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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH KUMAR	Registration Number	29 8400
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	2/9/2019
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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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।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar

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।

Independent Fiscal Council refers to an institutionalized mechanism to improve the fiscal processes in India.

NEED in bringing transparency & Accountability

→ Will Budget revenues are often overestimated and expenditures underestimated leading to issues. IFC will ensure transparent analysis so govt is held accountable for discrepancies.

→ Any overspending will have to be reported by the government to IFC. This can deter excess spending as seen in UK.

→ IFC will also advise in adopting best practices from around globe.

→ Will improve parliamentary Accountability of government as IFC reports can be used to question the government.

→ Will prepare medium term strategic plan allowing government to guide its fiscal policy.

- will have outside experts ensuring unbiased nature and transparent working.
- Reports can be used by SC, media, civil society to scrutinize fiscal performance.
- ~~That it~~ it must be further supplemented by improving budget setting practices, adhering to FRBM Fiscal discipline targets.

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।

The economic survey (2019) stresses on the importance of exports in the 'virtuous cycle' to rejuvenate the Indian economy.

POTENTIAL OF EXPORTS IN GENERATING EMPLOYMENT

- Export demand can lead to capacity addition increasing employment.
- May open up industries in new sectors.
- Some of the export demand like for chemicals, textiles, leather etc are in labor intensive industries.
- Since the labor intensive MSMEs form a major part of exporting units, they promote employment.

STEPS TO IMPROVE EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS

- Identify
 - new markets : P.g. S.America
 - new products
 - new avenues

→ Improving SPS compliance to ensure cases like EU rejecting our mango exports

→ Improving ease of doing business

↳ labor reform

↳ easier clearances

This will reduce cost, increasing competitiveness

→ Better negotiating to reduce barriers to our goods in foreign markets, especially in services. e.g. through forums like RCEP

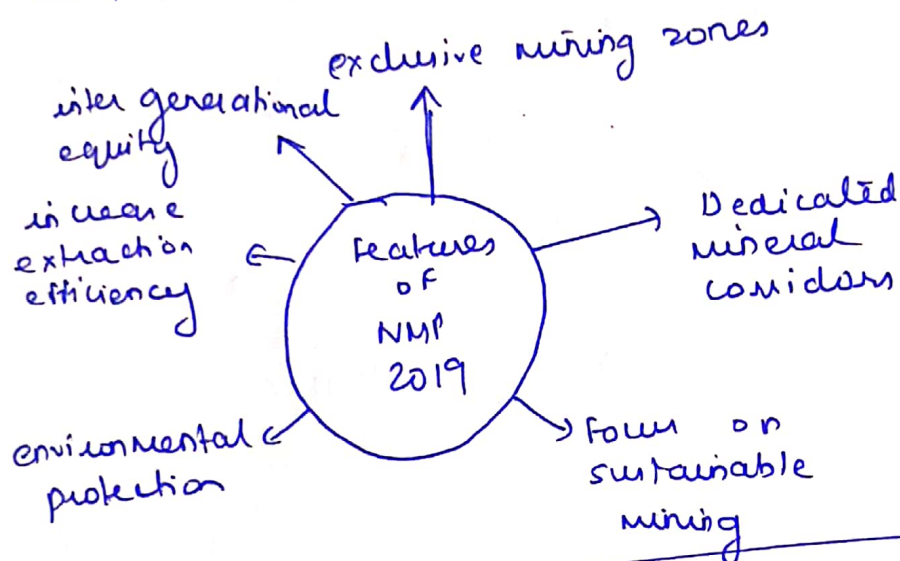
→ Greater support to exporting MSMEs in form of easier tax compliance, cluster approach to reduce cost, build infra.

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।

National Mineral Policy (NMP) 2019 replaces NMP, 2008.



How it can help ensure sustainable and responsible mining?

- The provision for allowing dedicated mineral corridors for private players may ensure higher mining efficiency.
- ~~Reduces~~ Removes captive nature of markets in many minerals
- Promotes ecological consideration ensuring environmental sustainability.

→ Ensures greater benefit to affected community and promotes proper rehabilitation measures.

→ Dedicated mineral corridor to be allotted transparently thereby ~~prev~~ reducing chances of events like SC cancelling coal block allocation

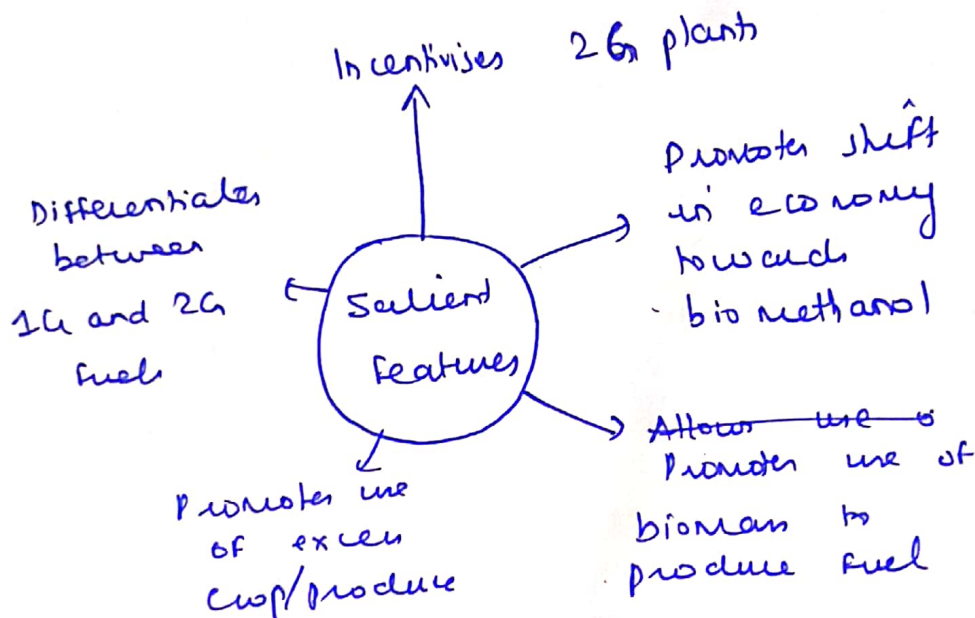
→ Concept of inter generational equity is ~~some~~ aimed at preventing misuse.

It is a positive step forward to ensure sustainable resource governance.

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।

PM JI-VAN Yojana aims at enhancing the usage of biomethanol in the economy.



How it can help achieve goals of National Policy of Biofuels, 2018?

- Promotes shift towards biofuel by proper incentive structures
- Promotes use of excess produce in line with NPB, 2018

- Will ensure greater availability of biofuel and at the same time increasing income of farmer by sale of biomass
- Aim at demand generation by people, industries.
- Increasing awareness regarding benefits offered.

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 refers to agronomic practices that seek to improve productivity as well as cut down on input costs.

How it provides an alternative

- It stresses use of organic manure.
 - Integrated pest management (IPM) instead of chemical pesticides.
e.g. OKra with cotton plant
 - Seeds soaked in jaggery and cow urine to enhance productivity.
 - It avoids taking loans as far as possible for agricultural inputs and using available material.
 - The plant remains are itself used instead of buying feed.
- However, it has its limitations in replacing capital and chemical

intensive agriculture:

- cannot combat all pests naturally.
- Productivity increases up to a point.
- Large scale production using ZBNF may not be possible because of need of heavy investment in labor, tractor, etc.

ZBNF is being successfully practiced in Andhra, Karnataka, etc. and should be expanded to alleviate farm distress

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।

Plastic waste is a growing threat as evidenced by the theme of 2019 environment-day being 'Beat Plastic Pollution'.

IMPLICATIONS

- Plastic often breaks down into microplastics due to radiation further harming marine ecosystem.
- Plastic is often swallowed by marine life leading to suffocation, bioaccumulation.
- Toxic chemicals like Bisphenol A may be leached.
- May increase opacity of water, reducing light for photosynthesis.
- The odour may attract harmful microorganisms.

MEASURES

→ Proper collection and segregation
at source.

→ Phasing out single use plastics as
these are harder to biodegrade

→ Properly implementing Extended
Producers responsibility and increasing
thickness of plastic bags to 50 micron.

→ using alternatives like jute bags

→ Increasing awareness among people
regarding ill effects of plastic
pollution.

India's pledge to phase out single
use plastic by 2022 is a positive
step in this regard.

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 refer to emission standards for internal combustion vehicles, based on the Euro standards.

EVOLUTION

- SC mandated adoption of BS IV and phasing out non BS IV vehicles by 2018
- BS V was skipped and BS VI will be adopted by 2020.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Lower sulphur and nitrogen oxide emissions
- Higher fuel efficiency (s.i.)
- Less particulate matter
- Will ensure move towards MDGs as well as SDG 4 of good health.

CHALLENGES

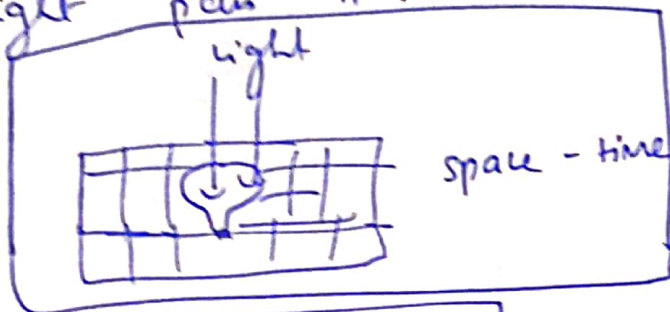
- vehicle upgradation costly for manufacturers.
- Huge stock of unsold vehicles lying with manufacturers.
- BS VI technologies are expensive which may hit consumers.
- Proper implementation on national scale.
- BS VI fuel availability must also be ensured by oil companies.

Proper implementation of BS VI norms must be done taking into consideration stakes of car manufacturers and citizens after discussion.

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 are points with infinite mass that with huge gravity that do not even let light pass it.



Challenges in imaging

→ It emits no light, then spotting them is difficult.

→ Areas of violent activity.

→ Blackholes are far away.

How overcome?

→ The area around the black hole is the event horizon. This region is visible as the high gravity of the black hole tries to suck everything into it.

→ the Telescope recorded the event horizon and the events happening in it to 'visualise' the black hole

This is a breakthrough and can help us better understand the origin and processes of the universe.

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।

In the world of incessant warfare, both conventional and non conventional, regulating their use is essential to ensure world peace.

Objectives of ATT

→ Ensure that weapons don't fall in hands of non state actors.

→ Non proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

→ Ensure transparent, regulated arms trade

→ Exporting only to countries that don't have a record of misuse of these weapons.

→ Ensuring weapons are used to ensure peace and not vitiate the atmosphere.

Challenges

- Recommendation not binding.
- Many countries refuse to join citing its discriminatory nature.
- Has failed to prevent weapons from falling into non state actors.
- Countries regularly violate treaty.
- Often business concerns of countries come in way.

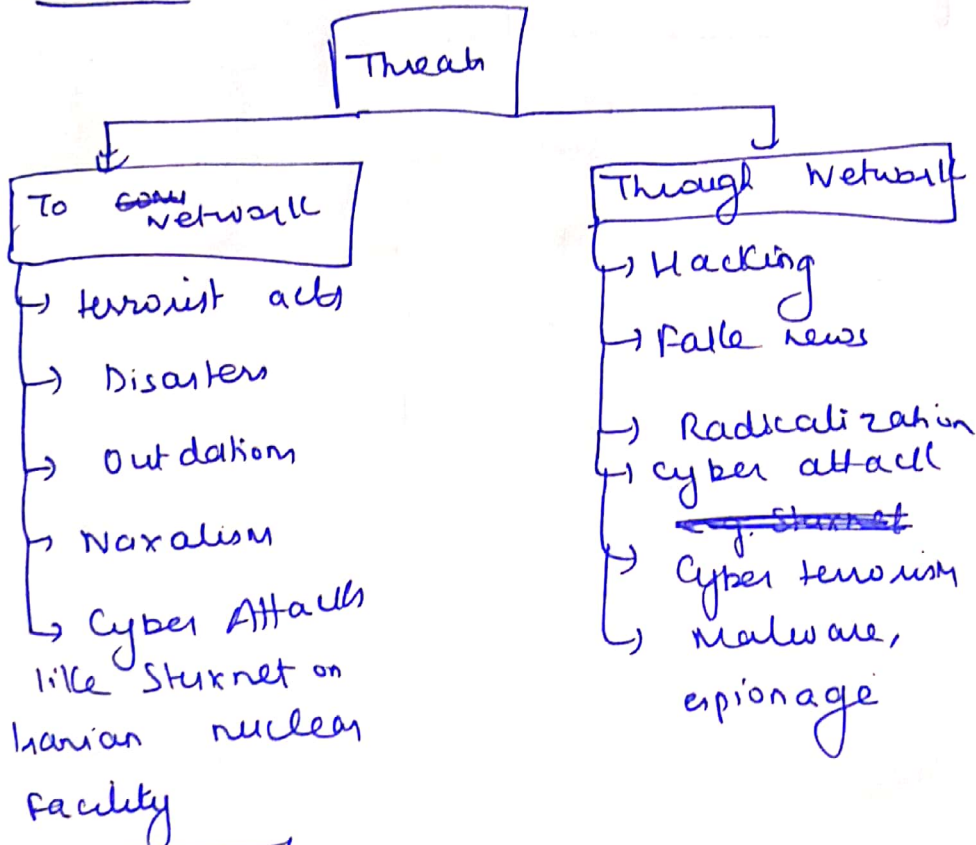
Thus the need is for global consensus oriented treaty taking into account concern of members and world peace.

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 refer to the interconnections between various communication devices to exchange resources or data.



Steps taken

- Declaring cyber information architecture as critical infrastructure.

- IT Act, 2008 aims to prevent misuse of cyberspace.
- RBI's mandate towards Data Localization aims to prevent misuse of financial data
- Establishing CERT-In, CERT-NIC (for govt websites), state CERT

These measures must be supplemented by passing Data security and Data Privacy legislations (Justice B.N. Srikrishna committee)

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 refers
to sources like wind, power
solar, hydro that vary with
time.

IMPORTANCE

- Huge potential : especially of wind and solar. (being a tropical country)
- Clean energy sources that can reduce our carbon foot print
- Reducing cost in recent years
- Variable sources like rooftop solar can provide power to offgrid locations.
- Important for fulfilling our NDCs.

CHALLENGES

- Cannot be fully relied on due to variability e.g. lack of solar energy at night.
- Prices though reduced aren't as competitive as thermal.
- Lack of proper storage leads to issues of intermittent supply.
- High installation and maintenance costs of rooftop solar.
- PPAs (Power purchase agreements) often disregarded.

STEPS for smooth integration to grid

- National Green Grid is a positive step in this regard.
- Incentivising DISCOMs to integrate variable renewables into grids.
- Setting up ~~the~~ renewable power clusters to mass produce power to have incentive integration into grids.
- Proper implementation of schemes like Solar Parks that provide ready made grid connections.

→ Proper implementation of PPAs.

This will ensure a clean yet
reliable supply of power.

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?

~~The Economic Survey 2019~~

The middle income trap refers to a situation wherein after a period of quick transition from a low income to a middle income group, a country fails to move towards becoming a high income country. e.g. Brazil

REASONS

- Failure to upgrade technologies and processes of production to meet newer demands.
- Being stuck in low productivity cycle.
- Poor human capital in form of inadequate health, education and skill.
- Increasing protectionism due to which

developing countries may not be able to use export avenues to enhance incomes (how China did earlier)

→ High inequality in these nations leading to low domestic demand, poor skills, stifled investment and savings.

How CAN INDIA AVOID IT?

→ Upgrading our human capital via

- ↳ Skill India mission
- ↳ Proper primary, secondary, higher education
- ↳ Proper health facilities

→ Increasing investment via FDI, increasing ease of doing business.

→ Greater spending on R&D to shift to higher productivity sectors. Currently spending is only 0.67% of GDP.

→ Leveraging MSMEs to increasing production, employment and sustainable rise of incomes.

→ Leveraging service sector especially in field of exports and increasing proven in

hardware sector

→ Greater diplomatic negotiations and signing trade agreements to enhance export avenues.

→ Increasing purchasing power of lower inc via schemes like MGNREGS, NHPs, PDS.

Thus more sustainable shift in our economy can help avoid 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 (MP) refers to the steps by which the RBI controls prices and interest rates, and how other growth metrics get affected by them.

ISSUES

- Lag in MP transmission.
- Banks often cite high NPAs as reason for not passing rate cuts, while rate increases are passed immediately.
- In India, banks are more dependent on deposits for funds and not RBI borrowings, so RBI repo rate changes don't affect them much.
- Earlier methodologies like Base rate often gave much direction to banks.

→ MCLR was cited by many banks as cumbersome

→ Banks may not pass on rate cuts due to political pressure also.

This often leads to a situation wherein RBI may fail to achieve its monetary policy objectives of controlling inflation, boosting/cutting lending as their policy isn't reflected in steps taken by banks.

STEPS taken by RBI

→ Change from base rate to MCLR in order to make rate setting more transparent.

→ Now, it has been changed to external benchmark rate whereby banks can choose any rate to align to the repo.

→ RBI has used its moral persuasion strategy to persuade banks.

→ RBI may not help banks that don't pass on its rate cuts.

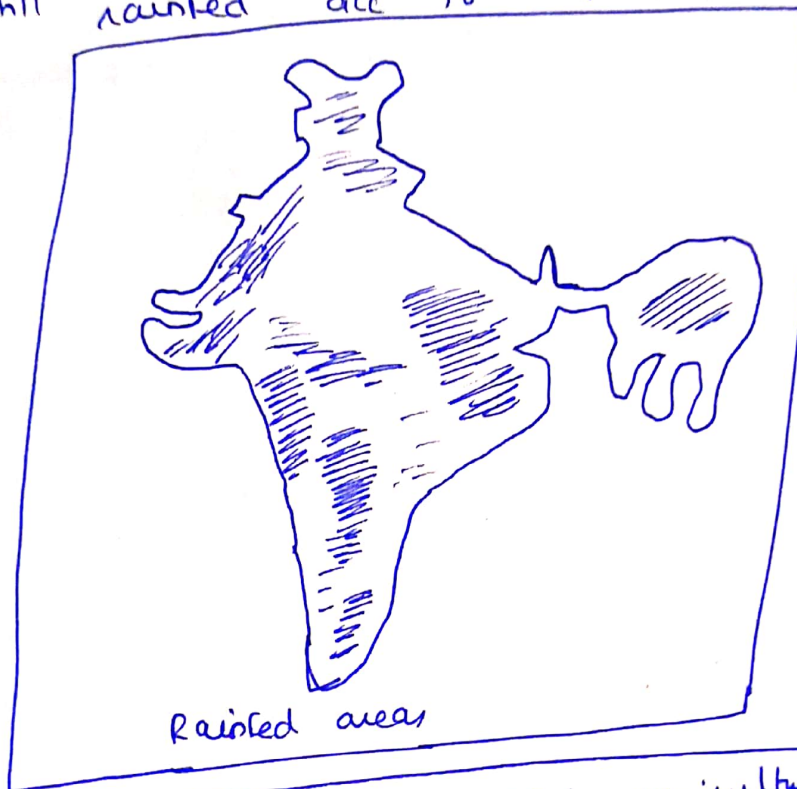
→ RBI has conducted Asset Quality reviews, Coordinated with govt for steps like Project Shiksha to help banks curb NPA's so they can transmit monetary policy better.

Effective MP transmission can help realine the objectives of inflation control and sustainable growth.

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।

Around 60% of Indian agriculture is still rainfed acc to NSSO.



CONSTRAINTS faced by rainfed agriculture

- Prone to droughts, crop failures.
- cannot use latest seeds, lot of fertilisers, as these require regular water supply.
- low productivity.
- reduced cropping intensity because

or lack of water.

→ Rainfed agriculture often leads to volatile incomes increasing farmer stress, suicides.

→ Low productivity reduces bargaining power due to which they are exploited by middlemen.

AGRONOMIC SOLUTIONS

→ Growing hardy crops like millet, jack fruit.

→ Watershed management in form of Johads (Rajasthan), Kuls (Himachal), etc.

→ Practices like Zero Budget natural farming

→ Using mixed farming to supplement incomes.

→ Using less water intensive crops or growing supplementary crops to avoid poverty. e.g. millets

→ Mulching, bunds to avoid erosion that reduces productivity.

These measures must be supplemented
by emergency employment measures like
MGNREGA to avoid distress.

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?

Urea is the most used nitrogen based fertiliser in India.

PROBLEMS

- Indiscriminate use of urea because of subsidy. Proper fertiliser application ratio of 4:2:1 (Urea : Phosphate : Potash) is ~~6:7:2~~ 6:7:2:4:1:6.
- Urea isn't covered under nutrient based subsidy leading to overproduction
- Urea is often diverted for alternate uses like in factories
- Urea smuggling to Nepal Bangladesh is a concern.
- Problem of richer farmers gaining most benefits of subsidy
- Tunneling via which only designated companies can import urea leading

to supply fluctuation.

GOVERNMENT STEPS

- Economic survey recommended
near coated urea to reduce diversion
and excess usage.
- Soil Health Cards - Krishi Vigyan
Kendras to tell farmer how much
fertiliser to use.
- Stricter patrol to check cross
border smuggling.
- DBT in subsidy to prevent ~~misuse~~
leakages.

REFORMS NEEDED

- Bringing urea under nutrient
based subsidy.
- Better implementation of neem
coating of urea.
- Removing tunneling to improve
supply.
- Checking diversion and smuggling
via greater vigilance.

- Promoting organic farming to reduce urea usage.
- Incentivising efficient urea producers over those who merely produce more to get more subsidy.

This will ensure judicious use of urea to sustainably enhance productivity.

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 संधारणीय 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 the environmental principle aimed at ensuring equitable access while ensuring benefits to the traditional holders of the knowledge.

How it aids in sustainable biodiversity use?

- Ensures that biodiversity isn't indiscriminately exploited by giving traditional knowledge holders a say in its management.
- Protection of livelihood rights of community.
- Ensuring commensurate benefits to other knowledge users like companies
- Proper guidelines for discriminate and sustainable use of knowledge.
- Ensuring benefits to community further

incentivise them to protect it.

GLOBAL INITIATIVES

- Nagoya Protocol for access and benefit sharing (ABS)
- Kuala Lumpur Supplementary protocol for ABS
- NGOs like Tribal rights International have campaigned for proper use of community knowledge.
- TRIPS recognises knowledge rights

NATIONAL INITIATIVES

- Forest Rights Act, 2006 aims at ABS to forest dwellers.
- Geographical Indications Act, 1999 recognises that benefit must go to knowledge holders.
- Patent Act e.g., US company trying to patent Basmati rice was struck down.
- 5th schedule, 6th schedule, PESA

gives communities access and benefits of forest resources.

This principle can be supplemented by properly digitizing various kinds of knowledge and granting consultative approach to their use.

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 resilience of infrastructure refers to the ability of infrastructure to withstand heavy damages caused by disasters.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Ensures protection of critical infra like telecom, hospitals, nuclear installations
- Reduce disaster vulnerability
- Reduce loss of lives and property.
- Promotes sustainable development by ensuring that a disaster doesn't set us back by many years.

CHALLENGES

- Fragmented approach to ensuring disaster resilience of infra. e.g. lack of coordination between Centre, states and local governments or sustainably managing disasters

- Expensive exercise of increasing infrastructure resilience.
- Lack of awareness regarding specific disaster vulnerability so resilience can be built.
- Unplanned development makes making resilience adjustments difficult.
- Decentralized construction industry and lack of strict guidelines to ensure resilient infra.
- Lack of enough institutional mechanisms to ensure sustained discussion on improving resilience through planning, etc.

WAYS to mainstream it in development

Structural

- Proper building codes according to specific region wise, hazard wise vulnerability.
- Critical infrastructure must get highest priority. e.g. Telecom tower on high ground in flood prone area.

→ 'Build Back Better' in form of resilient infra after disaster.

NON STRUCTURAL

→ Micro and macro zonation of disaster
→ Coordinated approach and defined chain of command in disaster

management

→ Identify vulnerable section and make plan for them first
→ Mainstreaming it in major policies
e.g. Telecom Policy talks about creating disaster resilient telecom infra

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 localization refers to the storage and often processing of a country's citizen information in physical servers located in that country itself.

SIGNIFICANCE

- 1) With growing presence of IT giants in India, lot of data of Indian is with them. Its wise use has to be ensured.
- 1) Threat to privacy by ~~to~~ due to personal details
- 1) Cybersecurity vulnerability. Kaspersky lab ranks India as 2nd most vulnerable country to cyber attack
- 1) ~~loss of~~ May lead to more investments in India in form of companies setting up data centres and offices here.

→ Greater tax collection due to the above reason.

→ Since data is the new oil, India wants to harness it best and not allow foreign companies to use it.

→ Help in getting data for investigation

CHALLENGES

→ India's ITES and BPO sectors are heavily reliant on free flow of data and this may adversely affect them.

→ May hampers ease of doing business.

→ May lead to a domino effect whereby other countries do the same

→ ~~Ex~~ Investigation may still be hampered as access to data may still be difficult. e.g. WhatsApp encrypted messages.

→ Because India is poor in hardware may need to import server components

→ May dilute our stand on international

platform against protectionism.

WAY FORWARD

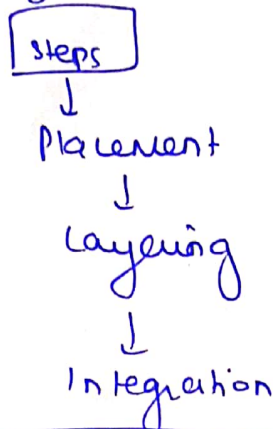
India should avoid a knee-jerk reaction and assess the cost-benefit first. Data localization of only critical data can be ensured and promote it via steps like granting infrastructure status to data centres.

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 refers to the process by which illegally obtained money is entered the economy as clean money.



How is a menace for developing nations

→ It leads to continuation of illegal activities.

→ By investing in companies, they get a stronghold there which may detract foreign investment.

→ May invest in political parties leading to politician - criminal nexus.

- further exacerbates inequality
- Money laundering may be used to finance terrorism. e.g. in Kashmir
- leads to loss of tax revenue for already cash strapped governments.
- leads to subversion of rule of law, equality, etc
- May further increase social tensions in developing countries when people stay poor and see corruption

STEPS TAKEN

DOMESTIC

- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more stringent.
- Signed recently many shell companies were closed down.
- KYC requirements for high transaction, P-note investments.
- Place of effective management clause is

DTAA

- Ex Cash transaction over ₹2 lac made 100% deductible.
- RERA to control money laundering in real estate.

→

INTERNATIONAL

- G7's Financial Action Task Force monitor suspicious transaction.
- G20's BEPS measures.
- Asia Pacific Group on money laundering.

India needs to define Money laundering as a stand alone offence acc to G7 stipulations rather than a predicate offence.

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।

Terrorism may be defined as use/ threat of use of violence, often involving violence that leads to social tension, mental trauma, etc.

How Primary motives of organised crime and terrorism differ?

→ Terrorism is aimed at:

- striking fear in minds of civilians
e.g. Manchester bombing
- Destabilise state e.g. ISIS in Syria
- weapon to fulfill state's geopolitical ambitions. e.g. ISI sponsored terrorism
- causing social tensions
- Controlling resources

→ Organised crime is aimed at:

- Earning money illicitly. e.g. drug trafficking
- Taking advantage of vulnerability
e.g. woman trafficking

- Increase own power over society
e.g. Escobar's drug cartel made
societal donations
- Hiding laundered money
- Gaining influence over a country's
politics, finance.

However there exist a symbiotic
relation between the 2 as:

- Proceeds of organised crime are
often used to fund terrorism.
- May often directly be done by
terrorist organisations to earn
funds, get arms.
- Both aim at crippling society
and gaining undemocratic control
over it.
- Terrorism and organised crime
both create law and order problems
thus creating conducive atmosphere
for each other to flourish.

Thus a holistic approach is needed to

tackle than which must first begin
with adopting the CCIT.