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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	RAVI KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	628078
Center	KB	Date	10/Sept/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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।

Recently NK Singh, head of 15th Finance Commission pitched about Independent Fiscal Council (IFC)

Need for transparency

- ① IFC would be organising fiscal devolution to states and among states.
- ② making accurate prediction of fiscal health
- ③ multiyear forecasting
- ④ make data regarding compliance with FRBM Act public
- ⑤ Help in achieving 2.5% of fiscal deficit by 2025
- ⑥ ~~Parliament~~ Interlocking information

Need
for
Accountability

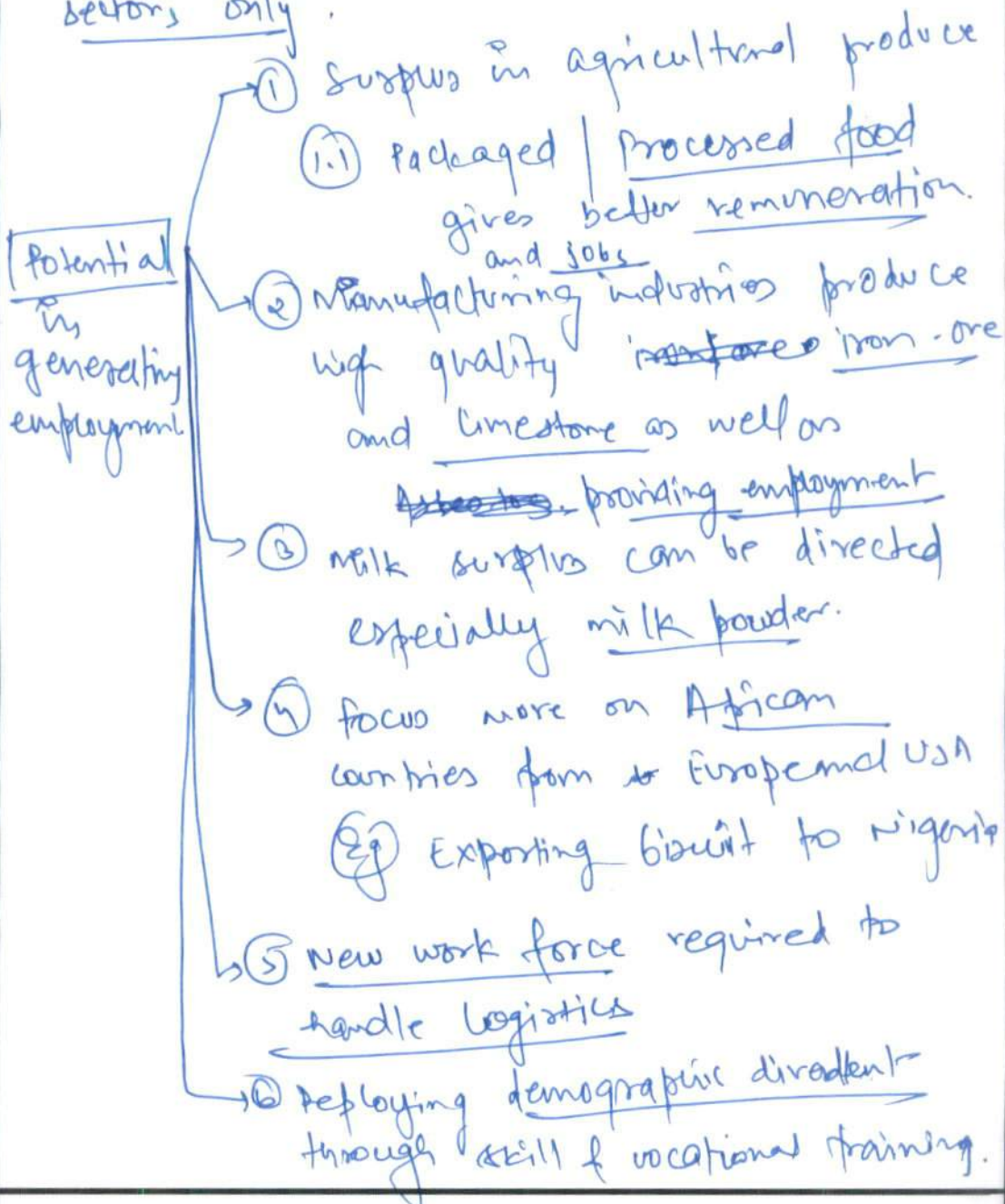
- ① Ife would demand explanation from government for overshooting from targets
- ② If forecasting does not match actual figures regarding revenue -
 - (a) Revenue figures are overestimated and expenditure is underestimated
- ③ might give guidelines to government to check its expenditure

Ife is a positive step towards effective planning and utilization of people / taxpayer money

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।

Indian exports in India are highly untapped and restricted to few basket sectors only.



Steps Needed

- ① Diversify export basket and Destination
(Eg) more coarse grains export
- ② Increase food processing centres.
(Eg) New food parks / mega food parks
- ③ Specialization should be focus.
(Eg) specific cancer drug rather than
fixed dose combination
- ④ Train and skill the youths
- ⑤ Productivity driven export rather
than resource driven export.
(Eg) Service exporting
- ⑥ Increase multilateral dialogues and agreement.
(Eg) more focus on SAARC and ASEAN.

It is important to keep export growth & increasing to sustain high growth rate of 7-8% GDP -

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

(150 words) 10

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

~~Recently~~ ~~Ministry of~~
Minerals are the back bone of
countries industry and export

features of National mineral Policy 2019

- ① Proper functioning of ~~mineral~~ district
mineral fund (DMF) for mining districts.
- ② Increase mineral export by 2025
- to make new India
- ③ Central Bidding to mines and minerals
- ④ Increasing domestic production
capability.
(eg) increasing from one production
to over 250 MMT.
- ⑤ More attention ~~to~~ to mine workers.

It will help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining in following ways -

- ① Increasing transparency in bidding
- ② Encouraging legal mining activities.
(Eg) Kham Bahasi App reports illegal coal mining
- ③ more efficient extraction from ore.
(Eg) Bauxite will be utilized properly for aluminium.
- ④ Limiting extraction quantity to prevent exhaustion.
- ⑤ New mines in untapped regions to ~~allow~~ stop over exploitation.
(Eg) moving south of Chotanagpur Plateau.
- ⑥ Inclusive growth by increasing miners' standard of living.

National Mineral Policy 2014 is in line with SDG 1 of poverty reduction and SDG 5 of income equality.

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 program was initiated by
to meet the growing demand of
fuel and reducing fuel supply.

Salient Features

- ① Use of Jair indhan or organic fuel
- ② Forest minor produces including
timber and fuel wood.
- ③ ~~more~~ more efficient extraction of
Methane / combustible gas by using
Jair-indhan

Goals and visions of National Policy on Biofuels 2018

- ① increasing blending of fuel.
(Eg) Ethanol blended petrol
- ② increasing Use of Biofuel
(Eg) Rajasthan recently adopted policy.

③ Research and development in biofuel

(Eg) Biofuel generation 1, 2, 3, 4

(P.M. Jivan Can help N.P. Biofuel)

① Reducing dependence over petroleum and other products.

(Eg) more use of methane from woods rather than petrol.

② Compost from organic manure can be utilized.

③ Jair mihan can be extracted using Biomethanation

④ more methane available for blending

⑤ income to tribal people and alternative source

P.M. Jivan is a positive step reducing current Account deficit due to petrol import

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 emphasis on using natural compost, manure and methodology to increase productivity and soil health.

ZBNF provides an Alternative (Gift)

- ① Reduction on chemical fertilizer purchase.
(ii) money saved & money earned
- ② low level of costly technology required.
(eg) minimum irrigation facility required for ZBNF as opposed to more water for chemical fertilizer.
- ③ low level of extension & service required
(eg) traditional wisdom is utilized
- ④ better yield mean better saving and better investment.

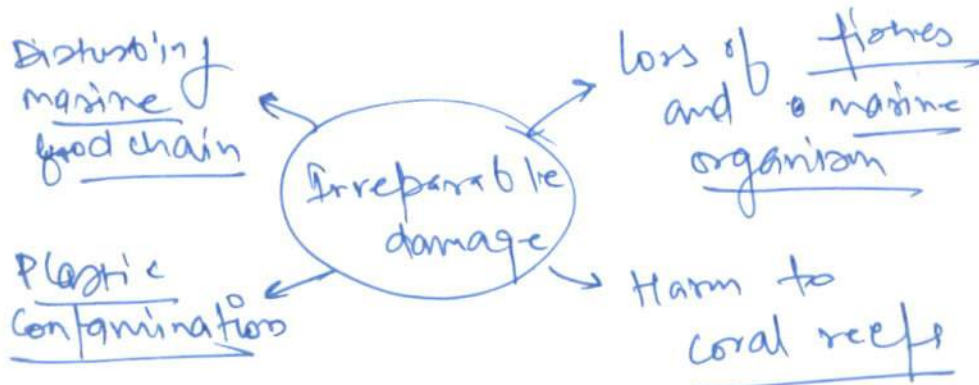
ZBNF as alternate to chemical intensive agriculture

- ① organic manure from cow dung and urine is used
- ② Healthy natural chemicals provides.
 - eg India's N:P:K ratio of chemical fertilizer is 8:3:1 as opposed to ideal 4:2:1
- ③ ZBNF promotes coarse crop production
 - eg ZBNF can be used in dryland farming in marathwada that requires less chemical.
- ④ Government provides natural compost from city waste.
 - eg maharashtra government encouraging ZBNF through city compost supply.
- ZBNF is in line with organic farming is required to restore soil health and increase production.

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

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

The Great Pacific Garbage presents stark reality of marine plastic pollution.



Implications of Plastic in marine

- ① Bio accumulation and Bio magnification of plastic in food chain of man.
- ② Plastic contamination.
(Eg) Bisphenol-A released toxin
- ③ Reduction in food supply from marine source.

④ Damage to life in ocean is damage to life on land.

④.1) ~~Ac~~ Using SDG 14 and SDG 15

⑤ Reports suggesting more plastic than fish in ocean by 2100

⑥ Reducing sea trade due to pollution

Steps to Address

① following MARPOL convention.

② Reducing and elimination Single-Use plastic

③ Bringing Shipping Industry under Paris convention declaration

④ Extended Producer Responsibility

⑤ Special task force to monitor.

⑥ Behavioral change.

⑥.1) Promoting date Bag

main life ~~is~~ is necessary for food, energy and recreation as well as balancing circle of life.

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 in India
are regarding the emission from
vehicles and other polluting source.

Evolution

- ① On the line of Euro norms in Europe, to mitigate pollution (air), government of India brought BS norms.
- ② BS IV norms had lesser CO₂ and 2.5 particulate matter (PM) than BS III.
- ③ Government directly jumped from BS IV to BS VI, skipping BS V to combat increasing pollution.

Significance

- ① Reduction of CO₂ by 70% than BS IV norms.

- ③ Significant reduction in 2.5 PM and sulphur.
- ③ More emphasis on CNG and Hydrogen CNG (HCNG)
- ④ Push towards e-transportation
- ⑤ Promotion to FAME-India scheme.

Challenges

- ① Huge fund for infrastructure creation
- ② Too short time limit
- ③ India's blended petrol with ethanol accord 5% of total petrol
- ④ Incompatibility of new fuel with old cars / engines
- ⑤ Hefty jump from BS IV to BS VI
- ⑥ Lack of awareness and costly fuel

BS VI norms are quintessential step to stop climate change in line with SDG 13 and global warming.

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

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

Black holes are dead stars which has mass over three times of sun and exert ~~to~~ a very high gravitational force that even light can not escape it.

Challenges in Imaging

- ① Light cannot escape Black hole so it is difficult to get direct picture.
- ② Objects near black hole get sucked into it, so going closer cannot be possible.
- ③ No occurrence of black hole in near interstellar space.
- ④ Galaxy Messier 87 was detected with 1 black hole.
- ⑤ Laws of physics do not work at the singularity point.

Event Horizon Telescope recently ~~was~~
took the photo of shadow of black hole

Overcoming Challenge

- ① The last photon ring was utilised.
E.g. ① photon was able to circle
around black hole without
falling into it.
- ② special sensors in Event Horizon
Telescope
- ③ It was placed in outer space
to facilitate smooth picturing.
- ④ The boundary of event horizon was
depicted by path travelled by
photon.

Black holes confirm the General
Relativity by Albert Einstein and
give input into creation of 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।

With the growing Arms trade and warfare capability, Arms Trade Treaty is important to reduce tension and prevent war.

Objectives

- ① To regulate arms trade and prevent over armament of a particular state.
- ② To maintain harmony between arms trading partner.
- ③ Monitoring the flow of conventional arms.
- ④ Providing platform to grievance redressal.
- ⑤ Taking consensus based decision.
- ⑥ In long run, prevent feudal state dearmament.

Challenges

- ① Discontent among members due to discrimination.
- ② Eg Biased towards western world.
- ③ Non-compliance ~~is~~ of pre-treaty condition.
- ④ India, Pakistan, and North Korea not signing CTBT treaty for nuclear test.
- ⑤ Arms trade is highly polarized.
⑥ USA and Russia are biggest seller.
- ⑦ Arms security to landlocked nations.
⑧ Mongolia and Kazakhstan.
- ⑨ Transparency and accountability of Arms trade Treaty.

Arms trade treaty should emphasis more on disarmament rather than regulating trade -

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।

According to Ministry of Home Affairs,
Internal network and communication
networks threat to peace and stability
in India.

Threat due to Communication network

- ① A communication link conveys recruitment
and propaganda spreading.

(Eg) Facebook used by ISIS to recruit
Indian youth.

- ② organising and coordinating events.

(Eg) in Jammu & Kashmir,
separatist used communication like
to organise stone pelting.

Threat due to Network

- ① A well established people to people
contact makes armed force hard.

- ② • specially designated Akas / masters conveying proposals are difficult to catch.

Steps Taken by Government

- ① functioning of ~~the~~ CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated Border management system).
 - ①.1 is securing communication through optical fibres
- ② Using satellite dedicated to communication
 - ②.1 eg ~~SSAT~~ EMISAT made by DRDO
- ③ ~~checking~~ ^{using} Artificial Intelligence and Big data Analytics to check intrusion in communication.
- ④ more collaboration with international government. eg India-France agreement for communication device.

Communication Network is the backbone of organised crime and must be handled to avoid instability.

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

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

variable Renewable Energy is a recent trend of interlinking energy produced through variable source like wind, air, water (renewable)

Importance

- ① Reducing fossil fuel reserve
- ② increasing pollution
 - (eg) 14 out of 15 most polluted cities in 2.5pm are in India
- ③ To balance surplus-deficit phenomenon
 - (eg) Solar Energy ~~with~~ in Rajasthan can be supplied to Punjab, Haryana
- ④ interlinking different source maintains continuity
 - (eg) Solar energy from Thar desert meeting tidal energy from gulf of Cambhat

⑤ Relaxing one nation one grid concept.

Challenges

① Lack of interoperability in infrastructure.

② Variable energy generation
reduces efficiency.

(eg) more solar production in
summers than winters.

③ Non-materialisation of one nation one
grid concept.

④ Low penetration of smart metering

⑤ Low private sector participation

(eg) Poor PPP model Incentive by
Government.

⑥ more dependence on non-renewable
energy source.

(eg) 64% of thermal energy and
just 21% by renewable energy.

Steps for Smooth Transition

- ① Distributing smart meters and enhancing smart metering.
 (eg) Supply excessive rooftop solar energy ~~use~~ to grid.
- ② increasing technological innovation for facilitating interoperability.
- ③ Private partner with Public sector funding
- ④ more development of untapped resources
 (eg) 1st offshore renewable plant of 1MW in Gulf of Khambhat.
- ⑤ Providing extension service to farmers and labours
- ⑥ Reduce variation in voltage

URE can be a positive step towards achieving "Electricity to all" with meeting sustainability criteria and reducing environment pollution.

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 global phenomenon where a country experience high growth rate and achieve middle income status but become unable to overcome this status.

Reasons Behind

① Increasing protectionism

(Eg) BREXIT, US withdrawing GSP
(General system of preferences)

② Inability to transform the growth pattern.

(Eg) India is still dependent on natural resources.

③ Ineffective demographic dividend

due to poor health or education.

(Eg) India has largest number of
stunted ~~stunted~~ child in world.

④ Stagnation in number of people
in ~~world~~ middle income group.

⑤ Poor government policies and
target is missing to achieve
high growth income.

⑥ High growth rate with low income
is still present.

How to Avoid

① Transform strategy to productivity
driven growth from resource driven

(Eg) Japan changed from raw material
growth to service sector growth

② Increase multilateral ties when WTO is declining

(E.g.) ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC

③ Tax concession by government and tax planning

④ International collaboration with developed economies.

(E.g.) Hongkong, Singapore

⑤ Gradual reduction in gender disparity in service sector

(E.g.) women Labour force participation rate reduced to 23.3%

To avoid Thailand like condition, India must push towards Skill India and Make in India along with service sector and IT-led jobs.

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।

Effective Monetary Transmission (EMT)

refers to trickle down of any relaxation provided by RBI to banks towards customers / citizens

Importance

- ① Increase in deposits and trust in bank.
eg less money spent on gold and more in DD.
- ② Solving Bank's NPA problem
eg 2.1 Since more deposit
- ③ Checking inflation and stability
- ④ Increase in economic activities
eg Real Estate
- ⑤ Banking penetration in remote areas increases.

Major Issues

- ① Bank delays transmission sighting
NPA issues.
- ② Rigid policy corridor of 25 basis
point
- ③ Low RBI regulation.
eg) Still Debit Card with magnetic
strips are working.
- ④ Non integration of central banking
system - with
4.1) RBI unable to check transmission
- ⑤ Cooperative banks are known for
poor monetary transmission.
- ⑥ Lack of awareness among citizens.
- ⑦ Raising scams like PNB scam
by Mehul Choksi.

Steps By RBI

① Direct Action through Prompt Corrective Action.

(eg) Still RBI has ~~to~~ around 10 PSB under ~~PS~~ PCA.

② Strict Rules and directions regarding new technology.

(eg) Transition from magnet to chip in Debit card.

③ Moral suasion through committees.

④ Increasing influence of CBS through e-ruber.

⑤ Entertaining complaints from stakeholders.

⑥ Apparance deadline for BASEL III

norm.

⑦ Recapitalization through Indradhanush

(eg) Budget 2018 provided ₹6 lakh crore for NPA

RRP Monetary Policy should be effective to achieve universal financial inclusion.

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।

85 % of rainfall in India occurs
within 3-4 months during south-
west monsoon.

Constraint faced

- ① Irregular ~~ag~~ irrigation.
(Eg) Barmer Region has long duration
of no irrigation.
- ② Poor Productivity.
(Eg) Marathwada region has less yield
of sugarcane than UP.
- ③ Improper establishment of allied activities.
- ④ ~~in~~ Poor Insurance coverage for hedging
against risk.
(Eg) PM Fasal Bima Yojana covering
mostly North-Western India.

⑤ highly improper use of fertilizer in rainfed region deteriorates soil health

⑥ Depletion of Groundwater.
(eg) Farmer gets water below 500-1000 feet.

⑦ Ground water contamination of uranium

Agrapractices to stabilize

① use of modern technology.

(eg) sprinkler system 

Drip Irrigation

② Practicing Dry Agriculture.

(eg) utilizing early morning dew

(eg) surface ploughing & to avoid moisture escape.

③ Using Organic farming and Zero Budget
natural farming

- ④ More Crop Per Drop
- ⑤ Canal Irrigation from water-surplus region.
 - ② Punjab rivers provide water to west Rajasthan through Indira Gandhi Canal.
- ① Allied Activities
 - ② Livestock rearing
 - ④ social forestry to stabilise soil erosion.
- ③ more focus on coarse seeds crops rather than rice

In order to achieve Food and Nutrition Security, Rainfed Agriculture should be given more importance

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?

Using Haber Process, urea is utilised as fertiliser to increase nutrient content in soil.

Steps Taken

- ① Neem Coating to urea to provide slow release.
- ② Soil Health Card to assess in 3 years
- ③ Aadhar Based Subsidy on urea
- ④ Checking smuggling of urea to Nepal and Bangladesh.
- ⑤ Extension services through Kisan and KisanTV to provide information about right use.

Number of Problems① Disproportionate use(Eg) Ideal N:P:K is 4:2:1 but in
India 1:3:1② Regional disparity in use(Eg) Punjab uses ~~more~~ eight times
more urea than northern③ Cross border smuggling for pharma -
critical sector④ ~~no~~ Soil Health Card is still
limited to rich regions like
Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra.⑤ 100% subsidy on urea⑥ low Private sector participation⑦ Urea in food contamination.(Eg) Bioaccumulation and biomagnification

Reforms needed

- ① introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy
- ② Rationalize N:P:K ratio
- ③ more focus on organic manure
- ③.1 Gradual mixing of organic and artificial urea.
- ④ Integrated Check post at border to prevent smuggling
- ⑤ Regular inspection can be done by Kisan Vikas Kendra checking soil health.
- ⑥ more extension service to SHGs, Aasha and Anganwadi workers.
- ⑦ loans given after inspecting soil Health

Nitrogen/urea is a revolutionary product and must be utilized rationally to check food and health security.

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 distributing the profit / sharing income by company with native people for using its resources.

Aiding Sustainable Use

- ① Informed Consent from local people.
 - ② Durga Pharmacy takes permission from locals of Uttarakhand.
- ② Villagers prevent ruthless exploitation
 - ③ villages in Andhra Pradesh prevent forest cut for timber industry.
- ③ Distribution of profit • facilities Inclusive development
 - ④ Hindustan unilever making schools in Tamil Nadu

- ④ Giving Extension services to villagers
- ⑤ Promoting self-sustaining development.
- ⑥ Allowing Homeostasis of Biodiversity to regrow / regenerate.

Global level mechanisms

- ① Nagoya and Cartagena Protocol.
 - ①.1 for Informed consent and Access and Benefit sharing -
- ② UNFCCC and checks proper implementation
- ③ Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant.

National level mechanism

~~① Biodiversity~~

~~① Environment~~

- ① Legal → Environment protection Act 1986
- Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- Biodiversity Act 2002.

- ② Administrative → forest officials giving information
 → Forest Rights Act 2006 giving community land
 → Community forest Area

- ③ Judicial → Uttarakhand High Court
 directed Diraja Phamg
 to do Access and Sharing
Benefit

Sustainability becomes ~~an~~ important.
 with growing threat to biodiversity
 and multi-pronged approach should
 be ~~for~~ accepted.

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।

According to Ministry of Home Affairs report of Disaster, India is highly prone to disaster and inadequately equipped to face it

Significance of

- ① Providing shelter during disaster.
(Eg) cyclone shelters in odisha.
- ② Reducing facilitating operation post disaster
- ③ Reducing damage to property and life.
(Eg) A resistant building do not collapse in Earthquake.
- ④ Quick Recovery and restoration of basic communication like like telephone, traffic.

Challenges

- ① Poor compliance of national guidelines
(eg) National Building Code by BIS
is not followed.
- ② Ignoring Traditional knowledge.
- ③ funding required for providing
slope stability in hilly areas.
- ④ Poor infrastructure in flood prone
region.
 - (i) Urban flood due to poor drainage
(eg) Mumbai flood.
- ⑤ Less implementation of National
Disaster Management Authority guidelines
- ⑥ Critical post in NDMA and SMDA
are vacant

Ways to streamline

- ① Using local wisdom.
(eg) Himachal Pradesh houses in hilly
region are light and easy
to build.

② Retro fitting of buildings in Earthquake prone regions.

③ Houses on stilt in Coastal region



④ Regular inspection to check compliance with BIS standards.

⑤ Increasing competence of various agencies

(Eg) Good quality road by NHAI

(Eg) Better Hospital Building by state government.

⑥ Community participation to Build Back Better.

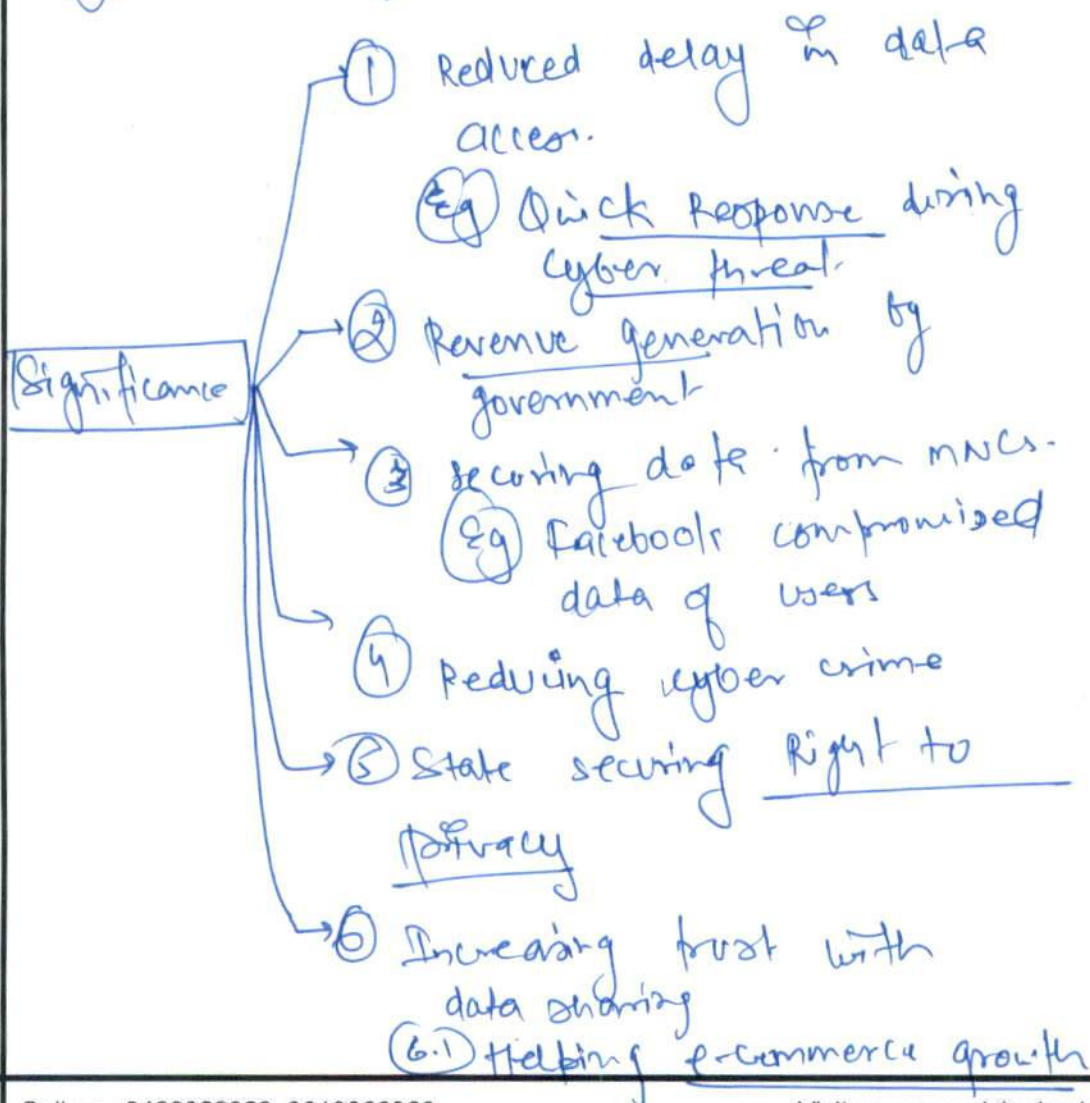
⑦ Sendai framework on Disaster Risk Reduction pitched to make infrastructure disaster proof.

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 collecting and storing data with the territorial boundaries.

B.N. Srikrishnan Committee provided significance of data localization.



Challenges Associated

- ① Global inclination & towards data flow.
- ② Example Osaka tracks by Shinzo Abe promoted non-localization.
- ③ Increased cost for companies.
- ④ Example Facebook and Amazon complaining.
- ⑤ Possible decrease in MNCs adopting India.
- ⑥ Example Elon Musk occasionally talks about Indian norms.
- ⑦ Risk of poor infrastructure and poor aid by government.
- ⑧ Global practice of data sharing.
- ⑨ No proper law / unified legislation.
- ⑩ Discrimination between Indian and foreign companies.

Way forward

- ① Proper law regarding data localization should be prepared.
- ② Soft diplomacy to strengthen global support.
- ③ Bilateral / Plurilateral agreement of data-sharing.
- ④ Government aid to build localization units in India.
- ⑤ Tax relaxation to smaller firms.

Data localization preserves Article 21 by introducing consent to share information.

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 act
of disguising illegal income through
legal activities

ML as social offence

- ① Loss of credit to poor, and vulnerable
- ② ML creates income disparity.
(Eg) Oxfam Report says 1% Indians
occupy 73% wealth.
- ③ Poor gets poorer due to lack of
money with government for social program
- ④ ML is related to terror funding

ML as Economic Offence

- ① creation of a parallel black economy
- ② Eroding Taxing authorities.
(Eg) ML cannot be caught under
Income Tax Act 1960

- ③ Non-compliance of ~~tax~~ fiscal discipline
- ④ leakage from subsidy cause huge expenditure and minimum benefit.
- ⑤ Enforcement Directorate also fight against ML.

Domestic Steps

- ① RBI illegalizes Hawala Transaction through Hawala dealers
- ② Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
 - ②.1 Confiscating property
 - ②.2 stopping ML menace.
- ③ Benami Transaction Prevention Act (BTPA)
~~also~~ also work against illegal transaction -
- ④ special task force and Operation Clean India to check discrepancy in Indian Bank Accounts.

International Steps

① Financial Action Task force (FATF)
issues direction against ML and
terror financing.

② Pakistan placed under Grey
list.

③ World Economic forum and IMF
also concerns about ML.

④ G20 setting non-binding goals
to counter ~~the~~ money laundering.

⑤ OECD also proposed Base Erosion
and Profit Shifting to prevent
evading tax authorities.

Money Laundering should be prevented
to reduce terror activities and
Increase income equality.

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 refers to~~ *
With growing instances of ~~terrorism~~
and organised crime, it is ~~important~~
increasing symbiotic relationship.

Primary motive of terrorism

- ① Causing violence including killing people

(Eg) ISIS beheading journalist.

- ② Trying to ~~re~~ give a message to government.

(Eg) 9/11 attacks were message to US government by Osama bin Laden.

- ③ Doing inhumane activities including mutilating and raping victims.

- ④ Establish their own law through tribunals

(Eg) ISIS want to establish Islamic Caliphate

Primary motive of organised crime

- ① Generative revenue through illegal means.
 - ② Drugs smuggling including cocaine
- ② Destabilize the economy from inside.
 - ③ Providing Arms to militant or separatist outfits
- ③ Following a coordinated approach

Symbiotic Relationship

- ① ISIL is known for both terrorist activities and women trafficking.
 - ② Syrian ISIL
- ② Militant group are generating income through organised crime and utilizing them to buy weapons.
 - ③ Taliban using drugs from Golden Triangle to buy Arms and fund the activities.

⑥ Growing incidents of rising terrorist activities ~~and~~ with growing organised crime.

⑦ & increasing women trafficking from Myanmar, Nepal to Middle East leads to growing separatist movements in Nagaland

⑧ UN convention on organised crime also established a symbiotic relationship ~~with~~ between drugs and arms availability.

⑨ ~~breeding~~ organised crimes can help checking fund to terrorist activities and ultimately controlling terrorism