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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	654693
Center	Delhi	Date	11/8/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. (150 words) 10
- भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The chairman of 15th Finance
commission, ^{N.K. Singh} asked to setup an
Independent Fiscal Council.

Need For Independent FC

- 1) To maintain Fiscal Responsibility
& Budget Management targets.
- 2) Issues with budget
 - ↳ underestimation of expenditure
 - ↳ overestimating receipts.
- 3) To act as a link between
Finance Commission & GST Council.
- 4) To better target grants in aid
and supplement NITI Aayog.

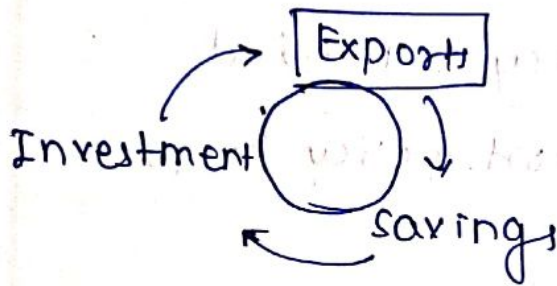
- 5.) Prevent populist policy.
- 6.) Ensure accountability of the government towards public.
- 7.) Improve investor confidence.
- 8.) Prevent fiscal imbalance as during election years.
- 9.) In today's age, government depends on Ext Borrowing from PS Es. which doesn't get accounted in budget. To reduce this menace.

India will benefit from an institutional setup like IFC in fiscal management. Inspiration from monetary policy committee of RBI is sought to improve 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।

The Economic Survey 2018-19
speaks of a virtuous cycle



Thus exports can be fundamental
in promoting employment →
savings. → economic growth.

India's export competitiveness is
decreasing due to -

- Middle Income trap
- lacking Focus on innovation led development
- Increased logistics cost
- Increased labour cost
- Quality competitiveness with developed countries.

Steps need to be taken

- 1.) Focus on innovation led economy
- 2.) Decrease in logistic costs - currently 14% of GDP - Reduce to 9-10% of GDP.
- 3.) Stable export policy is needed
Ex. Agriculture export policy keeps changing.
- 4.) Skilling for innovation led economy that will focus on high end jobs.
- 5.) Industry - Academia connect to improve research & ^{meet} industry needs.
- 6.) ~~Exports~~ Incentivising MSMEs and making provision for enhancing their scales.
Exports help in bringing the necessary ~~for~~ which can boost investments and help in reaping rewards of demographic dividend.

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।

India's mineral sector was seeing extremely slow growth ~1% in the last couple of years. Hence the National Mineral Policy 2019 was formulated.

Features

- 1) Dedicated Mineral Corridors - to boost ~~min~~ exploration.
- 2) Exclusive mining zones - to promote ~~sa~~ mining free from litigation.
- 3) Intergenerational Parity - Sustainable Development & exploration of minerals.

4) Boost exploration & reduce import dependence.

5) Use of waterways to reduce logistics costs.

⑥

Benefits

1) Current scenario

Ratio.

$$\frac{\text{Exploration}}{\text{Imports}} = \frac{1}{9}$$

will help reduce imports

2) Inter generational parity will ensure sustainable extraction as opposed to haphazard development

3) Dedicated zones will reduce impact on human health & prevent proliferation of mines.

4) Use of waterways will reduce GHG emissions & reduce fuel used.

National Mineral Policy is a good step forward.

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 was launched to promote ~~the~~ production of 2G Biofuel. ~~from~~ National Policy on Biofuels -2018 focused on Biofuel production from advanced (2G) technologies.

Features of PM-JI-VAN -

- 1) Viability Gap Funding for commercial setup of 2G ethanol plants.
- 2) Demonstration plants will be setup for 2G Biofuels
- 3) Compulsary procurement of bioethanol produced by Oil and Marketing companies

4) Ethanol Blending Program -
10% blending of petrol with biofuel
will be promoted.

5) Centre of High Technology will
be nodal agency.

Benefits for National Biofuels Policy

- 1) Technology demonstration will promote entrepreneurship in 2G Biofuels
- 2) Reduce import dependence of fossils.
- 3) Ag Farmers income will be increased.
- 4) Biofuels policy mandatory blending program for petrol & diesel will
see benefit from local sourcing.

PM JI-VAN is a major step that
will not only help in R&D in biotech
field but also have ripple benefits
to the farmers.

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

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

Zero Budget Natural Farming
is the minimal use of modern
implements like pesticides, insecticides,
~~tools~~ automated tools. It relies on
using mulching techniques, organic
fertilisers, green manure and crop residues.

Alternative to contemporary
agriculture & its benefits.

- 1) Reduces input costs - due to
reduced reliance on expensive
inputs like chemical fertilisers etc.
- 2) Improves soil fertility - due to
use of mulching & organic
fertilisers.

- 3.) Improves water retention capacity of soil.
- 4.) Increases crop yield - by use of organic fertilizers.
- 5.) Minimum cost of harvesting since crop residues are ~~used~~ kept for future use of mulching.
- 6.) Increased prices of produce - it being organic in nature.

Zero cost budget farming, thus has potential to ~~follow~~ develop new regions as role model of sikkim in reducing costs and improving incomes.

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 pollution is a menace due to the fact that it is not degradable and can be transported to long distances by oceanic currents.

Plastic is found in oceans even when direct intervention by man is minimal.

Impact of Plastic pollution

1) Microplastic (25 μ m) in size enter the ^{marine} bodies of animals and pose threats to lives

2) Bioaccumulation - due to plastic being non degradable can disrupt food chains.

3) Instances of marine animals trapped in plastic nets & eventually are dead.

4) Affect coral ecosystem due to impact on photosynthesis.

Measures to address

1) Improve collection systems especially in developing countries.

2) Segregation of waste as degradable and non biodegradable.

3) Initiatives like Blue Flag Certification can help ~~also~~ keep coasts clean.

4) #UNSEAS campaign was instrumental in creating awareness @ the issue. Such campaigns need to be encouraged.

5) Use of plastic in road development

Alternatives to plastic which are cheap & degradable is the most important step to curb menace of plastic pollution

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 is a regulatory scheme that aims to regulate the pollutants & vehicular emissions. It focuses on NO_x, SO_x and other technical aspect like improving vehicular diagnostics and efficiency.

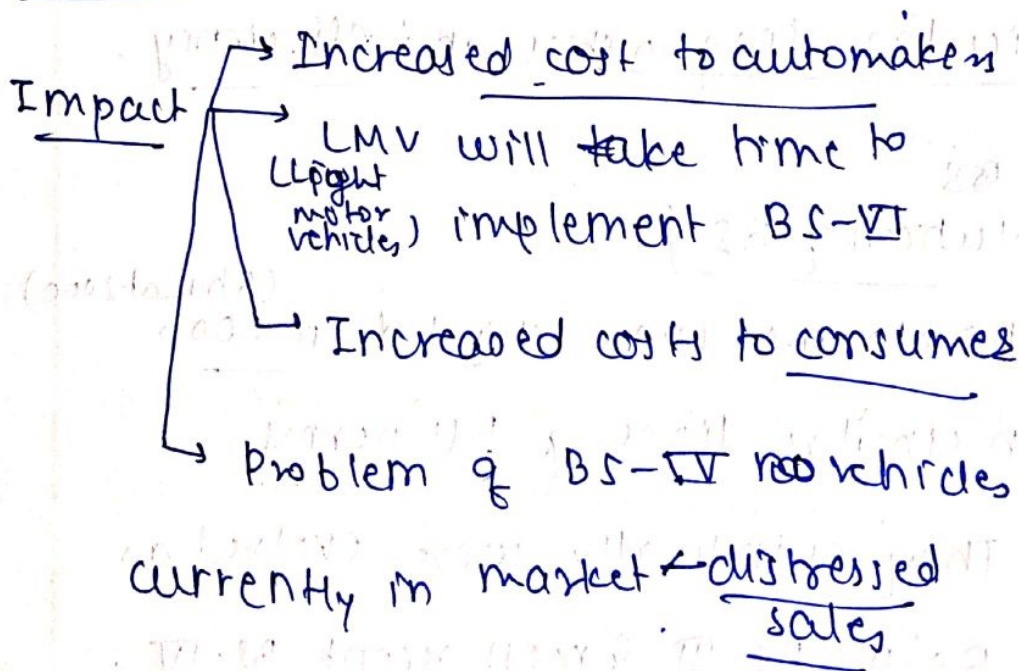
BS

Evolution of BS

- BS Norms were started in 2000 (Bharat 2000) on similar lines of EU norms.
- They eventually were evolved as BS-II, BS-III & most recent BS-IV.
- Recently it has been proposed to leap frog to BS-VI in context of increasing air pollution levels.

Significance

- 1.) Reduce sulphur emissions by 80-1
- 2.) Reduce overall emissions from diesel vehicles by ~60%.
- 3.) Promotes better vehicle use by offering realtime diagnostics
- 4.) Regulations based on "real life conditions" and not highway conditions



The logical way ahead is to make BS-VI fuel available in all parts of country to provide for seamless transition

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

(150 words) 10

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

Black hole is a region of space and time that exhibits characteristics of incredible gravitational force that not even light can escape from it.

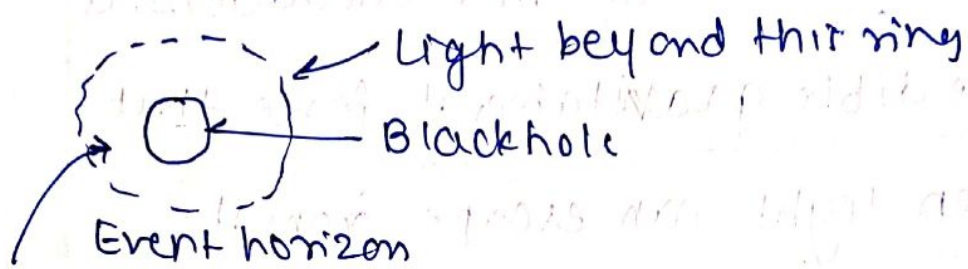
When a star 2-3 times heavier than sun dies, its corona condenses to form a black hole.

Challenges in imaging black hole

↳ Presence of dark matter in space & ↓

↳ Black holes don't allow light to pass through them, hence cannot be seen easily.

Even horizon is the ~~at~~ closest area from the blackhole such that light can ~~be seen~~ & escape the gravity of black hole



Dark inside the ring.

The event horizon telescope which is virtually the same size of earth was instrumental in spotting the event horizon.

This was achieved by 8 satellites to take advantage of earth's rotation to produce a virtual earth sized telescope with exceptional quality.

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।

Arms Trade Treaty was signed
to prevent arms trade to
insecure nations and promote ease
of trade between non threat nations.

Objectives

- 1) prevent proliferation of arms in
threatening hands.
- 2) Ensure securitisation of partner
nations.
- 3) Promote seamless trade in arms
between partner nations by
technology sharing joint
manufacturing

Challenges -

- 1) Lack of standard criterion on threat and non threat nations.
- 2) Dominance of certain countries in monopolising the sales.
- 3) Increasing threats of nonstate actors like Taliban, Al Qaeda.
- 4) Trust Deficit between partner nations.

⑤

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।

Information Technology is creating new ways to dismantle systems and with increased cyber use and use of communication network, there are increased threats to internal security.

Threats to internal security through communication networks -

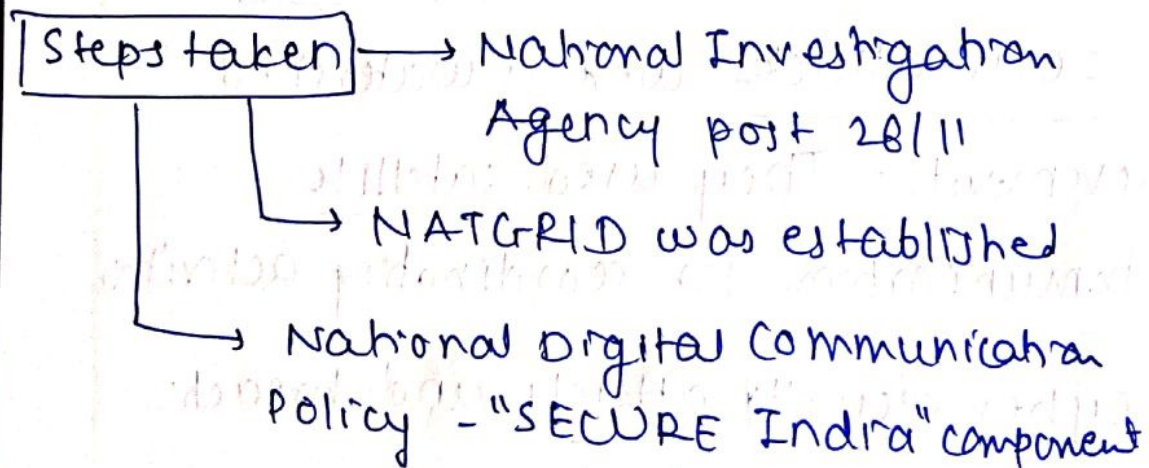
- 1) 26/11 attacks were a watershed movement - They used satellite communication for coordinating activities
- 2) Cyber security attacks and breach of banking infrastructure
- 3) Use of internet to propagate, finance, plan & execute terrorism.

④ Internal security risks by threats to networks

4) Breaching of secure database of ~~army~~ military can leak intelligence information.

5) Critical infrastructure at borders can be disrupted to prevent communication between personnel.

6) Use of spyware, malware through internet to breach important infrastructure of health, and banks.



In evolving age it is important for government to stay one step ahead.

HR development in communication field should be invested in.

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 received a boost after India announced its vision to install 175 GW of VRE capacity consisting of solar, wind, biomass and small hydro.

Importance of Variable Renewable Energy

1) Cleanest source of energy - No emissions.

2) No fuel costs associated once setup - only maintenance expenses.

3) Important for India's vision to install 40% of non fossil generators by 2030

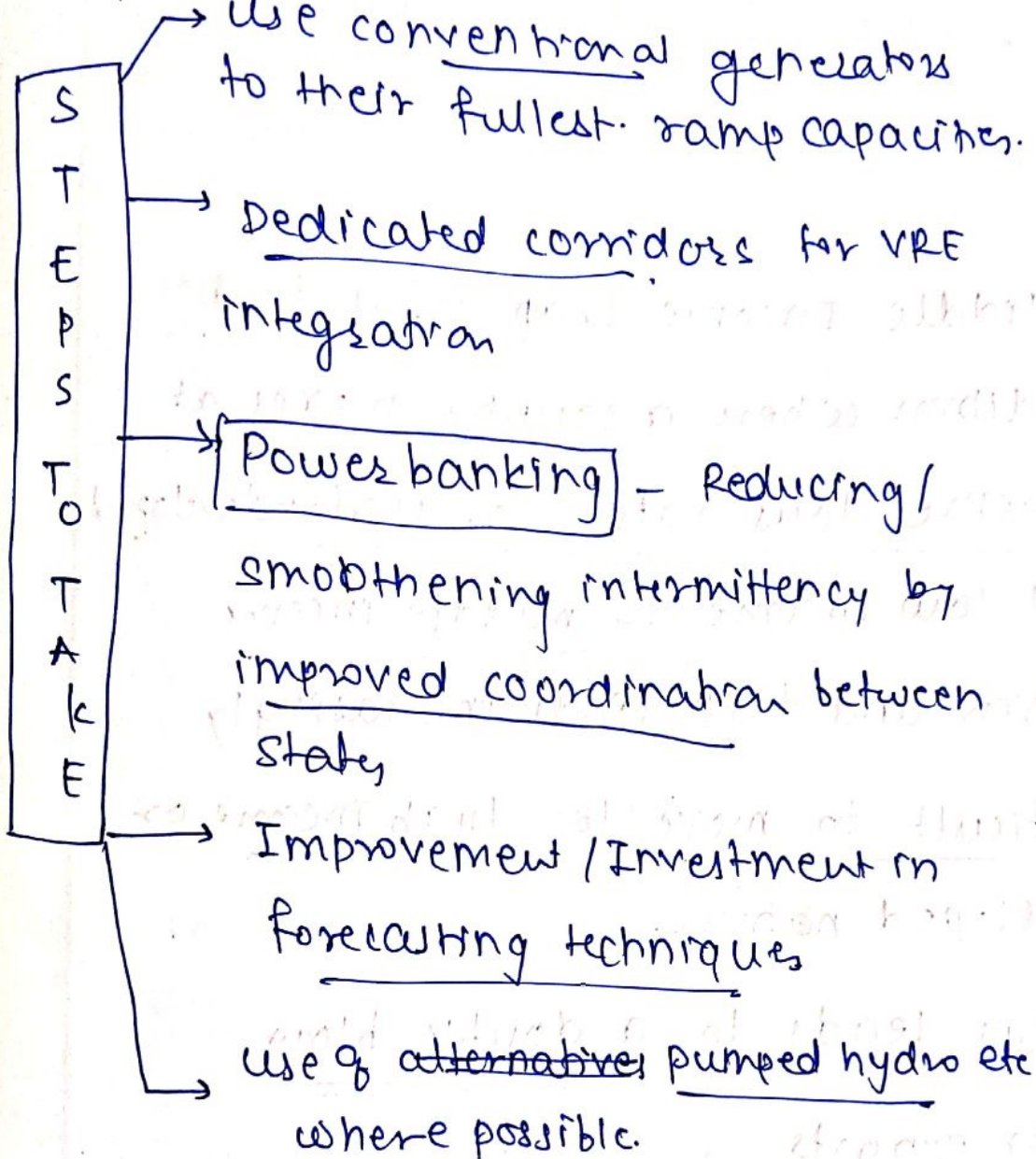
4) India has a rich resource
for both solar and wind.

5) Falling costs of solar and wind
promote inclusive growth and
economic development

Challenges with VRE

- 1) Intermittent nature of energy.
- 2) This needs to be complemented
by flexibility in ramping up of
conventional generators.
- 3) Located at far away distances
from load.
- 4) Difficulty in scheduling and
forecasting - can only be done accurately
few hours before.
- 5) Market ~~needs~~ integration due to
poor forecasting.

Steps



VRE are important for India's

vision of power for all by 2022.

Affordable electricity can further help in achieving \$5 trillion economy by 2024.

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?

Middle Income Trap refers to a condition where a country moves at a tremendous rate from underdeveloped and low income to middle income nation and then finds increasingly difficult to move to high income, or developed nation.

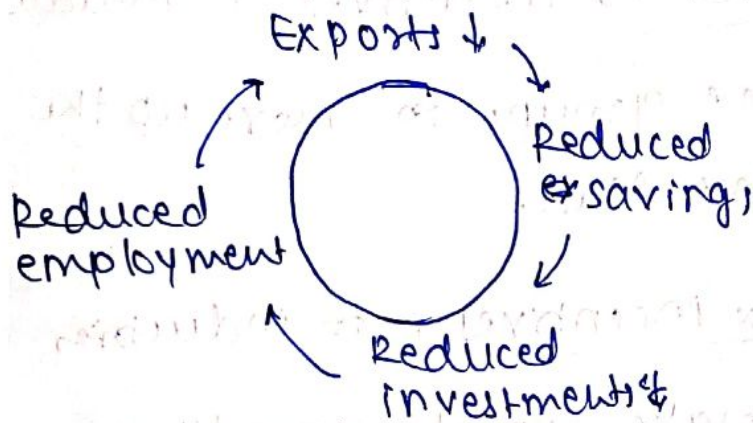
This leads to a double blow

- ↳ for exports
 - ↳ Increased labour wages → reduced competitiveness with developed low income countries
 - ↳ Lacking innovation rendering it difficult to compete with developed countries

Reasons

1) structural — Focus on labour intensive rather than innovation led economy.

2) Vicious cycle



3) large population in middle income range — Find it

difficult to spend on high quality education, health.

4) Reduced productivity and efficiency of industrial sector.

5) Red Inflation may curb further spending affecting the deepening the trap

SUGGESTIONS

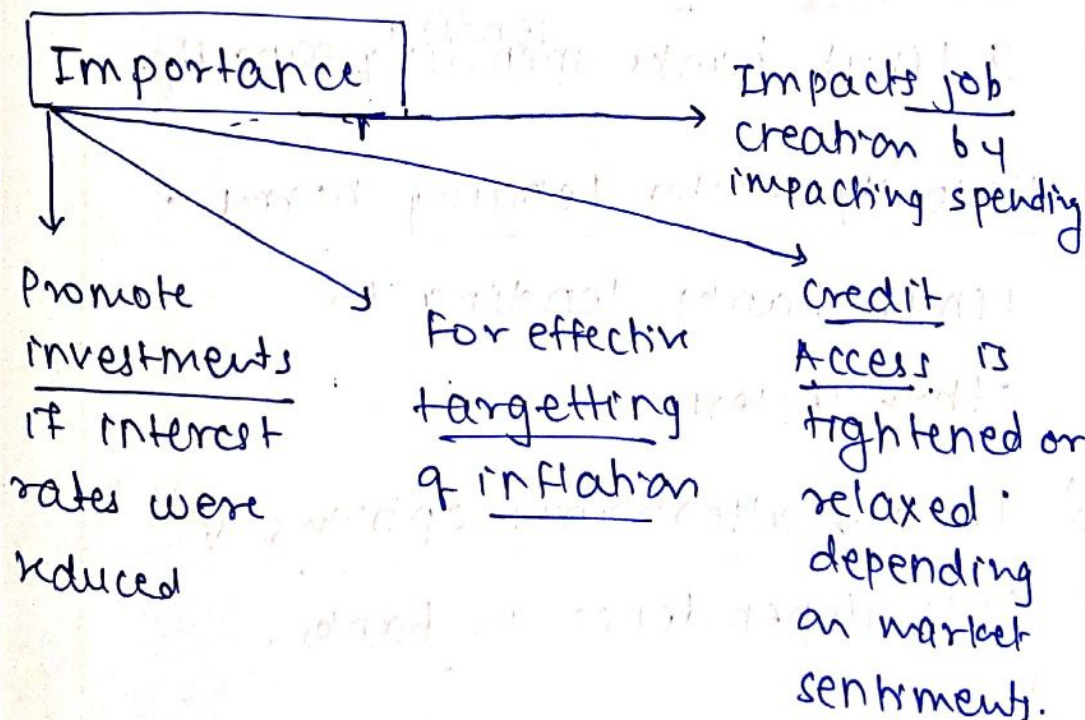
- Increase investment in R&D.
current 0.7%. Increase to 2%.
- Focus on skilling the workforce for nuanced jobs along with traditional skills.
- Increased incentives to middle income groups to move up the income scale.
- Tax incentives to industries to make exports competitive
- Improve job opportunities to increase spending power of public.

India has a ~~decent~~ ^{strong} macro economic environment to take risks and provide incentives to scale the exports. This will help in tackling the Middle Income trap.

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

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

Monetary policy transmission means signalling the central banks change in interest rates to influence businesses and households.



Monetary policy rates are transferred very slowly if they indicated declines. However banks

readily transfer increase in rates.

Issues

1) High NPAs with banks -

~~Affect~~ Hinders them reducing rates due to administration costs.

2) Double jeopardy of CRR & SLR -

& Limit banks ^{lending} ~~spending~~ capacity.

3) Priority sector lending norms -

Limit banks lending to other sectors.

4) Lack of alternative options & over dependence on banks.

5) Render monetary policy ineffective if not transmitted properly.

Steps Taken -

- 1) RBI appointed **JANAK JAIN** committee to review functioning of MP transmission.
- 2) The committee indicated failure of marginal cost lending rate in achieving set objectives.
- 3) RBI has asked banks to link bank rates to repo rate or any international rate like LIBOR.
- Prompt corrective Action
- 4) PCA framework is ~~is~~ being relaxed by RBI for better transmission of rates.

Banks need to consolidate loans and increasingly use Insolvency code to recover assets. This will help in easing transmission of monetary policy.

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।

~~Def~~ A rainfed area of agriculture is a region where majority of the area is not supplied with irrigation facilities and has to depend on rains for agriculture.

Importance of rain fed areas

45% of India's
~~area~~ Net
cultivated
area. - 60% of
Indian farmers

80% of pulse
60% of rice
production

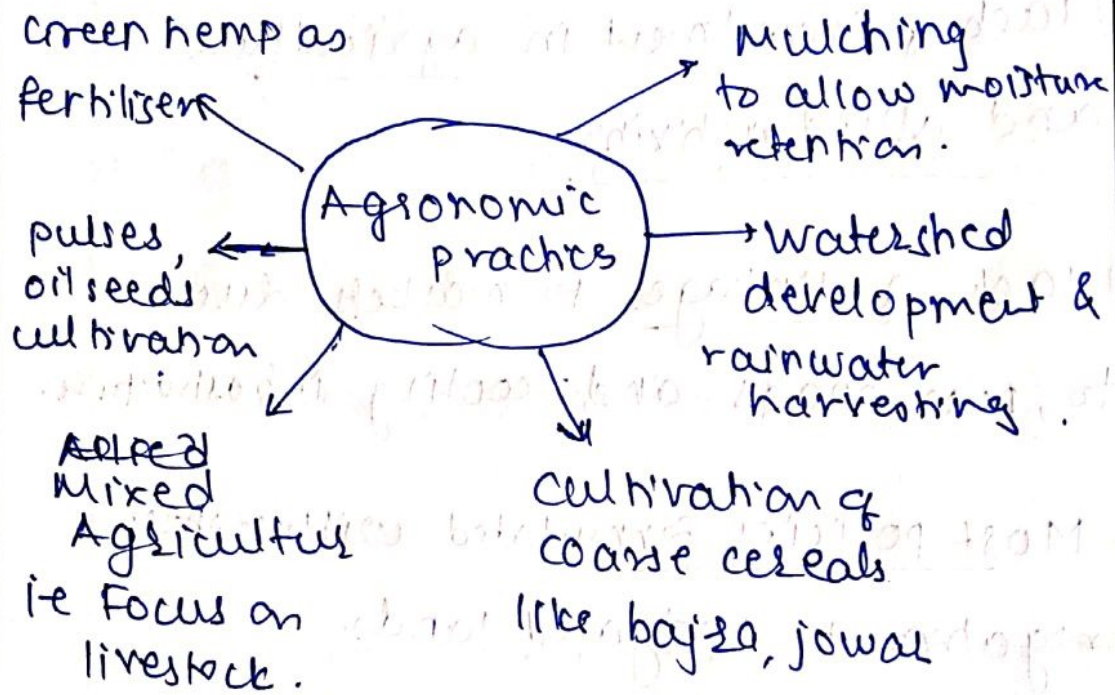
66% of
India's
livestock

As such, there are increasing chances of people going below poverty line.

Constraint

- 1) Dependence on water intensive crops like sugarcane and cotton.
- 2) lack of investment in agriculture and allied activities.
- 3) lack of linkages to markets due to poor roads and cooling infrastructure.
- 4) Most policies formulated with respect to irrigation to irrigated lands.
- 5) Side effects of some schemes which burn up soil - ex. use of fertilisers without water supply
- 6) lack of investment capabilities of locals due to economic conditions.
- 7) lack of use of traditional knowledge.

Ashok Dalwai ^{the} ~~commission~~ on doubling farmers income speaks of using agronomic practices to promote farmers welfare.



Agronomic practices can thus help in dealing with water shortage and improve productivity. This will in turn help in inclusive growth and doubling farmers income.

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 sector is ~~an~~ important for ensuring food security of the country. Urea has helped tremendously during and post Green Revolution to achieve bumper yields.

Steps taken by government

- 1) Tax incentives and subsidies for production.
- 2) Increased capacity to promote increased outputs.
- 3) Relaxed norms to promote indushty setups.

Despite all the efforts by
government - following problems
still persist -

- 1) Low growth rate
- 2) Frequent missing of targets
even after revisions.
- 3) Decreased productivity of urea
industries.
- 4) Stagnant output of urea production
- 5) Dependence on imports

Steps proposed

- 1) Increase private investment in
the sector.
- 2) Provide for incentives for
~~foreigners~~ FDI & other ~~foreign~~ foreign

investor.

3) Invest in R&D to tackle
structural issues.

4) Promote alternatives to urea
~~and~~
~~to provide for~~

Urea sector has important
contributions in India's food security.
With increasing use of urea fertilizers,
there is a need to rationalise its use
and prevent ~~ground~~^{soil} and water pollution.
Organic Agriculture can be encouraged
but only to certain extent. Effective
implementation of Soil Health Card
scheme can help in understanding
the necessary nutrients & thereby
developing alternatives to urea.

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 (A&BS) was proposed in Cartagena and Nagoya protocols to promote equitable sharing of benefits to traditional communities and their knowledge of biodiversity.

~~It thus promotes~~

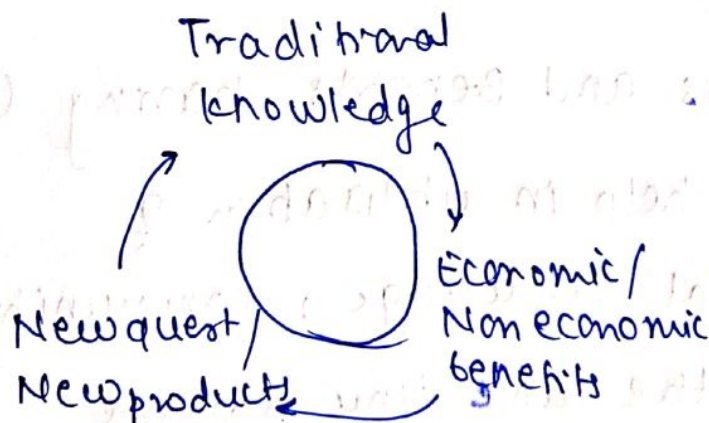
Role in sustainable use of biodiversity

1.) Traditional knowledge → Commercial Ideas
↓
sustainable use by communities & enforcement of rules.
← Economic development & Ecological benefits.

Ex. Medicinal knowledge ~~by~~ shared by communities help in development of medicines.

2) Communities benefit economically and thus help in better utilisation of resources.

3) Allows biodiversity utilisation & preservation of ~~the~~ biodiversity at same time.



4) Promotes interregional equity -
Ex. Pharma companies in US providing A&BS for communities in Africa

Mechanisms for enforcement

- 1) The Cartagena & Nagoya protocols - Archi Targets
- 2) India's ~~environment~~ Biodiversity Conservation Act - & modified Archi targets.

These protocols and act make it binding on companies to share benefits with the indigenous communities to ensure equitable distribution.

Access and Benefits sharing (A&BS) can thus help in utilisation of traditional knowledge of communities and at the same time promote economic & ecological development. Further measures to enforce A&BS are welcome.

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।

India after the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Resilience

committed to development of resilient infrastructure for disaster management

Significance

1) Disaster Resilient infrastructure

→ Structural - design, sensors etc

→ Non structural - policies, framework, guidelines.

2) Helps in rebuilding at a faster rate post disaster.

3) Assures communication during disaster response to reach to all victims and coordinated approach.

Chart.

4) Disaster cost 80 billion \$ to
Indian economy in last 20 years.

5) In line with Sendai framework.

Challenges

- 1) Extremely costly setup.
- 2) Lack of expertise in resiliency
designing.
- 3) Multiplicity of infrastructure requires
different solutions.
Ex. Buildings - Flood control
Communications - Wireless resiliency
Power grid - Towers
- 4) Lack of existing building codes
to promote resilient structures.

ways to streamline

1) starting with critical infrastructure
develop expertise in resiliency.

2) standard operating procedures and
building codes for new buildings in
critical areas.

3) Promote investment in making
building smart - Ex. Flood control
sensors in Pune.

4) Increase R&D in infrastructure
to improve resiliency especially
communication, power grids etc.

5) ~~Org~~ Organising competitions and
involving with international community.

Disaster resiliency can not only
help save lives but also help rebuild
at much faster rates.

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

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

Data localisation refers to storing critical data within a country of its origin. This is significant for governance and policy making.

RBI recently announced data localisation norm for all payment companies.

Significance

1) Data is new oil - Promotes

investment in data and its use for governance.

2) Enlarges "physical presence" of

companies - Thus increasing their

taxation & liabilities. Also provides level playing field to locals.

3) Helps in policy making and policy implementation - Regional data can be used to draw inferences for customised policies.

4) Ensures security and privacy of national data.

5) Helps in development of new infrastructure especially with FDI limits relaxed.

Challenges

1) Economic costs - will increase
- will affect ITes and BPO industries if similar policies by foreign countries.

- 2) Promotes protectionism
- 3) Affects economies of scale - Ex. Most companies depend on Amazon servers will now have to change service provider
- 4) Reduces Ease of Doing business
- 5) Encrypted data related issues still exist
- 6) Increases vulnerability to data theft due to emergence of new amateur players.

Data localization thus has important implications on economy. ~~Never the less~~ It will help India improve its digital infrastructure and promote local players, as well as improve security aspects.

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 cleansing of illegal money by introducing it into financial system for regular transactions, thus bypassing government regulations.

Money laundering as socio-economic offence

1) Legal Activities evade taxation
an important source of income
for government

2) Illegal activities - Drugs trade

Arms trade

Human

trafficking erode social fabric

3) ~~Black~~ money ^{laundering} can further be used to finance secessionist + political tendencies (Ex. J & K & Northeast) or terrorism

4) Money laundering during elections ~~after~~ prevent level playing field to clean candidates. & further
 a) promote narrow mindsets. by
 religionist & casteist politics.

5) Acts as a fuel for nexus of criminals, ~~an~~ corporates and politicians.

Measures taken

- ① Legal - Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
- Black Money (prohibition) Act
- Benami Transactions Act.

Institutional

- National Investigation agency
- ~~Crime~~ CBI, CVC
- ~~Money~~ Anti money laundering cells.

International

- Financial Action Task Force
- Asia Europe group on money
laundering.

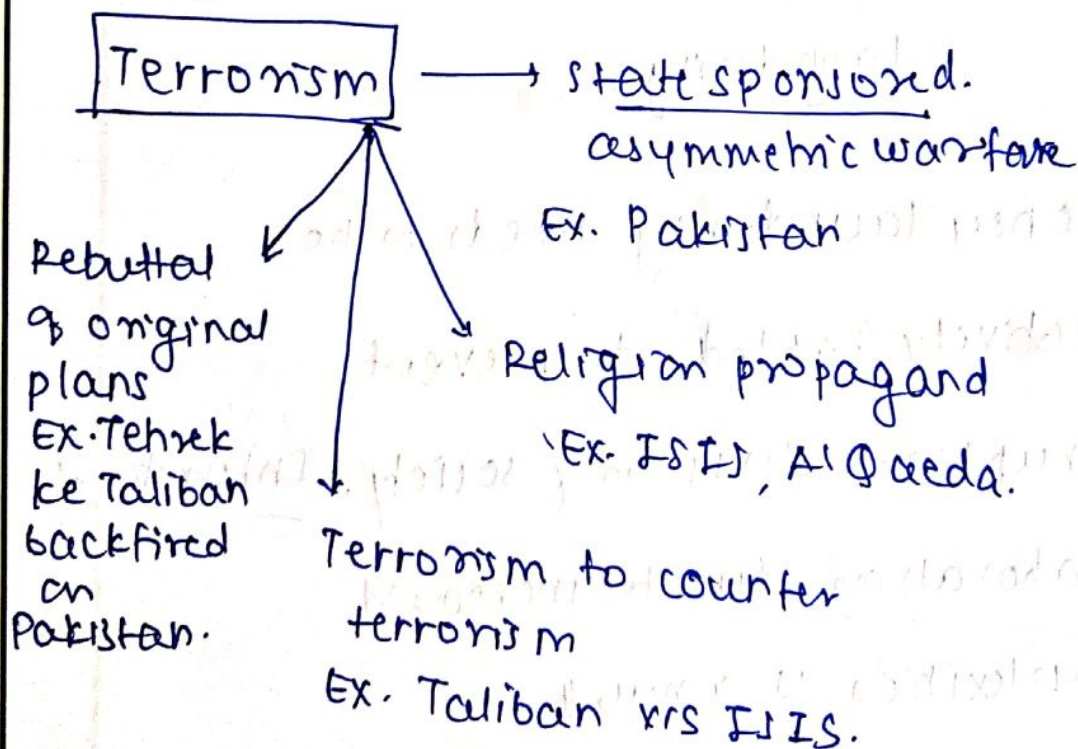
Money laundering needs to be effectively tackled to prevent corruption, division & society. International Collaboration due to increased complexities is a must.

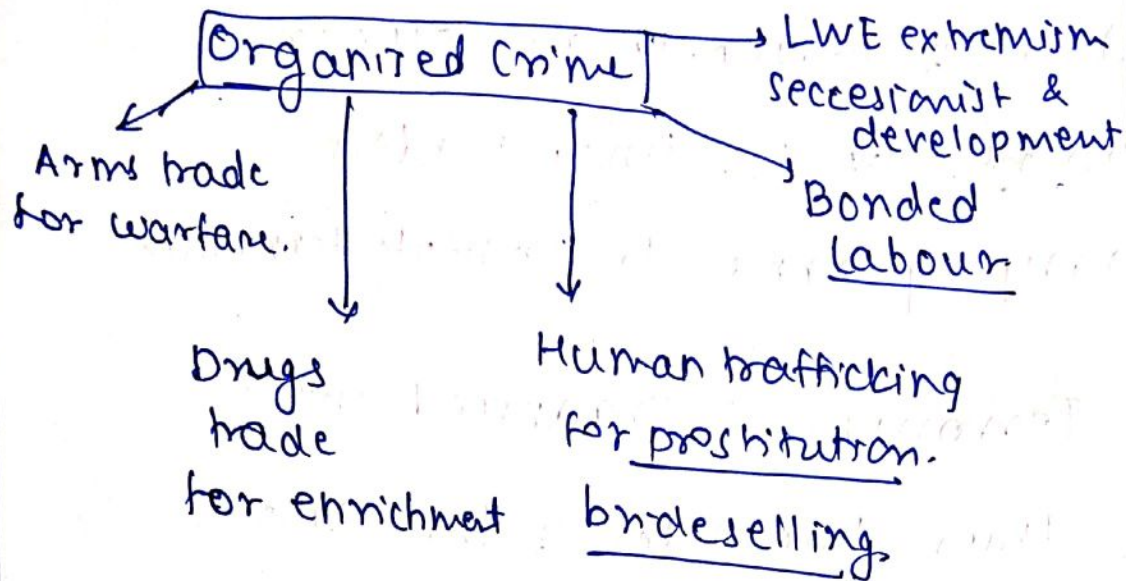
20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

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 and organized crime
both ~~are~~ are a menace to the
internal security of the country.

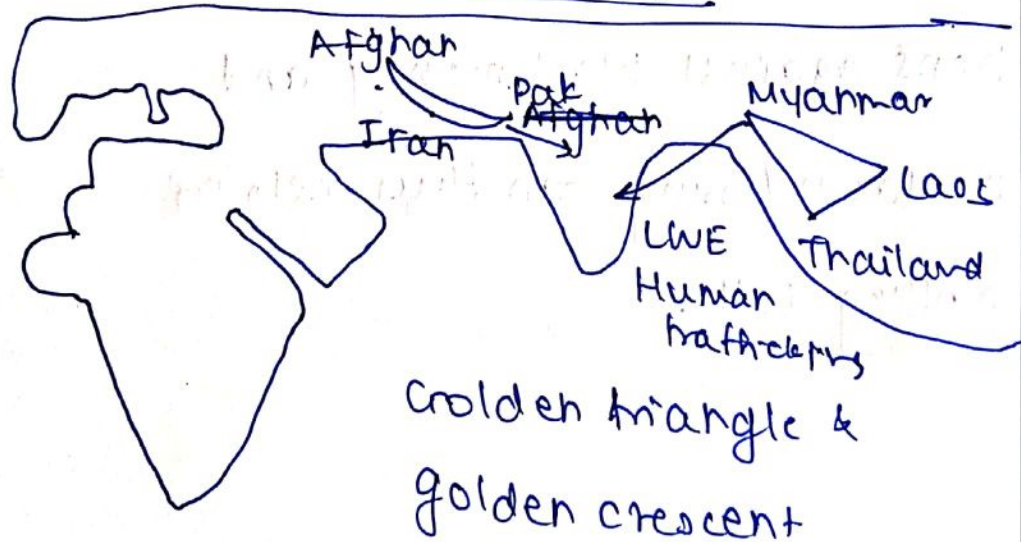
Differing motives





Symbiotic relation

1) Organized crime can act as a financer for terrorism.



financing terrorism in J&K, LWE in red corridor

2) Sometimes they have the same leaders
Ex. Terrorism & drug trade in Colombia.

3) Use of personnel as counter
options. Ex. Drug traders
carrying arms to promote terrorism.

Terrorism & Organized crime
are thus two sides of the same
coin. Although different faces they
promote instability in society and
benefit from each other. Strict
Actions against black money and
money laundering can thus help in
controlling both.