

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।

An Independent Fiscal Council was suggested by NK Singh, the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission...

NEED :-

- 1) Poor forecasting :
 - 12 of 20 budgets since 201998 had expenditure underestimation and 18 out of 20 overestimated revenue.
- 2) Populist pressures like loan waivers (2008 All India loan waiver), etc. may promote excess expenditure.
- 3) Impartial monitoring of the revenue and expenditure.
- 4) Reducing government debt as per Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) targets of 40% (Center)

5) Constitutional responsibility under Art 293.

6) Lack of oversight for central expenditure :-

- For states there are safeguards like in case of loans owed; they can't borrow without permission.

7) Use of cesses, surcharges that are not in the divisible pool.

8) Creative Accounting to subvert responsibility.
eg. 'PRIMARY DEFICIT'.

9) Reducing government debt so that:-

- Credit ratings improve.
- Investment promoted.

IMF also sees IFC as a standard best practice in accountability and transparency.

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।

Exports carry immense potential in revitalising employment.

↳ Export-heavy industries like software, IT, leather and textiles generate massive employment opportunities, especially for the small entrepreneurs, MSMEs etc.

Thus, steps must be taken to enhance export competitiveness from India :-

- 1) Following a cluster based approach, promoting :-
 - Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
 - Coastal Economic zones

[Sagarimala]

- 2) Reforming SEZs along the lines of Baba Kalyani Committee.

3) Following the Agricultural export policy recommendations

Strategic	Operational
1. <u>HOLISTIC</u> approach (value chain)	1. Cluster led approach
2. Involve <u>STATES & Decentralise</u>	2. Involve Private Sector
3. <u>INSTITUTIONS</u>	3. Research and development
	4. Indigenous goods

4) Improving logistics competence and reducing cost (currently 14% of GDP) by multi-modal transport etc

5) Soft loans as per our EXIM policy
 ↳ Exim Bank already provides buyers credit.

6) Credit linked subsidy for M&Ms

Thus, revitalising exports will enhance employment.

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।

The main features of the National Mineral Policy, 2019 are:-

- 1) Industry status to mining sector
- 2) Long term export - import policy
- 3) Dedicated mining corridors
- 4) Intergenerational equity

It can help ensure sustainable and responsible mining due to provisions of Intergenerational equity, which promotes:-

- o Proper forecasting of Environment & mining needs.
- o Environmental Impact assessment.
- o Resource availability

It can prevent reckless exploitation by corporate agencies.

Moreover, compensation to affected people along the lines of PM Kisan Kalyan Yojana is considered.

However, the policy doesn't consider the short term impact of mining in the terms of pollution of water, air and soil or on agriculture and food security.

Overall, while it is useful, these aspects also merit consideration.

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, विक्षेपण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM-JI-VAN Yojana promotes eco-friendly biofuels.

Salient features :-

1. Promotion of 2G biofuel manufacturing plants through VIABILITY GAP funding (VGF)
2. Promoting research in Biofuels.
3. Promoting use of waste and broken food grains, sugarcane residue, molasses, etc. to be harnessed.
4. Promoting market linkage by specifying ethanol blending ratio for motor fuels.

The vision of the National Policy on Biofuels, promoting the use of 1G Biofuels and scaling up 2G Biofuels is met to a large extent.

Moreover, market linkages ensure that an economy of scale develops. Private manufacturing and research in biofuels promoted by VGP can help scale up the 2G biofuels.

Thus, the vision of the National Policy on Biofuels is greatly fulfilled by PM-JI-VAN yojana.

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। विवेचन कीजिए।

The ZBNF concept of Suhas Palekar is an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture:-

1. Reducing capital usage by:-

- Not using artificial irrigation, since irrigation heavy water guzzling varieties aren't utilised.
- Not using conventional fertilizer, that can be expensive, or modified seeds.

2. Instead of chemical fertiliser, the following is promoted:-

- BITAMRITA: Mixture of faggy, lime and cowdung to coat the seeds before sowing.

- JIVAMRITA use of natural fertilizer like manure,

from crowding, so as to not
kill soil organisms or insects
that fertilise or pollinate the
crop.

As the focus on
intensive farming in green
Revolution bet shores up costs
and environmental damage,
ZNBC is an important
alternative.

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।

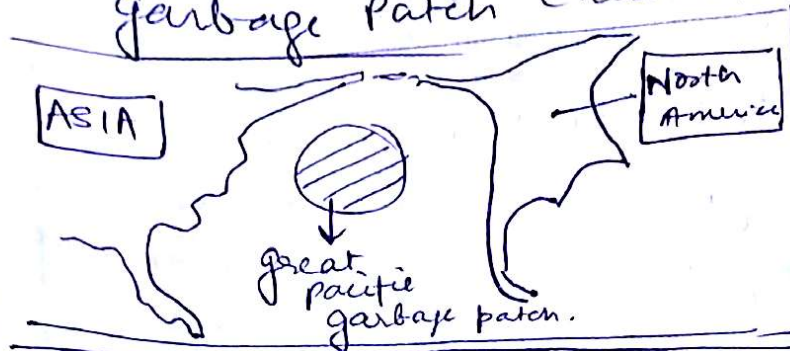
The United Nations Convention -
ment Programme estimates that
by 2050, there will be more
plastic than fish in the sea
(by mass).

IMPLICATIONS of plastic pollution
on marine life :-

1. Leaching of harmful chemicals like BISPHENOL-A that plastics may emit.
2. Bioaccumulation of ~~plastic~~ pollutants like DDT that attach themselves to plastic particles and get ingested by organisms across the food chain.
3. Even non-reactive plastics may be ingested by marine organisms and are a choking.

hazard.

4. Formation of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (near Hawaii).



5. Measures to address:-

- 1) controlling usage of single-use plastics and microbeads.
↳ India recently committed to eliminating them by 2025
- 2) The HONOLULU strategy on marine debris.
- 3) Proper waste management strategy for plastic waste
- 4)

Plastics affect marine life adversely, and may back-track our achievements on Sustainable Development goal 14 (Life Below water).

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।

The BS-Norms are vehicular emission norms based on the 'Euro' norms standards. From BS I to BS VI, they represent stronger standards in emission reduction, technology use for emissions and monitoring.

Recently, keeping the adverse pollution situation in Delhi in view, the Government advanced the BS-VI standards star deadline to 2020, skipping stage V altogether.

SIGNIFICANCE :-

- 1.) BS VI involves stricter norms to tackle pollution :-
 - Selective Catalytic Converter technology to reduce NO₂ (oxides of Nitrogen) to N₂ (Nitrogen)

- Sulphur emissions to go from 50 ppm (BS-IV) to 10 ppm
- PM (particulate matter) concentration reduced by 80%
- Real time monitoring.

2.) It will help fulfill our commitment under the Paris Agreement.

3.) Tackling air pollution and its effects on

- health
- Biodiversity
- climate
- Economy (3% GDP)

CHALLENGES :-

- 1) She already suffering Auto industry will incur costs on account of unsold inventory and upgrades.
- 2) Market Distortion: Companies like Maruti are considering discontinuing diesel variants due to BS-VI norms.
- 3) Change in manufacturing processes needed. Reprofiting won't suffice.

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 होराइजन टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes represent a region of very intense gravity, where even light can't escape. They were first propounded in Einstein's theory of Relativity.

Challenges in imaging a

Black hole :-

1. They are located at very large distances.

↳ The recently imaged ~~so~~ black hole was from another galaxy (Messier 87).

2. The heavy atmosphere of gases create distortion in imaging the black holes. As such there is a lot of NOISE that distorts signal strength.

3. Bending of light due to gravity around the Black hole

Recently, the first image showing the Event horizon of a black hole was produced by the Event Horizon Telescope. It overcame the above challenges by :-

1. Capturing an encircling photon on the event horizon [last photon ring]
2. Usage of multiple telescopes in conjunction to receive a focussed image and reduce errors due to noise.
3. Long lengths of the telescopes used (Almost 3 km).

This was a breakthrough in the research of an otherwise little known celestial object.

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।

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।

Communication networks pose ~~both~~ threats to the networks and the following threats to internal security.

Through the Network	To the Network.
1. Usage of ICT for warfare: Cyber offensive agencies in USA and China. 2. Non-state actors can use it for <u>terror</u> <u>propaganda</u> and <u>Recruitment</u> on social media (ISIS) → <u>Opague funding</u> (Bitcoin) → <u>Remote control</u> of terror attack.	1. Threat to <u>Critical Infrastr-</u> <u>structure</u> through <u>hacking</u>, or <u>Sabotage</u> from <u>State</u> or <u>non-State</u> actors. 2. WEF <u>Global Risks report</u> highlights incre- <u>asing</u> <u>Cybersecu-</u> <u>ity</u> <u>vulnerability</u> to India. 3. <u>Viruses</u>, <u>malware</u>, <u>bots</u> etc. → <u>Gravity</u> <u>RAT</u>, <u>Petya</u>, etc.

3. Promoting insurgency and organised crime

↳ sale of wild animals on the Internet
↳ funding

4. Psychological war → eg. Blue whale game

5. False news

4. Financial loss due to hacking of networks. like stock exchange etc.

Steps taken by Government :-

1. Considering setting up a Defence Cyber Agency;
2. A Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) set up.
↳ CERT-Fin for financial crimes.
3. Amendments to IT Act.
4. Talks of setting up a social media monitoring cell.
5. Dissemination of real news on e-governance portals.

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 (VRE) comprises energy from sources like hydro, wind, Tidal etc.; that are renewable, but also variable in nature.

As per the Electricity Act 2003, it is mandatory under Renewable Purchase obligation to sell VRE on part of state DISCOMs.

IMPORTANCE of integrating VRE:

- 1.) Sustainable, as opposed to traditional fossil fuels that may be exhausted someday.

2. International commitments
 - Paris Agreement, ISA
 - Sustainable Development goals
 - Mission Innovation.

3. It is often more eco-friendly
 - Solar, wind and hydel power don't pollute like coal powered energy.
4. Rising energy needs merit more sources.
5. Financial security on account of Capital Account deficits for our large oil import bill.
6. India's goals on VRE.
 - 40% Renewable by (2022).
 - 175 GW Renewable by 2022.

CHALLENGES in integrating VRE:

1. Variable nature of VRE from Solar, hydel etc. energy needs BACKUP supply from fixed source.
2. Nascent technology in both: -
 - a) Producing VRE.
 - b) Storage of VRE for the future
 - c) Integrating VRE with fixed sources.

3. Cost competitiveness as opposed to cheap coal fired plants.

↳ Recently, Maharashtra evoked the Renewable Purchase obligation.

4. Dual control of center and states prevent an integrated approach.

STEPS to be taken :-

1. Mission-mode integration.
2. State subsidy for VRE plants.
3. Promoting Research in Renewable energy storage and scaling.
↳ Currently 90% of our solar batteries are imported.
4. Leveraging International Solar Alliance (ISA) and Mission Innovation.

Integrating VRE will be a sustainable solution to our energy woes.

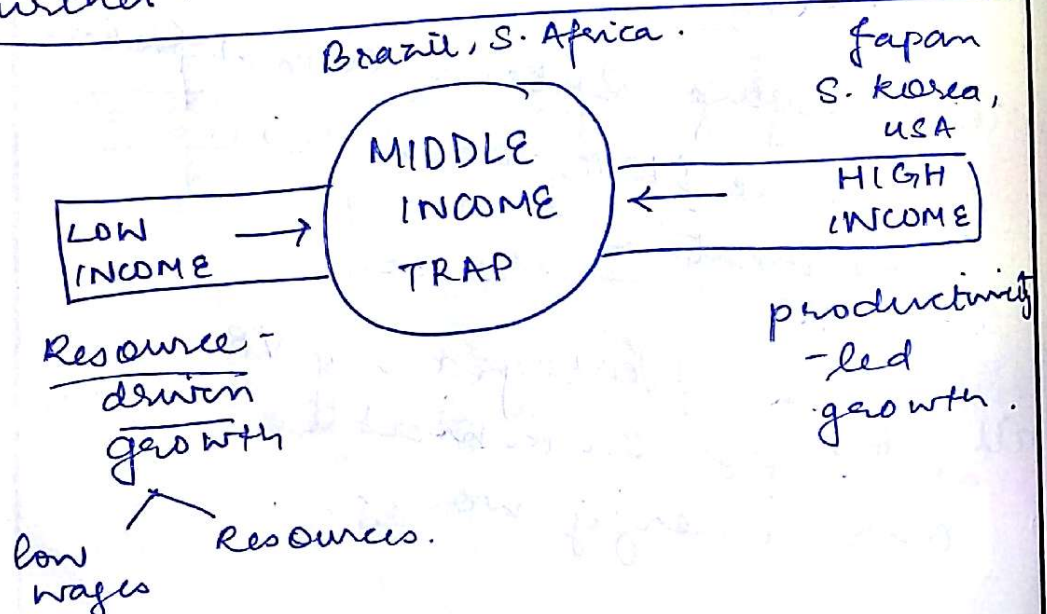
12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फँस 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 ~~The~~ PM's Economic Advisory Council member has warned of India falling into the 'middle income trap'.

PHENOMENON:-

As economies grow using resource driven, low income, low wage strategies, they reach middle income stage and are unable to expand further.



REASONS behind it :-

1. Inability to shift growth strategies from resource driven to productive growth.
↳ for instance a reluctance to automate for ~~the~~ fear of job losses.
2. Contingent factors like rising protectionism, changing federal policies can create barriers to trade.
3. Two-fold disadvantage:-
 - a) Strict labour regulation prevents resource led growth.
 - b) Lack of productive capability
4. Technological disadvantage: monopolies of developed nations over technology.
5. Painfully transfer slow technology with many strings attached.

India can avoid it by :-

1. Going for specialisation instead of diversification.
 ↳ South Korea as an Electronics hub is an example.
2. Improving human capital investment on:
 ↳ Research (only ^{currently} 0.87% GDP)
 ↳ Education
 ↳ Skilling and prevention of brain drain.
3. Leveraging IT industry that is indigenous.
4. Improving capital investment [especially in private sector] and improving capital - Output ratio.

It is imperative for India to avoid the middle income trap in its growth trajectory.

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 is the Central Bank's (RBI) strategy to stabilise and control the flow of money in the economy, maintaining certain macroeconomic parameters like Inflation.

Monetary policy transmission (MPT)

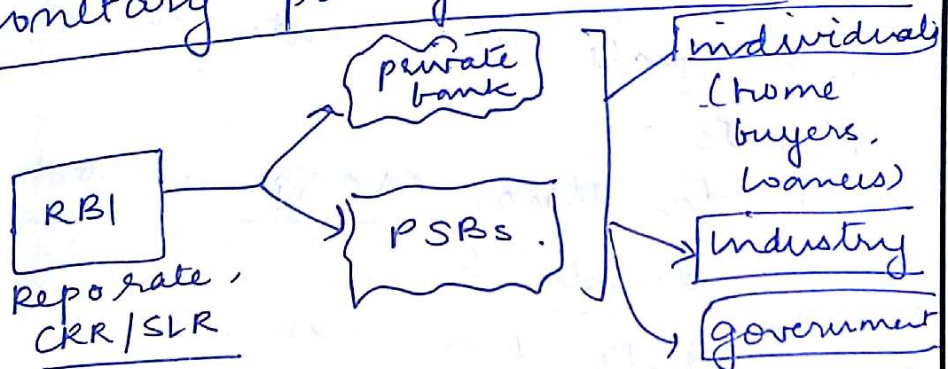


fig: Monetary policy transmission

ISSUES plaguing MPT.

1. Large number of people outside the formal banking sector remain unaffected. This financial exclusion prevents

effective MPT, especially to the INFORMAL sector and Agriculture sector.

- 2.) Banks are not typically dependent on Repo window due to high savings, so they not be affected.
- 3.) Banks often choose to not pass on MPT relaxations like rate cuts, onto their clients.
↳ for this, marginal cost of funds based lending rate was launched.
- 4.) Black money from money laundering, HAWALA network etc.
- 5.) Use of newer technology like BITCOIN.

STEPS TAKEN by RBI to improve MPT

1. marginal cost of funds
based lending rate (MCLR)

so that Banks pass on
benefits & interest rates are
~~properly~~ decided transparently.

↳ R. Gandhi committee

2. financial inclusion :-

↳ Directions to open bank
branches in unbanked
rural areas.

↳ Digital initiatives like
NPCI, NEFT, RTGS.

↳ Banking correspondents
formal sector farm & non-
farm loans through NABARD

3. Money laundering prevention :-

o Banning Bitcoin for now.

o Regal Entity Identifier
is now mandatory.

Thus, control of MPT
is crucial for an economy.

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 agriculture is prevalent in almost 53% of the gross cropped area of the country.

CONSTRAINTS FACED by the sector:-

- 1.) Dearth of targetted government policy: Govt policy like fertilizer / irrigation subsidy is not beneficial for this sector.
- 2.) Economic Survey 2017-18 estimates that rainfed agriculture will be disproportionately affected by Climate Change.
- 3.) Vulnerability due to variable monsoon.
 ↳ This year, monsoon was delayed by a week.

4.) Low incomes : Since rainfed agriculture is used for pulses and millet, which are not cash crops.

5.) Poor yields compared to the irrigated sectors.

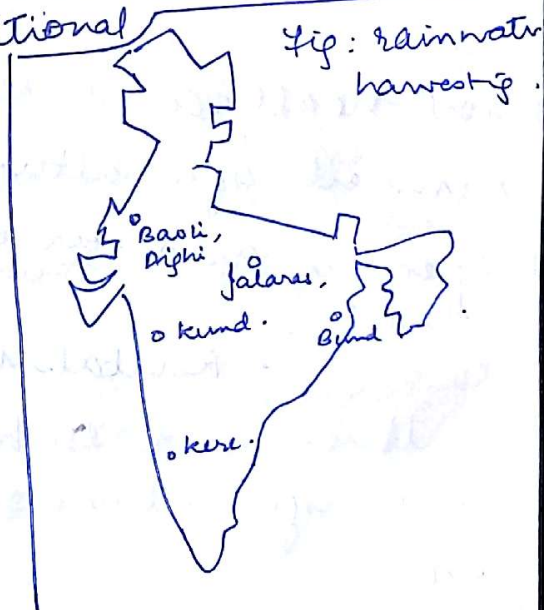
6.) Procurement under MSP (Minimum Support Price) is also less than irrigated sector.

AGRONOMIC PRACTICES to be adopted:

Stabilising the rainfed production is the need of the hour.

1.) Reviving rainwater harvesting and traditional

methods of ~~the~~ storage, (see figure)



2.) Sustainable agriculture as promoted by National mission on Sustainable Agriculture:

- ↳ Organic farming.
- ↳ Zero Budget Natural farming
- ↳ Pokkali paddy (saltwater farming).

3) Better forecasting for monsoon by Meteorological advisory services.

4) Crop diversification and mixed farming.

- ↳ intercropping
- ↳ mixed cropping.

5) Soil healthcard scheme for rainfed agriculture.

6) Specific and targetted schemes.

Revitalising rainfed agriculture is a sustainable way for our agriculture sector to grow.

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 समस्याएँ निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

The Urea fertilizer segment has been helped by many government steps like :-

- Urea subsidy to fertilizer companies
- Direct Benefit Transfer
- Soil health card scheme (for demand intervention)

yet many problems continue to persist :-

PROBLEMS persisting in urea sector.

1. Market distortion due to massive government subsidy.
 - ↳ The largest market is driven by government scheme led demand.
 - ↳ Arrears in payment

2. Lack of indigenous consumer base, leads to risks in the market.

3. These government subsidy outgo on fertilizers added to fiscal deficits.

4. Unsustainable.

→ Nitrogen pollution of soil makes it infertile & causes algal blooms & dead zones.

→ Inefficient urea use [for which Neem-coated urea and Nutrient based subsidy was made mandatory].

5. PSU dominated

Following REFORMS can be considered

1. Incentivising indigenous Neem-coated urea manufacturing:-

→ credit linked - subsidy.
→ Tax benefits.

2.) Rationalising subsidy on
fertilizer.

3.) An export-driven, cluster-
led approach

↳ Cluster manufacturing
units can be set up to
promote self sufficiency.

This will go a
long way in revitalising
the urea sector and making it
self-sufficient.

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 संघारणीय 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 refers to obligations that a biodiversity beneficiary owes to the local stakeholders.

For example, a ~~for~~ ^{Research} company that benefits from traditional knowledge is obliged to compensate locals [tribals etc]

HOW IT AIDS SUSTAINABLE USE.

1. Preventing reckless exploitation by deterring unsustainable corporate or private use.
2. Compensating / Remunerating local communities is an incentive for them to use the resource sustainably and conserve it.

3. providing a framework for
usage of biodiversity
resources.
4. specifying obligations to
create legal policy certainty

MECHANISMS to promote it :-

1. GLOBAL LEVELS

① United Nations convention
on Biodiversity (CBD)
and its Nagoya protocol
clearly specifies :-

- Obligations to locals
- Includes traditional
knowledge and
Intellectual Property
Rights (IPR) credit.
- Procedure for redress
and liability.

② Aichi targets for Biodiversity include the

obligations to local stakeholders under target 'D'.

2. NATIONAL LEVELS: -

Statutory	Institutions created
1. Biodiversity Act	National Biodiversity Authority ↳ sets <u>standards</u>, <u>obligations</u> for <u>ARs</u> State Biodiversity Authority ↳ Enforce, using <u>Biodiversity committees</u> • Can <u>Ban</u> firms in case of <u>misuse</u>
2. Plant protection & Farmers Rights Act	LPR created by farmers protected.

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
is infrastructure that can withstand the impact of a disaster.

SIGNIFICANCE :- of DRI

- In line with Sendai framework's Build Back Better strategy.
- Can prevent loss of lives and reduce the economic cost of a disaster.
↳ Cyclone Fani wrecked havoc in Odisha and set it back by 10 years in development.
- Rising extreme weather events due to climate change are expected and DRI can be

helpful in dealing with them.

CHALLENGES in achieving DRI

1. Current infrastructure is not DRI, and there are massive costs involved.
2. Technological capabilities are poor in ref retrofitting ~~as~~ [suggested by NDMA guidelines]
3. Poor regulation and enforcement of building norms.
4. Illegal construction, and unplanned urbanisation [columns etc.] -
5. Poor assessment of disaster threats and hazard zone mapping.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING

1. Mandating DRI - compliant infrastructure for all new buildings.
2. Comprehensive hazard zonation mapping by BIS
3. Promoting research in DRI and incentivising technology development.
4. strict enforcement of norms.
5. Estimating the cost of disaster to highlight the importance.
6. Awareness generation among public.

Recently the government set aside Rs 480 Cr for DRI. It is the way forward: every 1\$ spent in prevention prevents 30\$ expenditure in relief (World Bank)

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 is the practice of storing locally generated data in local data centers [within national boundaries].

SIGNIFICANCE:-

1. Data as the new 'oil' is a resource to be harnessed by the indigenous industry.
2. Currently, big firms like Facebook, Apple etc. based in developed nations monopolise data.
3. Data privacy concerns [Cambridge Analytica scandal]
4. Cybersecurity concerns regarding the protection of communication

infrastructure.

5. Protecting Critical Infrastructure in the interest of national security.

6. Economic Survey 2018-19 cites data as a 'public good' for government to citizen facilities.

CHALLENGES associated:-

1. Regulation of offshore firms that don't have a physical presence in India is difficult [as seen in case of taxation].

2. Increasing costs for companies who might be forced to establish data centers.

3. Technology like cloud storage
[global data storage discouraged]

4. Citizens are denied facilities
in case the technology firms
cease operations in the
country.

↳ Eg. Facebook is not
available in China.

5. Right to privacy of citizens
and fear of a surveillance
state

↳ Asymmetric policies for
private and public sector
go against BN Srikrishna
committee recommendations.

6. Detering investment

Thus, data localisation
is a path that should be
treaded on very carefully.
Data copying or storing copies
locally, can be considered.

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 the act of making black money (outside the financial system) appear to have come from a legitimate source.

MENACE for DEVELOPING nations

1. Affects financial health of the nation :-

- o Subverting Taxation that developing nations depend on for helping their poor.
- o Increasing fiscal deficit reduces investment and credit ratio.
- o Poor monetary policy transmission.

2. Promotes anti-social activities
by funding

- insurgency (eg. Naxal)
- transnational organised crime (eg. Drug)
- Terror (eg. in Pak)
through HAWALA
transactions.

Thus, developing nations
suffer disproportionately due
to socio-economic consequences
of money laundering.

MEASURES TAKEN.

① Domestic level :-

1. Laws like :-

a) Prevention of Money
Laundering Act, 2002

(recently amended to
clarify definitions and
attach properties)

b) Benami Transactions
Act.

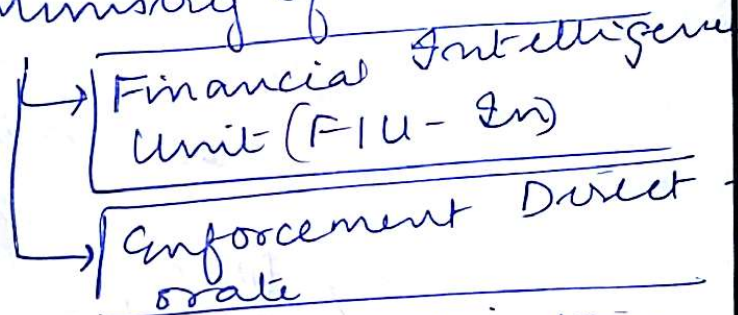
2. Crack downs on :-

a) 4 Lakh shell companies

b) NGOs that didn't
comply with foreign
contribution norms.

3. Institutions :-

a) Ministry of Finance :-



b) CBI for coordinating
with INTERPOL.

② GLOBAL LEVEL

1. Financial Action Task Force

→ Pakistan recently grey-
listed.

→ It can stop World Bank
funding and subvert credit
rating.

2. Asia Pacific Group

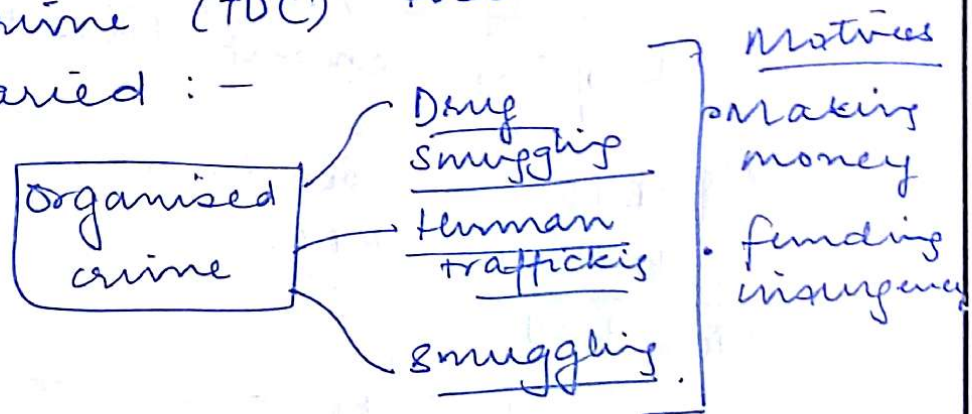
→ Pakistan blacklisted.

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।

Primary motive of terrorism is to achieve political objectives (eg. ISIS) terrorise civilians into submission.

It's different from the primary motive of organised crime (TOC) that might be varied :-



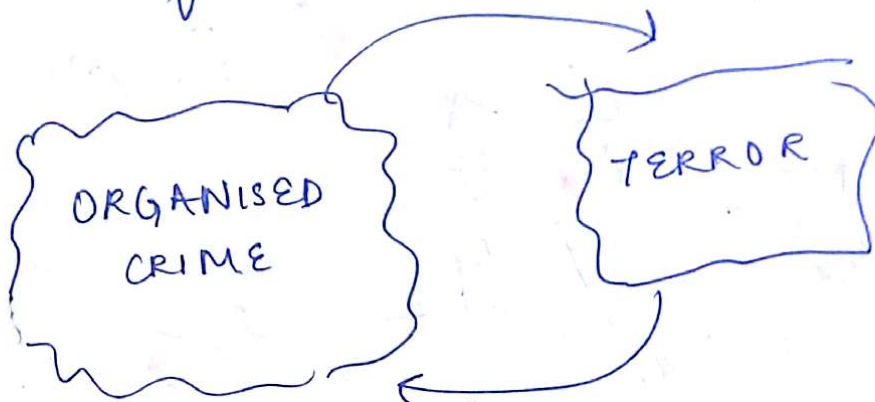
However, there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two :-

- 1) Organised crime promotes terror :-

a) Funding insurgents (eg. Naxals)
through smuggling near
Sathyamangalam forests

b) Aiding funds for terror
↳ eg. NARCO-TERRORISM
in Punjab and J & K.

c) Distracting the agencies
from investigating Terror.



2. Terror can also promote
organised crime :-

a) By acting as conduits
for organised crime -
terror groups promote
it -

↳ eg. Smuggling by Naxals
↳ eg. Piracy by LTTE

b) By causing a law and order breakdown, terror groups create an environment where organised crime can flourish.

↳ eg. J&K, North-east

2.) Geographical correlation

