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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE :)

Name of Candidate	HARSHA PRIYAM VADA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	143199
Center	HOME	Date	

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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 ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

28.8.19

Q.1 Article 292 envisages fiscal accountability of the government and instruments like FRBM act 2003 are a step in this direction. However due to certain loopholes, full accountability is a still cherished dream.

Need of an independent fiscal council to :-

- a) ensure full transparency and in accounting practices of govt. resorting to extra budgetary resources to bypass.
- b) integrity in financial process.
- c) enforce compliance eg it has been

seen that about 12 and 16 times
have targets been missed of revenue
and expenditure targets.

d) Avert populist policies

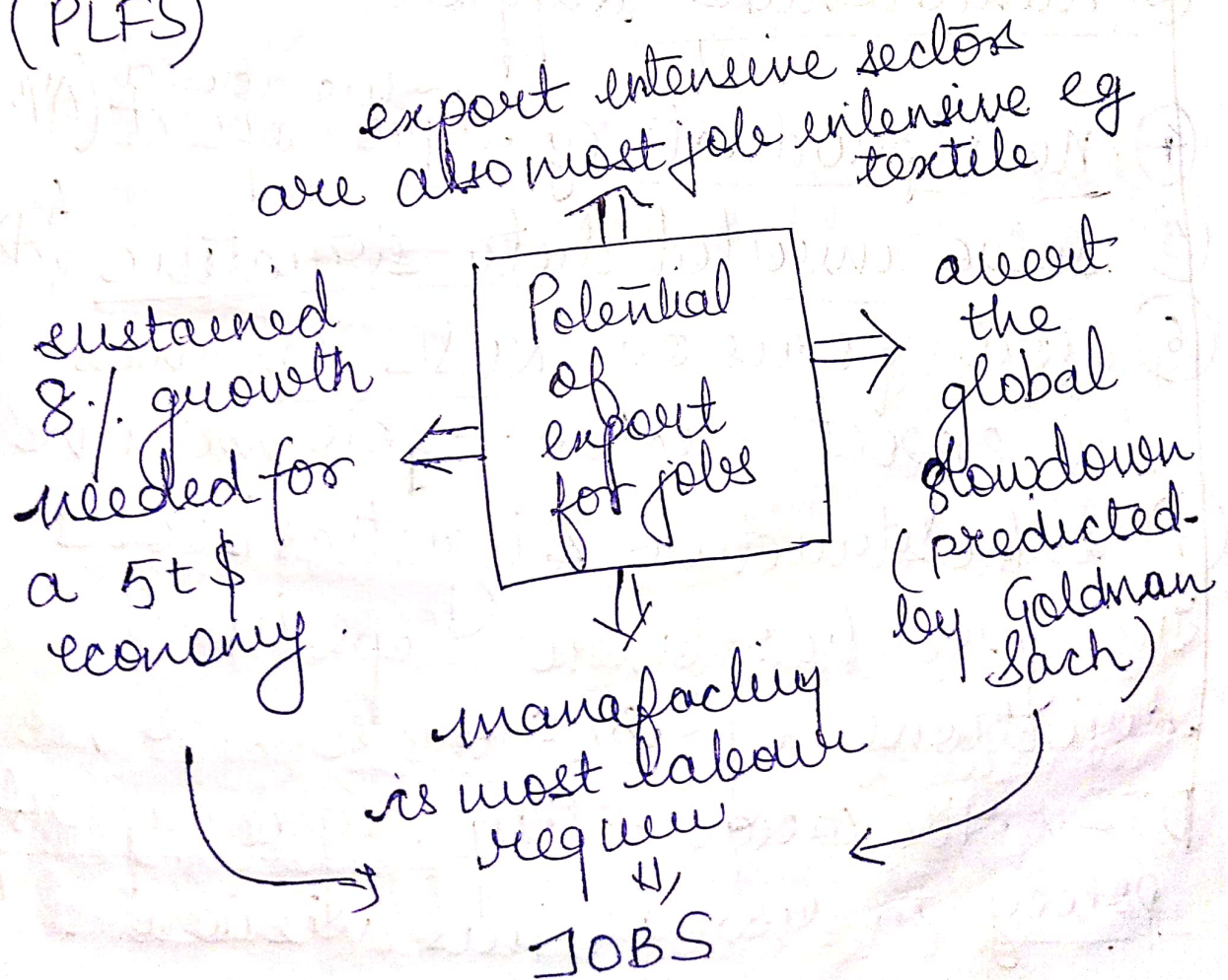
e) Data generation good due to
a dedicated expert council. —
help to coordinate with the
monetary policy better

f) Recommend better rationalization
of debt eg preventing a policy
over or increase foreign share

Thus an independent fiscal
council, accountable to the
parliament and not executive
is need of the hour.

② India is the 3rd largest economy by PPP however our trade share in market is just $\leq 2\%$.

The Economic survey 18-19 ~~echoed~~ to prefer a export oriented investment dependent growth model amidst an 45% unemployment high (PLFS)



Steps

① New markets → * eg markets in Latin America

* Use trade wars between
~~India~~ China-US to advantage
eg export soyabeans to China

② Credit support →

eg Export credit guarantee
eg Promote BRAND INDIA

③ Handholding support

④ New products eg ^{value added} agri export (AYUSH)

⑤ solve inverted duty structure (TAX)

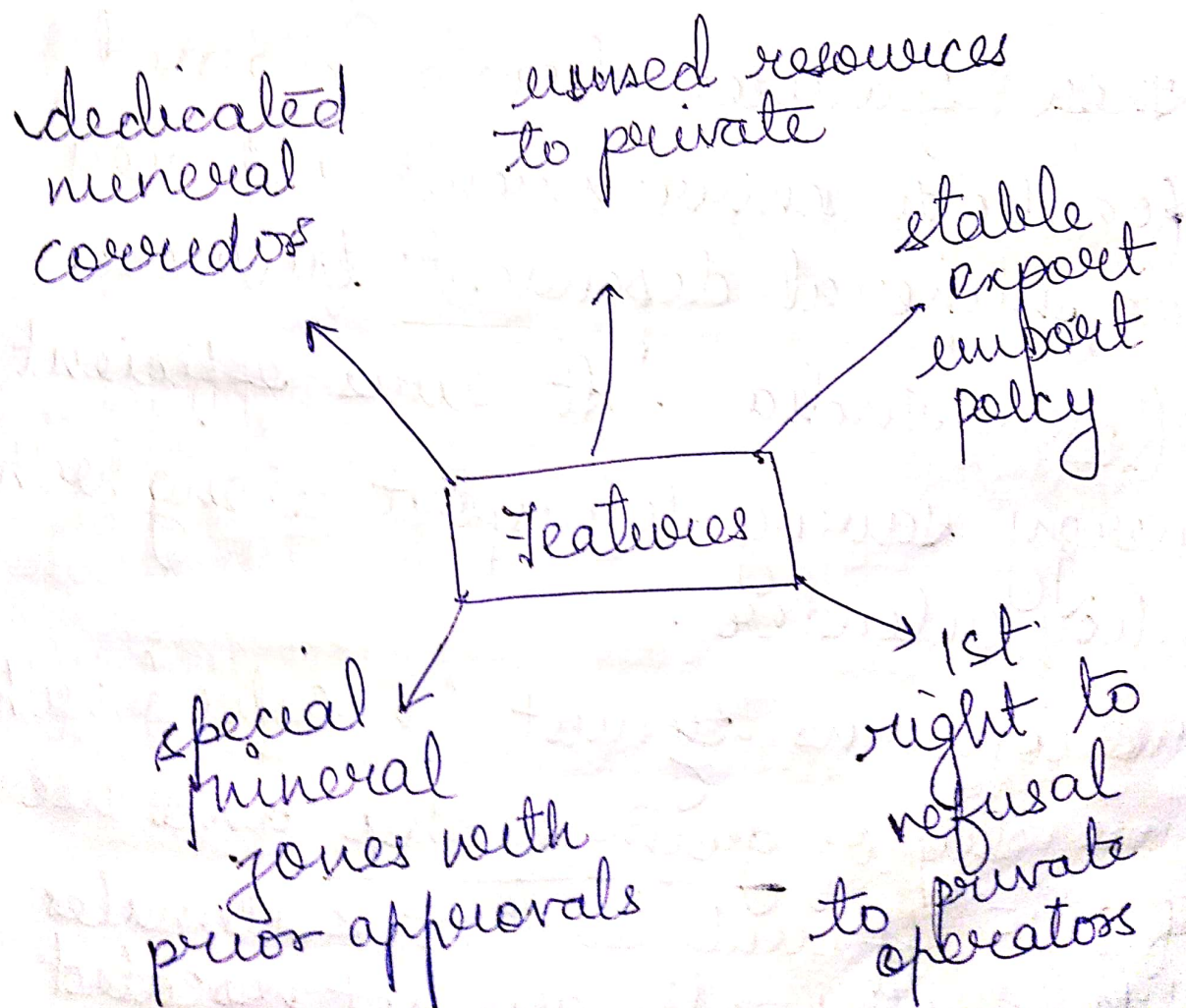
⑥ More focus on RoSL schemes
in export sector - job unlesure

⑦ Infrastructure, & logistics boosts

The govt has taken steps in all
directions eg ECG ~~new~~ scheme,
DFC, Aie cargo policy, agri export
policy to realize this vision.

③ India has been particularly rich in minerals. eg. 3rd largest in coal, 2nd in mineral shale (US geo. Survey), bauxite etc.

However due to absence of a stable policy & sector is not tapped to potential, govt came out with a national mineral policy 2019:



DTN

use district
mineral
funds for
development
of area



ensure a
sustainable
mining

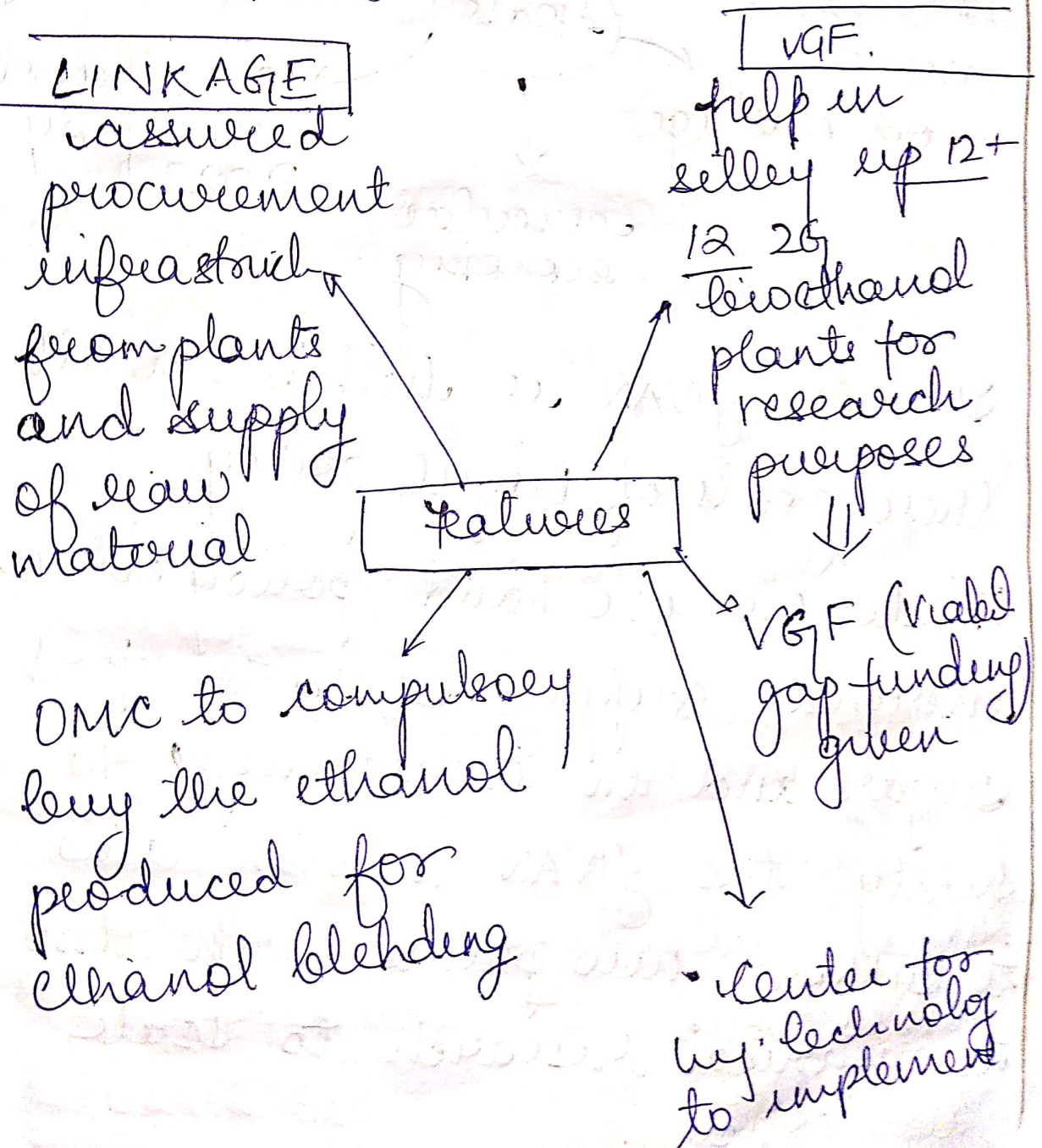
Logistics
eg proposed using
NHs for transport.

These features show a regard
for both environment and need
for mineral dependent future.

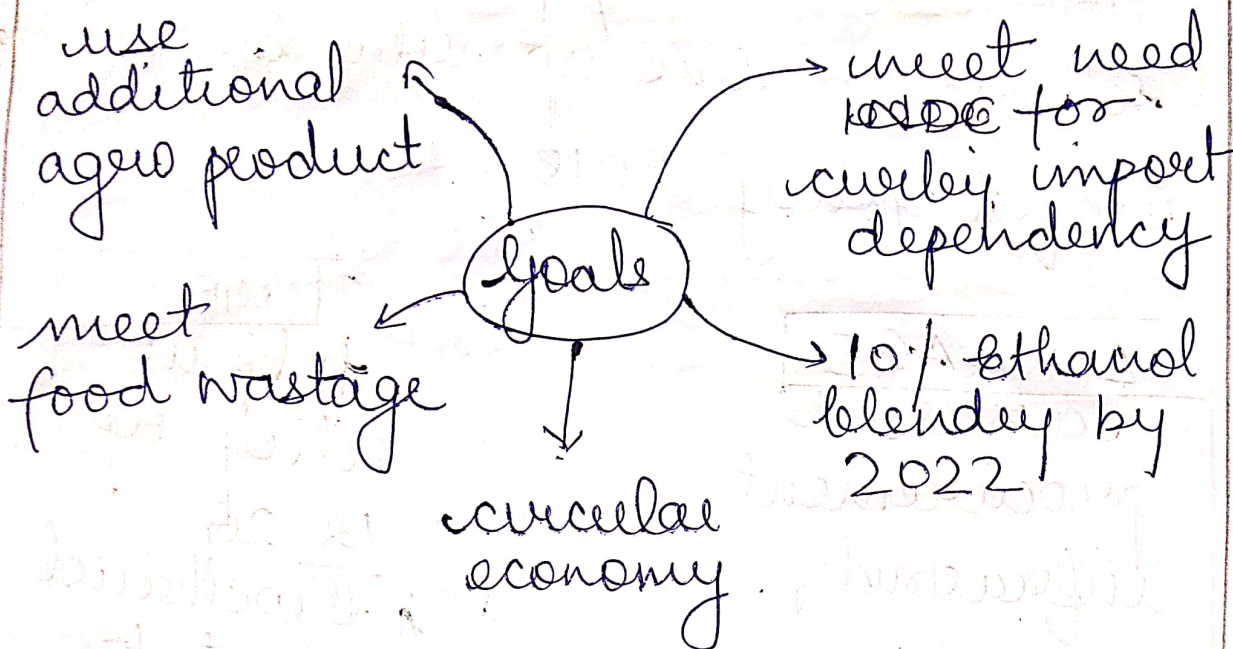
of new India. It aims efficient
energy saving transport along with
policy calendar.

The concerns ~~eg~~ must be solved with
more say of gram sabha and use
of DMF efficient so that stalemates
like shotukodi are not repeated.

- ④ PM - GIVAN — Pradhan Mantri Gaurav Aardhan Yojana is the scheme to line up with the National Biofuel policy 2018.



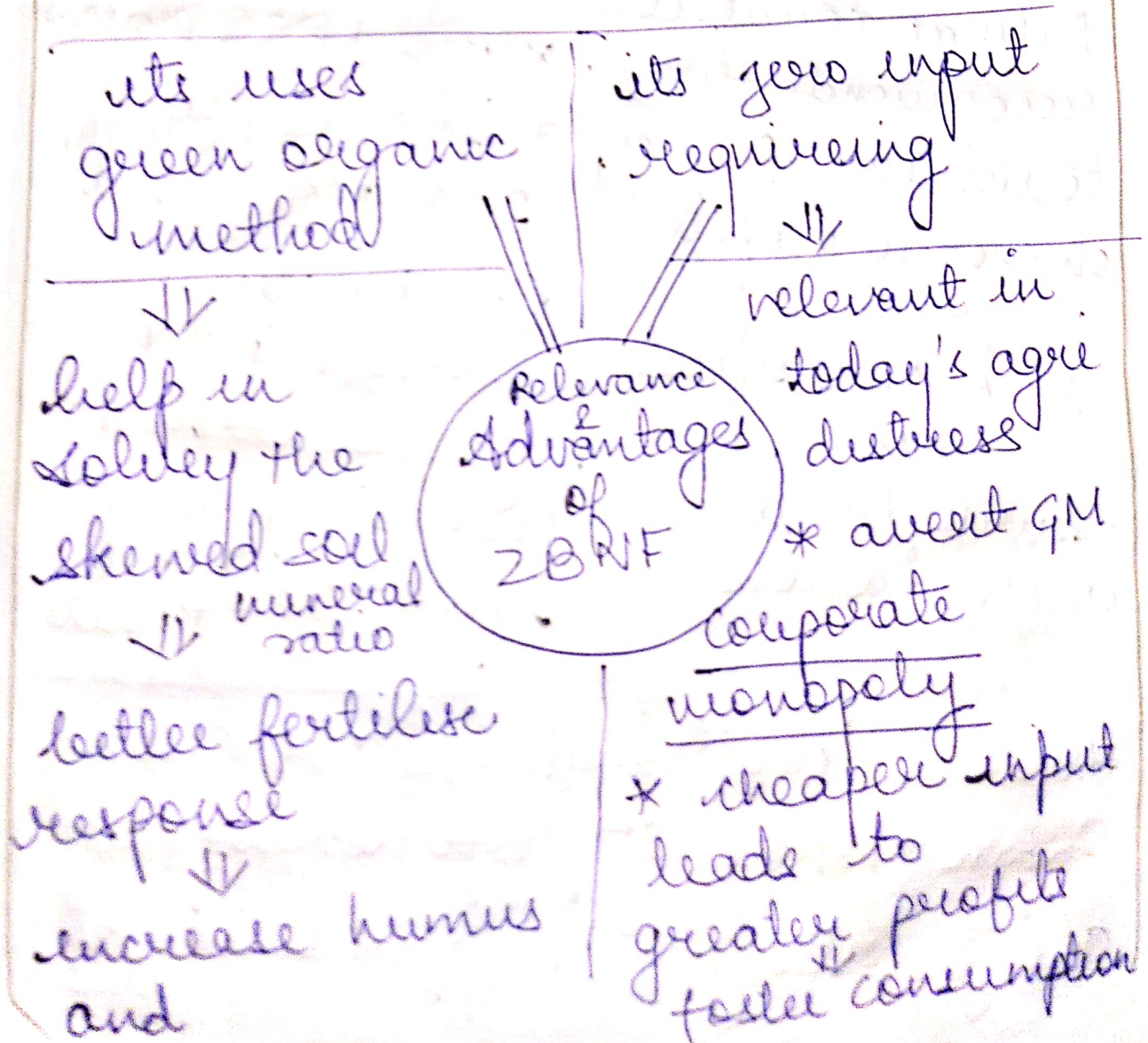
HOW AID BIOFUEL POLICY ?



Thus PM-JIVAN is helping in all these goals of Biofuel policy.

While on one hand, policy ensure increase supply eg. soya food, sugar and an environment to supply, the JIVAN mission aims to support new plants with aim to technical research to scale up policy.

⑤ Zero Budget Natural farming is a novel agro-method developed & scaled up in India by Mr. Subhas Palekar. States like Andhra have aimed to bring all the area under this.



1.
foster greater
agri investment

uses a mix
of methods eg
livestock, horticulture

resilient
methods



⇓
Dalwai committee
recommends this
to increase farmer
share in profits

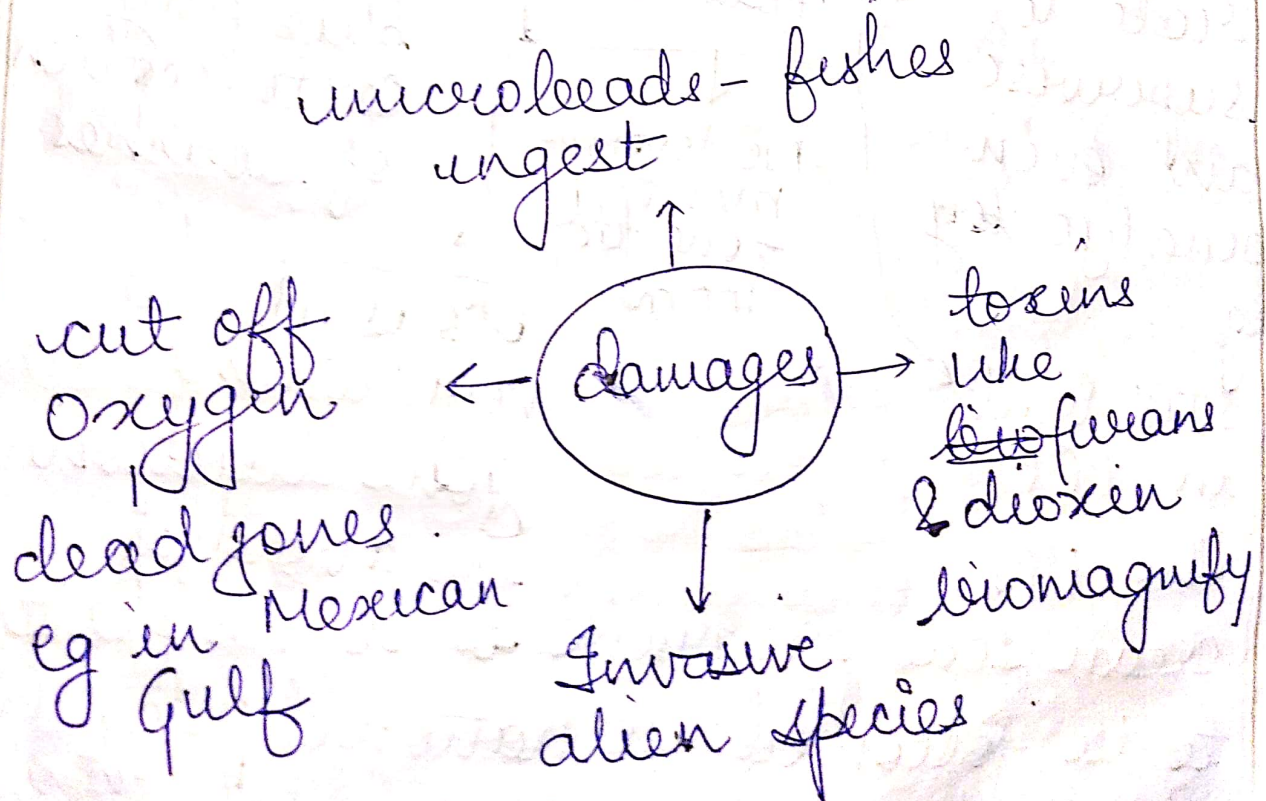
⇓
risk diversification

⇓
curb land
degradation

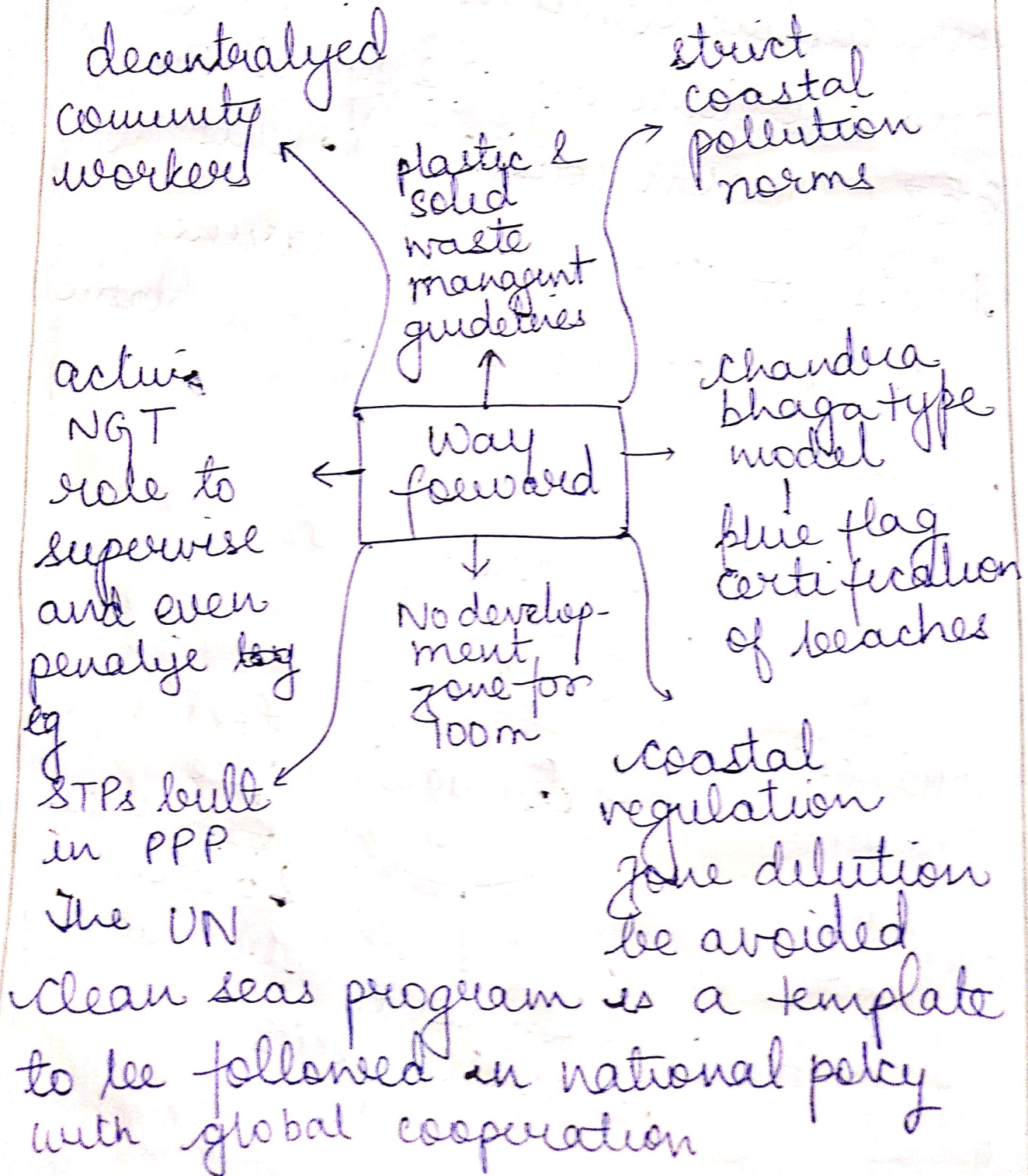
relevant in
when IPCC predicts
a 3.5 rise by
2052100 and
Economic
surveys shows
greater impact
on non irrigated
land — 60% of
India

Thus international collabs from
Japan (where 1st people developed)
along with govt. support is need of
hour.

(7) The IPCC report estimates that there will be more plastic in sea than fishes by 2050. India's per capita plastic waste is 9kg/capita and we have an 2.2 sq lakh km of EEZ (7500km coastline). This hints at the level of marine pollution oceans face from plastic waste.



→ also allows the biodiversity and economy of countries (fishy) (coral damage etc, tourism)

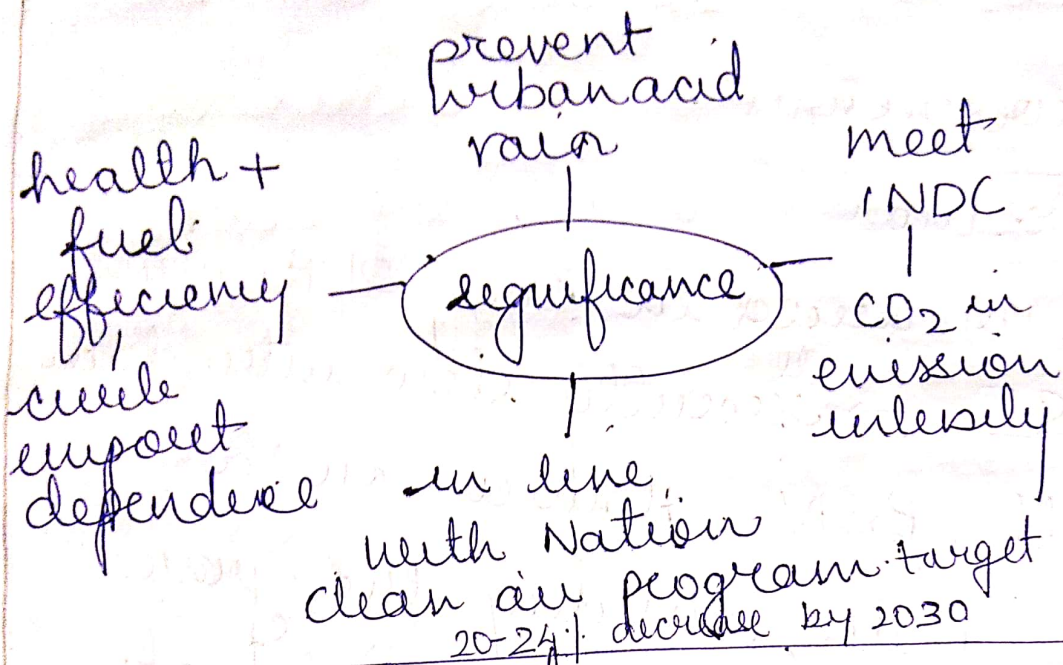


- ⑦ BS norms in India — are pollution standards based on Euro norms.

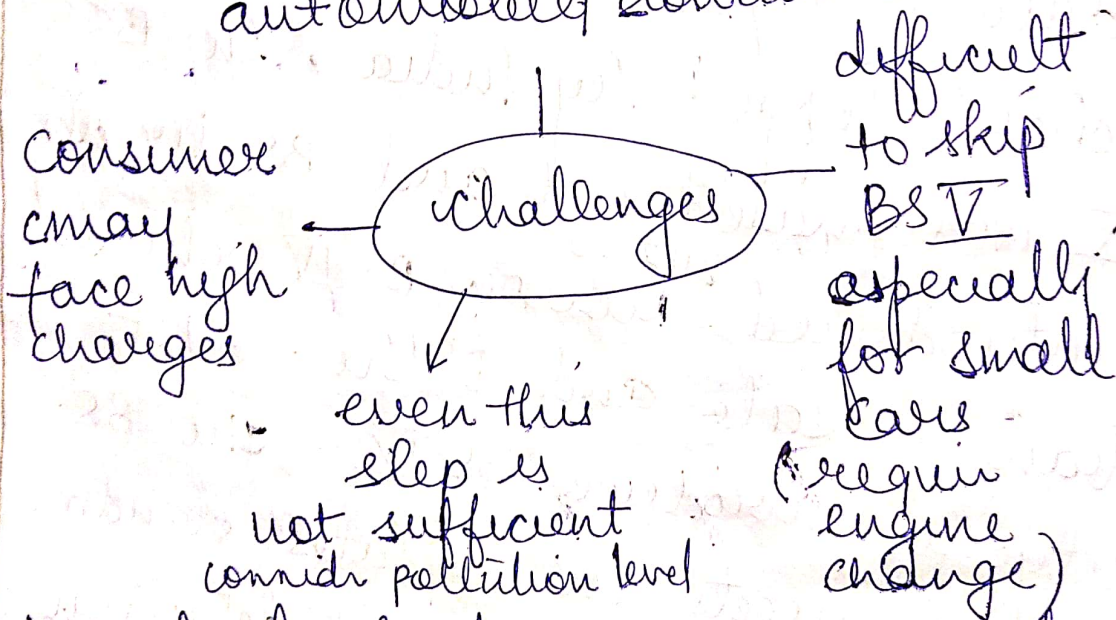
Evolution

Introduced in early 21st century —
BS I $\xrightarrow{\text{till}}$ recently slow introduction
till BS IV. However, on a
SC order, considering the grave
data of 14/20 most polluted city —
chart topped by India, the BS
V was phased out and BS directly
introduced ^{by 2020}. Moreover BS IV vehicles
ban on sale and Delhi — 1st
city to introduce BS IV. This BS
VI also meets Euro's latest standard
with 10ppm sulfur, self detection,

and greater fuel efficiency and less ambient hydrocarbon/ NO_x etc



already automobile slowdown



The dual objective of NCAP and National automobile mission must not to avoid abrupt jump must be reconciled.

⑧ Black holes are ^{astronomical} bodies with ultra high density and mass in space.

They are named so because of their unique features of

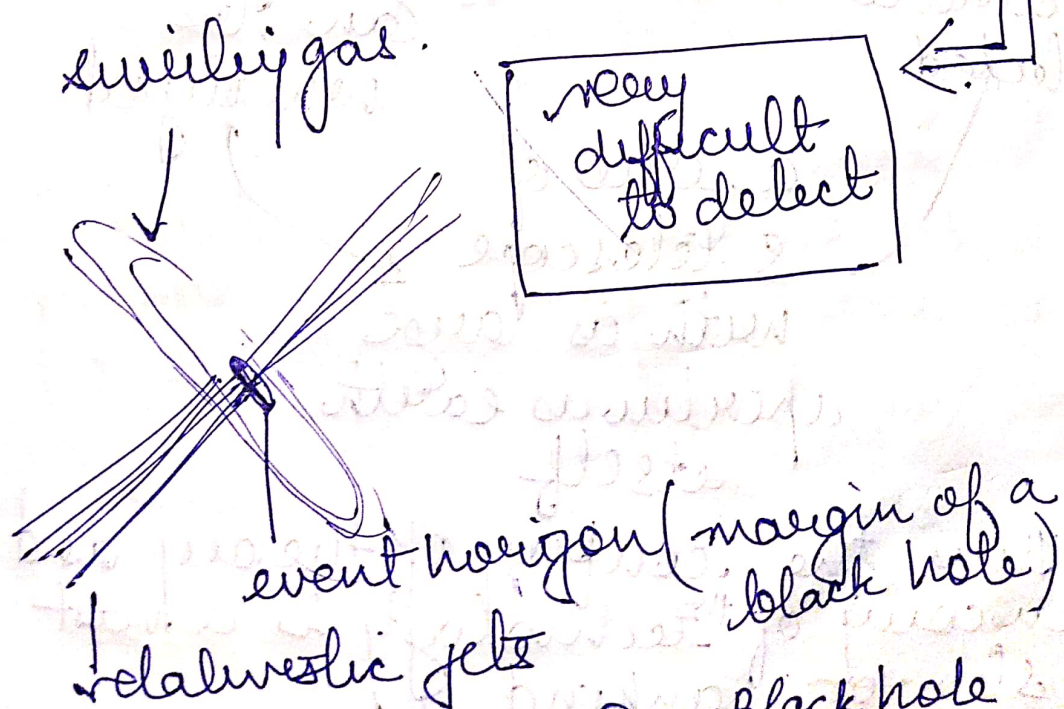
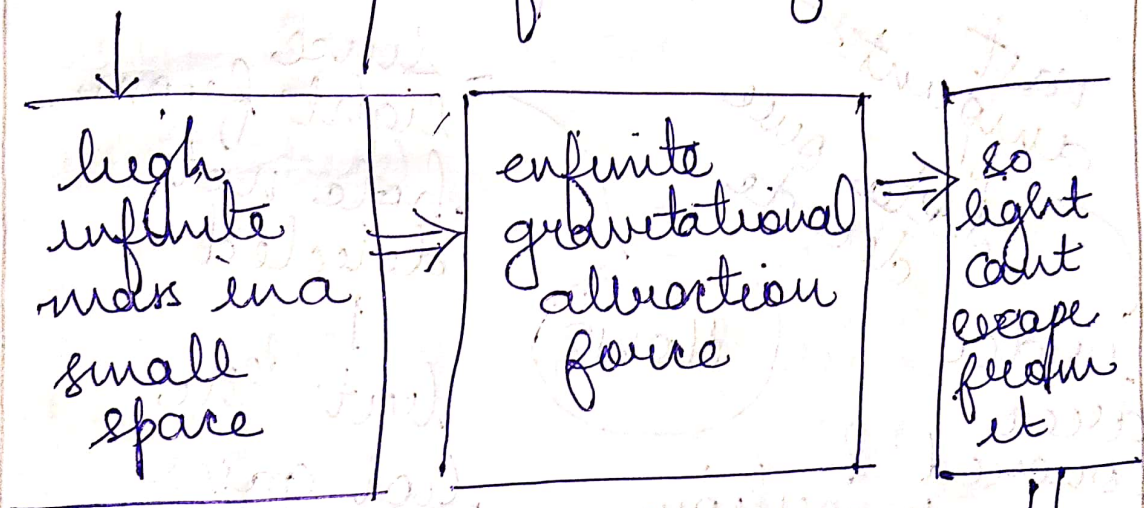
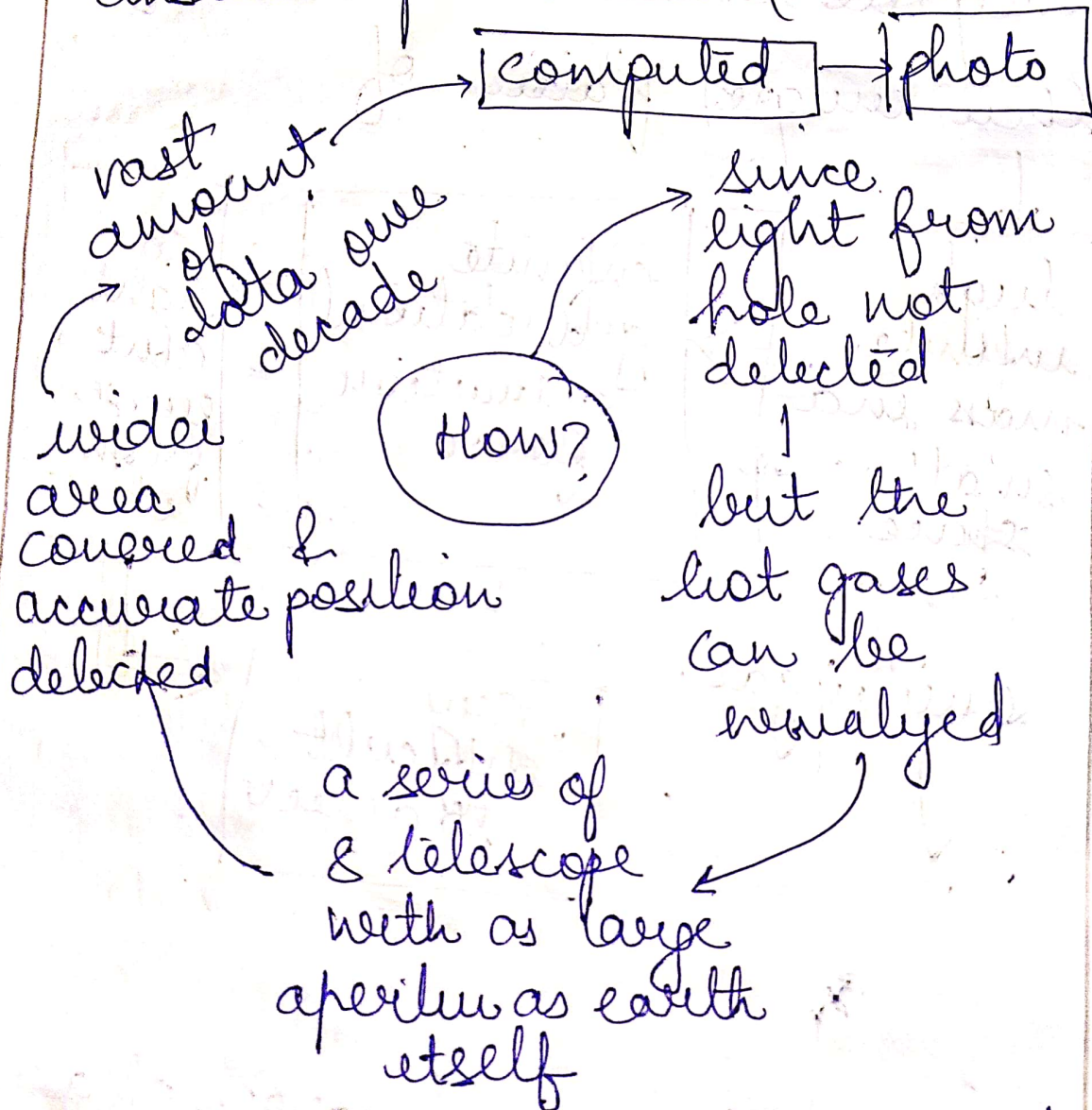


Fig: Black hole

Recently, 1st ever black hole was confirmed by a series of 8 telescopes — confirming New Einstein's prediction (back in 1930s)



Thus the confirming of theory and discovery of ^{new} technology is a vast step for mankind

(9)

The biggest trade share in
would belong to defense
markets.

In this context, arms trade
treaty are bilateral negotiat.
ions to regularize and coordin
arms trade relations between
2 countries.

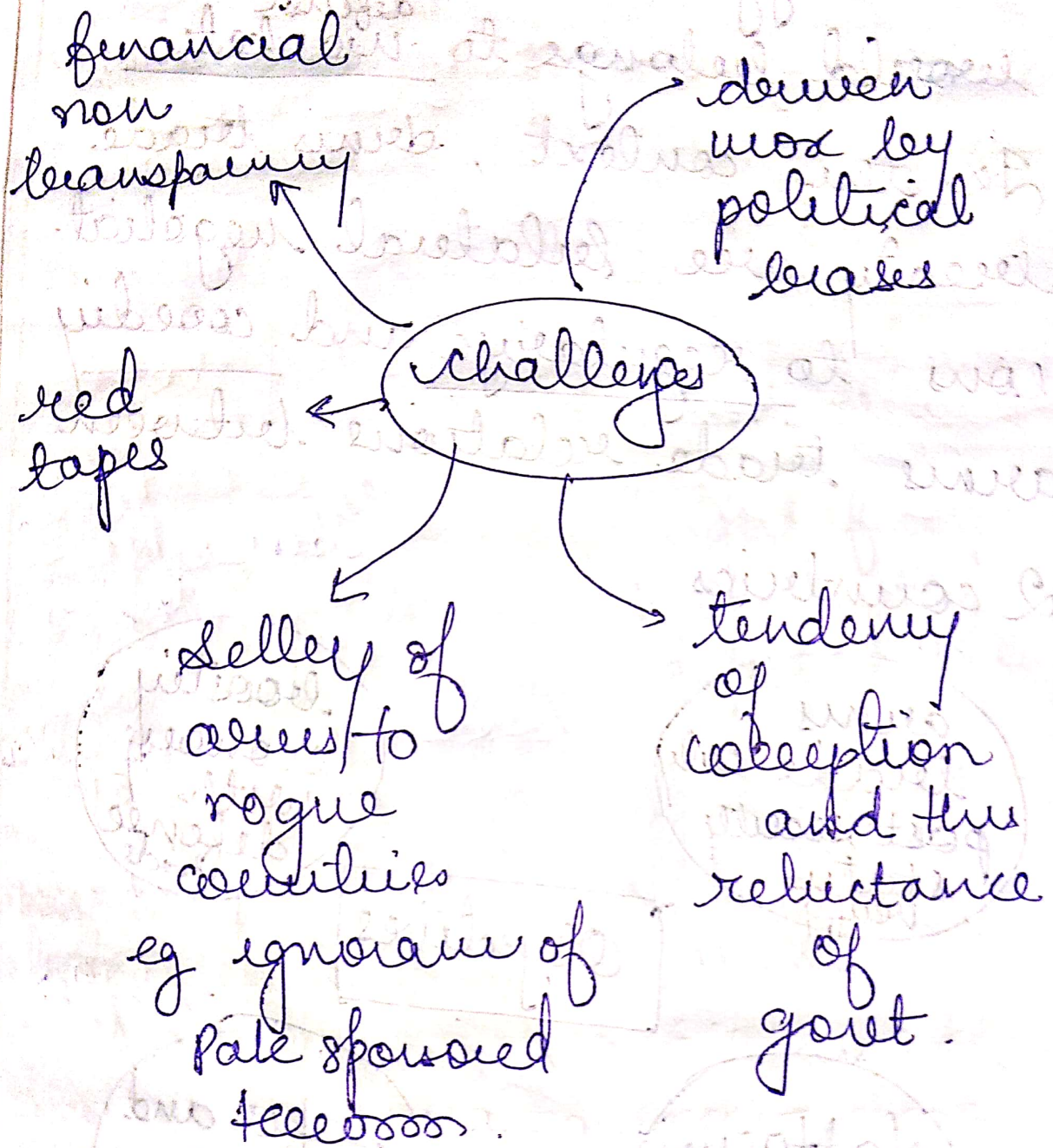
arms
trade only
post security
status
verify

boosting
economy
with
defense
trade

Objectives

platform
for
negotiations

safer and
cautious
use of
arms.



10) Today when world is becoming more globalized, India is getting ^{more} connected via networks eg

- SWIFT for financial info
- Internet connections to each & every government office with potential of a global cyberthreat.
- eg Petya — India biggest in South Asia to be affected — originated in Ukraine

~~state~~
cyber
terrorism

online
recruitment
eg ISIS

snooping and
phishing eg
Ransomware

threats to
& poor network

state sponsored
cyber
attacks

surveillance

quantum
technology
to decrypt
security info.

Critical infrastructure at threat eg recently JIN port and then Amazon center was hacked

Legal

RB's data localization

Nation cyber security policy 2013

Steps

Institutional

NAT GRID

NCIIPC

NIC-CERT

CERT-FIN & eIC

State

& labs
cyber policy for states like Maharashtra

Global

Global center for cyber security, GDPR in EU also focuses on India to export more and a 'data secure' status

committee

ON Sukeshma bill and global

cooperation via accede to Budapest treaty should be the next steps

⑪ The renewable energy has been the new buzzword since the last few decades to ~~the~~. However, with the increased deployment, its increasing ~~and~~ with the challenges due to its intermittent nature.

India needs 20% of its energy mix from renewables

and emissions to scale up to 40% by 2030.

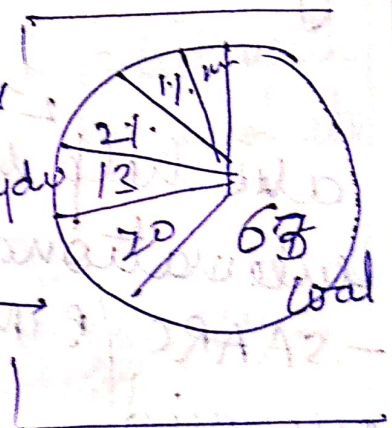


Fig: energy mix of India

However renewable energy has a variable nature with respect to the continuous manageable nature of thermal plants.

meet unequal day-night gaps eg stored solar in one for night time

open access and increased choice - consumers

states are unequal in wealth power

Importance of Variable Renewable Energy

better resource efficiency

also help in international - SAARC / BIMSTEC one grid (different peak zones time of different country)

better inter state trade - better federalism & cooperation

wind and rain difficult to forecast in dynamic an weather patterns interest in

RBC not increased

GRID CAPACITY LOW

Challenges

policy for inter state trade

thermal power plants (80% old) are not able enough to quickly manage.

Discoms poor health
|
poor payment capacity

real time data on grid not available for smooth operation

The future should be one of a renewable energy backed grid with thermal to supplement its constraints.

grid capacity boost by Green corridor project

policy for inter state trade

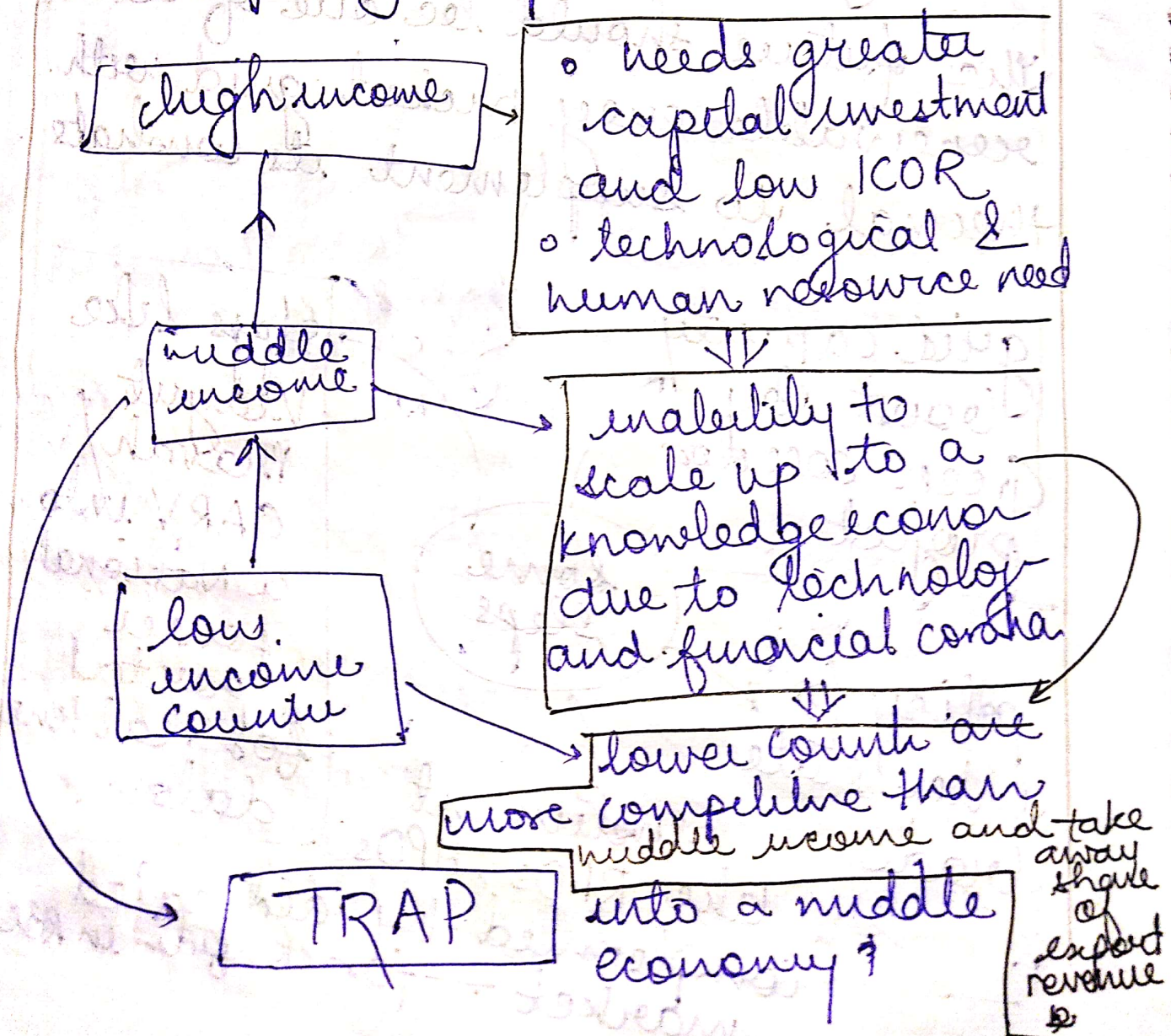
Some steps

instrument like RPOs, HPOs complemented by dedicated market — for confidence in RPO

Apps like Vidyut Bhavah/ GARV into a National power portal for real time data

12) The economic survey 2017-18 pointed out the ~~phenomenon~~ of middle income phenomenon - widespread in many countries e.g. in Latin America -

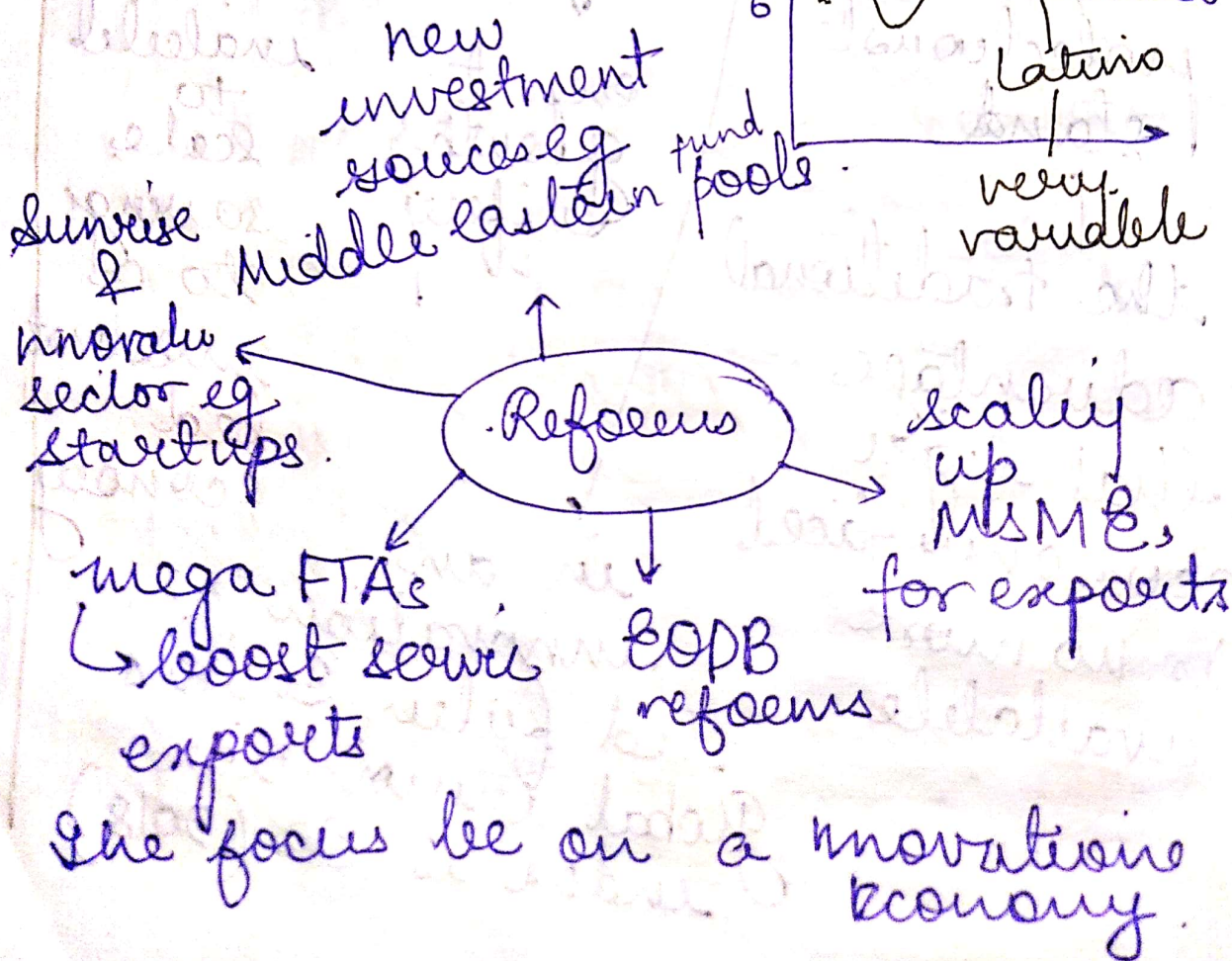
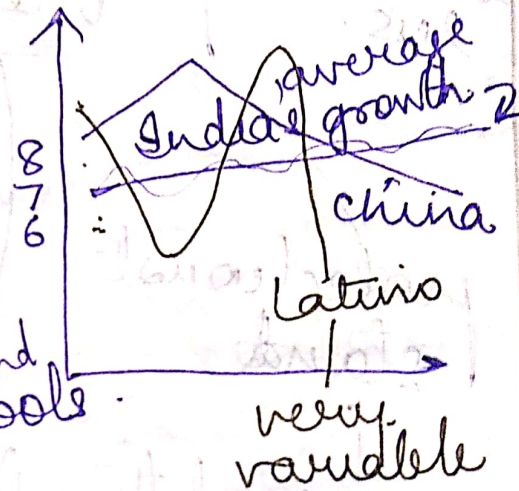
It is a policy trap where: -



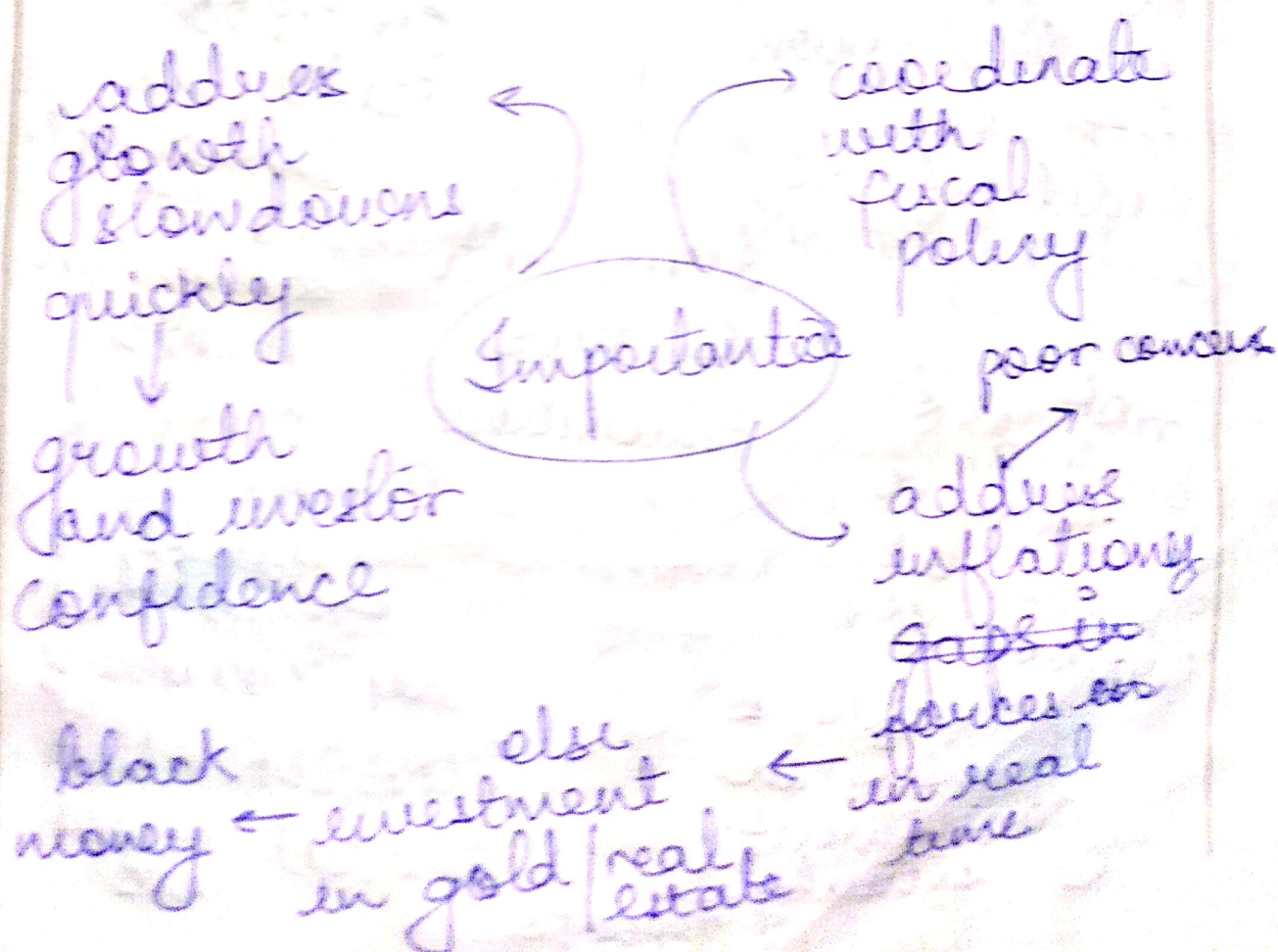
Thus India being a middle economy (7000\$ PPP per capita) and 0.64 HDI needs a 8% continuous growth to be at 5t\$ economy by 2025 (Economic Survey 2019)



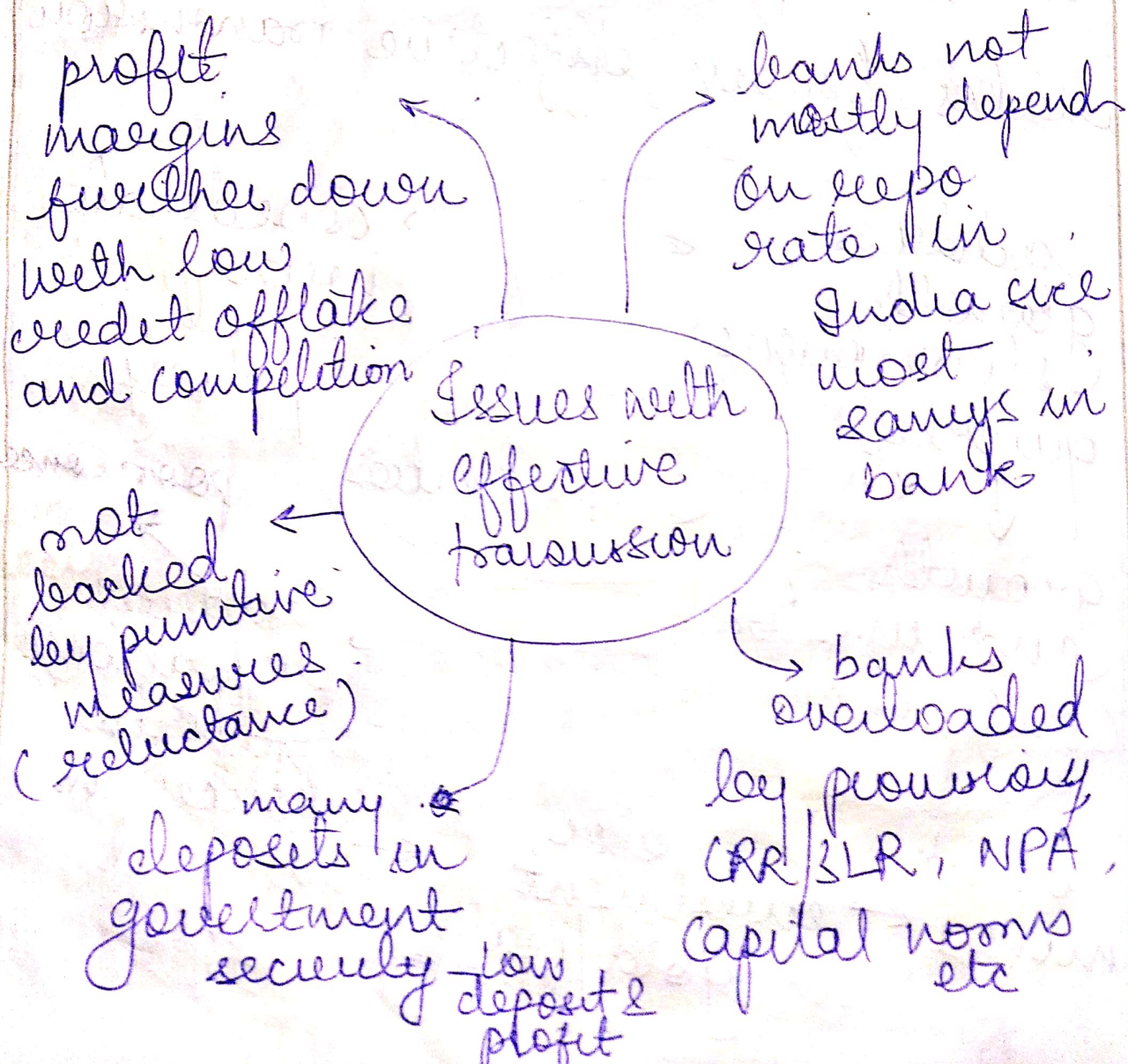
Thus India is at risk of facing it due to above vulna-
 However it has also been
 seen that India has registered a
 continuous growth even amidst
 a slowdown / global crises unlike
 other.



(13) Monetary policy transmission is the ability to effectively translate monetary policy rate changes to market rates. The Janak Raj committee points to the faulty nature of MCLR rates for an effective transmission.

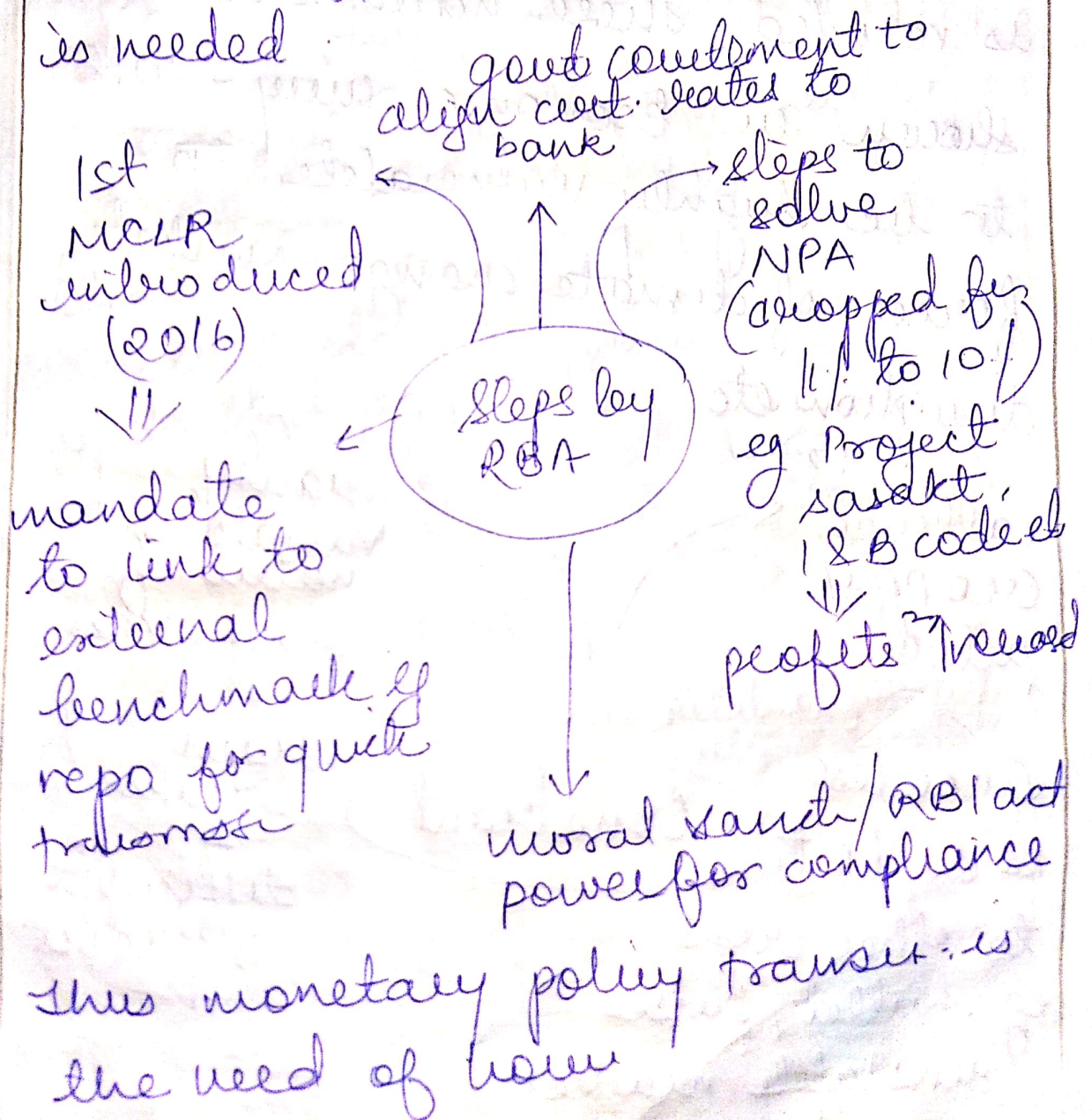


Thus RBI has been mandated by MPC to formulate effective monetary policy rates. However it has noticed its transmission with a time lag of more than 6 months on an average.



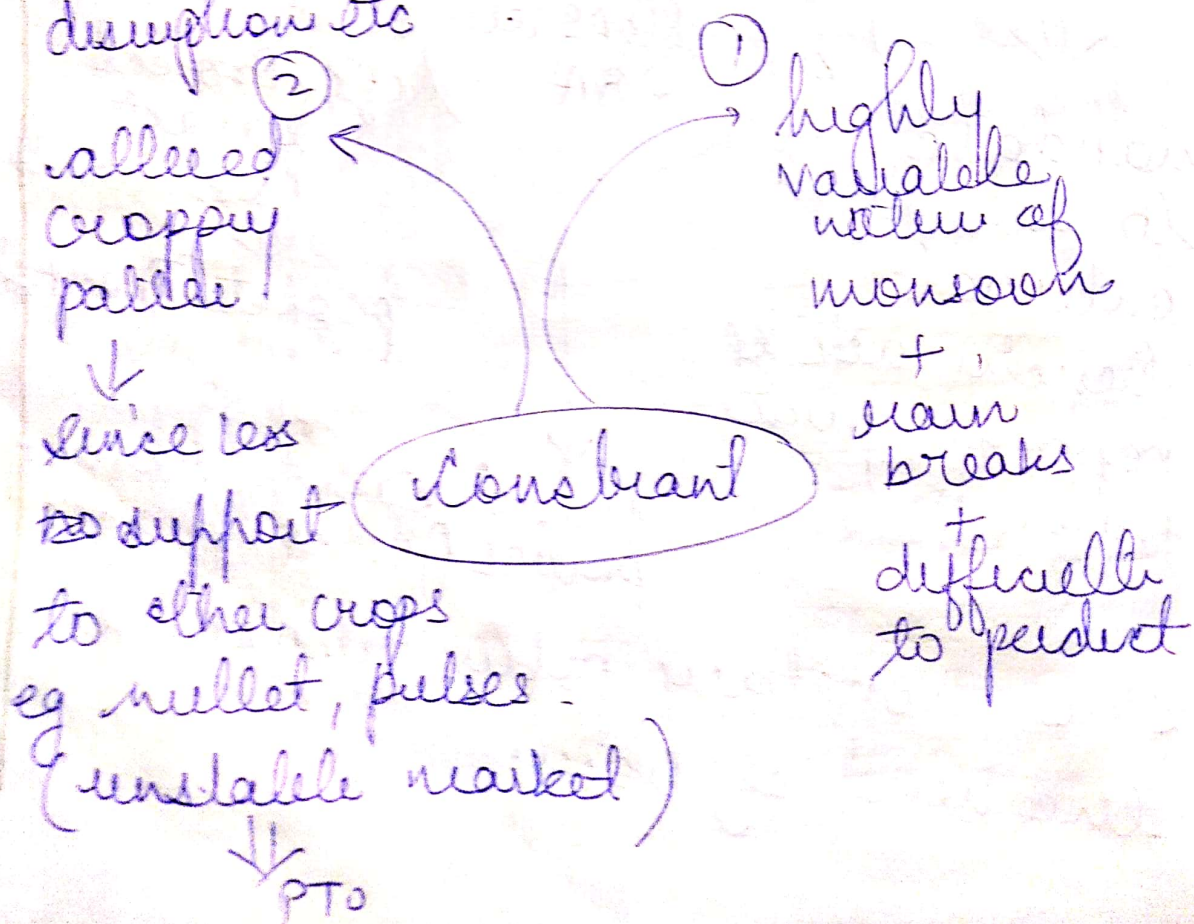
NEED

Since a competitive globalized economy needs to respond more dynamically to more dynamic forces for sustained growth and preventing bursts, effective monetary transmission is needed.



155
(14) Recently an ^{research} institute highlighted the bias of government to rainfed agriculture in India.

About 60% of farmland area is rainfed. These have been shown in Economic Survey - 2018 to be highly vulnerable to forces of climate change, market fluctuations etc.



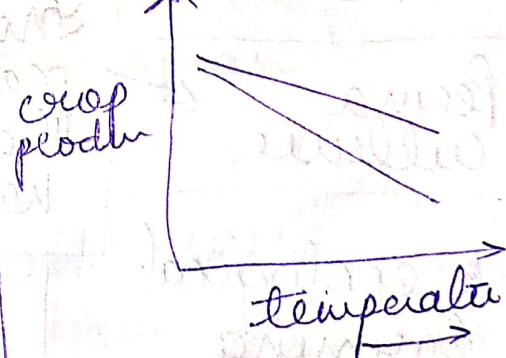
↓
 preference to rice/wheat $\Rightarrow$ not well
 for dry soil $\Rightarrow$ land degradation

↓
 farmer distress
 NPA, untapped potential, food security impact
 (poor production)

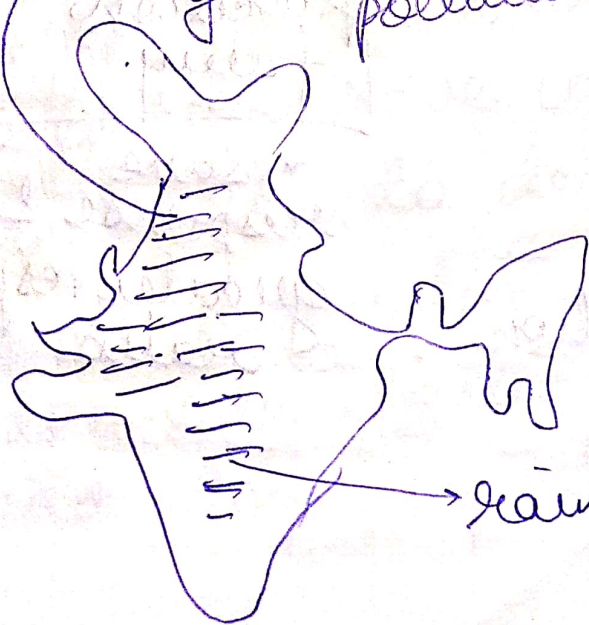
③ Absence of irrigation = more vulnerable to climate change

④ climate change even impacts the rainfed areas more abruptly

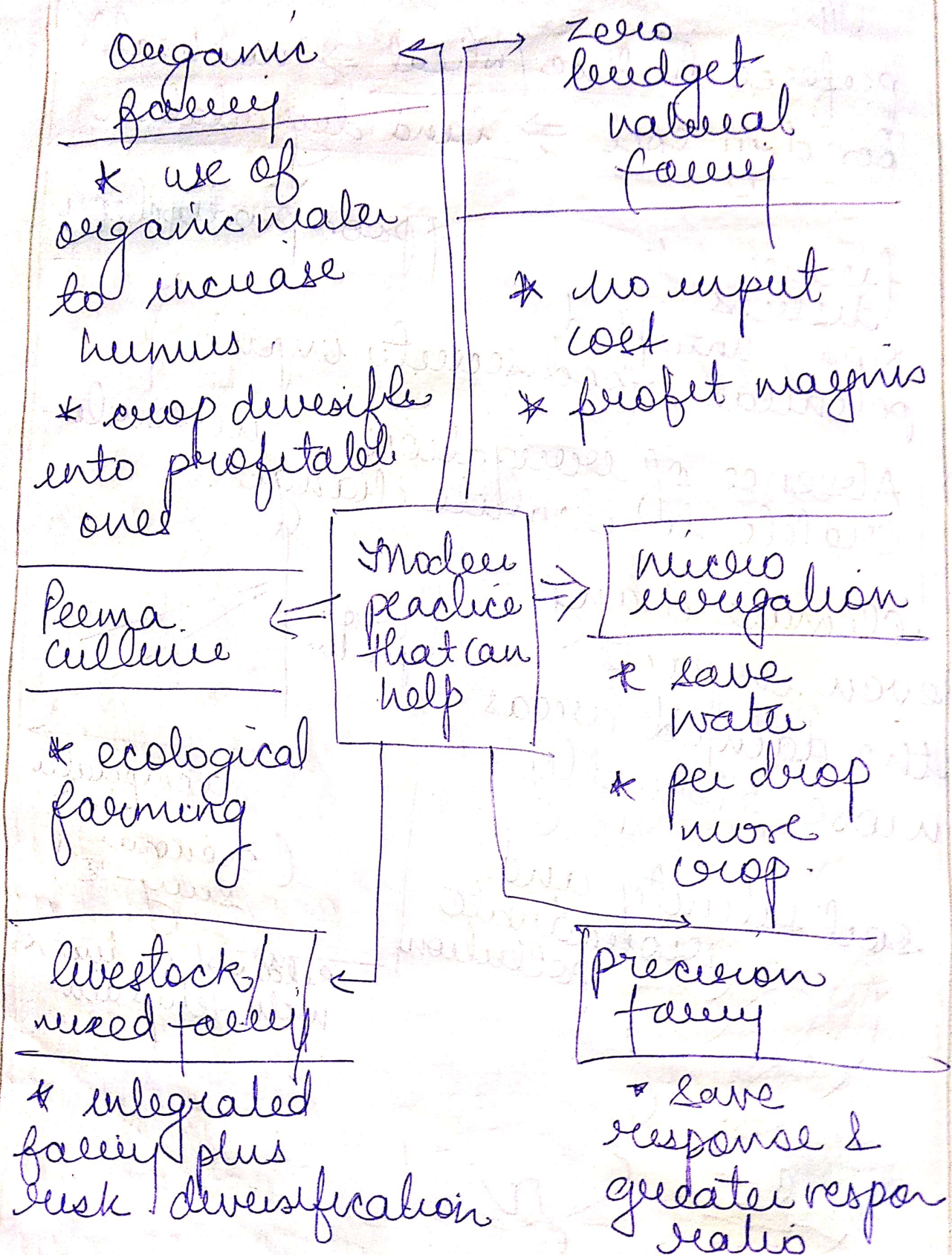
⑤ soil salinity and groundwater pollution



Relatn of production with temperature



rainfed areas of India



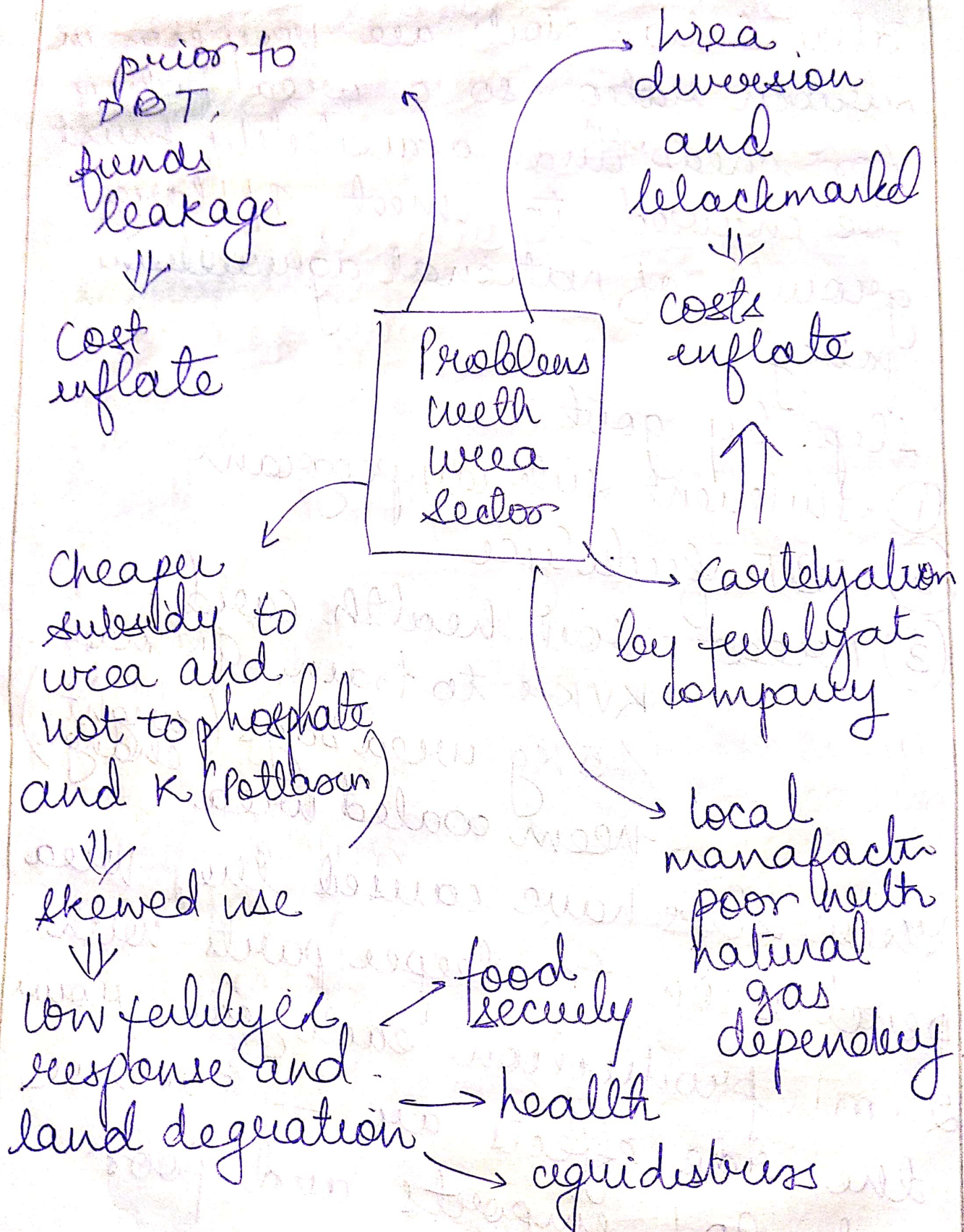
(15) ~~The~~ India has the largest farmland area in world. Moreover, generally Indian soils are very poor in nitrogen ratio. so a urea policy for cheap^{ness} and availability must be ensured to meet 4% target growth of national agriculture policy.

Steps by govt: -

- ① Fertiliser subsidy program
- ② DBT - fertilizer
- ③ urea - soil health card
KVKs to train, GIS maps
45 kg urea bags (weight change)
neem coated urea

These steps have caused the urea penetration to deeper parts with 26 MT production each year. Now the side effects are - overuse and 20% imports and poor

NPK ratio of 6:5:2:5:1



↓
Also DBT - fertilizer difficult as
local ground measure of demand
not easy in absence of land record
and technology

wea local
production

promotion
of local green
technology

overregulation
in P & K
fertilizer
stop and
caps given

ensure
100%
coverage
under
Aadhar
linkage
(net connect
& infrastr
problems)

Reforms

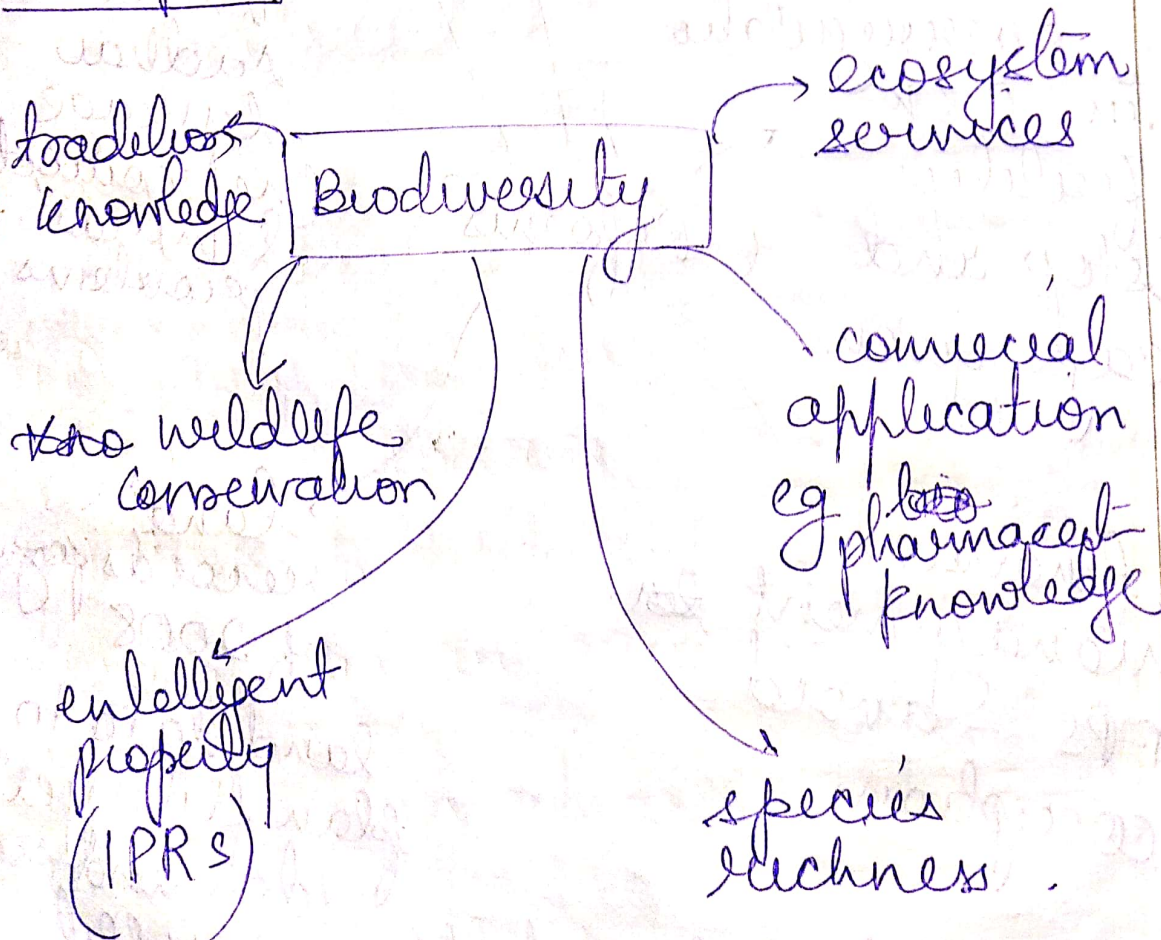
financial
management in
FPS - avoid
corruption

land
records from
of 2008
land data to
plan fertilizer
demand

Wea policy for better agro yield
efficiency

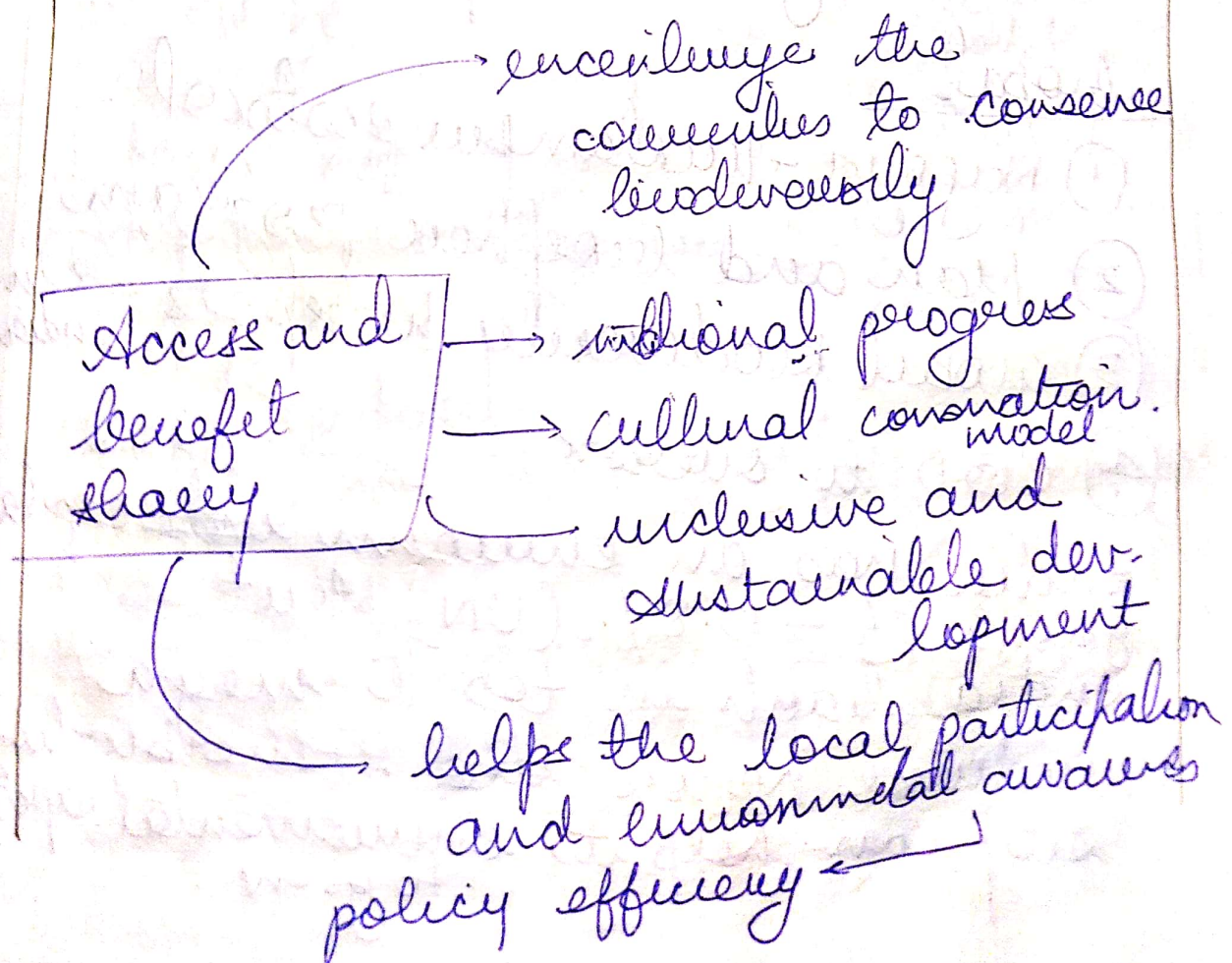
⑩ Access and Benefit sharing
concept developed in the
conference of Biological diversity
(2002) with goal #3 →
ensure effective access to the
of glob biodiversity to all

Concept



Since biodiversity has many benefits, CBD & subsequent Cartagena and Nagoya protocol call for its equitable usage and for benefit for all mankind

eg open ~~to~~ and not monopolized traditional knowledge - help ^{indigenous} sustainable community (eg traditional medicine)



Government steps

- ① signatory to CBD
- ② conservation by National Biosphere reserve program
- ③ meeting Aichi standards - Review at its 6th meet (Dhaka) → announced full compliance to 2 of 12 Aichi target fishery.

Global

- ① Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur protocol.
- ② Man and biosphere program
- ③ global biodiversity hotspots - 3 in India
- ④ CBD to oversee.

India has an enormous ~~and~~ capital growth of - 0.8% (UN) but India ranks in top 10 mega biodiversity region ~~and~~, the biodiversity can help its environmental capital to grow.

(17)

The Sendai framework signed in 2015 - highlights in one of its targets aims for a disaster resilient infrastructure with a mantra of Build Back better -

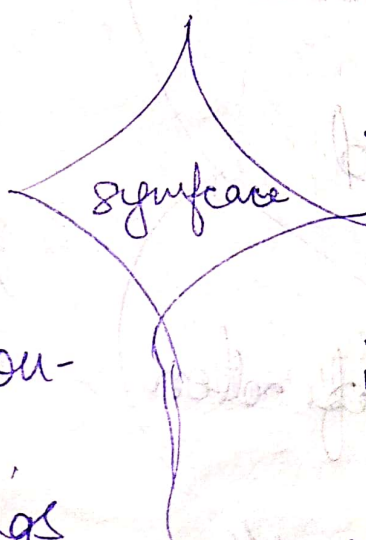
Significance

lessee costs in rebuilding

(eg ASSOCHAM
↓
20000 cr
in Kerala
flood to recover)

highlights a proactive approach

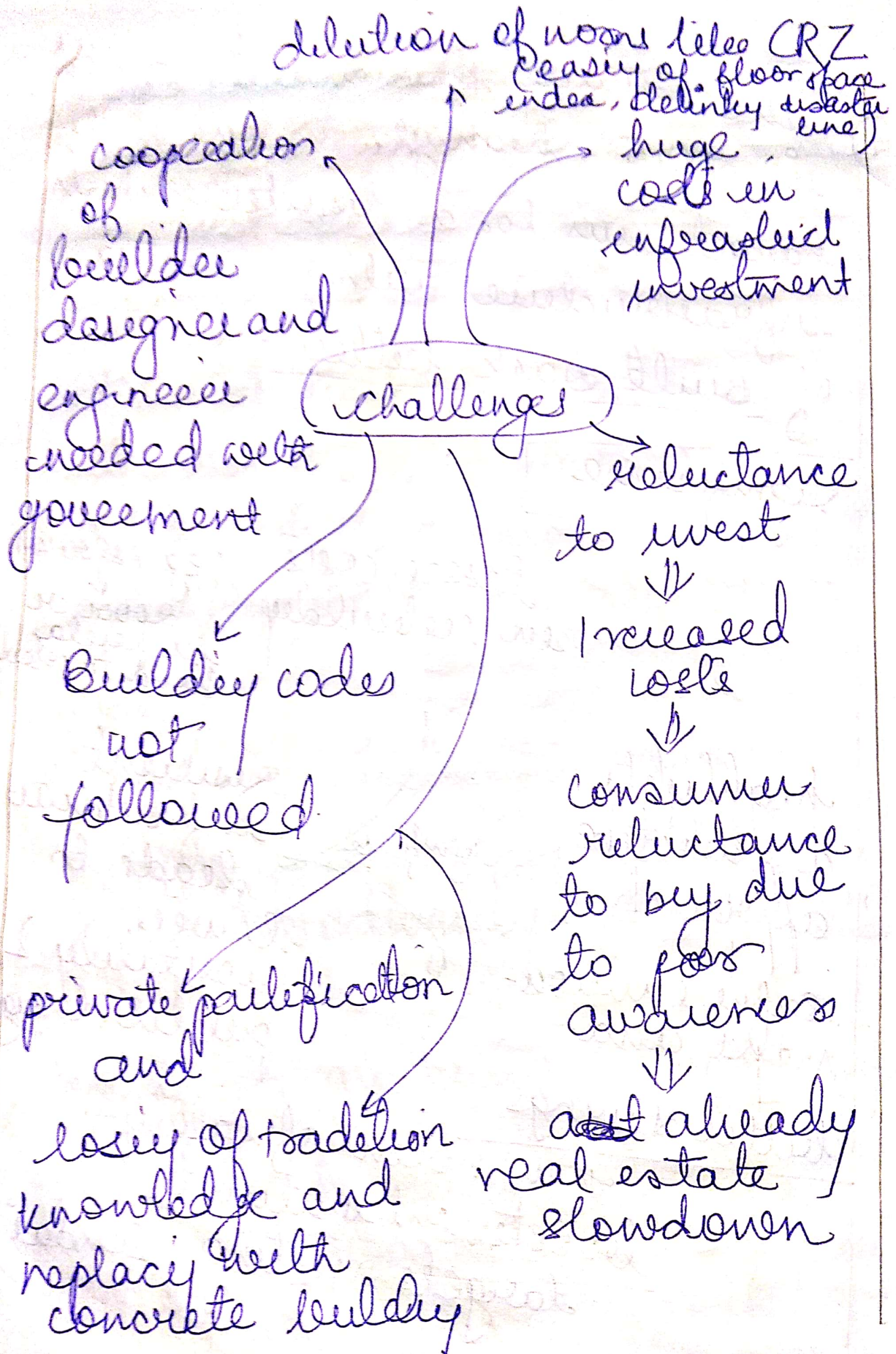
safer environment and better savings

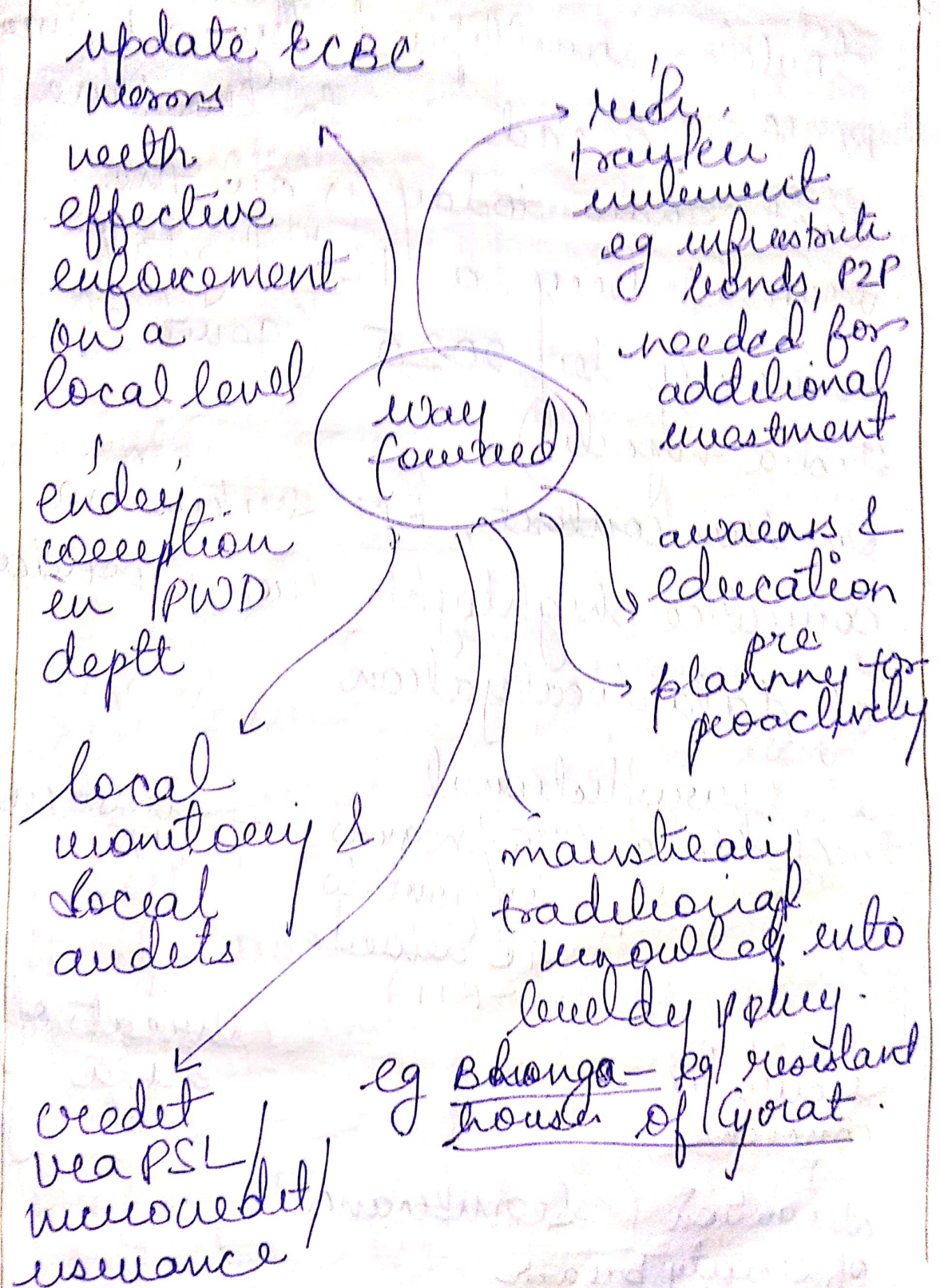


resilient infrastructure leads to

lower mortality & public damage

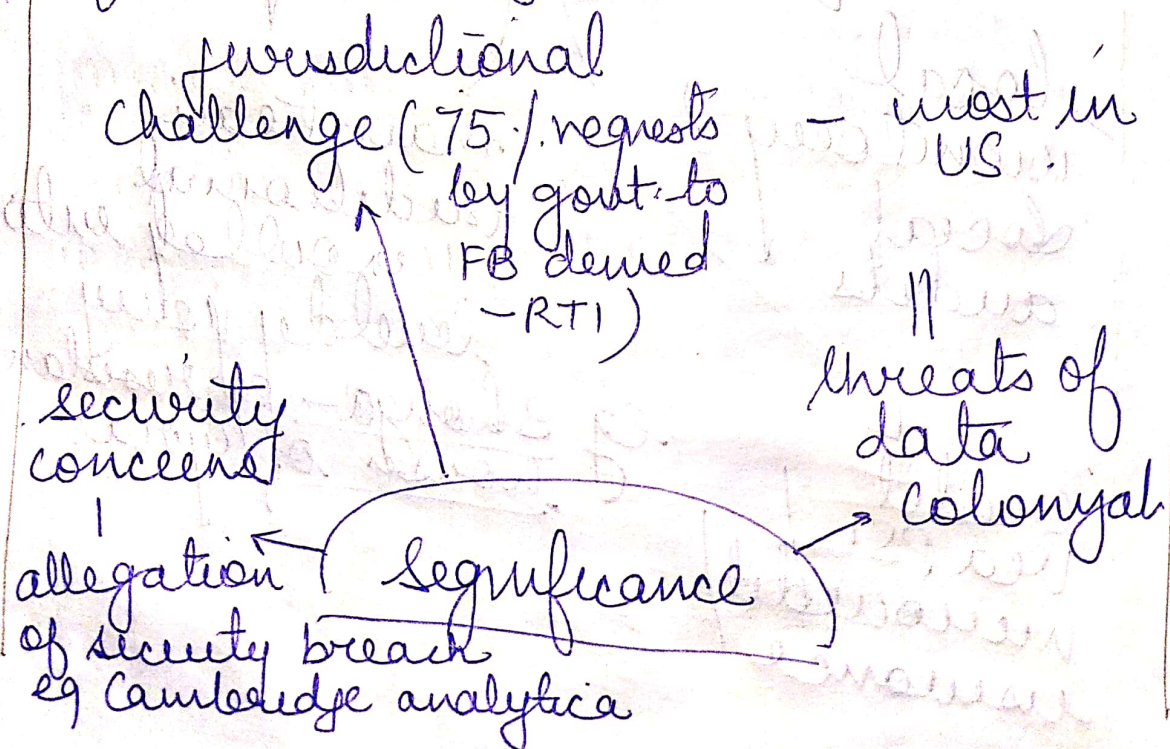
new norm of safety -
boosts international
targets meeting (Sendai)





18) India's data consumption has ~~doubled~~ multiplied by 54 times in last decade. — to the tune that India today is on the verge of being a \$1T digital economy by 2025. (govt of India reports).

In this context, BN Srikrishna committee highlights the importance of data localisation



↓
loss of revenue due to inability of conventional method to tax

data imperialism + corporate interests

↓
India needs to respond to the security needs and economic needs — consider the fact that data can be monetized → to earn → fund social reforms.

ensuring a proper environment for data security and its usage as a resource — needs a data policy. RBI has mandated data localization norms for ^{payment} ~~e-commerce~~ companies and Sankar committee and e-commerce policy 2018 also propose it. However certain challenges like: —

- a) government can be agent of surveillance in absence of data protection act
- b) consider all data driven centres are surveillance — privacy high growth — may hurt economic interest
- c) certain small start ups use ^{data} services of Amazon web services — may get costly
- d) At a time when data benefits from globalization eg moves to other places quickly in threats — hard
- e) jurisdictional challenges still presents ^{MLAT} ~~not present~~
- f) heavy investment in data centres needed along with energy

The privacy inter (Art 21) should not be compromised by economic interest but private inter must be heeded to. Govt can play a facilitative role in tapping data as a model acts like CLOUD should be explored

(18) Money laundering is a threat to India's security and social concerns.

It hurts by :-

Social concerns

- * funds illegal activities eg drugs trafficking, sex trade and organized crime

↓
corrupts youth's dividend that India possess

↓
costs of dealing with crime

- * high rank in corruption perception index - 81

Economic concerns

- * prone to financial volatility
- * investor confidence down
- * significant tax revenues lost
- * financials diverted to shadow economy
- * corruption

* Loss of
and sense of
peace

to tax havens

Security threat

Moreover the lax regulatory
environment and vulnerability
to social offences make India
particularly prone to threat.

Steps

(i) Domestic

Legal

- PMCA act 2002
- IT act
- Benami act
- * Prevention of

Institutional

~~ATG~~ - CERT-FIN
Economic intell
council
ED

corruption act
1988

FCRA, FEMA

FOOB

Scheme

- * Project Insight
- * Big data

dedicated
body in MHA to
deal with it
• financial
intelligence unit

- * Scrapping shell companies post demonetisation
- * GST data studies
- * Legal cyber
identifiers

Global

- Vienna convention, Palermo protocol
- Basel convention for financial security
- SWIFT
- BEPS
- G20 framework
- FATF and Asia pacific group
- OECD blacklist and framework
- India's bilateral agreements as DTAA, Action plan
- India recently highlighted this issue at G20 framework - against ~~money~~ ~~tax~~ ~~haven~~

(20) Terrorism is defined by FBI as any act provoked to spread fear by violent means. While organised crime is a sophisticated way of dealing in criminal activity via hierarchical, globalized, network.

Differences

Terrorism

- more violent means
- spreads by terror & fear
- against state
- for religion / political purposes
- funding by out-

less violent

- spreads by a pan global syndicate
- state official ^{control}
- economic usually

sources eg donation,
tax-lau

funded by
no of corrupt
acts sponsored
by group

overt
focused acts present
eg

covert
difficult to try & prosecute

hierarchy/leadership
↑

Symbiotic relation between two

terror $\longrightarrow$ OCG (criminal group)

① helps organised crime
groups by political backing eg
Taliban

② funding more own sources
eg opium farms in

③ help cross border expansion

④ terror groups act in a
coordinated way with OCG

to spread. ⑤ arms supply

OCG $\longrightarrow$ terror

- ① helps in finances eg money
laundering, drug trafficking,
gun running
- ② helps in governmental access.
- ③ breeds grounds for terror to
find potential recruits eg
drug addicts
- ④ help spread a local terror
group to spread beyond its
local position eg ISIS to
off locations like in Europe ^{come} attack
- ⑤ sensitive technology eg virtual
SIM used in Pulwama

Thus they breed each other. Laws
like Maharashtra Organised crime act
need to be emulated. Global cooperation to
deal with both along with close cooperation
bilaterally needed to crack on both simultaneously