सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न-पत्र-III)

प्रश्न-पत्र समबंधी विशेष अनुदेश
(उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित विनियमों को कृपया साक्षरता पूर्वक पढ़ें)

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए प्रश्नों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित विनियम लिए जाएं।

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए प्रश्नों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित विनियम लिए जाएं।

अन्यस्मात अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रश्नकेत्र II (PAPER-III)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

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

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

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

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
1. **Question:**
   
   Normally countries shift from agriculture to industry and then later to services, but India shifted directly from agriculture to services. What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-à-vis industry in the country? Can India become a developed country without a strong industrial base?

2. **Question:**
   
   “जिस समय तम भारत के अन्तर्वेदनस्त्रोते (अर्थव्यवस्थेविधिवेब्धें) को शासन पर प्रभावित करते हैं, उस समय हम भारत की खास उन्नति के क्षेत्रों को नजरअंदाज़ कर देते हैं।” यह हम अंतरिक्ष में क्यों चुक कर रहे हैं? भारत को जित लाने की रायथी तो दक्षक है, वे जीव कहाँ से आयें? स्थान कीजिये।
   
   "While we flaunt India’s demographic dividend, we ignore the dropping rates of employability." What are we missing while doing so? Where will the jobs that India desperately needs come from? Explain.

3. **Question:**
   
   एक गृहकोष यह भी है कि राज्यों अधिकारियों के अधीन स्थापित कृषि उत्पादन बाजार प्रणालियों (APMCs) ने भारत में न केवल कृषि के विकास को बलिदान किया है, बल्कि न ही खाद्यसंयुक्त परियोजना की क्रियाएं पैदा होती हैं। राजस्व विकास पूर्वरीक्षण की क्रियाएं।

   There is also a point of view that Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) set up under the State Acts have not only impeded the development of agriculture but also have been the cause of food inflation in India. Critically examine.

4. **Question:**
   
   “गांवों में सहकारी संचालन की होइकर, ग्राम संचालन का कोई भी अन्य दाङा उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।” —अदित भारतीय ग्रामीण अन्तर्भाषण।

   भारत में कृषि किस के पूर्ववृत्त में, उन क्षेत्र पर चर्चा कीजिए। कृषि किस क्रिया करने वाली वित्तीय संस्थाओं के किस वाणिज्यां और क्षेत्रों का सलामी करना पड़ता है? ग्रामीण लाभवाही तथा वित्त पूर्वरीक्षण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री की क्रिया क्या प्रकार होनी चाहिए?

   "In the villages itself no form of credit organization will be suitable except the cooperative society." —All India Rural Credit Survey.

   Discuss this statement in the background of agricultural finance in India. What constraints and challenges do financial institutions supplying agricultural finance face? How can technology be used to better reach and serve rural clientele?

5. **Question:**
   
   भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वनस्तर और निपटान से उद्देश्य प्रदर्शक और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 पहली अंबारी, 2014 में उपभोक्ता हो गया है। इस अधिनियम के लायुक होने से बीत-बीत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा का समाधान निकलेगा? भारत में उद्देश्यपात्र और कृषि उन्नति के लिए विभूति पर सूचना कार्य करेगा?

   The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has come into effect from 1st January, 2014. What are the key issues which would get addressed with the Act in place? What implications would it have on industrialization and agriculture in India?
6. Capitalism has guided the world economy to unprecedented prosperity. However, it often encourages short-sightedness and contributes to wide disparities between the rich and the poor. In this light, would it be correct to believe and adopt capitalism for bringing inclusive growth in India? Discuss.

7. Explain how Private Public Partnership arrangements, in long gestation infrastructure projects, can transfer unsustainable liabilities to the future. What arrangements need to be put in place to ensure that successive generations' capacities are not compromised?


9. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the defence sector is now set to be liberalized. What influence is this expected to have on Indian defence and economy in the short and long run?

10. Scientific research in Indian universities is declining, because a career in science is not as attractive as other business professions, engineering or administration, and the universities are becoming consumer-oriented. Critically comment.

11. Can overuse and free availability of antibiotics without Doctor's prescription, be contributors to the emergence of drug-resistant diseases in India? What are the available mechanisms for monitoring and control? Critically discuss the various issues involved.

12. In a globalized world, Intellectual Property Rights assume significance and are a source of litigation. Broadly distinguish between the terms—Copyrights, Patents and Trade Secrets.

13. Should the pursuit of carbon-credits and clean development mechanisms set up under UNFCCC be maintained even though there has been a massive slide in the value of a carbon credit? Discuss with respect to India's energy needs for economic growth.
Drought has been recognized as a disaster in view of its spatial expanse, temporal duration, slow onset and lasting effects on vulnerable sections. With a focus on the September 2010 guidelines from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), discuss the mechanisms for preparedness to deal with likely El Niño and La Niña fallouts in India.

Environmental Impact Assessment studies are increasingly undertaken before a project is cleared by the Government. Discuss the environmental impacts of coal-fired thermal plants located at coal pitheads.

"The diverse nature of India as a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society is not immune to the impact of radicalism which is seen in her neighbourhood." Discuss along with strategies to be adopted to counter this environment.

International civil aviation laws provide all countries complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above their territory. What do you understand by 'airspace'? What are the implications of these laws on the space above this airspace? Discuss the challenges which this poses and suggest ways to contain the threat.

How does illegal transborder migration pose a threat to India's security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration.

In 2012, the longitudinal marking for high-risk areas for piracy was moved from 65 degrees east to 78 degrees east in the Arabian Sea by the International Maritime Organization. What impact does this have on India's maritime security concerns?

China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement for development of an economic corridor. What threat does this pose for India's security? Critically examine.