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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	ANCHAL CHAUHAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	199992
Center	DELHI	Date	26/07/2019

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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।

India's fiscal decisions are taken by Government and monetary decisions by RBI led Monetary Policy Committee.

An economy has 3 broad irritants :— Fiscal Deficit, Inflation and Balance of Payment deficit. The 1st & 3rd are under fiscal measures & Inflation is under monetary committee.

There are enough economic statistics that these three variables are in one way or other dependent on each other. These cannot be tackled in silos but holistically.

Hence, an Independent Fiscal Council can be given the responsibility to tackle them.

Why government shouldn't look into them:
→ Government is most likely to take Populist measures which drains the health of fiscal landscape (Eg: Farm loan waiver)

The Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act 2003 mandated to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP by 2008-09.

But due to unscrupulous expenditure on subsidies, loan waivers, incentives etc. government today also struggles with Fiscal deficit of 3.4%.

Hence, a case should be made for an independent Fiscal Council; which act for economy as whole.

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।

In its Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015, India vowed to increase its foreign export from \$ 465 bn to \$ 900 bn by 2022.

The exports are intricately linked to :-

→ Manufacturing sector

→ sectors such as Gems & Jewellery, leather, footwear, cloth, food-processing etc. are invariably the employment generating sectors.

The push to such priority sectors under 'Make in India' should be extended to aggressive foreign trade & thus exports can be aiding in

employment generation besides earning the foreign exchange.

→ More exports leads to more investment

The economic survey mentions the virtuous cycle of:—



More investment → more growth →

* But investment needs savings. These savings can come from Foreign exchange earned through exports. The exports push the manufacturing sectors which in turn generates more employment.

* Thus government must reform the economic structure to provide linkages to virtuous cycle chain to spur growth.

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 2019 aim to leverage upon Indian resources in ~~the~~ ~~can't~~ Coal, Petroleum, Limestone, Iron, Bauxite, Copper etc. and to push 'Make in India' through indigenous resource base.

The Features of NMP, 2019

- ① Economic —
 - Increase efficiency in mining
 - Value addition & export.
- ② Social —
 - Social security for workers in wage, health, education
 - Recognising the Rights of tribals & forest dwellers in decision making.

- ③ Environmental → Restoration & Rehabilitation of People ~~and~~
→ Environment friendly techniques to cause least disruption to environment health.

Thus, NMP 2019 looks for a comprehensive, full-fledged holistic development of all stakeholders in sustainable manner.

It reiterates the role of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) of NMP-2011 to take care of needs of native people and use the funds for development of life & livelihoods alongwith afforestation and social forestry.

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।

Biofuels are the renewable source of energy derived from crops, biomass, incineration and special algae etc. (Gen 1, 2, 3; Biofuels)

To fulfill upon its commitment to generate 40% of Energy through Renewable sources, by 2030, India has pushed for Biofuels in its NPB, 2018.

Goal:- It has committed to blend compulsarily the diesel & petrol by 25% of Biofuels in the form of bioethanol.

Vision :- To provide sufficient, sustainable & clean source of Energy and cut down emissions from vehicular pollution to deal with climate change menace.

PM JI-VAN Yojana emphasizes on use of Bio-products such as Jatropha, Biogas (Biomass plant), Bioethanol from sugar etc. to fuel its energy in India.

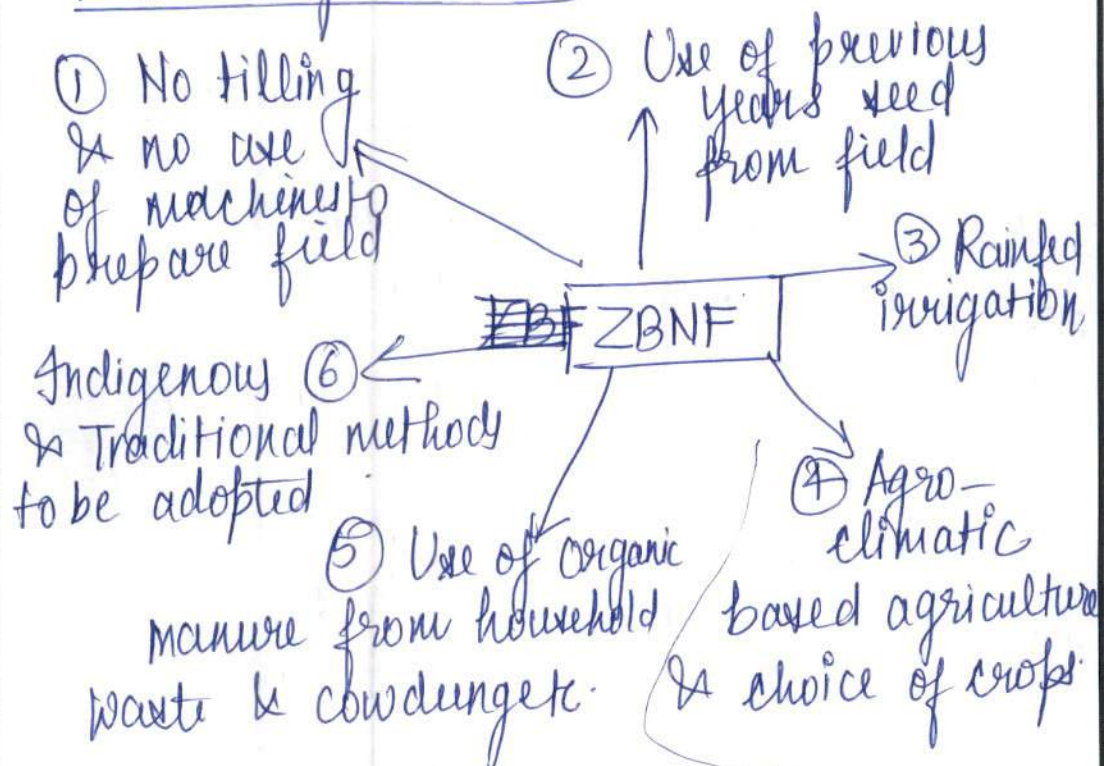
The menace of Air pollution by stubble burning every winter is also tackled by procuring stubbles from farmers & processing them to generate Biofuels. It is an important component under NBP, 2018 & PM Ji-VAN Yojana along with GOBAR-DHAN Yojana.

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। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The pioneer of ZBNF is the state of Telangana where farmers are encouraged to practice ZBNF to cut on cost of production thereby aiding the farmers' income augmentation.

Features of ZBNF



As can be seen from the features, the ZBNF doesn't need to buy any inputs, fertilizers or machinery.

Benefits :-

- ① Resource use efficiency
- ② Land & water productivity
- ③ No chemical fertilizers & its side effects.
- ④ Saving the cost of production
- ⑤ No need of institutional or non-institutional credit
- ⑥ Helping farmers avert debt-trap.

Thus ZBNF is a win-win practice & government must push for its adoption. It will help realize Doubling farmers Income by 2022.

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।

In June 2019, On World Environment Day, India committed to end the use of single-use plastic by 2022.

The menace of plastic pollution is huge as it does 'irreparable damage' to marine life.

Sources:-

→ Dumping of plastic garbage on beaches.

This is ultimately drawn up in ocean. Plastic chokes the throat of marine life. A number of deaths occur due to this.

→ Microplastics (less than 0.5mm)
Use of microplastics in Toothpastes,

soaps, face-washes, beauty products etc end up into oceans.

Case: A small island of Fiji banned the use of Suncreams in its premises because they are potential source of microplastics which threaten the marine life.

Another case of Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) was in ~~the~~ news where a large amount of Plastic accumulated in central pacific ocean & disrupted the marine ecology.

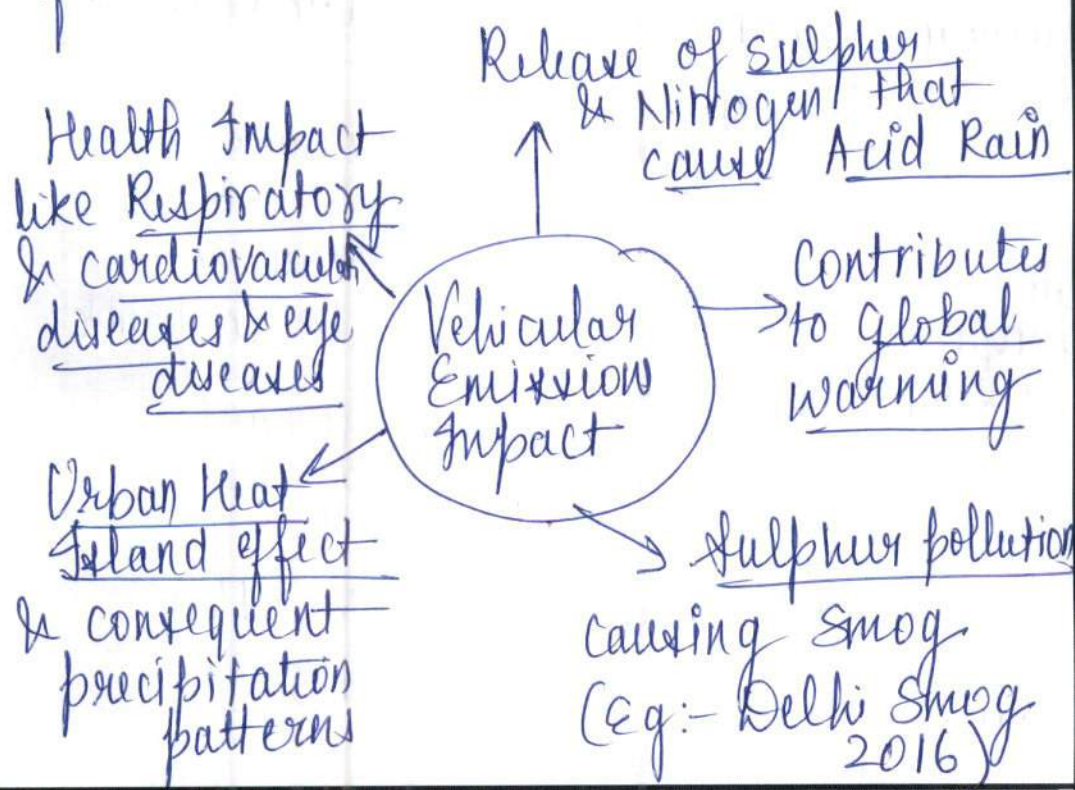
In the march towards progress, we destroyed the normal working of ecology. The time is ripe to undo all the wrong. The plastic must be banned in all its forms & suitable alternatives like Bioplastic must be looked for.

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 Air pollution has known to decrease the average life expectancy by 1.8 years in India, according to World Health Organization Report.

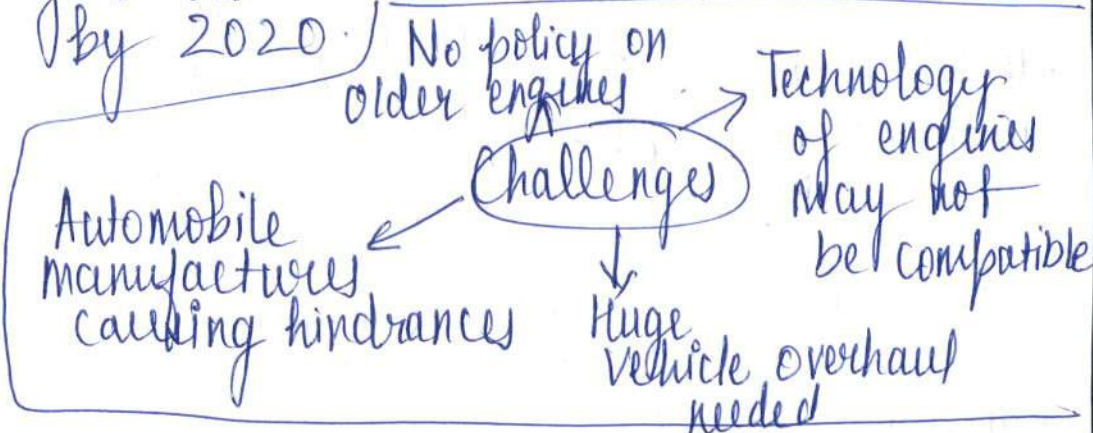
The most important cause of Air-pollution is Vehicular emission after Industrial emission.



In this backdrop, India adopted Bharat stage (BS) norms on the lines of European Vehicular Emissions norms from year 2010.

BS-I, II, III, IV, V, VI stages are the stages where sulphur content decreases 10 times in comparison to per previous stage.

India is now BS-IV stage & had decided to skip BS-V to jump to BS-VI directly ~~that~~ in the backdrop of severe health & air pollution effects by 2020.



India must look for other holistic measures to adopt BS-VI norms successfully.

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?

When two massive stars (weighing 3.5 times more than sun) run out of fuel, they become supernova & their massive explosion leads to the formation of BlackHoles.

Black Holes are masses of infinite units & having infinite density so much so that even light couldn't escape from them.

The first notion in General theory of relativity of Einstein, there've been challenges to their imaging even today.

The Event Horizon Telescope imaged Black Hole in 2019. ~~The~~ The telescope is an array of 8 telescopes located on different locations of earth which are remote.

An array of telescope gives the advantage of picturing the Black hole by merging several images to form one.

A single telescope cannot image the event happening billions of light years away.

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।

Internal security pertains to security of nations within its borders from the insurgent groups & indigenous terrorist groups.

The latest Pulwama attack is an eye-opener for India where both communication network (The Roads) and the network (the Mobile phone) helped the Jaysh-e-Mohammad terrorist to attack the CRPF convoy, in which 40 people were martyred.

In the development of any region, the connectivity plays a central role. India did the same

in its border areas and in the vulnerable areas like Naxalite hit jungles of Orissa, Bihar, Andhra etc.

Next in the field comes connecting through networks → to mainstream the society using Telephony, Data & social media etc.

But the day-to-day news of attacks on security personnels in these very vulnerable areas (J&K, Naxal corridors) by the use of networks & mobilization through roads etc. have demanded much more to be done on this front

Some measures like use of ~~tele~~ satellite phones, use of social media constructively to make people aware etc. can be way forward.

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।

In the backdrop of depleting natural energy resources and harmful emissions from fossil fuels burning that's driving climate and global warming, India committed to generate 175 GW of Energy through Renewable Energy sources by 2022.

Importance of Renewable Energy :-

→ It has importance in India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Paris Agreement

→ India led International Solar Alliance in 2016, where its commitment to generate 40% of Energy through Renewable sources, solar being important part of it.

- VRE are important sources of sustainable, affordable & reliable source of energy that's in line with SDG-7 goal.
- ~~SE~~ RE is important tool towards green and clean environment to transform India society.
- It is expected to generate employment
- Tool to Gender equality & women empowerment (Eg:- It will relieve the women from strenuous work of looking for firewood to meet household energy needs)

Though, opportunities & importance are huge, there are challenges to meet the 40% VRE target in India's energy basket. These are :-

- RE doesn't have storage infrastructure & hence it's difficult to transmit to long distances
- The WTO's rules where in the protection & preference given to solar panel components from domestic market, may invite sanctions.
- Rapidly changing technology in RE may lead to huge assets going redundant
- Pollution due to solar PV cells (e-waste) and loss of Biodiversity due to wind mills (killing of Great Indian Bustard) are challenges to remain.

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?

Middle Income trap is a phenomena where the National Income of a country rises from low level but could not achieve the high level due to some structural & economic faults.

Reasons of Middle Income Trap :-

① India is a huge population country (1.3 billion) & thus per capita income will not touch higher notches even if overall GDP increases.

② Global slowdown

Though India grew at 7.6% in last decade on average, the world grew at 3.8%.

Thus, declining global demands and thus declining manufacturing, exporters would lower down the income in future

③ Protectionism

→ ~~The~~ The protectionist policies like that in US (raising tariffs and import duty, withdrawal of Generalised system of Preference (GSP) for India's exports etc.) would hurt exports & thereby lowering income.

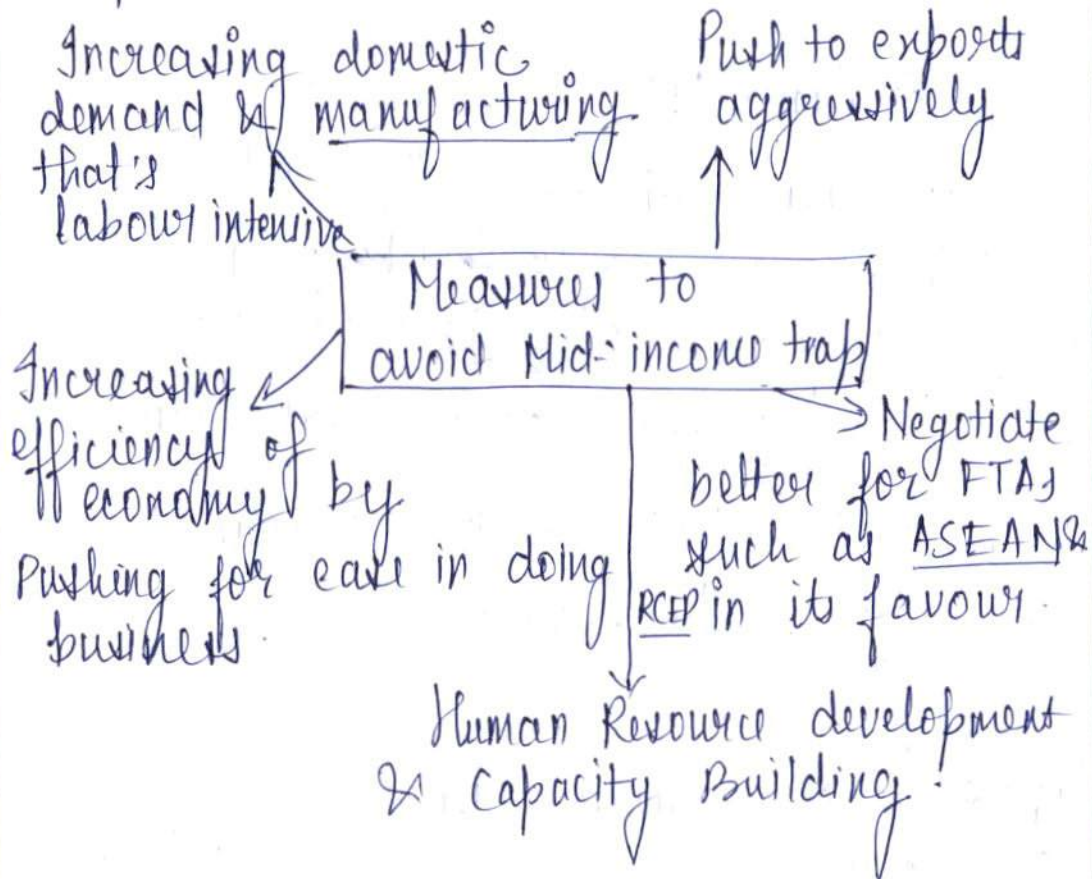
④ Regionalism

→ ~~Emerging~~ regional blocks like ASEAN, EU, US-Mexico-Canada FTA etc. undermining multilateralism & pluralism.

⑤ Technology & Digitization, Automation

→ Coming of Artificial Intelligence & Automation will make jobs ~~redundant~~ redundant. Thus, income will fall.

India should take timely measures to avoid such middle income trap. Steps that could be taken are :-



India should strike the right chords in economic structure to leverage on its demographic dividend & push for knowledge based economy that will be the new normal in global economy in times to come.

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 (MPT)
is a tool used by RBI to trickle
down the benefits of banking &
interest rates to consumers effectively.

For effective MPT, RBI uses
two kinds of tools :—

- 1) Qualitative measures
- 2) Quantitative measures.

In Quantitative measures, RBI can—
→ Lower down the interest rates, so
that credits become cheaper and
it drives the consumption led
growth.

→ MCLR (Marginal cost Lending Rate)
It is the minimum benchmark interest rate ~~rate~~ below which banks are not allowed to lend even to prime borrowers. This ensures level playing field in economy.

In Qualitative measures, RBI can ask the banks to do or not to do certain activities. Such as:-

→ Moral suasion

RBI persuades banks & its staff to work for the overall efficient economy & in the benefit of poor.

Eg:- Opening zero balance account in Jan Dhan Yojana.

Issues that plague MPT

- Huge accumulation of NPAs (Non-performing Assets) that hampers bank growth & in turn banks are forced not to transmit the benefit to end customers.
- The huge SLR and CRR which inhibits the banks lending capacity. Govt must lower them down.
- The banks & personnels sometimes act in self-interest profit making motivation, thus MPT doesn't happen.

A proper code and standardized rules must be framed to take banking system Reforms. The Indian Bankruptcy Code 2016 and Recapitalization of Public sector Banks will ensure some smooth functioning in right direction.

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।

Indian agriculture is a gamble in the hands of Monsoon. The fact that only 48% of its cultivable area is under irrigation; ~~the~~ the major chunk of it continues to depend on vagaries of Rainfall and Monsoon.

Rainfed agriculture is mostly done in unirrigated lands of Bundelkhand, Hilly areas (Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, North-East states), Vidharbha, Saurashtra and drylands of Rayalseema & Telangana etc.

These regions are also the poverty-stricken regions of India where the cases of farmers' suicide are most.

Constraints in Rainfed agriculture :-

- No diversification to high value added crops. Rainfed area continues to be areas of millets & coarse grains
- Lack of technology & drought-resistant seeds. In case of monsoon failure, entire crops area stands wiped out of economic benefit (Eg:- MP, Vidharbha)
- Monoculture & low cropping intensity undermines farming income.
- The twin problems of floods & droughts in Monsoon areas & lack of insurance penetration ~~in~~ in remote areas. (Eg:- Assam flood & droughts in MP)
- Food security & Nutrition security stands compromised.

India should move towards ICT based climate smart Agriculture in the backdrop of climate change whereby events of Drought & floods will only increase. Thus, Rainfed agriculture must move towards smart agronomic practices such as: —

- Practicing agriculture as per Agro-climatic zonation.
- Move towards Animal Husbandry like Dairy & Poultry in lean season & season of less rainfall. Economic survey also mention Ruminant sectors prospects in upliftment of Indian farmers. It is related to Sheeps & Goats.
- Expanding irrigation facilities & water productivity with drip irrigation & micro-irrigation in long term.
- Moving from farm to non-farm activities (eg. - MGNREGA, Handicrafts etc)

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?

The problem in India's fertilizer industry is not overconsumption; rather the problems are:— Diverting the urea to other industries (other than farming) & using fertilizers without any knowledge of soil requirements.

The steps taken by government in recent years like:

1) Neem coated urea

- It ensures that urea is not diverted to beverage industry.
- Beneficial to soil & crops as ~~urea~~ neem coated urea is slow to absorb thereby reducing its wastage.

2) Indigenous manufacturing

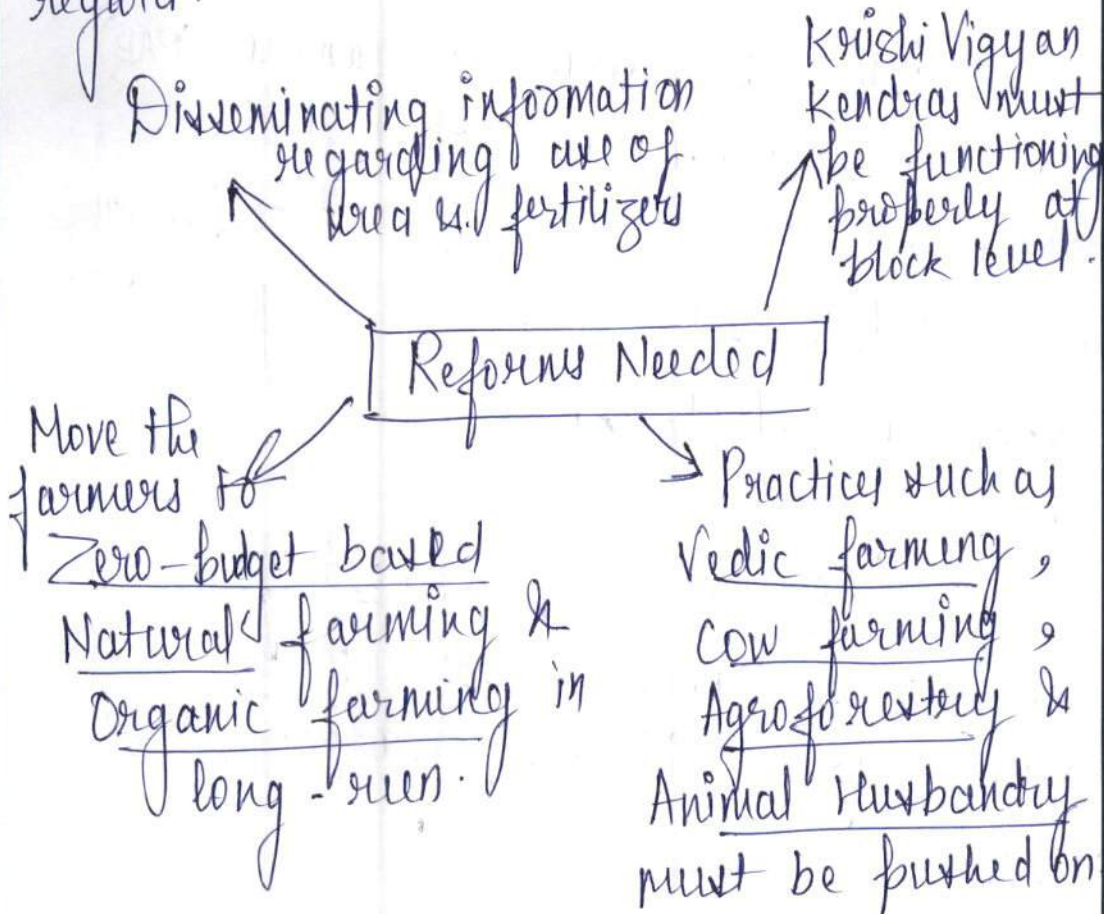
Govt is pushing for reviving the fertilizer industry of U.P. and other states so that import bill can be reduced & domestic sector could be leveraged on.

3) Soil Health Cards

Govt. launched soil health cards scheme so that farmers can use fertilizers, micro-nutrients & macro-nutrients (NPK) as per the need of soil after testing it.

After food subsidy, the most important & huge subsidy given by government is that of fertilizers. Around 2% of India's GDP goes in above two.

The steps taken by government are intended in right direction but a lot more need to be done in this regard.



The solution lies in implementing the existing schemes properly & transforming a few of them to next level so that in long run, the use of chemicals in farming is done away with

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।

Man & Biosphere Programme (MAB) of UNESCO explicitly appreciates the role of Biodiversity in transforming lives & livelihood prospects of indigenous population.

Access & Benefit Sharing is one such programme under (MAB) iterated under 'Nagoya Protocol', 1987. Its features are :-

- Any bio-product patented must give a part of their benefit to the native regions population from where it has been found.
- The role of Native population is

unparalleled in protecting biodiversity & hence they must receive their due in commercial exploitation of those bio resources.

Sustainable use of Biodiversity

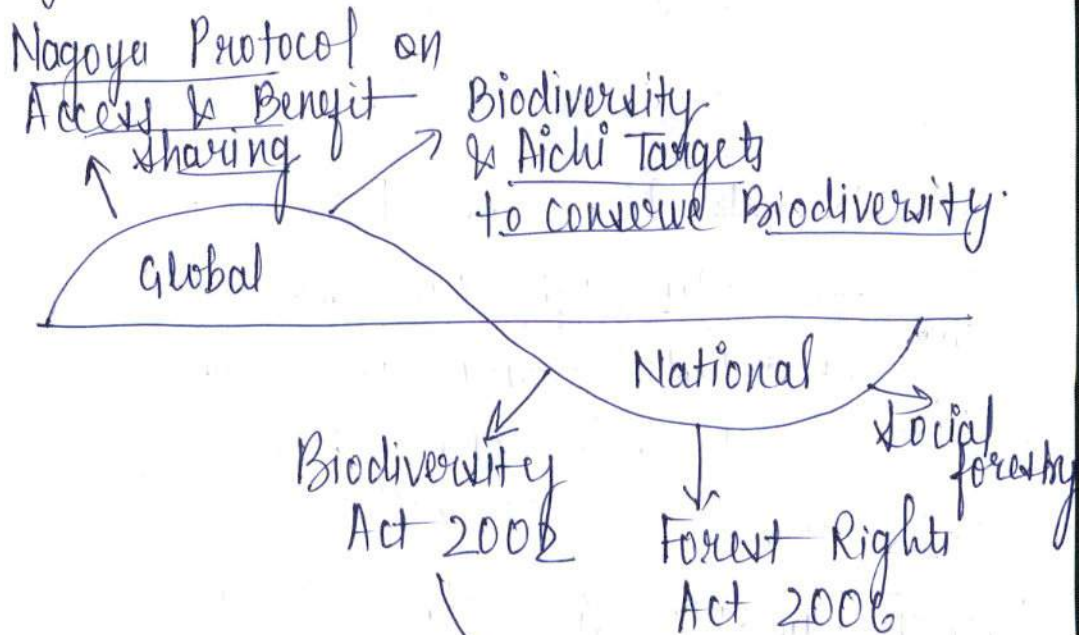
Biodiversity includes all flora, fauna & micro-organisms of an ecological area.

~~the~~ Biodiversity has a key role to play in

- Paper, Pulp industry
- Pharma & Medical industry
- Biotechnology research & patents
- Timber-based industry etc.

Man is intimately related to its native biodiversity & protects, nurtures & conserve it over the years. Therefore, its sustainable use is uncontented.

Global & National Mechanisms:—



Ensures equitable share to forest population in the commercial & economic value of forest produce.

The Biodiversity has ~~unprecedented~~ immense value & it is not just an ethical or moral compulsion to save it but it is way the societies will transform by reaping its potential services.

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।

Sustainable Development Goal -11
(SDG-11) explicitly mentions the criteria
for resilient infrastructure in Urban-
growth & disaster-resilient cities.

Resilient infrastructure means :-

- 1) strengthening people → who experience first hand the wrath of disasters
- 2) strengthening institutions → who aid in mitigation & rehabilitation.
- 3) strengthening physical infrastructure → making building earthquake proof, flood proof, proper drainage & adequate safety measures.

Significance

→ The rising concerns of urban floods (Mumbai floods, Chennai floods etc.) due to destruction of wetlands (which act as sponge) and the climate change related extreme weather phenomena (Tsunami, cloudburst, cyclones, storm surges) etc.; our cities are most prone & vulnerable to such disasters.

Hence, the need is to "Build back Better" in the wisdom of Sendai Framework - 2015 for Natural Hazards.

Challenges

→ Unplanned & haphazard growth of cities → this undermines the growth prospects of hazard proof infrastructure.

→ Funding

India will need atleast \$43 trillion in next three decades to meet its infrastructure need in the backdrop of rising urbanization (50% by 2050). Thus, 'Money' will remain a key issue.

→ Lack of technology

Climate-resilient infrastructure will need a breakthrough in technology to meet the infrastructure demands in 21st century.

Hence, more is needed to invest in Research & Development to adopt cutting edge solutions to make our cities and villages climate-resilient. Green Building Code, Adoption of technology in PM Awas Yojna Housing scheme are steps in right direction.

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।

The Economic survey 2018-19 has highlighted the issue of Data location. The Data — of the people, for the people & by the people.

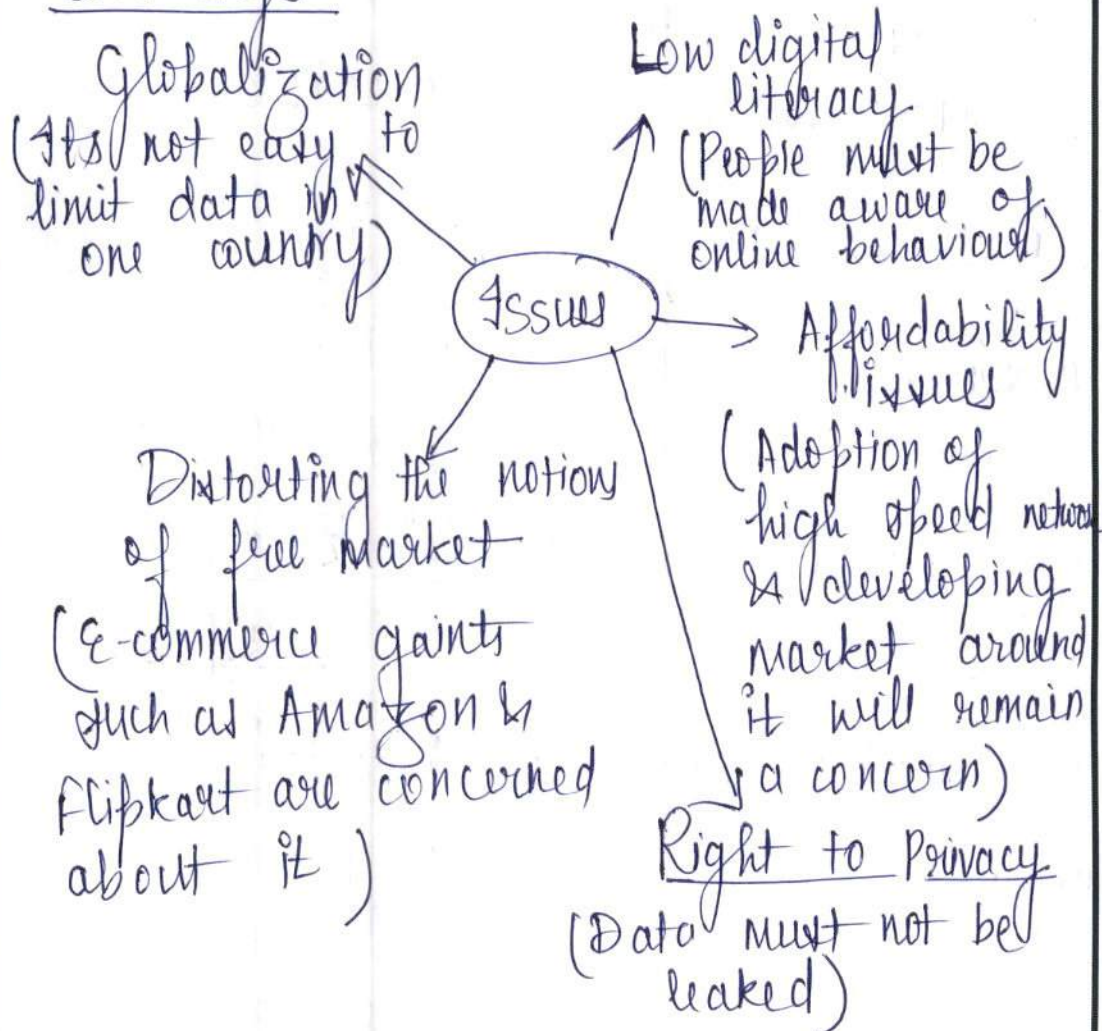
Data localization means that data generated online on various websites & transaction must remain within the boundaries of a country.

Significance

→ The rising industry of Big Data Analytics to predict the consumer behaviour & choices can be leveraged by Indian domestic market to spur growth.

→ Data theft and modelling of elections (Eg:- In US) are concerns where by outside companies ~~the~~ influence the voting behaviour of citizens using data that, leaves its footprints behind. Hence, data localization is necessary to avert above kind of situation in India.

Challenges



What can be done?

→ India needs to revamp its Digital Landscape by adopting a proper legislation on Data to address the issues of Right to Privacy concerns.

→ Government can leverage on huge data left online for the targetting of beneficiaries of a scheme.

~~can~~ Data can be used to uplift & transform society by making government services available online.
Eg:- Karnataka uses Blockchain Technology to market the coffee.

Government's push to 'Digital India' & cashless economy can be successful only if we have proper regulations in place.

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 a way to inject the illegal money into the legal markets by way of Hawala transactions that disrupts the peace & harmony of an economic & political entity. India is a huge country with a shadow economy running underground despite the regulatory & oversight measures put in place. The black money generated from Betting & Gambling, drug smuggling, trafficking, tax-evasion etc. is fed into its economy by illegal means in the form of FPIs, purchase of gold etc.

Domestic measures taken

→ Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

The Act criminalizes the bribery & other illegal money sources. There are provisions of penal terms in it.

→ The institutions such as

- Enforcement Directorate
- Income-tax Act
- Financial Intelligence unit
- Double tax-avoidance Agreement (DTAAs)
- International Tax information Exchange (ITIE) Treaty with countries such as Mauritius, Switzerland etc.

These all ensure that Black money is attacked at its sources and prevent its misuse in creating

market distortions and other unlawful activities like terrorism and its funding.

Measures at Global level

→ United Nations office on Crime & Drugs (UNODC) have taken initiative to prevent activities that generate black money such as Trafficking, Drugs, wildlife poaching etc.

→ G-7 countries adopted Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to prevent terror funding & money laundering on +

→ UN Convention against Corruption asks the member nations to criminalize bribery of officers, international officers & diplomats etc.

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 is result of deprivation & alienation which when goes extreme manifest itself in the form of Violence. It has a stated goal to achieve its objectives.

Organised crime is a deliberate act to indulge in unlawful economic activities with the aim of profit making. Eg:- Extortions, Human & Drug trafficking, Illegal Arms sale etc.

The difference between two is that Terrorism has a historic deprivation story while Organised crime has no such story. Terrorism has no aim.

Both may or may not be linked to each other.

Symbiotic Relationship between two:-

1) Funding

Terrorists resort to methods of organised crime to fund its activities.

Eg:- ISIS resort to human trafficking & extortions to fund itself.
It aim is to establish Caliphate for Islamic world.

2) Organized crime engenders violence.

The manpower behind organized crime supplies illegal arms & ammunition to terrorist groups who in turn use them to further their interests.

United Nations Office on Crime & Drugs (UNODC) have also iterated that now-a-days the Terrorism & Organized crime are linked to each other.

In the areas of conflict & violence, the opportunists put their hands to organise crime. Eg:- In Syria & Yemen. A large population suffers from the double menace of crimes & violence by terrorists.

In India also, the Naxalites using the arms supplied by ~~the~~ other nations and their own way of functioning through extortions & trafficking reiterates the symbiotic relation between organised crime & terrorism. Government must tackle them holistically and not in silos.