

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	NONHAJI MOHD ALI AKRAM AH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	11/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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 लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- 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 उसका अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

15-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।

IFC is an independent fiscal forecasting and regulating council envisaged to ensure fiscal consolidation and discipline.

Need for an independent fiscal Council:

Fiscal Populism: Govt introduces populist measures like loan waivers, subsidies etc.

Creative accounting → thereby manipulating fiscal deficit and current account deficit

Failure to adhere to FRBM Act: often breach by Govt

Extra Budgetary spending: 60% of Capital Spend by Central Govt from extra Budgetary Sources like RBI, proceeds from PSU etc.

Mismatch between Revenue & expenditure: Govt often underestimate expenditure & overestimate revenue

Role of IFC → Proper fiscal forecast
 → proper institutional mechanism for govt revenue and expenditure
 → Govt need to adhere to direction of IFC.

Benefits of IFC in ensuring Transparency and accountability

- Fiscal populism can be curtailed.
- intergenerational parity: As Debt would be keep sustainable through fiscal Consolidation
- Proper adherence to FRBM Act.
- Accountability, efficiency and transparency in decision making in fiscal management
- checking wastage, Leakage and misdirection and misallocation
- Reposing trust & credibility in fiscal management
- Adhere to spirit of fiscal federalism

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 संवोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Today share of India in Global export is 1.2 % of Global trade.

→ Potential of export in generating employment

→ export lead to access New market thereby increasing productivity.

→ Labour intensive sector like Apparel, food processing, MSME has huge potential for export & employment Generation.

→ As seen in case of China → export sector serve as a niche area for employment creation

→ income augmentation & better price delivery serve as a booster to generating high paying jobs.

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However India's export ^{weakening competitiveness}

→ Hyper deglobalisation is ~~developed~~ developed

& protectiveness country

→ India losing out on Vietnam, Bangladesh Sector, Leather etc.

countries like in Apparel

→ Rigid Laws, & fragmentation of Regulation

→ Finance → Due to NPA, investment growth is tepid and gloomy.

Steps that need to be taken:

→ Labour Reforms: to Consolidate & Simplify the labour law.

→ fixed term employment: to make hiring easy and introduce competitiveness.

→ export cluster to specialise in export.

→ Credit access → Mudra
→ credit linked subsidy
→ TREDIS schemes

→ Proper implementation of schemes like digital India, Make in India, Start up India etc in order to push production

→ 'export is key to achieve 5 trillion economy by 2024

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।

→ Mineral & mines constitute only 1.2% of GDP and India still is a net importer of mineral resources.

Main feature of National Mineral Policy

Dedicated mineral cluster: to ensure better exploration and infrastructure support

→ Incorporation of private sector:
→ to ensure competitiveness in mineral sector
→ attract private investment

→ Long term export policy
to convert India into a net exporter rather than present status of net importer.

Intergenerational Parity: taking into consideration
of need of future generation

Proper implementation of district mineral
foundation: So as to ensure that
needs of local taken into account.

The mineral policy aims to bring
Sustainability & Responsible mining!

→ Intergenerational Parity through sustainable
ecological exploitation

→ employment creation: over 2 millions
jobs can be created

→ export policy to ensure infrastructure
development

→ however it has been criticised as:

Environmental degradation does not take
into account of negative externalities.

→ Lack of incorporation of the indigenous,
tribal views

Sustainable and wise use of mineral
resources is key to ensure overall welfare
of 5 trillion economy.

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 JIVAN Yojana is a
scheme under the ministry of
oil and natural Gas

Salient features of PM JIVAN Yojana

- use of Biodiesel and Bioethanol for transport
- income support to generation of Bioethanol and Biofuels.
- use of use foods, waste, damaged crops in Biodiesel and Bioethanol.
- Compulsory blending of 10% Bioethanol in fuels

PM JIVAN and National policy on Biofuels 2018.

National policy on Biofuels 2018

to increase the production of
advanced biofuels (2nd generation
biofuels, 3rd generation & 4th Generation)

→ Permit the use of damaged food,
wasted food product & damaged crops
for bioethanol production & Biofuels.

PM JIVAN would help in achieving
goals & vision of National Biofuel policy.

→ Monetary support to Biofuel production

→ Cleaner fuel & environmentally
Sustainable

→ decrease the dependence on oil export
import

→ Cheaper & more efficiency

→ It enables to adhere to principles of
SDG
INDC
Climate
action plans

Sustainable & environmental friendly
biofuel is key to ensure livable, secure
and progressive future.

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
a technique of farming which uses No
fertiliser, pesticides & spends Zero Money
on Inputs

Recently state of Andhra Pradesh sought
to achieve 100% Zero Budget Natural
Farming

ZBNF as an alternative to
Capital intensive agriculture.

→ ZBNF use zero input as a
result can act as alternative to
Cost inputs like Fertiliser, chemical etc.

→ Indebtedness → It reduces indebtedness
& farm distress

→ Environmental → Act as a sustainable
as it use Cowdungs, organic manure
etc.

further can address the issue of
Soil erosion & declining fertility.

mixed cropping & crop rotation is
key to zero Budget based farming:

Better aeration of soil & better
water retaining capacity.

Lack of water wastage as it involved
less water intensity & better water
retaining capacity.

However ZBNF has certain issues:
Profitability: It is not properly determined
whether it is profitable.

ZBNF as a paradigm need structural
changes in agri sector.

Lack of awareness & Resistance to
change from traditional farming.

Budget 2019 suggest ZBNF and
organic farming as key to ensuring
doubling of farmer income.

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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

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

→ every year 13 million tonnes of plastic enter ocean every year.

Impact of mar. plastic pollution

→ Ecosystem

- death of plants & animals
- discolouration of Coral reefs
- threat to Biodiversity

→ Bioaccumulation

plastic are ingested by marine animals which get accumulated and magnified. Human Consumption Leads to toxic Compounds ingestion

→ Health

- Diseases like malaria, diarrhoea, liver diseases.

Financial loss

around 13 billions every years is
loss due to ~~marine~~ plastic pollution

Climate change

→ As it leads to more CO₂
→ warming of water and
rise of water level

→ Threat to Food Security

Measures to address

→ UN environment introduced # Clean Sea Campaign

→ Blue flag Certification to clean the sea
beaches

→ Basel Convention & Stockholm Convention on
POP should be strictly implemented

→ proper implementation of plastic
management rule 2016.

→ Awareness campaign & Capacity augmentation

→ Reuse, Reduce and Recycle principle
should adhere to

plastic pollution needs to address in
order to ensure sustainable development
goals.

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 में 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 set of policies & Regulation to address the issue of vehicular emission.

evolution of Bharat Stage Norms

- It was introduced in 2000 in the form of Euro Stage Norms.
- The Govt introduced the stage IV from 2015 and India was supposed to shift to Stage V by 2019.
- But India skip Stage V and planned to introduce Stage VI by 2020.
- Supreme Court banned the sale of Stage IV fuel in NCR region from 2019.

Significance of introduction of Stage VI Norms:

- Reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM emission
- Reduction of NO_x and SO₂ emission

Cleaner → The fuel is cleaner & engine has catalytic converter that can reduce NO_x

Health → Reduce disease like cancer, lung disease, irritation

Air pollution → Reduce air pollution & ensure cleaner air

Problems → Lack of adoption of BS-VI certified engines

→ **Funds** → Lack of financial access in auto sector

→ **Price** → may increase price affordability issue

BS-VI Norms is a step in right direction to adhere to SDG goals, climate agenda, National climate action plan.

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 specific location in space where the gravity is so high that even light cannot escape.

Recently the event horizon Telescope project detect a Black hole messier 87

The challenge in imaging Black hole:

→ It is completely dark as light cannot pass through it.

→ The ripple effect make it difficult to detect.

→ It is difficult to pin point a black hole due to its distance.

Event Horizon telescope overcome
Some of the challenges:

- The event Horizon telescope detect the surrounding to black hole
- It was enable to detect the Lyapunov effect of the Black hole
- LIGO enables to detect Gravitational waves which has been help in event Horizon telescope

Understanding black hole is key in understanding the universe, its formation the celestial bodies & its effect.

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 is an agreement that seeks to ensure international standards & Rule in Arm trades

Objective of Arms trade treaty:

- to ensure that Conventional arms doesnot falls into the hands of bad people
- to ensure peace and Stability.
- to ensure that exporting & importing Countries ensure proper, rational and responsible use.

Challenges hindering ATT

Unwillingness of Countries like USA, China etc to ensure that there is proper Gun Controls

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It is biased toward the imposture countries as the responsibilities lies on them.

→ As it legally binding, many countries are apprehensive about it

→ Further there are ambiguities and lack of clarification regarding its enforcement

→ Issue of sovereignty & National integrity may be effected as well.

WAY forward

→ An international understanding and arms trade treaty is key to ensure peaceful co-existence

and

→ UN Agreement on ^{in A} disarmament
disarmament needs to adopted to ensure nuclear disarmament.

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 of a national entails the welfare of its citizen, economy, political stability & overall welfare.

Threat to internal security through Communication Network:

→ Hacking → Compromising privacy
financial details
Data.

→ data is the new gold. So Communication Sector is Key.

→ Cyber fraud, phishing, ransomware etc threatening cyber security

→ Critical infrastructure: like Bank, Healthcare, defense etc are vulnerable to cyber threat

→ Govt Push for digitisation,

financial inclusion, digital payment, digital india make it vulnerable to attack

Threat to Network

- Cripple Internet Connectivity
- Cyber warfare from hostile neighbours
- Connectedness due to Globalisation can be negatively affected.
- Can be use as tool to spread fundamentalism & Radicalisation.

Steps taken by Govt

- National IT Act 2000.
- Cert-in as a emergency Response force
- National Cyber Security policy 2013.
- Cyber Swaachta problem.
- National Communication & digital policy 2019.
- NATGRID to ensure information sharing
- Bharat Net to ensure internet Connectivity.
- data localisation policy.

A secure Cyber Communication Network is critical for achievement of digital india, Smart cities etc

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 are those energy that availability is variable like Solar, wind, Hydro etc.

Importance of integration of variable renewable energy:

- Environmentally: (i) It is cleaner, and more sustainable
- (ii) Adhering to the INDC, SDG & Climate Change accorde
- Availability: inexhaustible, cheap and readily available
- today 300 million still out of electricity connectup.

efficiency & effectiveness

Better to augment ^{the} existing structure.

Capacity

economically

→ Reduce export dependency on oil

→ diversify our energy mix modal

→ Save foreign exchange due to reduction in import

Challenges

→ (1) Infrastructure → Lack of roads, connectivity, etc.

→ (2) transmission & distribution loss

→ (3) technology → most of the technology are imported from countries like China

(4) ~~low~~ Regulatory issue, due to fragmentation, complexities rule of regulation

(5) Skills → lack of skilled workforce to deal with integration

(6) Viability → Still the Renewable energy price quite high as a result private sector not interested

Some step that can be taken up

(i) Infrastructure : Road, Railway, etc

→ (ii) scheme like KUSUM

(iii) International Solar alliance.

(iv) Green energy corridor to ensure integration of solar energy

(v) investment on newer technology like solar, wind etc.

(vi) Rationalisation of price

Clean & Sustainable energy is key to inclusive growth

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 situation in which the developing low income countries experience fast growth & income rise enabling them to reach middle income (1200 to 12000)

But they are unable to cross & progress to high income. cntena.

India could fall into middle income trap:

→ (i) inability to transition from low productivity & less wage economy to productivity led growth.

(ii) Structural issue → like regulatory issue, rigid labour rules, multiple laws etc.

(iii) Regression of Human Capital

→ As New technology like AI, IoT, industry 4.0 requires newer skills, technology etc.

(iv) Climate change induced crisis in Agriculture: Leading to farm distress, low productivity, rural urban migration etc.

(v) Increasing inequalities & Lack of progression to middle class:

(vi) Lack of focus on R & D

(vii) Hyper anti globalisation - meaning India would have lack of access to export unlike Japan South Korea etc which benefitted from hyper Globalisation.

India can avoid the middle income trap in following ways:

- From diversification to specialisation, like South Korea in electronics.
- enabling environment → Labour reforms, regulatory framework, fixed term employment etc.
- Investment on human education & skill education
- Adoption of proactive policy towards New tech like IOT, AI, industry 4.0, block chain etc.
- Efficient energy production & usage through Solar, Wind & Hydel electrically
- Sustainable Agriculture practice like Zero Budget Natural Farming / Organic farming
- Proactive export policy.

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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 is process in which the policy change by RBI through Repo rate are reflected in the Banking service and passed onto the household & Business.

Monetary Importance of policy transmission:

RBI mandate → RBI mandate of price control, fiscal deficit, current account deficit depends upon policy transmission.

Economic growth → Low monetary policy transmission leads to job losses, decline in economy.

Inflation → Inflation control depends upon effective monetary transmission.

crowding effect crowding out effect

→ As Bank lend more money to Govt and as such pvt sector crowded out.

Investment → decline if there is lack of Monetary policy transmission

→ issue plaguing the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission:

① Overdependence on Bank

→ ② ~~thin~~ Locking of money in SLR and CRR.

③ Adherence to priority sector lending

④ ineffective Marginal lending cost & fund strategy

⑤ issue of twin balance sheets & NPA

⑥ NBFC crisis in light of IL & FS default & payment.

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→ RBI has taken up many initiatives:

- (1) Marginal Standing Facility
- (2) Prompt Corrective Action, Joint Lender forum & insolvency & Bankruptcy Code to resolve the NPA
- (3) Banking reforms in the form mission Vidradanush, EASE schemes, etc.
- (4) Return in priority sector lending.
- (5) CRP is kept low at 4% so as to ensure proper funds
- Recapitalisation → 2.11 lakh crore to address the banking issue.

A Stable & growing Economy needs proper monetary policy transmission to reign in inflation, ~~control~~ ensure fiscal consolidation and health of various economic sector.

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. (250 words) 15

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed Agriculture refers to those agriculture practice where assured irrigation is not available.

In India 60% of net sown area is rainfed. 88% of pulses & 40% of cereal are produce in rainfed area.

Constraint faced by rainfed Agriculture

- Productivity: low compared to irrigated area like Punjab Haryana.
- Income → Generally low & most of the farmer are poor, small & marginal.
- Policy Issue → most of the policy are based on irrigated area.
→ extended to rainfed area without proper study.

Water

↳ Lack of water lead to declining productivity.

→ Further, agro climatic suitability is not taken into account. For example sugarcane grown in Maharashtra.

MSP Bias

↳ MSP Benefit farmer from rich area like Punjab, western up, Haryana and rainfed farmer are often ignored

+ farm distress and farmer suicide increasing in rainfed area due to indisposedness

AGRONOMIC PRACTICES to stabilised agricultural production in rainfed areas;

→ Zero Budget Natural farming & organic farming can be

adopted

→ Low water intensity crops like pulses, pomegranate, saffron, Ragi, vegetable etc.

→ Drip irrigation & Sprinkler to increase the water use efficiency

→ reorientation of Agricultural Policy with focus towards the rainfed area.

→ Schemes like PM AASHA and PM - Kisan to address input issues

→ Animal Husbandry & allied activities to diversify the income sources.

→ Market reform through e-nam, contract farming etc.

WAY FORWARD

→ ~~Revised~~ Atlas of agri-rainfed agriculture should be incorporated.

→ Restructuring of Agriculture through precision farming, doubling farmer income 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~~ fertilizer is one of the
& core sector of Indian economy.

Today India 2nd largest producer
& consumer of urea in the world.

Recent steps taken up by Govt

- De regulation of urea use
- Neem Coated urea
- National urea policy 2015
- Nutrient based Subsidy -
- Soil Health Card
- 100% DBT to fertilizer company for subsidies urea.
- Use of Aadhar to identify beneficiaries.

How number of problem still
persist in urea sector;

High urea Subsidy Leading to
overutilisation, & wastage.

Cartelisation → as it is dominated
by Companies

Still Subsidy diverted to non agriculture
use by rich people

Issue of Leakage: Corruption &
misallocation of urea subsidy

→ Issue of declining productivity &
soil fertility due to misuse of
urea.

→ Health Issue due to chemicals and
additives in food products.

Return to address the issue

i) Sustainable Agriculture practice:

(i) Zero Budget Natural farming

(ii) Organic farming

ii) Climate Smart agriculture.

iii) De-regulation & decartelisation
of fertilizer sectors.

iv) Eco Nutrient based Subsidy,
Soil Health Card, Neem Coated
urea to ensure sustainable
use of urea.

Way forward

→ India should consider UBI to
reduce subsidy missallocation

→ Adoption of National urea policy
2015.

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

पहुँच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुँच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access & Benefit sharing the principle in which the fruits of biodiversity resources are shared to local people, and areas from which it is exploited.

It is key principle of Convention on Biological diversity 1992.

It aids the Sustainable use of Biodiversity in following way;

- It recognise the traditional knowledge and right of people to biodiversity resources
- It takes into account the issue

arising out of Genetically modified
crops.

→ It shares the fruits & Benefits
arising out of Biodiversity of
local people

→ Inclusion → It promotes inclusion
as it entails fruits of resources
to all the Stakeholder.

→ Further it encourage local people
Conservation efforts & Cultural
Conservation practice.

Global level mechanism

① → CBD → Convention on Biological
diversity as a part of Rio
Convention 1992.

→ ② Nagoya protocol on access &
Benefit sharing.

③ Sustainable development Goal also address the Access & Benefit Sharing.

④ → Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction address Biodiversity issue.

National level

→ National Biodiversity act 2002 provide legal basis for access & Benefit ~~Sharing~~ & Benefit Sharing.

→ National Biodiversity authority at the ~~State~~ level National level. State Biodiversity authority at the State level & ~~State~~ biodiversity management at district level.

→ Gram Sabha is given the power in allowing exploitation of Biodiversity.

→ Need concurrence of Biodiversity authority for any commercial exploitation.

→ Fair & reasonable use of Biodiversity key to address poverty, agricultural distress.

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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

अवसरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति मुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster resilience of infrastructure means the that the disaster infrastructure can withstand the effect of disaster like flood, earthquake, tsunami etc.

Significance of Resilience of infrastructure

① Economic

- It can reduce the loss of key assets, infrastructures etc.
- every year 200 Billion loss worldwide due to disaster

② Investment → India 1.5 trillion dollar investment in infrastructure. Resilient infrastructure is key to it.

③ Loss of life

→ Loss of life can be significantly reduced.

④ → Improve economic development & inclusiveness as disaster affect the poor & vulnerable disproportionately

⑤ → Can address climate issues like water level rise, warming etc

⑥ → Better disaster preparedness and response ability

Challenge is achieving disaster resilient infrastructure.

- ① Finances → It requires huge financial investment to build resilient infrastructure
- ② Rapid growth of population → expected to be world most populous by 2022.

③ Rapid urbanisation & Haphazard
Settlements in urban areas

④ Climate Change → As a result
Leading to threat of cyclone, landslide,
Global warming, displacement etc.

⑤ Regulatory Issue like inflexible law,
lack of coordination between
centre & states etc.

⑥ Lack of adherence of NDMA Guidelines
We need to mainstream disaster
resilient infrastructure in development
paradigm :

→ ① Adhere to Sendai Framework
of disaster risk reduction.

→ ② 10 point agenda given by PM
in Asia Conference on disaster
risk reduction

→ ③ Public infrastructure like Bank, hospital,
etc should be built with disaster resilient plan.

→ ④ enforce Building Code, Built embankment, Sand
dunes, afforestation, Reclamation of lake etc.

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 में जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation is principle which mandate that the data produce in Country should stay in that Country.

Justice BN Srikrishna Committee on data protection recommended data localisation.

Significance

- Economically: Data is the "new oil". As Economic Survey pointed out, data as a public good has enormous economic potential.
- It is expected to reach 2 trillion market globally by 2025.

→ Employment →

→ Create employment as MNC are assumed to keep data in India and hence conduct Business here

* New - e commerce policy

mandated that data from e-commerce transaction should remain in India

POLITICALLY

→ As seen in FB crisis of Cambridge analytics, data can be use to sway public opinion.

Privacy → Privacy of the citizen can be compromise

→ Financial & Health detail can be expose.

* Healthcare & Agriculture → with data from newer technology like IOT, AI

Blockchain can be use to address
the issue in healthcare &
Agriculture.

Various Issues

- ① Competition → It may leads to
stepping of competition.
- ② Cyber security → As the digital
infrastructure vulnerable, it may
leads to Hacking & Compromise.
- ③ Surveillance → There is fear that
privacy may be violated leading
to Surveillance state.
- ④ Digital infrastructure → Poor inter
connectivity.
- ⑤ Lack of digital literacy : only 10%
digital literacy.

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 process in which the proceeds from illicit sources are converted into legitimate money, avoiding regulatory mechanism.

→ Socio economic offense is a menace :

- ① Tax avoidance & tax evasion : as result low taxation ability
- ② Laundered money use for terror funding : through hawala transaction
- ③ Low taxation Leads to opportunity cost for socio-economic development

④ Organised crime often work
through laundered money

⑤ Corruption → India rank 130
in Corruption perception index. Corrupt
money are laundered through
tax haven, shell companies etc.

⑥ Black money & politics: Laundered
money come back and use
in electoral spending thereby diluting
democratic ideals

Measures taken up:

① At domestic level:

- FCRA act:
- Shift Base erosion & shifting of
profit.
- Double taxation avoidance treaty
with Mauritius, Singapore etc.
- Crackdown on shell companies

- Prevention of Corruption Act
- Benami transaction Act
- Economic fugitive offenders Act

At international level

- FATF → ① to control terrorism financing
→ ② money laundering.
- Global compact on terrorism to check terror financing
- OECD & G20 to use on Base erosion & profit shifting rule
- Panama paper leak expose many people laundering money in tax haven.

Money laundering Needs to be eliminated in order to ensure India free of poverty, corruption & Participatory democracy.

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 means use of violence to ~~scare~~ instill fear among people in order to achieve their political & economic goals.

Organised crime is network of criminal engaged in drugs, arm trades, Trafficking, extortion, prostitution etc.
nature

terrorism	Organised Crime
→ mostly political in nature. eg → ethnic fundamentalism, insurgency etc	→ mostly economic in nature.
→ lack proper ideology	→ Lack of coherent ideology.
→ want to overthrow	→ doesn't want to overthrow.

Symbiotic relationship

Terrorism helping organised crime

- disorder & chaos created by terrorism is profitable for organised crime
- terrorist provide safe haven for illicit crime as seen in Afghanistan, North east India etc.
- terrorism further act as an avenue for organised crime to threaten people, opponent etc.

Organised crime helping terrorism

- proceed from organised crime can act as funding for terrorism. Example drug trafficking in Myanmar, Kidnapping for ransom.
- Arms trade; to the terrorist in exchange for drugs.

organised crime channel also
provides shelter to the terrorists

Thus,

organised crime & terrorism
though with different motives
thieves with each other for
support.