



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	32354.
Center	M.N	Date	23/09/17.

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

75, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

Budgeting is an important tool in planned economy to not only allocate resources for economic production but also evaluate the outcomes of such allocation. "Outcome budget" pays equal attention to both as it -

- \* Holds the government accountable.
- \* Enhances faith in government.
- \* Enhances tax collection due to trust.
- \* Upholds democratic spirit & responsible governance.

While taxes form the economic & financial base of outlays in budget allocation, outcome reflects -

- \* efficiency of the government to turn plans into reality.
- \* tangible assets created like infrastructure and inclusion of citizens.
- \* Capacity of the government & its departments.
- \* Transparency in use of funds and benefits arising out of it.

The outcome based budgeting also strengthens the faith in government, since government is seen as a wise spender. It tumbles when outcomes are not in alignment with outlays due to -

- \* rising NPAs
  - \* Ministerial & departmental corruption
  - \* siphoning of funds.
- outcome analysis becomes even more important.

However it has not been fully utilized due to -

- \* lack of sufficient data.
- \* lack of zero line-zero-based budgeting
- \* irrelevant distinction between plan-Non-plan expenditures
- \* No records at last mile juncture of plan execution.

In a socialist model where

redistribution of resource is top-bottom.  
an outcome based budget which  
seeks feedback from bottom-up approach  
is need of the hour.

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

Agroforestry refers to a holistic, symbiotic and a sustainable combination of Agriculture with forests. The need for it has arisen due to -

- \* Increased vagaries of nature due to climate change.
- \* Fall in farmer's income
- \* Overdependence on agriculture
- \* Rising unemployment in agriculture

Agroforestry provides an alternative to this through -

- \* Risk diversification - even if crops fail dependence on produce of forests
- \* Increase in income - reach target of doubling farmer's income by 2022.
- \* Climate sustainability - attract rainfall
- \* Food & nutritional security through fruits
- \* Since forest produce.

Agroforestry can be performed  
in parallel to agricultural crops -  
Sustainability & Viability

- \* No separate land needed.
- \* Trees can also serve as shelter belts and prevent wind erosion
- \* No extra labour needed. since women & children can contribute
- \* Economically viable since trees do not need inputs.

To support this National Agroforestry policy is framed -

- \* Provide seeds & saplings to farmer of trees which are sustainable
- \* Education for sustainable forestry & viable use of forest produce.
- \* Create balance between agriculture & forestry by providing common village lands for purpose of forestry.

However to ensure a sustainable & viable agroforestry forward linkages like transport & storage need to be adequately

provided since many products are perishable. Proper Technological extension services can enhance potential & practice of agroforestry which can solve agricultural distress by attracting rainfall & increasing incomes (low suicide rates)

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

Non-Performing Assets refer to loans extended by the banks for which no principle or even interest has been received for 90 days. The NPA problem is result of both economic and institutional inefficiencies.

### Economic

- \* Low global demand - hence low production in operative plants.
- \* Increasing cost of raw material offsets proposed budgets.

\*

### Institutional

- \* Overleveraging & indiscriminate lending by banks during 2007-08 crisis
- \* Corruption in bank loans - extended w/o environmental clearance or SIA/EIA.
- \* Inefficient administration at top level due to appointments through spoils system than merit in PSBs.

The institutional problems are more peculiar to public sector banks.

who share the larger burden of NPLs (around 85%). The public sector banks are seen as centers of low cost loans due to support of government.

Government Initiatives have come along with RBI measures. 4Rs.

- ① Recognition of substandard assets. through Asset quality review has been encouraged. - Problem still not identified.
  - ② Recapitalization - through Indradhanu and other quantitative easing measures. - Not enough given the Basel III norms of 9% of risk weighted assets.
  - ③ Restructuring through S4A - Strategy for Sustainable Assets by RBI.
    - \* Debt Corporate Debt restructuring
    - \* Strategic Debt restructuring
    - \* JCF
    - \* Asset Reconstruction company.
    - \* Public asset Rehabilitation Agency.
- Problem → It does not solve the problem, rather only puts a curtain on the inefficiencies when

the problem continues to linger.

### Solution

④ Reforms — Top level management recruitment through BBB (Bank Board Bureau) & in merit.

\* control lending by banks.

\* MOUs and proper contracts

\* EIAs / CIAs beforehand.

\*

New laws like Insolvency & Bankruptcy Bill, Real Estate Regulation Act, Arbitration & reconciliation have potential to solve the NPA problem, and ensure retracking of developmental focus. Petition to Wajud Regulator

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

The issue of unemployment arises due to variety of reasons embedded in economic structure of India & not merely in growth. Key-

- \* Jobless growth in post LPG era.
- \* Disguised employment in Rural areas
- \* Lack of skill and education
- \* Marginalisation & Isolation of minorities
- \* Capital intensive production
- \* Low growth of MSMEs.
- \* Lack of institutional credit for self employment -
- \* Rigid labour laws.
- \* Increasing informalization of labour - contract labour.
- \* Patriarchal set up in household leads to unemployment of women.
- \* Lack of infrastructure.
- \* Low Ease of Doing Business.

Hence unemployment is rooted in institutional, infrastructural and even ideological factors.

Any attempt to tackle this needs a holistic approach -

### ① Institutional - legal framework -

\* Reforms in labour laws which protect the rights of worker but also does not hinder flexibility of production process.

\* Impetus to MSMEs - labour intensive & access to institutional credit through SETU, MUDRA, zero-effect zero effect.

\* Creation of good jobs - like textile, apparel, leather for women, along with

\* skill & education of minorities & women - Nai Rozni, Nai Udaan, Nai Manzil.

\* Focus on innovation & startups - Start up - India & Stand - up India - Shift from job seeker to job provider.

\* ARYA - Attracting Rural Youth to Agriculture through farm mechanization & extension services.

### ② Infrastructure -

- \* Create more jobs through enhancing EODB.
- \* Roads - connectivity
- \* Skill through - Skill Service Centre, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, National Apprenticeship development Scheme etc.

### Ideological

- \* women - empowerment

5. Nuclear power has a great potential (in India) to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

Nuclear power in India has a potential to not ~~only~~ ensure energy security through affordable energy, but also clean and sustainable parameters. Through the three stage development of nuclear power in India, India is looking forward to a huge potential in nuclear energy.

- \* Extensive reserves of Thorium in monazite sand in beaches of Kerala.
- \* Civil nuclear deal with Japan & US enhances nuclear energy potential.
- \* Supply of Uranium from Kazakhstan & Australia.

\* Russian support in setting up fast breeder reactor in Kankarvillam which will enhance productivity.

Potential in substituting coal -

- \* Clean energy in place of <sup>coal based</sup> thermal energy.





6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

The protests of Tamil Nadu farmers in front of parliament in background of increasing suicides of farmers all over India reflects the dire need to support agriculture. Loan waiver is one of the demands raised -

Why loan waiver?

- \* To loans increase financial pressure pushing farmers in cycle of debts
- \* Failure of crops due to droughts reduces their loan repayment capacity.
- \* Even in years of normal production - repayment of loans leave them with nothing.

But why loan waiver is not a solution?

- \* Loan waiver leads to excessive burden on the exchequer.
- \* Perception of farmers as loss making customers may lead to banks not lending in future
- \* Real problem is climate change.

inefficient & unsustainable farming methods & incompatible cropping pattern

\* Farm waiver have political conditions which leads to domino effects where waiver at one place leads to demand of similar waiver in other parts of country.

Then what needs to be done?

Identify the real problem.

\* Water guzzling crops in Maharashtra needs to be replaced with Jowar, pulses and other traditional crops which use less water & retain fertility of soil.

\* Flood irrigation methods needs to be replaced with micro irrigation like sprinkler & drip irrigation.

\* Banks need to stop lending for crops which are unsustainable for the region like Bt cotton in Maharashtra.

\* Relve Inter-state water disputes for equitable distribution of water between states.

\* Agricultural & farm literacy through extension curics.

\* change in MSP patterns to encourage locally compatible, sustainable crops.

Loan waiver can be an exception; than rule to ensure changes in behavioural patterns of farming along with institutional changes rather than political pressures & populist measures

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

District Mineral Foundation is an institutional mechanism in form of a fund formed under Mines & Minerals (Regulation) Act, wherein, a certain amount of money has to be deposited in DMF, by the mine owner/explorer. This fund has to be utilized to overcome the negative consequences arising in the neighbourhood as the result of mining - environmental, institutional etc.

DMF is a well intended mechanism which is based on -

- \* polluter pays principle
- \* Develop duty, but clean when one can afford. CBDR-RC.

It is meant for redressal and remedy of any environmental or health hazards occurring due to mining process. It can also be used for

other developmental process like

- \* Infrastructure - Schools, Anganwadis, centres
- \* Health.

\* Roads & Canals etc.

Since most of the mining areas lie in Eastern states, which overlap with Tribal areas of 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> schedule, there are certain challenges arising out of its implementation—

\* DMFs - have not been instituted in many mine affected areas.

\* Authority over usage of DMF lies with District collector but overlap of functions dilutes the authority.

\* No consultation with local people and Gram Sabha regarding usage of DMFs, which lead to unnecessary projects.

\* No clear delineation of areas where these funds can be utilised leads to misappropriation, siphoning or unutilisation of funds.

\* Conflict with tribal authorities over development work.

DMB need to be utilised in a  
citizen centric - participatory process that  
care the peculiar needs of local  
population - particularly Women &  
children.

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

Merchandise exports from India comprise largely of textiles, apparel and shoes items, which are exported to far off places. However, this has experienced a decline in recent times.

Factor:

- ① Increase in competition from Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia and even Ethiopia in apparel & leather industry.
- ② High cost of labour despite demographic dividend due to low levels of skill.
- ③ Rigid labour laws which reduce EODB. - increases informality.
- ④ Low scale of operation of MSMEs due to limited access to credit and technological inefficiencies.
- ⑤ Competition from MNCs and official textiles than cotton - due to low R&D and marketing disadvantages.
- ⑥ Infrastructural issues like -

low capacity at ports, low connectivity  
with hinterland, congestion.

- ① Institutional factor like - corruption at custom level, slow paper processes, <sup>high</sup> ~~low~~ turn around time of ship
- ② low Information asymmetry b/w exporters & ports and lack of education regarding demands of global markets.
- ③ Factors like setting up business, getting electricity, permission & clearances are still inhibitory factors.

This not only makes Indian product more costly, which is a disadvantage in itself, it also lowers the quality which is a prerogative for high exports.

### Steps taken

- ① New major ports - Enayam + Sagamals
- ② Zero-effect zero defect for MNCs to enhance quality-
- ③ AIDE scheme for export inf
- ④ Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020

- \* Merchandise Exports from India Scheme
- \* Niftyat Bandhne App
- \* Single window clearance.

② Enhance EODB through competitive federalism.

③ Credit through MUDRA.

④ Skilling of labour - PMKVY, NAPS, and ~~to~~ MOOCs etc.

⑤ FTAs with countries - BTIA with EU need to be ~~improved~~. Exports are important not only to earn foreign exchange but also spread soft power - like china.

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

Traditional cooking fuels like fuelwood and charcoal are reason for various health hazards like Pulmonary, chronic obstructive disease, asthma & bronchitis - particularly among women who spend a lot of time. Reasons why traditional fuels are easy available -

- \* Easy access - local forests.
- \* free of cost - produced locally.
- \* traditional mindset - cultural factors

Why clean cooking remains a luxury?

- \* High cost of LPGs. - d
- \* Black marketing further pushes up price.
- \* irregular supply - cannot be reliable source.
- \* recurring expenditure.
- \* Getting a connection is difficult due to rampant corruption.
- \* Men do not visit kitchen often hence do not realise the gravity of the situation.

while harmful gases & chemicals effect women the most it has equal harmful effect on cognitive & physical development of other members of house

Steps taken by government

- ① Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana where LPG connection was provided to BPL women - worth ₹ 1600.
- ② PAHAL - Pratyaksh Hastantmit Labh - DBT for buying cylinder gas connection in bank accounts of beneficiaries.
- ③ Give it up scheme - an appeal to well off sections to give up their subsidy which can be used to extend services to poor beneficiaries.
- ④ Needful - multifuel cleanfuel gas CSIR.
- ⑤ Ganga Ujja project - gas pipelines for states in ganga basin, providing LPG for household & CNG for vehicles.



10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

Agriculture is occupation of more than half the population of India while its contribution has remained low at around 16-17%. The agricultural income was <sup>kept</sup> tax free at the time of independence because —

- \* Land reforms had yet not been introduced.
- \* huge disparities in pattern of land ownership.
- \* Agricultural production was low & agriculture was largely an occupation of poor.

Why Agriculture should be taxed?

- \* Taxing agriculture would bring it under scrutiny of Big data - which can be utilised for introducing reforms in agriculture.
- \* Agriculture is no more only job of poor with entry of contract farming,

co-operative farming & organic & horticulture farming.

\* Taking agricultural income, would bring all produce in ~~control~~<sup>right</sup> of government - which can prevent black marketing & hoarding easily, ensuring food security.

Why it is still not the time?

\* Already agriculture is marked with low productivity - marked with need to urban migration. Taking would future disintegrate farming.

\* 85% of Indian farms are small or marginal farms who produce for subsistence and not for market.

\* Irregular climate change pattern affect agricultural productivity. Including it in tax net can drastically affect GDP in years of droughts.

Solutions?

\* While large farms, horticulture & farm mechanization can be tried.

\* Create efficient & viable tax brackets.  
to ensure poor farmers are exempted.

Need of the hour is to  
attract more investments to  
agriculture. Taxing it might act  
as deterrent.

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

Fuels are important for not only industrial development but also economic development through facilitating transport sector and even household consumers. Dismantling administered price mechanism is a significant economic reform because—

- \* Upholds the process of liberalisation which gives larger say to forces of demand & supply (market forces).
- \* Attracts more OMCs which induces higher competition in fuel market.
- \* ~~Reduces~~ Reduced government interference allows OMCs to freely set up prices with respect to cost incurred making them more profitable in long run.
- \* Reflects the true price of oil & fuel which helps in time norms.

While Oil Marketing companies benefit from the dynamic fuel pricing through enhanced autonomy, consumers benefit through -

- \* NO sudden increase & decrease since dynamic pricing changes price by very small amount.
- \* NO lining up outside petrol pumps every fortnight to escape price rise - hence civic order prevails.
- \* More OMCs provide larger range of options to consumers.

While dismantling control regime is good for the economy, state must intervene in case of excessive inflation and twin of oil crisis.



12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

Green norms for buildings are a set of guidelines to ensure sustainability, disaster resilience, power efficient and clean & green energy homes with respect to -

- \* Materials used for construction
- \* Structure & Map of house
- \* Rain water harvesting structure
- \* Minimize energy wastage
- \* Sustainable disposal of waste.

While current arrangements focus on the structural aspect of the buildings, there is need to shift focus to behavioural aspect.

Existing arrangements -

- \* GRIHA ratings
- \* Green House Homes by National Housing Banks.
- \* Zero energy homes \* Micro malin

Need

for earthquakes.

- \* incentive based mechanism to attract towards green buildings
- \* connect homes with smart grid.
- \* separation of waste at origin
- \* conservation of energy by minimizing wastage.

This is needed to ensure - minimum indoor pollution through radon & other pollutant, while ensuring healthy residents.

The new building code issued by Bureau of Energy Efficiency entails installation of rooftop solar panels to ensure energy security.



13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

The ~~most~~ NCT of Delhi region is according to WHO the second most polluted city in the world, and on top in terms of no. of people residing in air - above the hazardous limit of pollution. This is due to variety of reasons -

\* Vehicular pollution \* stubble burning in nearby states \* winter conditions prevailing during December-November \* Industrial belt around \* Construction material.

The introduction of Graded Response Action Plan seeks to identify the level of pollution in collaboration with EPCA (Environmental Pollution Control Authority) and CPCB, and distinguish various levels of pollution w.r.t. PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> in air quality.

\* It is an advanced version of NAAQS & AQI with focus on Particulate Matter.

- \* It separates pollution level into 6 categories
- Low pollution
  - Moderate
  - High.
  - Extremely Hazardous
  - Emergency.

The levels are provided with distinct colour - with different & graded response to each level of pollution.

While high level would attract ban on entry of old vehicles, emergency situation would lead to closing of schools and temporary halt to all construction activities in the area.

Hence the response is symmetrical to the level of hazard. So as to ensure dissemination of relevant information to citizens alongwith proactive actions by the state government.

Challenges in implementation.

- \* Collection of data.
- \* Unequal impact of pollution. While some areas close to industrial belt experience higher pollution than others, CRAP will impact all areas.
- \* Hinders development activity which may hamper EODB of Delhi.
- \* Halt in construction activity may affect daily wage labour.
- \* Lack of public transport during odd-even days remains a challenge.

14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

According to a social scientist Ulrich Beck we live in an era of Risk society - wherein all countries & citizens of all nations - face similar risks arising out of increased interaction. Diseases, climate change and terrorism are some few common risks.

With globalisation, the mobility of individuals have increased which serve as carrier for diseases like Zika, MERS, zoonoses etc. Despite being limited to a certain geographical location, the virus of such diseases transcend boundaries through men who travel.

India has successfully tackled such risks in past. India's experience of Zika recently is a success story.

Structures & measures in place -

\* Medical checkups at arrival airports of people travelling from affected regions.

\* Quarantine zones in international airports to limit any impact of such cases.

\* Reporting of cases through organisation in which such affected victims work.

While India has maintained a quarantined strategy, its action is marked equally by compassion & humanistic response to one affected. They are provided with adequate treatment. India's investment in R&D towards developing medicines & vaccines for such diseases is a contribution we seek to make.



15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

Post-disaster relief and reconstruction are part of reaction towards disaster, while today's era demands a more proactive response through -

- \* Disaster resilient construction
- \* Disaster management action plans.
- \* Increased investment in capacity building

Disaster Risk Reduction strategy is an important component of -

Sendai Framework - emphasis is on reducing impact on lives, livelihoods, economy and other aspects of human life through -

- \* Identifying risks
- \* Understanding risks
- \* Identifying vulnerable sections
- \* Capacity building through training & information symmetry
- \* Disaster resilient infrastructure.

## National Disaster Management Plan

\* In line with Sendai Framework it gives more emphasis on decentralisation of disaster risk reduction through

- larger role to states
- role of all stakeholders
- role to private sector.

\* It seeks modernization of NDRF forces

\* Emphasis on drills, SOPs & Capacity building.

\* Constructing shelter homes in terms of environmental stability

\* Ensure sufficient buffer stock to ensure food security during disaster.

## Sustainable Development Goals

\* Climate change is major cause for disasters across the globe  
Hence any effort towards reducing

disaster risk must integrate environment sustainability.

- \* conservation of water & water resources
- \* controlling ~~on~~ global warming & sea level rise.
- \* Reduce poverty since poor are most affected by disaster.
- \* Enhance capacity of oldage, women & children.

Hence Disaster Risk Reduction must come prior to Build Back better. because Prevention & Mitigation are equally important as Rebuilding & Response.

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) are a set of mutually agreed terms on IPR issues in WTO. TRIPS plus is a set of extra-WTO rules which developed countries seek to establish in various regional and multilateral trade blocks. These include -

- \* Patent term extension.
- \* Restrict compulsory licensing
- \* Enhance patent fees.

→ How does it impact developing countries -

① India - while India is known as pharmacy of the world due to availability of cheap generic drugs which assures health & security in many poor nations of Africa and even South East Asia.

Any restriction of compulsory licensing would impact production

of generic medicine which not only impact exports in India, but also health situation in many countries.

(2) Patent term extension- This increases the time period in which a technology can be freely used in market by paying a sum of money, restricts the access to new, clean-environmentally sustainable technologies for many developing countries.

(3) Increase in royalty for patent rights makes products costlier and may go out of reach of developing nations with low purchasing power parity.

Such TRIPS plus not only impact developing nations but also undermines the authority of WTO as a global body to ensuring rule-based.

trading. Any effort to create counter WTO norms would prove create imbalance in global trade.

Developing nations grappling with life threatening diseases like malaria and feeling burnt of climate change need higher access to latest technology at cheap cost to not only ensure survival in sustainable manner but raise living standards.

17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.



was in desert times, are beyond traditional foot battles while armies battle on ground, air force try to uproot & push back through air-offence & protect their troops through air defense. Navy is often used to sabotage influx of resources cutting the country off imports & export of food grains & other important goods. Hence security arrangements must ensure co-operation & harmonic operational synergy of all three branches of army.

\* Why Joint Doctrine for Armed forces.

- ① Improve response time in cases of sudden attacks.
- ② ~~top~~ Institutionalised - standard, operating procedure & command, hierarchy - improved efficiency of response.
- ③ Support services - while one branch, fights at the front other can, provide logistical support.

Problems with Joint Chief of Defence Staff

- ① Issues of appointment - preference to any particular branch of armed forces may lead to loss of morale of other branch.
- ② Charge of bias towards military.
- ③ Overlap of command structure.
- ④ Issues of seniority.
- ⑤ Common Head of Defence Staff, if appointed must be done after

sufficient deliberation with all stakeholders.  
my political interventions must be  
done away with & merit must be  
the only criteria.

18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

Money laundering refers to generation of money (income) through illegal activities and reintroduction of such money into formal economy. Converting/channelling it through various means like real estate, NGOs, etc. Law to deal with Money Laundering was Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, which made Enforcement Directorate the implementing body.

What shows PMLA '02 remains ineffective?

- ① Huge amounts of money generated through taxe & hawala.
- ② Parallel cash economy - which is often part of black economy or shadow economy.
- ③ Ever increasing investment in real estate - most of which is Benami property.

Hence PMCA '02 was failed to effectively deal with Money Laundering because-

- ① No mechanism to check generation of black money or income through illegal activities.
- ② Emphasis is on post laundering stage - rather than prevention of money laundering.
- ③ Administrative capacity & workforce in ED is limited.
- ④ Limited powers to punish to Money Launderers.
- ⑤ NO inter country & inter ministerial agency cooperation..

How will making Money Laundering separate criminal offence help?

- ① Provide for an institutional mechanism which will not only -
  - \* Avoid Money Laundering.
  - \* Prevent generation of illegal income.
- ② Higher co-ordination b/w agencies like CBI, ED, SEBI etc.
- ③ Expenditure in adjudication of MC cases by professional Judges.

④ Strict penalties would create a deterrent effect.

Recommendation of FATF.

- ① High level of coordination w.r.t to Base erosion & Profit shifting.
- ② control over real estate business.

India has responded well with RERA and other acts. Money laundering needs to be curbed because it acts as sponsor to terrorism & other socially harmful activities.

19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

Critical Information Infrastructure refers to technical and digitally connected backend of all government data and services, which is important for governance and service delivery. GSTN - Big data, Aadhar - UIDAI data etc, RBI, etc are examples of such Critical Information Infrastructure.

Why preferred target

State actors

- \* Breach in enemy nation's CII can provide access to relevant information like military strength, stage of preparation
  - \* Espionage is of high merit to enemy nation.
  - \* Setback with democratic process - impact elections (Russia-USSR)
- Non-state actors

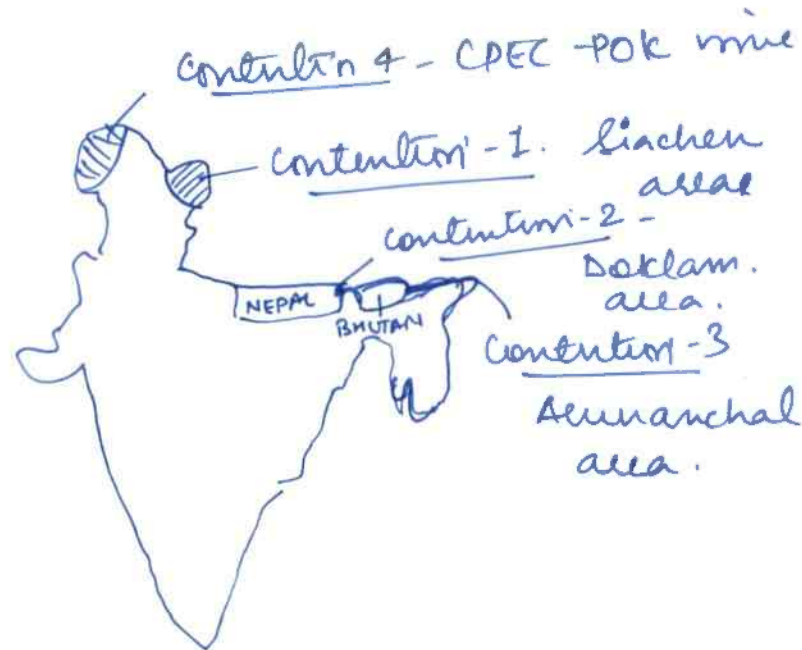
- \* Extort for ransom - Wannacry ransomware.
- \* Huile for technological exhibition
- \* transfer of funds.
- \* stealing of data - Big data

Steps taken

- \* National Cybersecurity policy 2013 identified the CII, and proposed a mechanism to ensure
- \* National Cybersecurity Coordinator
- \* CERT and Sectoral CERTs - Cent-ten
- \* Bleeding edge technology
- \* Air gapping - disconnect CII from any outside network
- \* Use of indigenously manufactured phones by important officials engaged in CII.
- \* ICA - Indian Cybersecurity



20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.



India shares a long boundary with China which are marked with historical issues - ever since the war of 1962. The present Doklam issue presents one such issue -

\* Doklam region in Chumbi Valley, at the trijunction of India, China & Bhutan border, has experienced an aggression by China in the region.

\* While Doklam plateau is part of Bhutan, India - Bhutan in its Treaty of Friendship assures non-allowance of any

external threat to ~~be~~ use their land & military intervention can be used to eradicate any such threat.

\* While China considers Doklam as part of its mainland - under its aggressive agenda - it has geo-political & military & strategic importance for India due to its location - north to Indian neck



China can take control of chicken's neck if it gains access to Doklam plateau - which can isolate entire North East India from Indian mainland.

Other challenges

- ① Siachen issue - issue of line of Actual control - which is defined in different terms leads to hostilities in recurrent manner.
- ② Arunachal issue - Delimitation of ~~Mc Donald~~ McMahon line is unaccept

role to china which tries to expand its frontier to the Arunachal.

- ③ CPEC - POC - has sovereignty issues posed in front of India in co-operation with Pakistan.

### Effects

- ① Militarization of Lachen area
- ② Use of UAVs & highly developed technology for surveillance.
- ③ Air base at Ziro in Arunachal.
- ④ Border talks & Melts -
- ⑤ Use diplomacy to deescalate issues

India has a twin challenge of ensuring of sovereignty of its territory alongwith maintaining peaceful relations with neighbours which can be achieved through talks & diplomacy ~~at~~ not war & aggression.