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02 SEP 2019
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	NATISHA MATHUR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	503709
Center	ORN	Date	2-9-2019

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

N.K. Singh headed 15th finance Commission has recommended that there should be an independent Fiscal Council.

Need for an Independent Fiscal Council

- Fiscal deficit of Indian government is not under control.
- The government has not adhered to FRBM regulation targets

Significance of Independent Fiscal Council

- provide a better pre and post budget analysis

→ discipline the lawmakers into complying with the obligations as per law

→ An divergence would have to be explained.

→ promote sustainable and long term financial stability

→ will define under what conditions can the government stop adhering to regulations.

Thus, ~~in this~~ Independent Fiscal Council is the need of the hour for better fiscal discipline —

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Export Sector and employment generation

→ there are various labour intensive sectors like leather, jewellery, gems and agriculture which help to tackle the problem of unemployment

→ As per EXIM's bank, \$1 million of export produces 135 jobs in India

However in recent times, the export sector is weakening. Hence following steps are needed to address the issues—

- ① Ease of doing business should be enhanced for Example need to

Improve the enforcing contract, power availability, etc

- ② focus on service sector
- ③ Provide connectivity from ports to the hinterland, and ~~so~~ freight corridors.
- ④ Provide better technology in order to make exports more competitive
- ⑤ boost the productivity of MSMEs
Steps like SFORTI, etc have improved credit facilities
- ⑥ Need to focus on North Eastern States so that trade with South Eastern countries can be improved

A dedicated effort is needed to enhance the weakening export sector of India.

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Recently the government of India introduced National Mineral Policy, 2019 which has the following features

- increase production of major minerals by 200%.
- reduce trade deficit by 50% in seven years
- Introduction of Exclusive Mining Zones
- Intergenerational Parity required while mining
- focus on long term import - export policy.
- attract the private investments

→ simplifying the clearance procedure

This mineral policy will help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining in following ways →

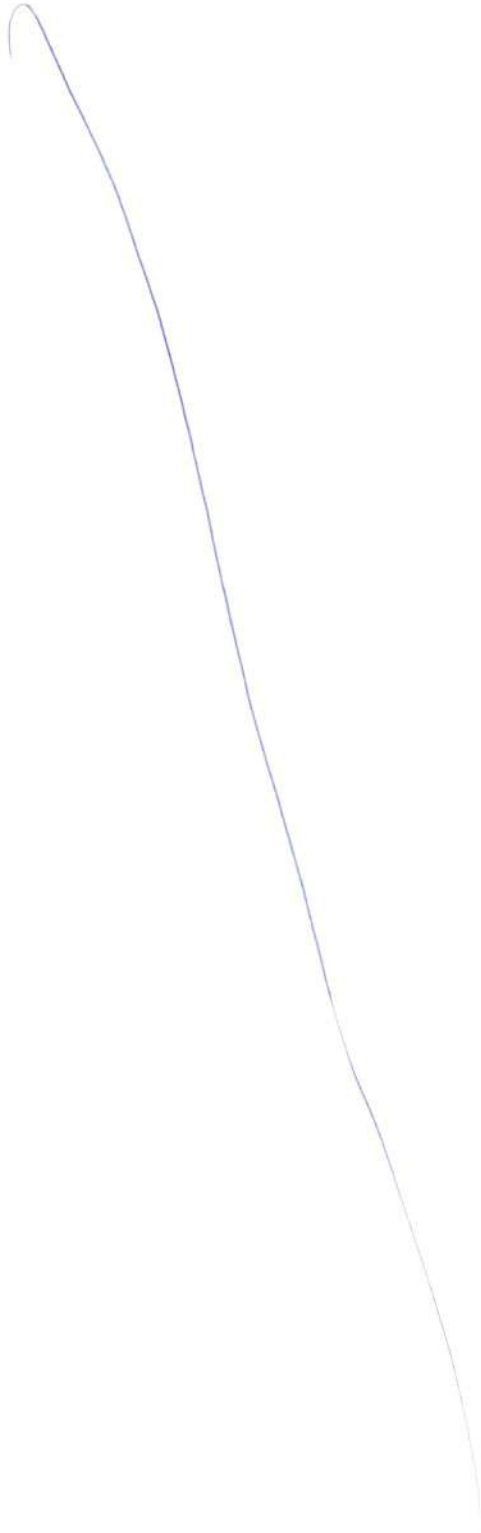
- Comprehensive Sustainable framework is required for evaluating the mining activity
- Incentivising use of renewable resources
- Awareness and sensitising training to all workers involved.
- Focus on rehabilitation and relocation of the people affected by mining process

However, certain issues remain

- does not provide guidance to ensure effective mine closure practices
- Clearance ease will give many industries to come at one go.

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

“प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना” की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।



5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze.
(150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming is a technique in which farming is done without use of chemicals and credits or spending any money on purchasing of inputs.

Zero Budget Natural Farming is an alternative to Capital and Chemical Intensive agriculture in following ways—

- it puts an end to reliance on loans and thus prevents suicides of farmers
- It ~~is~~ ends the reliance on fertilisers and pesticides

- The focus on natural manure enhances the soil conditions and thus productivity
- focus on replenishing local species of earthworms which increases organic matter in soil
- promotes inter cropping
- will promote climate change resilient agriculture.
- uses better water management techniques to reduce reliance on ~~hand~~ tubewells or irrigation.

Thus, ~~Not~~ Zero Budget Natural Farming can act as an alternative and for this the government has to provide incentive in terms of better price for ~~of~~ organic food, etc to farmers

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

According to World Economic Forum, by 2050, there would be more plastic in ocean than fishes. This points to the gravity of plastic pollution in oceans.

Implications of Plastic pollution on marine ecosystem.

① Sea birds, dolphins, whales, are injured because they get trapped in plastic fishing nets. They also eat plastic waste which lead to choking.

② Micro plastics engulfed by the small ~~to~~ marine animals lead to bioaccumulation.

- ③ Because of plastic pollution, the ~~the~~ tourism sector around oceans gets hampered.
- ④ Plastic waste is stuck in gyres for example the great Pacific Plastic Gyre. This increase the emission of Carbons.

Measures to address these issues

- ✓ Ban the single use plastic products
- ✓ Awareness among people not to use plastic.
- ✓ Circular economy may enhance our capacity to use plastic
- ✓ Industries should shift to more eco-friendly techniques like change in packaging material

If these steps are taken then plastic pollution can be reduced in oceans.

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage norms are the steps taken by the government to regulate and control the polluting elements of diesel and petrol over the years. It is ^{on} similar pattern of European Norms.

Bharat Stage

- BS II → introduced in 2000. 500 ppm Sulphur
- BS III → 2005 - 350 ppm sulphur
- BS IV → 2010 - 50 ppm Sulphur
- BS V - 2020 - Indian government 10 ppm Sulphur skipping this
- BS VI - 2020 - original target 2024. 10 ppm Sulphur but jump start to 2020

Significance of this step

- reducing sulphur content to 10 ppm
- reducing NO_x , Hydrogen Carbon emission
- Making on-board diagnostic mandatory which give info about the repair, etc.

Challenges① Automakers

- getting rid of BS IV inventory
- higher investment and technology upgradation

② Buyers → these vehicles may be costly

③ → oil companies will have to ensure availability of the BS VI fuel.

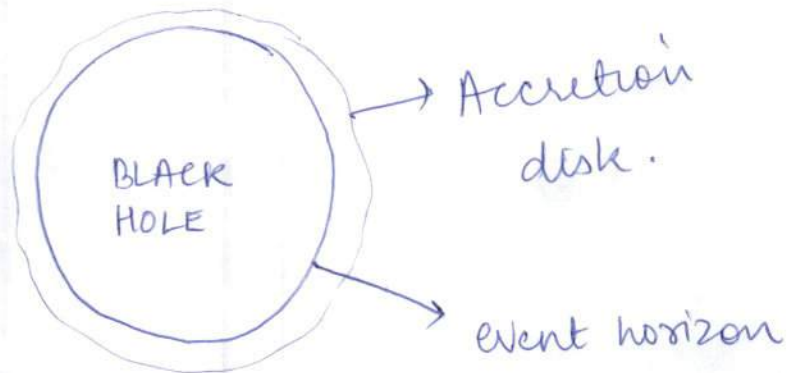
- Huge investment required for upgradation of refineries.

These challenges have to be overcome via more investment by government, giving more incentive so that battle against climate change can be overcome.

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? (150 words) 10

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes refers to a space and time activity out of which things can't come out even the electromagnetic radiations can't come out. It is very dense ✓



Event Horizon is the boundary upto which any thing in contact with it will be sucked by black hole and hence it becomes difficult to image a black hole. As no light can come out of it.

However, there are certain dust particles outside the event horizon which can come in contact and start revolving around black hole due to its gravity. This forms the accretion disk. *

This accretion disk was noted by the event horizon telescope.

Moreover, there was usage of various radio telescopes which converted it into a large telescope to capture this Black hole event initiated many billion years ago.

Also, to remove any disturbance, these telescopes were put in areas ~~where~~ at higher and secluded places away from any disturbance to note this event.

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. (150 words) 10

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arm Trade Treaty was adopted in 2013. It is first international legally binding treaty to control the transfer of conventional arms.

Objectives

- establish common international standards for regulating the international trade in conventional arms.
- Prevent the illicit trade.
- Cooperation and transparency between the states in international trade.

However, there are certain challenges which affects this treaty.

- ① National legislation of various countries like USA gives freedom to access weapons freely. Thus it has not yet ratified it.
- ② Civil society groups consider that this treaty will affect individual's self defence rights eg - USA.
- ③ Regional security issues especially countries like India, China, Pakistan.
- ④ International Cooperation not Significant.

These challenges affect the Efficiency and progress of this Treaty -

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.

(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable energy is a renewable energy source that is non-dispatchable due to fluctuating nature like sun energy, wind energy as compared to biomass and hydroelectricity which can be controlled.

Importance of Integration of variable Renewable energy

- They are characterised by inherent issues like variability which creates problem like effective management
- Need to effectively integrate is one of the concerns.

Challenges related to Integration of Variable energy

① Technical Challenges

- Current conventional sources are old and are technologically incapable.
- Solar and wind energy are dependent on better forecasting and scheduling techniques.
- Need to develop better inter-state market facilities for trading in renewable energy.

② Lack of regulatory framework

- Better regulations needed
- Very few states have taken steps in this direction.

- ③ → the solar and wind energy faces transportation issues. located far from the load centres

Step that can be taken for
overcoming these challenges —

- ① Upgrading grid technology
- ② Ensuring effective forecasting
and scheduling —
- ③ Need to improve market trading
facilities for renewable energy
procurement.
- ④ Create policies for accessing
full capabilities of the already
existing resources.
- ⑤ Address issues of distribution
grids, etc.

These steps are the need of the
hour to go forward in the
tackling of climate change

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

A middle income trap is a theory which states that in a particular development situation in which a middle income country would be unable to break into the higher income category.

There have been arguments that India could fall into a middle income trap because of the following reasons—

- ① declining consumption by the middle class
- ② Backlash against globalisation leading to protectionism and trade war.

③ slowing down of economy.

In the 1st Quarter of 2019 - gdp growth was 5%.

④ Social Inequalities and economic inequalities are rising in India.

⑤ Banking facilities like NBFCs are facing credit issues and they are unable to give loans to people as they are suffering from NPAs.

However, following steps by Indian government can be taken to get out of the middle income trap.

→ Skill development and vocational training.

→ Private sector investment has to be enhanced.

- Improving the lending capabilities of Banks and NBFCs ~~have to be~~ by infusion of money.
- Need to expand the labour intensive sectors of manufacturing like footwears, leather, etc.
- Focus on circular economy can create more opportunities.

If these ~~as~~ steps are taken, then it can ensure long term Sustainable development of India and it can come out of the middle income trap.

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission refers to the process by which a central bank's monetary policy signal (benefits of reducing repo rate) are passed on to the consumers of the banking sector.

Importance of Effective Monetary Policy Transmission:

- enhance private investment which would enhance growth rate.
- increase the money supply in the economy.
- reduce the impacts of growing inflation. ⊕

Issues with monetary policy transmission

- Transmission is difficult because of the worsening health of bank's balance sheet especially the NPAs.
- Locking of bank funds in priority sector lending, securities and Cash Reserve ratio and hence banks don't go for monetary policy transmission

To counter these issues, RBI has taken various steps

- By cleaning up the banking sector using methods like prompt corrective action to bring stability in the banking sector and hence they can enhance their lending facilities

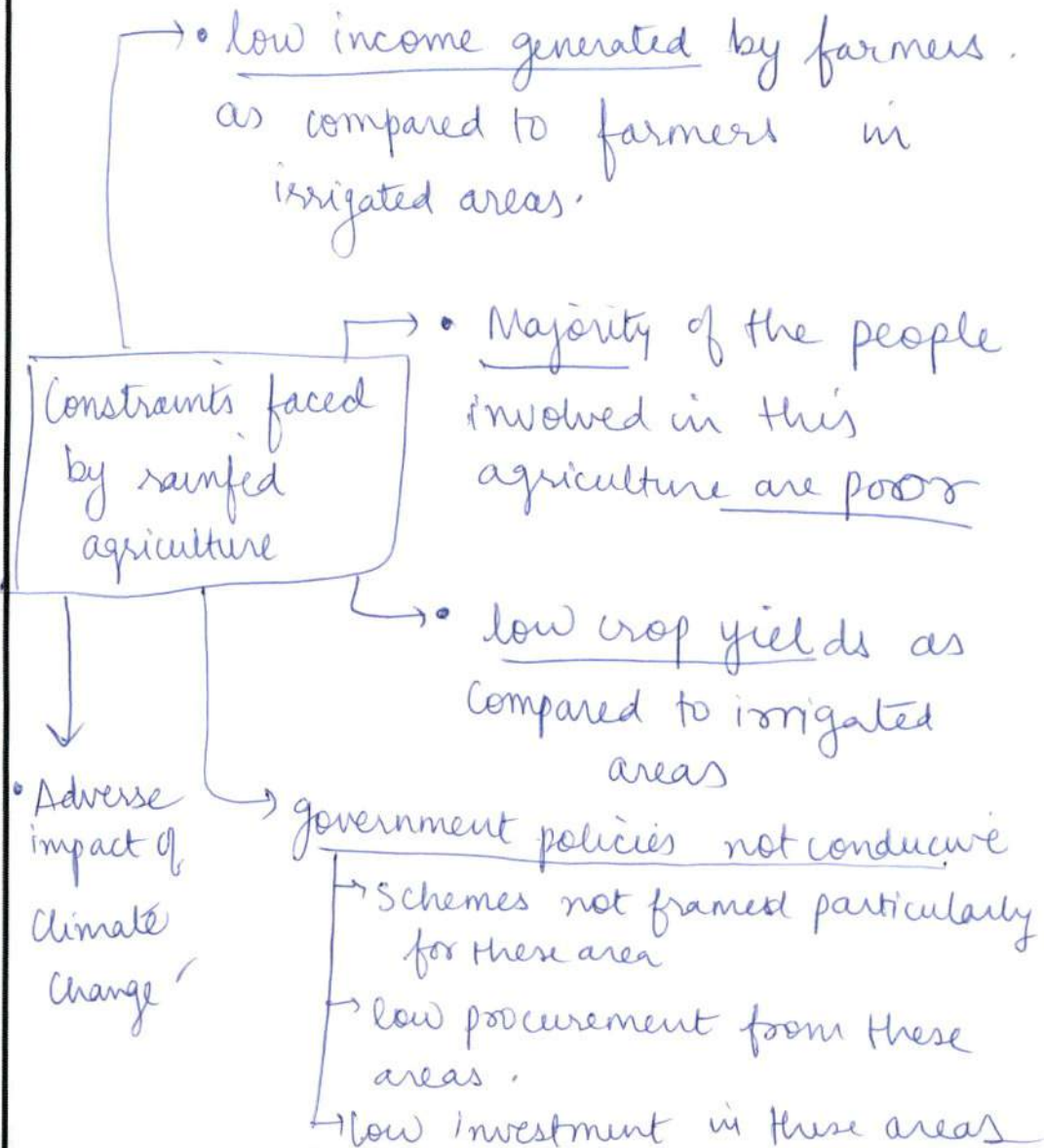
- Financial Inclusion through schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana to broaden the development base
- Cash reserve ratio is set out at a very lower rate to make it easy banks to pass on the benefits of monetary policy

Though steps have been taken, but still more needs to be done, more need to bring transparency in the working of banks. Strict action should be taken against banks that does not pass on the benefits of monetary policy to consumers.

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. (250 words) 15

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed areas are those areas where assured irrigation is not provided to majority of the net sown area.



In order to address these challenges, following agronomic practises can be carried out -

✓ Activities like inter cropping, crop rotation, shifting to non-farm activities, solar pumps, could be adopted -

✓ Need to adopt better land use techniques like precision farming and dry land farming

✓ To improve the soil conditions - zero budget natural farming can be adopted with ~~no~~ no fertiliser and no credit thus enhancing the income of farmers -

✓ Water use management should be enhanced in order to make sure

that soil contains moisture for post monsoon cropping too.

Apart from these agronomic activities, the government should also take steps for infrastructure development in these areas in form of watershed development, generating awareness through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

These problems have to be tackled as climate change is going to worsen the condition.

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

India remains one of the largest consumer of urea in the world.

Various steps have been taken by the government in recent years in Urea sector.

① New Urea Policy 2015

→ making the domestic urea energy efficient and reducing the subsidy burden

② gas pooling =

③ Soil Health Card Scheme

④ Neem Coated Urea

However, despite these schemes, the urea sector suffers from various problems

① Fertiliser Companies

- High canalisation of urea import -
↓
- mismatch in demand and supply of urea

② government

- Fertiliser (Urea) account for large fiscal subsidies
- Extremely low prices of urea leads to its diversion in non-agricultural sector, smuggling creating security issues
- Monitoring mechanism is lacking

③ Farmers/agriculture

- Unscientific use of urea leading to soil pollution
- Subsidy does not reach the small and middle farmers and hence there is increase in cost of urea

Steps that can be taken to address
these challenges are:

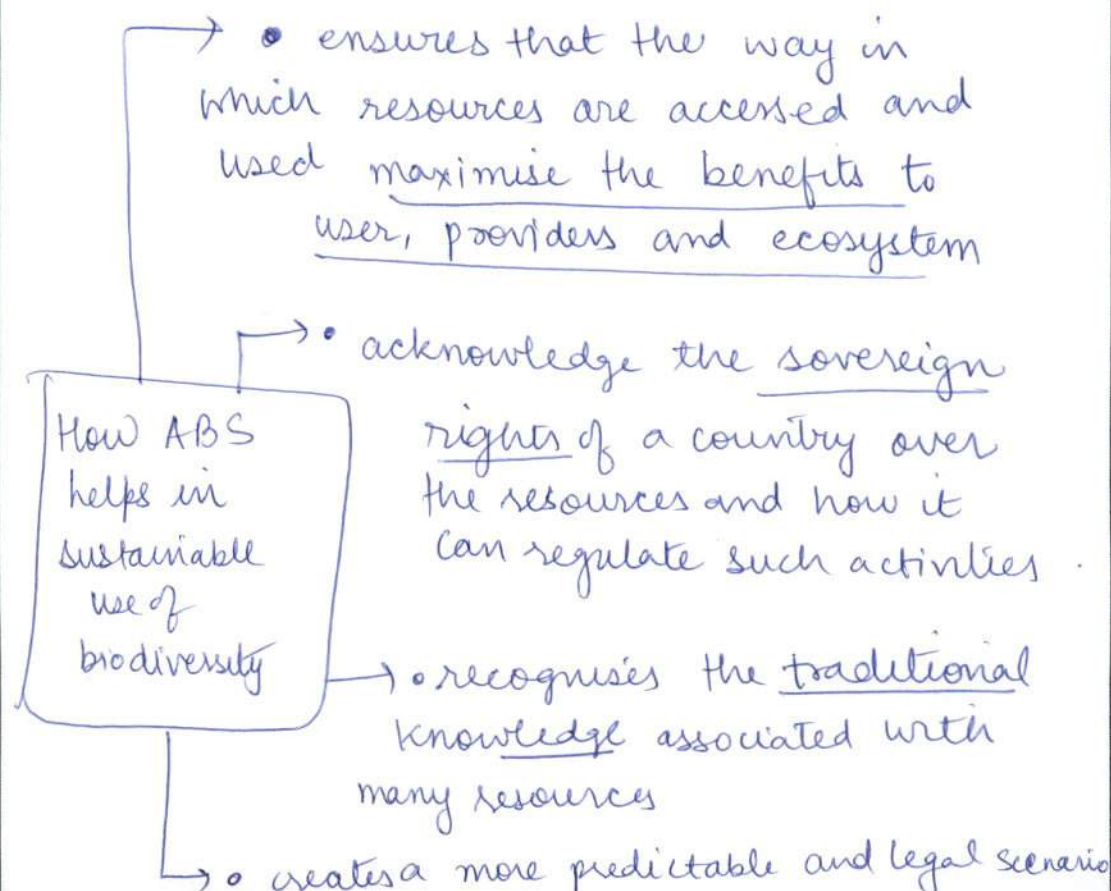
- ① Decanalising the import of urea which would allow fertiliser supply to respond flexibly to demand.
- ② Rationalising the subsidies along with awareness generation among farmers for efficient use of urea.
- ③ Promotion of organic farming like zero base natural farming to reduce dependence on the urea.

Thus, if these steps will be taken, then the problem of urea sector may reduce—

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. (250 words) 15

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संभारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing means the way in which resources may be accessed and the benefits which arise from them is shared between the providers and the users.



Various steps have been taken both at global and National level for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing.

GLOBAL LEVEL MECHANISM

- Convention on Biological Diversity which ensures access to genetic resources and fair and equitable distribution of benefits arising from the use.
- Nagoya Protocol enhances the CBD by giving the following provisions —
 - prior informed consent: provided by provider to a user to ensure equitable distribution.
 - Access and Benefit Sharing clearing House → for exchanging information for better implementation of the protocol

NATIONAL LEVEL MECHANISM

- India enacted the Biological Diversity Act 2002 which has the following Objectives
 - conservation of biological diversity
 - sustainable use of its components
 - equitable sharing of benefits
- India has also adopted the Nagoya protocol in 2014.

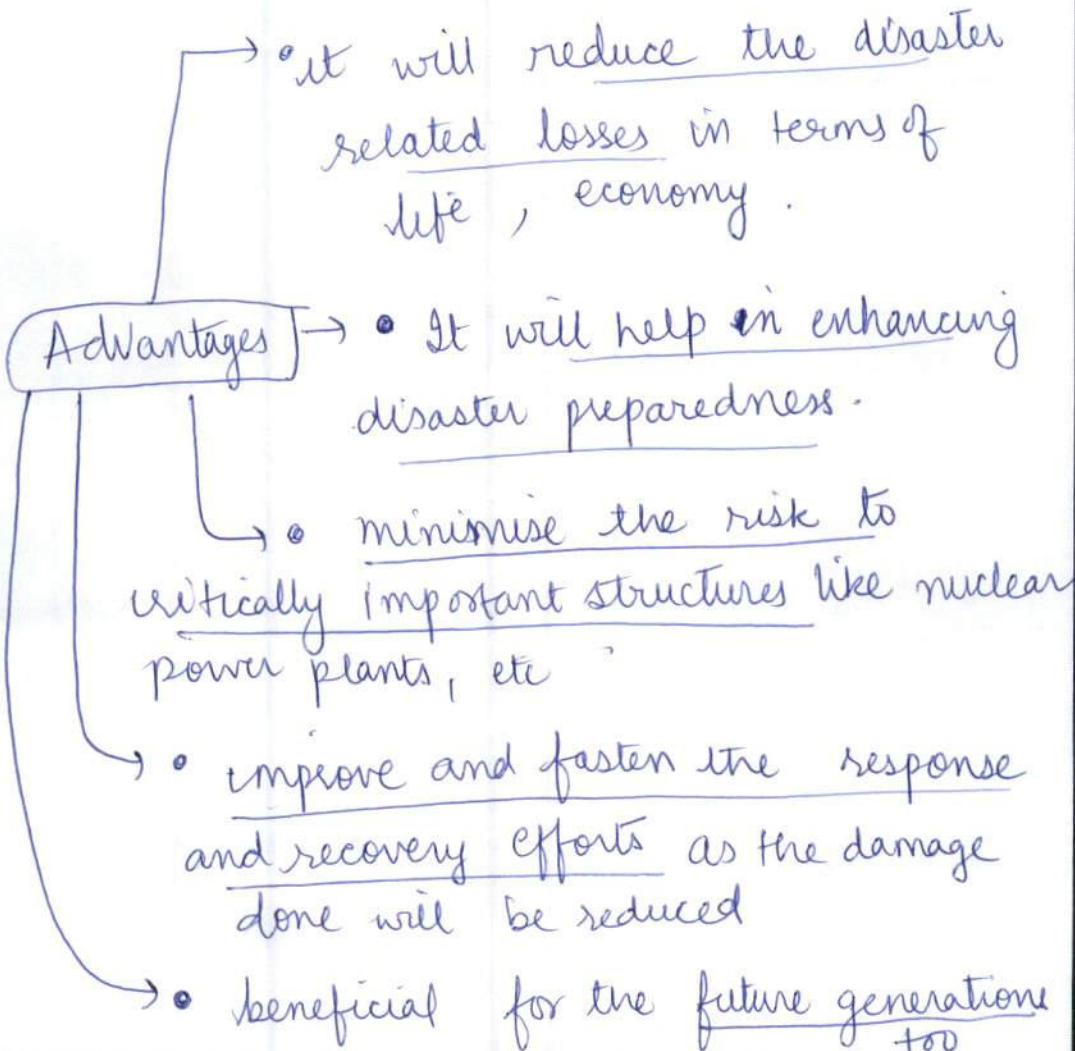
Thus, these steps are being taken at International and national level to promote access and benefit sharing -

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. (250 words) 15

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster Resilient Infrastructure means an infrastructure that can stand any huge damage from any natural disaster.

It has various advantages



However, in developing Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, following Challenges occur -

- Lack of comprehensive regulatory policy
- Corruption may reduce efficiency
- Rapid urbanisation and unplanned development of cities creating slums
- large amount of investment is required.
- local bodies do not have enough funds to carry out this process

To tackle these challenges and making it a mainstream of development paradigm

following steps can be taken

- Need to have access to good and reliable data including data on past hazardous activities.

- A national policy regarding the standards should be formulated
- Budget allocation should be increased for creating disaster resilient infrastructure.
- Moreover, the financial autonomy of the local bodies should be improved.
- Strict monitoring of the progress should be done in order to reduce corruption.

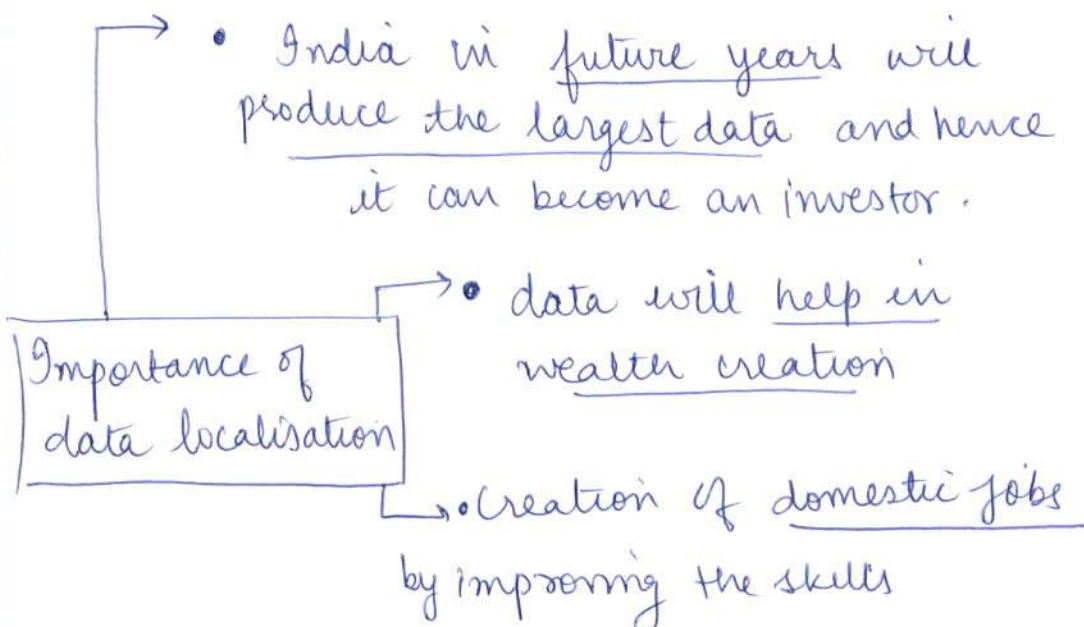
Thus, ~~in~~ these steps should be taken in order to ensure that damage done by the disasters is reduced.

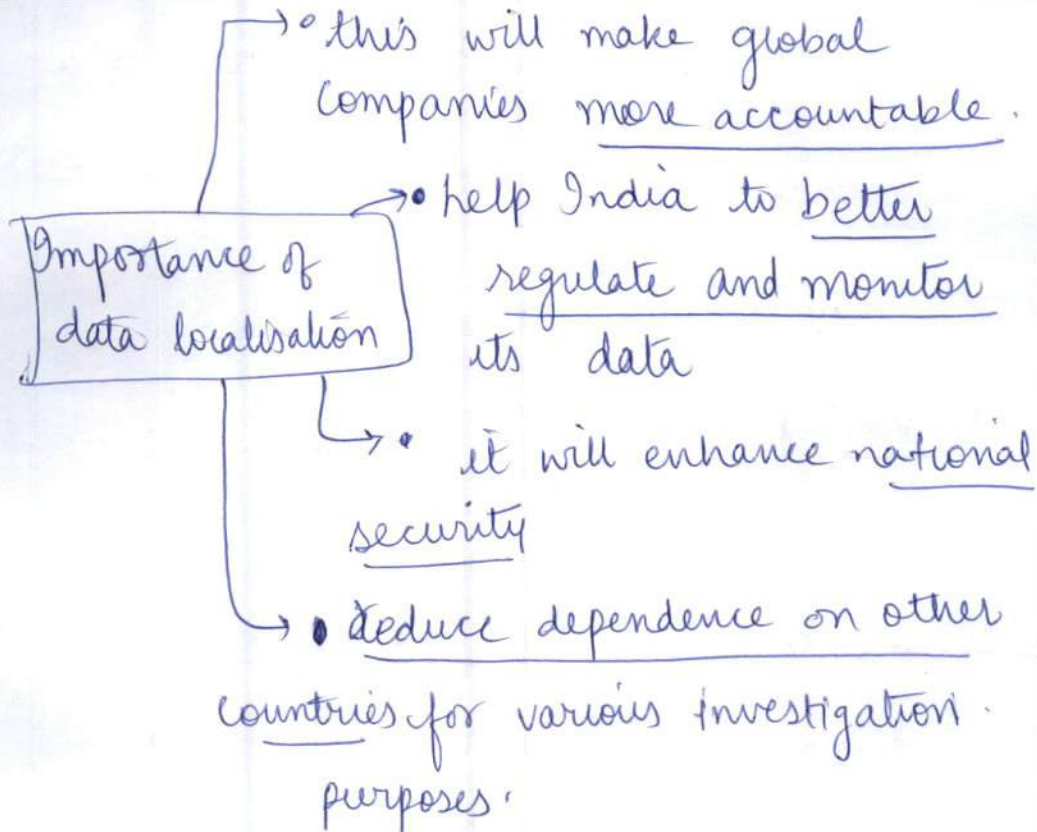
18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. (250 words) 15

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to the process whereby the data generated by any device in a country gets stored in that country only.

In case of India, most of the data is stored in foreign countries. In recent times, RBI and Srikrishna Committee have focused on the needs of the data localisation.





However, in spite of these benefits, data localisation in India suffers from various challenges.

- It may hamper the ease of doing business as the companies have to invest more in infrastructure development.
- It will enhance protectionism and thus it may lead to conflict.

- Internet facilities not developed much.
- Cyber security challenges persist
- the state may misuse data for surveillance purposes and hamper the privacy of individual.
- It may affect the start ups and IT sector of India which grows by analysing the outsourced data as the other countries may stop this facility

Thus, though data localisation is a good initiative, but better international cooperation to develop standard procedures, right to privacy maintained by state needs to be taken into consideration

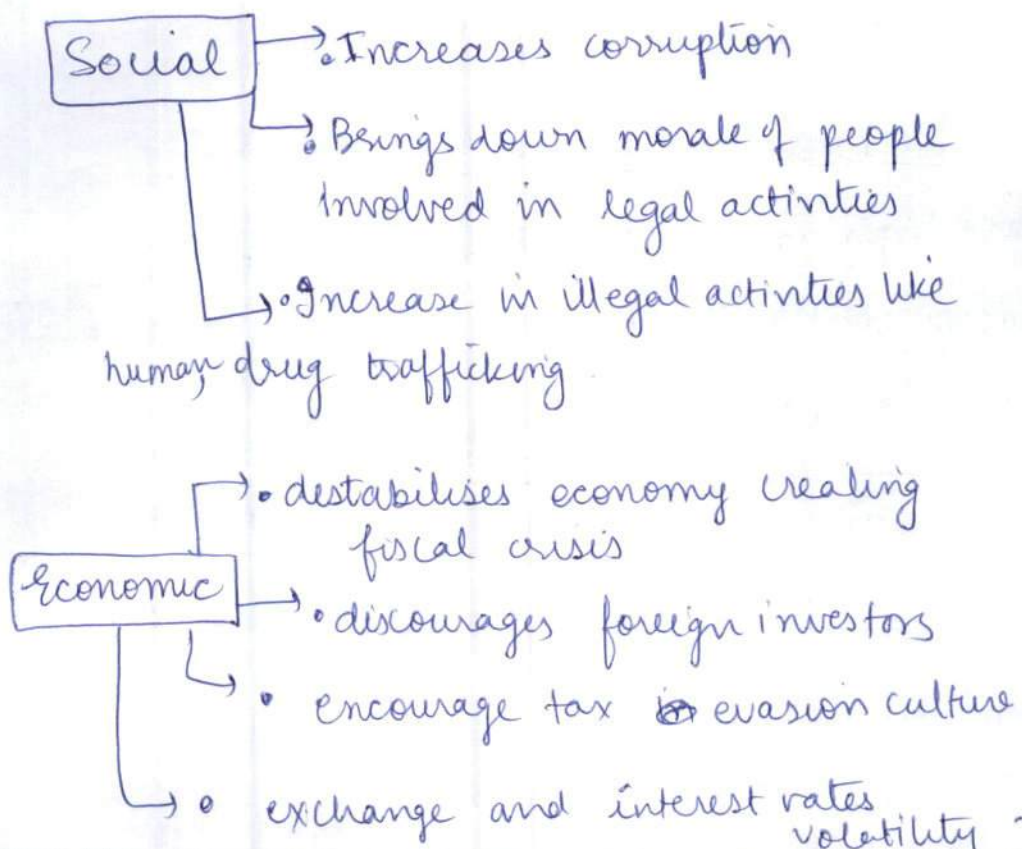
19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is an act of making tainted money earned from activities like drug trafficking, crimes, etc and turn~~ed~~ in clean money.

Money laundering has various impacts:



Various measures have been taken at the domestic and international level -

DOMESTIC LEVEL

① Statutory framework

It includes the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.

② Institutional framework

It involves two bodies:

- Enforcement directorate - for investigation and prosecution of cases under PMLA
- Financial Intelligence Unit - India receiving, analysing, information relating to suspect financial transaction and for coordinating with other international organisations -

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

① Financial Action Task Force

intergovernmental body found in 1989 which sets standards and promote policies to combat money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.

It has put North Korea and Iran in Black list.

② Asia/Pacific group on money laundering

to facilitate adoption and implementation of internationally accepted anti-money laundering standards set up by FATF.

Despite these steps, Money laundering is not under control and hence more comprehensive approach is required at domestic and international level -

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both terrorism and organised crimes are a threat to Indian national security.

However, both of them differs with each other.

Organised Crime

- ✓ Prime motive is economic gain
- ✓ generally no violence
- ✓ very covert action
- ✓ nexus with bureaucracy

Terrorism

- ✓ prime motive - political and religious
- ✓ very violent attacks
- ✓ action to gain media coverage.
- ✓ No such nexus.

However, in spite of these differences, they share some similarities -

- ✓ Both are threat to security of nation
- ✓ Both are examples of asymmetric threats

→ Both function properly when the government is weak.

→ Both takes law in their hands

Hence, because of these similarities, there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two in the following ways -

① Proceeds from organised crimes are used to finance terrorist operations.

② Some powerful organised crime groups work internationally with terrorists for example at ports and hence carry out illicit movement of goods, humans, arms, etc.

③ Activities of both terrorists and organised crimes reinforce each other.

Terrorist organisation are involved ~~in~~ directly or indirectly in organised crime

activities like trafficking of humans, drugs which hampers the state security and thus in a way develop suitable conditions for the organised crimes to carry their activities.

→ Hawala transactions are used widely to finance the terrorist activities.

→ Moreover, terrorists can use organised crimes infrastructure like firearms, and cause damage to the national security.

Hence, both these activities of terrorism and organised crimes are related to each other and the government need to tackle both of these.