

MOCK TEST PAPER - 3

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.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name Monali A. PhadtanRoll No. 0021943

Mobile No. _____

Date 19/10/2016Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

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Q1. What is the difference between Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI)? What are the main reasons behind negative or lower WPI in India in recent past? Discuss the rationale behind replacement of WPI with CPI as the reference rate of inflation? (12.5 Marks)

WPI considers the basic goods, intermediate, consumption goods, other services of the necessary items. Consumer Price Index on the other hand focusses on industries, such as manufacturing, service, & core industries are considered in case of CPI. There have been different categories of CPI for IW (Industrial workers). WPI gives the retail & basic items inflation rise. Doesn't give the overall picture. CPI of IW is also removed & overall consumer price index gets calculated.

Reasons →

- i) Crude price per barrel has reduced & inflation has been very low
- ii) Growth of agricultural items & good production, so less inflationary trend of items.
- iii) Food inflation is in control.
- iv) More growth & development, causing focus on more focus on consumption or luxury items?
- v) Increase in consumption based consumer items increased CPI.

Rationale →

- i) WPI replacement with CPI has been in progress
- ii) Country to have only one index to measure inflation.
- iii) Two different trends, different calculation

Remarks

methods.

1) WPI has become obsolete in present term as any ^{small} change of negative or positive impacts proportionately.

2) WPI doesn't cover the entire economy aspect.

3) Two indexes' confuses the measuring systems & accordingly policy formulations & measures changes.

4) Many countries have only CPI,

Need more concrete reason
WPI does not include services which is major factor in inflation (consumer side)

4

Remarks

Q2. What are the main reasons of lower inflationary expectations in India in recent times? Can we afford now to shift the thrust of monetary policy from 'price stability' to 'economic growth'? (12.5 Marks)

Inflation varies from each economic policies & present situations across the world.

Reasons for lower inflationary expectations.

- i) Fall in crude prices per barrel, US reserves, (shell)
- ii) More availability of crude, i.e. inflow increased
- iii) Reduction in gold imports by higher custom duties
- iv) Stable-economic growth
- v) Monetary policy - cut in rates of repo, reversed bank
- vi) Government policies of 'Make in India
- vii) Ease of doing business initiatives by relaxing the norms, E-filing,
- viii) FDI relaxation, More emphasis on Manufacturing
- ix) Digitization of different policies,
- x) Digital-Era, Governance, More transparency, Accountability, Networking, Communication,
- xi) Start up & Stand up India, Easy Exit, Bank Reconstruction, Consolidation policies.

Monetary policy focus has been on 'price stability'.

As India has developed ground for different policy handling, more FDI, FII investors where its not service driven.

iii) 'Price stability' i.e. making currency stable has been focus of the 'RBI'.

Remarks

- i) More economic growth focus needed to make more money available in the market.
- ii) Tight policy not required to economy to grow, otherwise less money available.
- iii) More opportunities, businesses emerge.
- iv) More growth, overall development of the country.

Arguments Against

- i) Still indian economy is not that stable requires intervention.
- ii) Inflationary trend can be seen in the 'Cheap Money Policy'.
- iii) Not equal distribution of resources.
- iv) Slowdown can be there.

In the recent era, has economy has stabilize more focus can be given on the 'expansion' by proper regulation & monitoring.

Also monetary policy can only play a limited role. Most of the problems have to be dealt at policy level by government.

Remarks

6

Q3. Discuss the issues regarding the unrest among central employees towards seventh pay commission? Elaborate on options available with government given the fiscal consolidation targets. (12.5 Marks)

7th pay commission gave ~~rise~~ hike which was not satisfactory for central government employees
Issues according to them

i) Government has removed the 42 allowances

ii) Overall hike in 7th pay is comparatively less to the 6th pay commission

iii) Remunerations, Pay, Perks have been linked directly.

iv) Housing loan & other loan only kept. The loans for car or other luxury items & furniture items have been removed.

v) No hike in the basic salary as such i.e. minimal.
It has been kept similar 3% per year:

It incurs huge expenditure of the Government as there have been many employees, OROP scheme & other pension employees amount also.

Options for fiscal consolidation targets

i) Reduction in this expenditure.

ii) FRBM, 2003 says, by 2018 - fiscal deficit - 3%
Revenue Deficit - 0%

iii) But according to budget still it is high & to meet the targets meet to go for

Remarks

fiscal consolidation.

Leakage reduction by digitizing different policies subsidies.

Like Pahal, LPG subsidy, PDS subsidy needs to be tacked, CBAPDS

One Power India by encouraging discom groups through UDAY scheme.

Renewable Energy sources usage by reducing exports of crude, & other electricity mediums

~~Miner~~ Reduction of exports by high custom

More no. of manufacturing companies for increasing indigenous production.

Reduction of cheaper item import by counter-vailing duties, additional duties

Competitive market for agriculture, services, mfg, health, education, space, military, army.

Less dependency on the other countries by Make In India

Skill-India (NSDF) by encouraging young to get skilled, get employed & contribute in growth.

~~Q. 2~~

increase in capital expenditure

Ministry

All poverty targeted

Rationalize multiple subsidies

Remarks

1

Q4. What are the main impediments in allowing the Indian corporate houses to flush capital in the banking sector? Discuss the main elements of RBI's guidelines for on tap licensing policy of universal banks in private sector? (12.5 Marks)

Indian corporate houses, have given opportunity to get banking licenses. Government has come with 'Small Bank', 'Payment Bank' concept for introduction of different types of banking system.

i] Currently 50% or more is acquired by PSBs.

ii] PSB have NPA Problems, Double-Depression, Twin Balance sheet problem. (Assets & Liabilities have problem).

iii] As public sector banks incurring NPA issues & recapitalization, consolidation of banking sector required.

iv] But trade orgs & employees of PSBs against it so merging, disinvestment is long strategy.

v] Corporate sector or MSMEs need money to invest & these other types of banks can give opportunities to them.

vi] Private sector or FDI though increased in Banking not attracted so much.

vii] To encourage them 'Banks' have introduced Payment bank can not lend but still can have FDS, RDs so that way they enter into market.

Remarks

Why RBI is reluctant to allow corporate houses entering banking sector?

RBI'S guidelines

- i] PSL norms needs to be met.
- ii] Proper monitoring & regulation mechanism as private bank,
- iii] Limitations of rate hikes have been specified.
- iv] Minimum bank needs to be opened in
 → Villages, District place criteria, needs to be met.
- v] Help in Jan-Dhan Account creation.
- vi] Mobilization of underprivileged, marginalized people.

2.5 A.
 Indian Resident Under
 10 Yrs of banking exp

(6)

Remarks

Q5. When does an asset shift to the category of stressed asset and later NPA? Also explain the current trend of NPAs in the banking sector of India and reasons responsible for it? What steps have been taken by the government to lighten the burden of NPAs in the banking sector? (12.5 Marks)

An Interest is not paid more than 30 days then that is 'Stressed Asset'. It becomes NPA when interest not paid more than 90 days.

Current trend

- 1] BOB & PNB (Punjab Bank) NPAs have increased drastically due to recent controversies with Punjab's governments.
- 2] SBI also has huge NPAs.
- 3] Mostly all PSBs facing NPAs issue & it is increasing day by day.

Reasons

- 1] No proper guidelines followed, standard procedure not defined for stressed asset evaluation.
- 2] Proper categorisation of assets not there.
- 3] Basis of deciding the loan, grounds on which it is granted needs to be documented.
- 4] Less Monitoring & reevaluation of schemes & assets.

Steps taken by

Prudential
Interference

1. Bank Board Bureau

Remarks

- 2] 4D & 4R mechanism i.e. Recognize, Reorder, Reform, Resolution, & accordingly asset classification,
- 3] Proper monitoring by a portal with proper evaluation & reminders to the concerned party.
- 4] ARC (Asset Reconstruction Company) creation
- 5] SARFAESI Act Amendment.
- 6] Bank consolidation & Merging policy

Elaborate on this
 Add discussion about S:21 scheme
 & ~~the~~ Indira Awas Yojana scheme

(5)

Remarks

Q6. What changes have been recorded in the composition and direction of foreign trade of India in recent years? What are the main features of India's foreign trade policy 2015-20 and how will it help India to reverse its declining exports? (12.5 Marks)

Composition & Direction of foreign trade has changed. India's emphasis on 'Make in India' & reduction of exports imports. changes in recent

There are related FDI policy details the about 100% FDI in most of the areas

- 1) Make in India by increasing FDI for all - non-commercial
- 2) FDI in defense allowed
- 3) FDI in nuclear program, Atomic, health education.
- 4) FDI in manufacturing, pharmaceutical increased
- 5) GST emphasis & bill so stringent easier taxation increasing foreign trade
- 6) FII rules streamlined by SEBI, RBI,
- 7) More export driven economy by giving more SEZs & favourable conditions.
- 8) Encouragement to the manufacturers to set up plants to different countries &

Foreign Trade Policy

- 1) Increasing the trade with all economies.
- 2) Trade in agriculture should be increased, i.e. More from Less focus.
- 3) Minerals, Coals, Energy export reduction target.

Remarks

4. Self reliant on these .

5. Creation of opportunities for growth & more international trade development.

Help in Reduction of ~~exports~~ Imports:

1. As country will be sustainable & not dependent on oil seeds, palms, food, vegetables
2. Less inflation and more growth as less imports.
3. More technology driven growth, more production, so more imports.

Reverse answer
 be through links
 for specific points
 & examples



Remarks

Q7. Given the recent developments in solar energy production, do you think Indian energy imports will significantly decline over the coming years? Give reasons in support of your answer? Also analyse the Solar Mission in this context. (125 Marks)

Indian Solar Mission has target of 1.75 GW & by 2022. 12th plan also focussed on solar energy development.

Reasons

1. India along with France has setup a centre for International Solar Mission.
2. Emphasis on renewable ~~energy~~ sources has increased.
3. Wind Energy has substantial power to help & meet the target.
4. As environment crisis, world is focussing on renewable, so WS tie-ups also significantly help to develop it.
5. Especially villages has the potential of usage renewable those villages, where no electricity can be brought by solar.
6. Solar Panels, Motors can be used efficiently.
7. Gujarat Government plan; for use of solar & developed plant
8. Usage of solar sprinklers, rather than electric motors.
9. Usage of Hot water, cleaning of water just in heat is possible.

Remarks

Reason National solar mission the serious for affordability of solar power

23

All these developments show that there will be drastic decrease in the development & usage of Atomic, Nuclear, Coal energy.

2] It is very harmful, risky, environment impact disastrous.

3] Mostly we are importing Geothermal Energy so once we are self-sufficient with solar-technology, imports will reduce automatically.

Remarks

Q8. Highlight the major features of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 towards promotion of MSME sector? Also discuss the major suggestions of Gujral panel to boost MSME exports?

(12.5 Marks)

Foreign Trade Policy developed in accordance with the Make In India, Skill India, Developed India,

Features

- 1] For MSMEs, Atal Innovation Mission started
- 2] MSMEs to prosper, more easier 'Exit Policy'
- 3] Less taxation policy for MSMEs by giving exemptions.
- 4] Start-Up-India for the freshers.
- 5] Stand-Up-India policy.

①

Remarks

Remarks

Q9. What is red line campaign on antibiotics? What were the circumstances leading to the launch of this campaign and also highlight its achievements? (12.5 Marks)

Antibiotics have become resistant to diseases. Red line campaigning had been started by many organizations.

Circumstances —

1. India has cheaper market available so more & all types of medicines available.
 2. Patients take medicine without prescription of doctors.
 3. No course, or prescription so irregularity of having medicines generates AMR (Anti Microbiological Resistance)
 4. It gets transferred from one to another & spreads across country for specific drug.
 5. AMR caused needs to be corrected & it created health problem so campaign against the usage of medicines.
- B] As medicines impact, the human being so proper regulation & monitoring required.
- 2] Awareness among the people.
 - 3] National Health Policy, & recommended creation of National Anti-Microbiological Resistance & Regulation (AMRRT)
- a) Less usage of medicines

Remarks

- 5. Drugs which were getting dumped in Indian market reduced drastically.
- 6. AMR level has come down.
- 7. Very few drugs have now AMR resistant.

copy what was
the reason for
the success of
penetration of
drugs



Remarks

Q10. Globally the transportation sector is going towards cutting edge technology driven smart mobility? Assess their impact on urban transportation? Where does India stand in respect to such technology adoption? (12.5 Marks)

Transportation sector be it waterways, coastal, road, railway, infrastructure development has been great emphasis of every countries

1. After globalization, these tools connected people.
2. Trade becomes easier. Improves strategic-bilateral relations & max import-export.
3. More profit can be acquired.

Give examples of cutting technology
 ex: Calcutta
 1997

4. People connect with each other, more cultural, social, relations development.

5. As china's foreign policy says, development & infrastructure, one link, one road by china-Pakistan Economic corridor, Railway in Nepal, Port development in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Train in Germany connecting China.

6. It creates soft & hard power of a country.
7. More opportunities to grow sustainably, overall development (Inclusive growth).

Impact on Urban Transportation →

1. Cities interconnected improves the people performance by saving time, money.
2. Cheapest possible way of transportation possible by having more opportunities.

Remarks

3. Smart cities can be developed efficiently & faster

4. More infrastructure, more opportunities, less traffic & multiple options

5. Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train, or Delhi-Mumbai Economic Corridor, South Mumbai-Kandla water road, improving cities capability
 c. More employment generation, reduction in poverty, hunger
India's stand

1. Sagarmala project of 20 lac crore investment focussing on port-led, new ports development; roads (infrastructure)

2. Setu-Bharatam Project

3. Bharatmala project

4. Green-Highways project, Corridor project focussing on current economic & environment situations.

5. India's focus have been on freight-corridors, economic corridors internationally also by ~~Iran~~ Iran port, or railway line connecting Myanmar, Bridge & Roads in Bangladesh.

So though India has not yet achieved higher technologies like USA but we are adopting different latest technologies from Japan, China, UK by encouraging investments.

Remarks

Focus on
 technologized
 investments
 in this
 field

3

Q11. What are grassroots innovations? What is their applicability in ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth? (12.5 Marks)

Grassroot innovation have been encouraged in many countries. Because searching or inventing something which did not exist earlier give the opportunity to different countries to compete sustain & lead on that ground.

1) In Industrial Revolution like Steam-engine, Telephone, Airplane, TV invention were all together now.

2) ~~Currently the focus has been shifted from~~ Grass-root to the higher level innovations.

3) All the areas be it space, science, genetic, food, health something is existing earlier.

4) Nuclear weapon search & then use of it was disaster.

5. The innovation or technology advancement use must be for social, economic welfare of human society.

Applicability

you have not understood the idea of grassroots innovation. Consult reading.

1. Few innovations done in earlier era, has helped human being grow significantly.

2. Vasco-Da-Gama Capetown, India's search or Waterways creation, Railway Line.

Remarks

- Telegraph, Post, Medicines be it any virus or diseases, helped human being live healthy, longer, smoothly.
3. Technology innovation by different application creation, can monitor the distribution of resources.
 4. Equitous distribution of resources can be possible.
 5. Through Satellites, remote sensing, communication, GPS proper monitoring of climate & accordingly disaster can be avoided.
 6. Education, Health, Poverty eradication, Different opportunities can be created.
 7. Environmental climate treaty obligation follow ups or other concerns gets managed by the technology.
- So overall development requires the technology driven innovation. It brings sustainable & inclusive growth.

Refer to marks
 (2)

Remarks

Q12. What do you understand by virtual reality? Assess its potential transforming of education sector along with other potential applications in line with Indian Technology Vision of 2035. (12.5 Marks)

The thing or object which is not real but is projected as 'Real' is Hyperreality. It is perceived as 'Reality'. One imagines, it visualizes it, lives it then it becomes 'Virtual Reality'. In today's world when nothing is existing in real not even your data, messages, phone is on 'Cloud' i.e. 'Cloud computing'. Visualization has big role to play & it creates reality.

1. Vision 2035 focusses on Eradication of Poverty, Hunger, Women empowerment.
2. Sustainable economic & social growth.
3. Proper health, with Education for All are our SDGs & also, India's vision.
4. Technology vision Document of 2035 has the focus on transforming the education system & it can be transformed with the help of technology.
5. Digital India Mission.
6. E-schools, Performance Evaluation Online, Marksheet will be available online.
7. Online discussions of teachers, parents.

Remarks

8. PRAGATI platform & many initiatives taken by HRD department focusses not only on SSA, Mid Day Meal, or Kasturba Gandhi Balika Abhiyan.
9. National Education Policy has been formed & that empowers the sector.
10. Along with this malnutrition, poverty can be eradicated by streamlining the subsidies through technology.
11. Every village person connected through Internet by NOFN, National Knowledge Network,
12. E-Kranti, Digital stack
13. E-Governance
14. Wi-Fi, Optical Fibre Network connectivity to villagers.
- It has the potential to transform the sectors,

Read about:
 VR from links
 IT-ISC people
 technology

Remarks

Q13. 'The recent decision of Monsanto to withdraw the introduction of new technology for Bt-Cotton shows the need for greater harmonization of the regulatory framework between the commercial interests and farmers needs'. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Genetic food has been in recent discussions. So be it Bt-cotton, Brinjal, ~~Oil seeds~~.

Need for it (Arguments in Favour)

1. Export of these products reduced as dependency increasing day by day.
2. More imports of products, burden on financial exchequer.
3. Inflation & other economic concerns.
4. Most of the imported food items & few others sometime Genetically modified crops only.
5. No side effects have been seen on the people or environments.
6. No complaints registered against it till

Arguments Against.

1. As Indian Agriculture is mostly labour-intensive i.e. 49% dependency, so more chances of agitation as fears of loosing the occupation.
2. Because in future it can be grown in the laboratories as Japan has developed such technologies.

Remarks

3. Impact on soil health.

4. Harmful for the insects, animals & even human being.

5. It's against the organic farming.

c. Side effects on health i.e. any diseases can be seen.

So considering these aspects, focus has been given currently on withdrawal of the Bt-cotton because as cotton is grown in mostly Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, part where lot of people are dependent on only one agricultural crop so to sustain their profession & living the life happily they need to have freedom to decide which crop.

② The question is about withdrawal of Monsanto's genes & challenge in domain of GM crops

Remarks

Q14. "Most people who hold black money can be confident that another tax amnesty scheme will be announced in future and they can keep on holding it as they would be redeemed later." In light of the above statement critically analyse the effectiveness of tax amnesty schemes in combating black money. (12.5 Marks)

Amnesty scheme was launched for declaring the illegal money or black money which was not declared earlier in the government's Regime.

Effectiveness

1. Through this scheme government has collected huge money.
2. The income declared was taxed 45% ^{45% or normal tax} & government had charged 30% corporate + 7.5% surcharge.
3. The revenue collected can be utilized for stringent policy formulation against those who do tax evasion.

Problems :-

1. As government has declared this scheme, few people have the opinion that it will be declared second time also.
 2. People are holding the money to get more advantage & can use for more time.
- Government should take Prudent Tax-Avoidance control mechanisms.

Remarks

Disincentives
 Punished
 honest payers

Can't be
 a substitute for
 long term

3

Remarks

Q15. Radicalization has emerged as new threat to internal security. Analyse the role of various factors in this radicalization process with special focus on media. What specific steps must be taken to reverse the trend? social (12.5 Marks)

Radicalization i.e. highly radical people focusses on 'Fundamentalism' or get trapped into other things.

i) Terrorism

ii) Maxalism

iii) Maoism

has emerged because of highly radical & destructive opinion. Role played by different factors

1. Social Media →

As in Globalization era its so easy to influence people & provoke, change the opinion against the government or modernize states has emerged as terrorist organization.

2. Unroot. around Areas -

Continuous violence or forces where no growth e.g. AFSPA states have different radical groups.

3. Less Socio-Economic development & Terrorism

The areas where less development in the social & economic aspect where no job opportunities, to grow then Growth of Devt. Radicalism seen

Remarks

4. Military Forces

5. Role of a state: —

State plays important role. If its powerful can become strong & deter such forces. But state should have the will to tackle it.

Steps Required —

1. Development opportunities creation.
2. Involving them in Mainstream of society by education, health policy, formulation & implementation of policies.
3. Special Grants & Aids
4. More focus on Growth & More control by centre.
5. More secular policies, Women empowerment.
6. Job creation & Social, cultural Development.
7. Educating the children, people of tribal.
8. In India also, there are Red-corridors, Left-wing extremism there so more efforts needed to tackle it politically administratively.
9. Financial Inclusion of society.

Remarks

Q16. "Maharashtra's proposed new security law would end up creating a police state". In light of the above statement critically analyse the provisions of the Maharashtra Protection of Internal Security Act (Bill), 2016. (12.5 Marks)

Maharashtra Government has focussed on improving the 'police forces'.

Arguments in favour

- 1) Bill focusses on empowering the police forces as they maintain the law, order.
- 2) Bill has focussed on integration of different forces: by having digital media platform.
- 3) Digital interconnectivity is possible between different police stations.
- 4) Data will be shared & online available so ^{you haven't mentioned the} easy way of handling cases. ^{features which are under}
- 5) Record Maintenance, easy availability & faster grievance redressal, evidences against ^{structure} can be find out.

Against

1. Internal security Act has given them the strong power to take action against individual if evidences available why is this wrong?
2. More power to police forces for searching, demanding a criminal.

Remarks

Read the critical analysis of Bill once again

1

Remarks

Q17. Critically analyse the suitability and efficacy of India's 'offensive defense' policy in tackling the challenge of terrorism in India. (12.5 Marks)

There are different defense policies followed to tackle the terrorism. Government has focussed on having 'Submissive' policy since last 2 decades.
Defensive.

1. It impacts the economic growth loss if war starts.
2. Country has to start from scratch, as India had already faced 3 wars from Pakistan the focus was on avoiding wars.
3. Country is emerging & Pakistan is focussed only on J&K issue but for India there are different priorities.
4. Economic, Social, Development makes country sustainable so war was avoided & Defensive Policy taken.

5. We never used to retaliate, or start first we (army forces) only defend wh?

But recently India went for 'offensive Policy'

1. Pathankot Attack

2. Uri Attack

3. Burhan Wani provocation, & J&K crisis in different areas, was by Pakistan

Remarks

4. India had to stop with defensive as Pakistan was continuously attacking.
5. Offensive policy by "Surgical strike".
- ↳ Isolating Pakistan diplomatically have been the edge to India in I & K.
6. As Pakistan has sponsored terrorism, offensive policy didn't impact the state (India).
7. Rather effectively we have been able to handle it. It has proved that Pakistan can't continue targeting India.

3

What are the advantages of Offensive Policy? Analyse the threats as well.

Remarks

Q18. Sub-standard Journalism is also one of greatest security threat to any nation, particularly when a TRP driven 24 hour media goes berserk on even sensitive issues, without even the basic research and fact-check. Critically analyze with help of examples.

(12.5 Marks)

Media has played a significant role in highlighting many issues. As the vibrant medium to reach to people & media. In 1971 emergency, Augusta. Westland, 2G scam, commonwealth games or social crisis happened has been very active to convey people the truth.

Some channel TRP driven that changes the countries politics also sometimes.

1. Issues which are more hype oriented where there is communalism or other issues like se RSS head statement, or any other politician statement highlighting
2. Important economic aspects, environmental issues not shown
3. Political ideologies statement, Issues shown to create problem between the societies.
4. Atrocities issue highlighting with intention of dividing people.
5. Create divide between the society. as society believes what is being shown

Remarks

Jumping to conclusions without checking facts / media trials / showing matches.

Still there are few channels they highlight the important things & truth to the people

1. Don't work for TRP. In case of surgical strike attack on Pakistan's Radical Group.
2. Foreign relations of India shown very strongly by these groups, Media channels
3. Many people become positive about the policies, Government initiative,
4. Trust Building creation.

Need of
 a
 proper
 regulatory
 framework

4

Remarks

Q19. The demand for Azadi in Kashmir is not the demand for independence from an unjust state; rather it is the demand for independence from infidels. Discuss.

(12.5 Marks)

J&K issue, has been there since independence. Though the Raja didn't join India directly but through Article 370 India has control on trade commerce international affairs.

Why?

- 1) Muslim population of Kashmir considers that they are not considered as part of India.
- 2) They are of the view that India is Hindu country & want to submerge their God?
- 3) As they are too radical & belief on the God is strong, i.e. religion based politics is played there.
4. Less education, caused ^{Why?} other issues so not aware about development.
5. So they don't need independence for just conditions as it is there in the other parts of India.
6. For them religion is the priority, that changed them into Fundamentalism of their own self. & they are used by the militants & terrorist organizations.

Remarks

How can India counter this challenge?

(5)

31 Easy influencing
37 Targeting terrorism

Remarks

Q20. The world's cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions. In light of the above statement analyse the threats faced by urban centres from climate change and suggest strategies for sustainable development and adaptation to climate change.

(12.5 Marks)

Modern cities bc it New York, London, Paris, Tokyo, Shanghai, Delhi, Mumbai, Rotterdam these cities have developed. Huge pressure on cities resources & very much resource crunch. have been seen on these days.

Threats

1. All big cities are coastal so floods, or disaster bc it cyclones
 2. Water crunch, can cause more pressure & pay for usage for water also.
 3. Infrastructure bc it electricity, roads & others more constraint so less chances of growth, free air
 4. Air pollution, Water, coastal Pollution
 5. Most polluted cities like Bhopal, Delhi has high pollution & impacts health disease, with heart issues.
 6. Environment Disasters
- Full cities can vanish if more pressure on the earth increases.

Remarks

Strategies

1. Development in nearby areas, towns, village,
2. Industry shifting.
3. Emphasis on reduction of Air, Water, Noise pollution ✓
4. More opportunity creation outside city
5. Less resilient so less dependency by creating Awareness
6. Black Carbon Emission reduction by Awareness
7. More stringent rules, regulations, policies.
8. Bharati stage VI norms.

6 good effort

Remarks