुए न केवल शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य बल्कि वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच को भी विस्तृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देकर असमानता को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Access to modern Banking facilities is as much necessary as much as to requirements of health and Education. → empowerment

Such access has unique advantages over the case of informal banking systems that have been prevalent in our domestic economy :-

- Access to formal credit :- The money lenders usually charge exorbitant rates of interest from poor - thus most of them end up in long debt traps.
- This malicious practice also breeds landlessness among poor creating further inequality among rich and poor.
- Issues of last mile connectivity :- Economic survey of 2016 has identified that to implement JAM or DBT (Direct Benefit transfer) financial inclusion at the last level remains the biggest challenge.
- Hence it also limits the outreach of governmental schemes and policies to penetrate to the most needed

ONS.

- The middlemen in supply chain or fund transfers cause rampant leakages and misuse of already limited and scarce resources.

Thus, Financial Inclusion of unbanked is a much necessary need of the hour. During 1970s to 2000, China also launched a massive campaign to embrace inclusion of masses into formal banking.

Indian government has made numerous schemes in the same cause for ex:-

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana :- Launched on Independence day, encouraging opening of Jan Dhan accounts.
- Creation of Differentiated Banks like :- Small Banks, Payment Banks. Recently Indian Post Payment Bank was also launched.
- Repay card - With this needy ones can withdraw money on per day interest basis as well.
- Bank Saakshis - based on Bank correspondent model.

Thus to attain a more sustainable and inclusive growth financial inclusion provides a unique opportunity as well as a challenge.

Financial Inclusion
 Banking
 Insurance
 credit
 welfare schemes

add
 App
 Mutha Kojing
 etc.

5

Though content is good → Try to include more dimensions.

15. Examine the need for indigenization of the defence industry in India. While highlighting its challenges, analyse how the new Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) and relaxations in FDI norms can address these challenges.
- भारत में रक्षा उद्योगों के स्वदेशीकरण की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसकी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि नई रक्षा खरीद नीति (डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी-DPP) एवं FDI मानदंडों में दी गयी छूटें इन चुनौतियों को किस प्रकार संबोधित कर सकती हैं।

12/50

currently, India remains the largest importer of weapons and military equipments. In year 2015 it imported over 80% of its supplies, while at the same time china remains world's biggest exporter of arms & weapons.

This picture raises serious need to change the status quo because:-

• Strategic interests :- at times of war - the exporting country may affect our capabilities - paralyzing whole strategy single handedly.

• Outflow of funds :- India is 'exporting' huge funds to other nation to acquire advanced technologies.

However, the domestic manufacturing of arms is fraught with various challenges & shortcomings. Some are:-

save money
reduce dependency
boost R&D
employment generation

Lower technology base :- despite having extensive network of technical and skill imparting institutes, India has low technology base as compared to Israel. A china.

Lower levels of innovation & Research & technology :- India spends miniscule proportion on domestic R&D to encourage new breakthroughs.

Preference of foreign suppliers :- There exists a bias in procurement policies which subjects Indian manufacturers to asymmetries in comparison to foreign counterparts - like self certification by foreign companies while Indian companies still subjected to Indian inspection etc.

Nascent private sector in defense field
huge capital requirement
But recent FDI norms & new defence procurement policy (L1) addresses number of them:-

New focus on transfer of technology by joint ventures (JVs) with domestic Indian private companies.

New category introduced - Indian designed, developed and manufactured (IDDM) as most preferred category for procurement.

Launching several skill development initiatives & R&D facilities under it promote indigenous

- innovations.

- 4
- good attempt
 - cover few more points
 - also mention role of increasing FDI limit.

16. Digital technologies have the potential to dramatically transform higher education. Giving a special emphasis to MOOCs, analyse the statement in the context of India.

डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में उच्च शिक्षा को नाटकीय ढंग से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। MOOCs पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

100.

Bill gates once said, technology can act as the greatest enabler and equalizer in modern societies.

Digital technologies in field of education too, like MOOCs (Mass Open online courses) also provide unique opportunities for in context of India.

As name suggests they are open - anyone can access it from anywhere irrespective of geography, caste, class or gender. This solves problems of access.

They are not supply limited - any number of individuals can enrol in them at a given point of time. This is crucial given the acute shortage of infrastructure and teachers in the country.

Foreign Exposure of best practices - The online world rarely follows the national borders, hence world's best faculty can be involved in teaching - Young Indian aspirants.

- Added advantage of customization and selective study - If provided with ample guidance, one can create one's own set of course structure and curriculum according to one's own need of good employment.

This can go ahead in unique way with actively engaging Skill India mission and Startup India programme.

However, even after such potentialities digital technologies adaptation gives unique challenges too:-

- Limited literacy among masses (digital literacy)
- language barriers to understand (MOOCs are usually in 'mass' languages like English, Hindi to cater to wider audience).
- Problem of access to Internet and corresponding affordances of electronic devices etc.

← electricity
← net access
← net speed
etc.

govt. initiative 'SWAYAM'
Thus, along with various digital initiatives, India would need number of 'analog' policy measures to fill in gaps and make it more beneficial and meaningful to masses.

good attempt

5

17. The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 would help in building a more modern, safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry while also boosting regional connectivity and tourism. Discuss.

नागरिक उड्डयन नीति, 2016 अधिक आधुनिक, सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और संधारणीय विमानन उद्योग को विकसित करने में सहयोग करेगी और साथ ही क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

18. What is the significance of start-ups for Indian economy? Critically analyse the provisions of "Start-up India" program and the challenges that lie ahead in its effective implementation.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए स्टार्ट-अप का महत्व क्या है? 'स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के उपबंधों एवं इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 18.

Every year over a million young educated and able individuals enter the workforce.

However, Indian industry has not been able to

match the equal number of jobs in the formal economy. Thus, recently ~~the~~ Honorable

Prime Minister of India launched 'Startup India' campaign to alter mindsets of young

population from 'job-seeking attitude' towards

'job-giving one'. other added advantages of

same are:-

- creation of innovative technologies & products.
- new forward & backward linkages across various sectors of Indian economy.

Startups can solve unique problems of India in

unique way - (Uber & Ola started cab-pooling services to share to save environments & costs).

- may prevent social disintegration in economy - for ex recent uprisings of Marathias in Maharashtra, Patidars, Buijars or Parls.

Startup India campaign focusses on various aspects of this 'ecosystem' :-

- Providing Tax incentives in terms of tax holidays for first 2 years.
- Providing legal assistance in filing IPRs (Intellectual Property Rights).
- Easier compliance with regulations - startups being allowed to self-verify for compliance with labour and environmental laws.
- Easy credit to them - government launched funds of funds, also launched MUDRA scheme.
- Government has also extended incentives to capital investors & incubators to mentor & guide young startups of the country.

relaxation in labour law norms.

easy exit

However, still there are some challenges which are unmet and can turn, potentially affect the Indian startups :-

- Supply of adequately skilled and able labor force.
- Complimentary infrastructure for ex currently India has huge logistics & overhead costs.
- Complex procedures and still red tapism in various other aspects. (currently a startup needs to take 22 permissions before starting a company)
- Land acquisition has become excessively complex, politicized and expensive affair.

5.5
- was integration of startups with technical and management colleges.

- Try to provide conclusion

- very good attempt

19. What do you understand by methanol economy? Discuss its environmental and economic advantages. How does methanol compare with other new generational fuels such as ethanol and hydrogen?

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक लाभों की चर्चा कीजिए। नई पीढ़ी के अन्य ईंधनों यथा इथेनॉल और हाइड्रोजन से मेथनॉल की तुलना कीजिए।

20. Differentiating between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality, explain why it is argued by many that these technologies are not just about gaming but can change our lives.

आग्मेन्टड रियलिटी और वर्चुअल रियलिटी (संवर्धित वास्तविकता और आभासी वास्तविकता) के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि अनेक व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि ये प्रौद्योगिकियाँ केवल गेमिंग के लिए ही नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारे जीवन को परिवर्तित कर सकती हैं।

There are few differences between Augmented reality and virtual reality which are as follows:-

Augmented reality

As name suggests, this is a mere extension of real world, in which reality gets augmented. It is as to say enhanced and more favorable.

For Ex:- an special glass or eyeglasses which upon wearing can indicate special qualities of objects that we see through it.

For ex:- it may indicate gender of person in front of the viewer, or maybe his/her age.

Both are part of entertainment of actual reality giving better user experience to the user.

Virtual reality

It is not real at all. But in reality a virtual world is being created may or may not be on the similar lines of the real world.

It is generally used in gaming. Whole utopian or dystopian worlds are created to win over or fight back evil forces.

→ wearing of
headwear
→ disconnection
with reality

• Beyond gaming they have applications in 'Real' world too:-

• Strategic or military applications:- By ~~using~~ using satellite imagery or data we can create virtual simulation of the enemy frontiers.

OR we can also develop devices which can give an edge to soldiers on tacticals. For ex special eyeglasses which can intercept heat from human bodies, giving an estimate location of enemies etc.

• traffic management:- augmented reality can assist in better managing traffic and preventing congestion.

• vast applications in medical applications and healthcare:- making virtual models of inside human anatomy.

• space research and scientific models.

• In fact the same technology can be applied to predict and better analyze the tossy economy patterns or trends.

Coverage of content is good

- in rescue operations
- pilot training
- edu
- retail
etc.

4/2

