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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	371859
Center	BENGALURU	Date	10/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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4	10	
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15	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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.

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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

The IMF describes an Independent Fiscal Council as indispensable in today's financial scenario.

IFC:

- (a) independent council to produce estimates of fiscal deficit, etc.
- (b) aid governments in achieving targets
- (c) government will need to consult IFC before target breaching

This institution will ensure:

- (1) Transparency
- (a) since government budget estimates are mostly inaccurate (overestimated revenue in 15 of last 20 fiscals), IFC will highlight such flaws
- (b) ensure recourse to creative

accounting is highlighted to let public get the real picture (ex → LIC buying government shares)

① highlighting recourse to Extra Budgetary Resources to portray real economic scenario.

② Accountability

① ensures 'comply or explain' norm in government finances.

② will also ensure States are held accountable by aiding Centre in Art. 293 powers (permission for State to raise debt)

③ regular public reports & permissions before target breaching will ensure accountability.

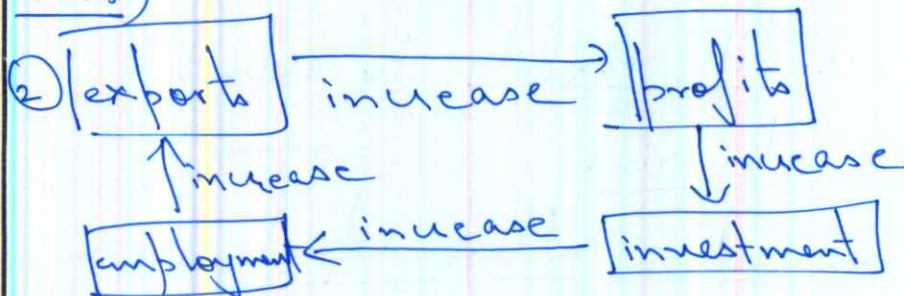
Thus, as is now an international norm, IFC is the need of the hour.

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

India's current account deficit recently increased from 1.8% (2017) → 2.4% (2018).

This highlights India's weakening exports despite their employment potential:

① export sectors like footwear are highly labour intensive (Economic Survey 2017)



③ export sector jobs are generally more formal & better quality jobs, thus reducing underemployment.

Thus, to address the weakening exports in light of its benefits, number of steps have been taken:

① Agri Export Policy to increase agri exports from 30 b \$ → 60 b \$

② Special Economic Zones Act 2005

However, more steps are needed:

① boost labour intensive export sectors

(like footwear) through incentives

② easing credit facility to export-oriented industries

③ focus on value added exports (as in Agri Export Policy)

④ addressing SEZ problems on lines of Baba Kahyani recommendations

⑤ ard MSME growth that account for 40% of manufacturing exports.
These steps will help achieve our \$5 trillion

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

(150 words) 10

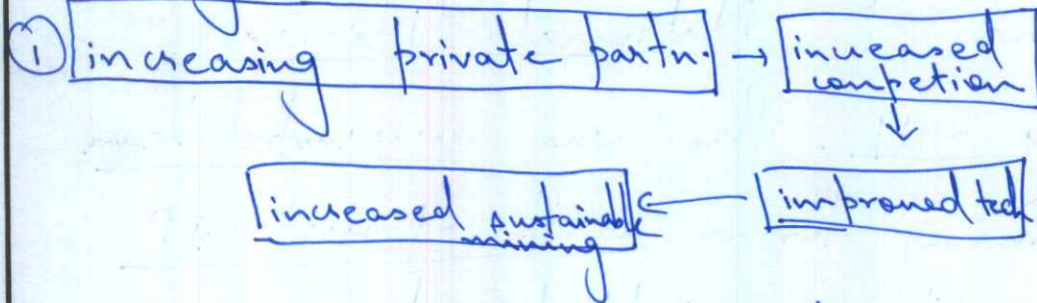
The government recently came up with a National Mineral Policy 2019. This was warranted because

- ① mining forms 1-2% of our GDP vs 5-6% of developed nations
- ② production-to-import ratio of 1:10
- ③ SC verdict in PVCL vs VoI regarding 2012 Policy

Features:

- ① Dedicated Mineral corridors to increase private participation
- ② Special Mining Zones to deal with regulatory hassles
- ③ focus on intergenerational equity
- ④ ensuring full utilisation of District Mineral Funds for the locals

This helps in sustainable & responsible mining because:



② focus on intergenerational equity in National Mineral Policy will ensure sustainable use of resources

③ District Mineral Funds to be utilised for socio-economic development of locals particularly benefitting East India

However, lack of funds & procedures to ensure intergeneration equity may cause this to become symbolic legislation.

Thus, more details & measures to ensure sustainable growth of mining is needed.

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

Recently the PM JIVAN Yojana was launched to boost biofuel industries in India.

Features:

- ① aids in setting up 12 2-G ethanol projects
- ② mandatory purchase of produce by OPMCs
- ③ ~~PM~~ Jaiw Indhan (biofuel) to be made from biomass, crop residue, etc thus assisting farmers & animal breeders
- ④ under the agency Centre for High Technology, Ministry of Power

This mission will ensure
achievement of NPB 2018 as:

- ① NPB 2018 also focuses on
2-G fuels similar to PM-JIVAN goals
- ② ensures boost to biofuel
industry as envisaged by PM-JIVAN
- ③ blending targets of 10% set by
NPB will be achieved due
to OPMCs mandatory purchase
- ④ NPB focus on optimal reserve
usage will be achieved through
a decentralised PM-JIVAN implement
ation

Thus, considering the economic &
environmental benefits of biofuels,
PM-JIVAN & NPB 2018 are steps
in the right direction.

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

(150 words) 10

Zero Budget Natural Farming, the brainchild of Shri Subhash Palekar involves:

- (i) Jeevamrutha (alternative to fertiliser)
- (ii) Bejamrutha (high quality natural seeds)
- (iii) Aeration & minimal irrigation
- (iv) soil mulching

This provides an alternative to:

- (1) Capital Intensive Farming
- (a) proposes zero input costs & the zero capital
- (b) homegrown seeds, easily available jeevamrutha (cowdung, cow urine) ensure no capital expenditure
- (c) minimal irrigation cuts down on high irrigation costs of government

② Chemical Intensive Farming

① no use of chemical pesticides & insecticides

② ensures IPM (Integrated Pest Management)

③ since no chemicals used, problems of bio magnification also averted

Thus, to ensure reduction in debt in the agri households (50% of agri houses under debt with Telangana average of Rs 1 lakh per household)

& also increased chemicals usage in agri production, Government should focus on ZBNF. Recent steps allowing fund availing from RKVY - RAFTAAR & PKVY for ZBNF are steps in the right direction.

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

Marine ecosystem is facing unprecedented threats from marine plastic waste as is highlighted by:

- ① 13 million tonnes of plastic leak into oceans annually
- ② cities in South Asia have turned marine plastic waste an emergency

The implications of this are:

- ① Ecosystem Implications
 - Ⓐ destroys delicate life balance in marine environments
 - Ⓑ break into micro & nanoplastics ingested by marine organism
 - Ⓒ bioaccumulation & biomagnification harm human lives too

(d) coasts facing threat of plastic waste

(e) release of dangerous chemicals like
Bisphenol-A

(f) vector borne diseases multiply around
plastic substrate

② Economic Implications: (a) annual cost of
\$13 billion to marine economy

(b) harms high potential of Blue Economy

(c) fishing sector hit

Measures:

① reduce plastic waste (Manohar
Strategy)

② Ocean clean up projects (efforts to
clean Great Pacific Garbage Patch)

③ ensuring collection & safe disposal
of plastic wastes

Thus, systemic, behavioural & coordinated
responses are required to help achieve
SDG 14 by 2030.

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

Bharat Stage Norms, on line of Euro Norms, are emission standards for internal combustible engines for motor vehicles.

India is planning introduction of BS-VI norms, skipping BS-V by April 2020

Significance:

- ① potential to reduce PM emissions by 80% from BS-IV
- ② reduce NO_x emissions through Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) by 70% (in diesel engines)
- ③ reduce Sulphur concentration from BS IV fuel (50 ppm → 10 ppm)

④ on board diagnostics to alert violations

Challenges:

- ① Euro-VI norms were introduced after 9 yrs of preparation ^{Stage IV} ~~BS~~
- ② costly for BS-VI fuel production (time of Rs 80000 crore)
- ③ AUS-32 chemical needed in SR needs to be imported
- ④ especially challenging considering the ongoing automobile slowdown (30% drop in demand in Aug-19)

Thus, although significant, many challenges abound. Government should cooperate with the private sector to ensure seamless ~~deficit~~.

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

Black Holes:

- (a) large galactic bodies
- (b) immense density thus attract everything including light
- (c) formed after collapse of giant stars with huge mass

Challenges in imaging:

- (1) extremely distant from Earth
- (2) extremely large, cannot be captured from one-location
- (3) since nothing escapes them, hard to detect

Despite these challenges the Event Horizon Telescope Project managed to capture an image because:

- ① multi-institutional efforts thus overall expertise
- ② network of telescopes used spread over multiple continents
- ③ innovation by focusing on light characteristics to detect & capture image

Thus this opens an avenue of research to improve our understanding of the galaxies & 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

USA recently pulled out of the Arms Trade Treaty, thus bringing to light its features & objectives.

Objectives.

- ① prevent usage of traded arms (exported arms) in crimes against humanity
- ② prevent access to arms to non-state actors
- ③ covers wide range of arms from small arms (guns, rifles) to tanks, launchers, etc.

The challenges hindering its potential achievement:

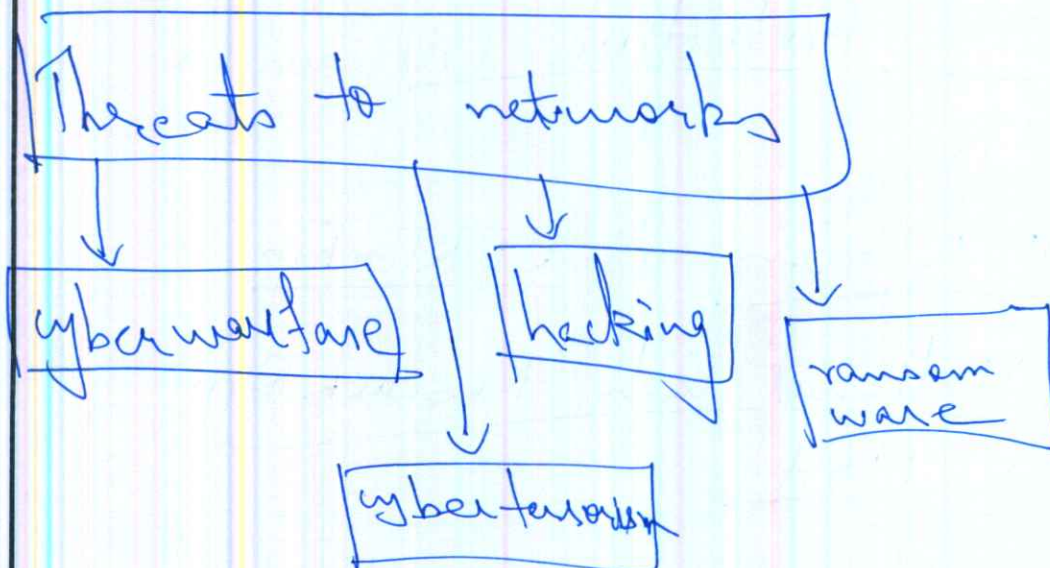
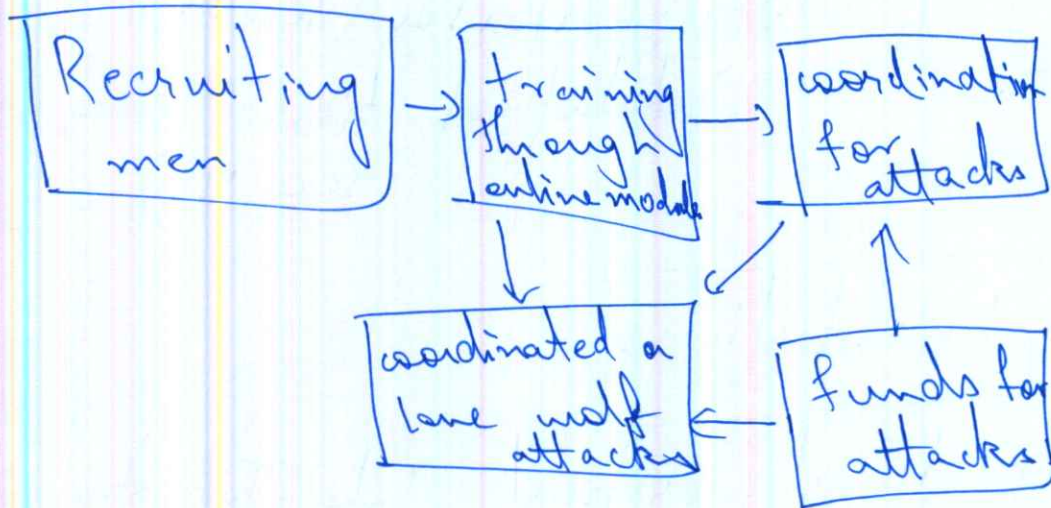
- ① geostategic objectives of nations taking precedence (ex → US involvement in Yemen war)
- ② lack of political will for implementation
- ③ dependence of economies on export of arms (US, Canada, etc)

Thus, inherent factors hamper the ATT.

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.

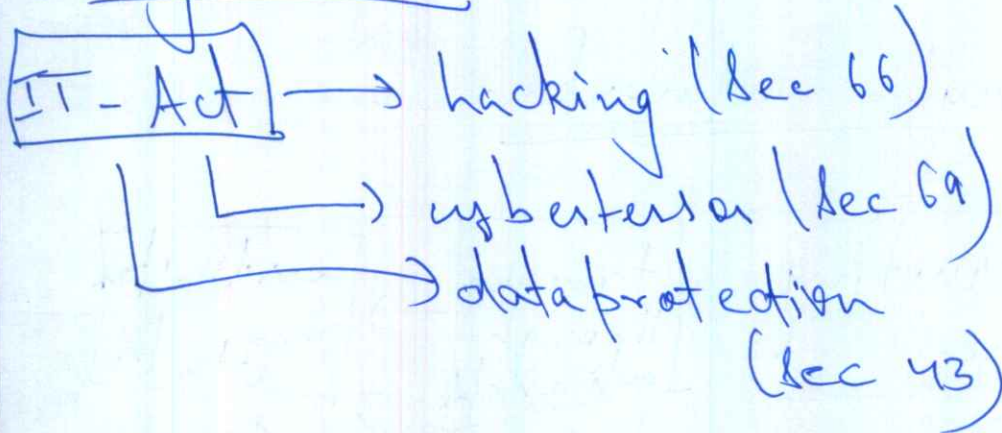
(150 words) 10

Internal security challenges
through networks:



Steps taken by Government

① Legislation!



② Institutions

① National Critical Info Infrastructure Protection Cell under NTRC

② CERT-In & CERT-Fin

③ National Tech Research Org. under NSA

Thus, although commendable steps exist, more protection is warranted

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

Variable Renewable Energy refers to the energy generated by hybrid systems comprising various renewable energy inputs.

Importance:

- ① ensures continuous energy unlike other renewable energy sources ex → solar, wind
- ② integration will increase demands & thus reduce supply
- ③ extremely important to integrate because of crisis of conventional power producers (operating at <60%).

- ④ price falls of 50% in solar & 60% in wind energy could help ~~cheap~~ discuss through cheap PPAs
- ⑤ helps achieve INDCs (40% renewable energy generation)
- However, several challenges abound!

- ① tech development in VRE is low thus production is a challenge hampering integration goals
- ② inherent problems of Indian grid system - not optimally designed, bulky, inefficient;
- ③ storage challenges in VRE persist
- ④ high capital expenditure required for development & integration
- ⑤ location of VRE industries generally at long distances from transmitters, etc

Thus, some steps required are:

- ① work on VRE development & storage tech
- ② solving inherent Indian grid challenges
- ③ seeking international cooperation via ISA, IRENA.

Thus considering the economic & environmental benefits, the Government should work towards smooth integration of VRE in a focused & target oriented manner.

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

Economic Survey 2018 talks of the possibility of India falling into a middle income trap like South Africa & Brazil.

Phenomenon:

A Middle Income trap occurs when:

- ① country faces high speed growth to become a middle income nation (\$1000 - \$12000 GNI per capita)
- ② country gets stuck in this position & can neither compete with high income nations ^(innovation) nor low income nations (cheap labour)

This occurs when:

- ① country fails to specialise & shift from a resource based to

an innovation led economy

Reasons behind fears of India falling
in this trap:

① Poor resource utilisation:

(a) lack of focus on innovation

(b) still a resource driven economy

(c) average productivity of Indian labor
one-third that of China

② Global Slowdown

(a) trade wars & fears of recession

(b) will harm trade which is > 40%
of India's GDP

③ Human Resource Woes

(a) only 4.4% formally skilled labour

(b) with IR 4.0, skill gaps are
increasing even faster

(c) middle class wanes due to inequality

To avoid the phenomena, India needs a multi-pronged approach:

① Research & Development:

① increase spending from current 0.6% of GDP on research

② better academia-industry linkages

② Welfare Schemes Reorientation

① towards the middle class through tax breaks, etc.

② equitable tax burden through rates rationalisation

③ Human Development

① more formal skilling

② involving private sector in skills through Sector Skill Councils

Thus, to achieve the \$5 trillion economy dream, India needs to avoid this trap.

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

Monetary Policy Transmission is the transmission & implementation of the monetary signals of the RBI to industries & households.

Its importance lies in:

- ① ensuring effective monetary policy control of RBI.
- ② creating conducive business environment for investors
- ③ helping effectively control inflation within 4% ($\pm 2%$) band
- ④ guiding business regarding short & long term financial policies

However, considering that in past 4 quarters only 29 basis points of the 110

bps decrease of the RBI's rate has been transmitted, monetary policy transmission faces several issues:

(a) over dependence of on banks:

(i) banks have bulk of deposits

(ii) depend less on RBI's repo rate for monetary decisions

(b) Banks's Double Financial Repression

(i) high CRR & SLR requirements

(ii) high PSL requirements (40% of ANB)

(c) NPA crisis

(i) 10% NPAs in banking sector

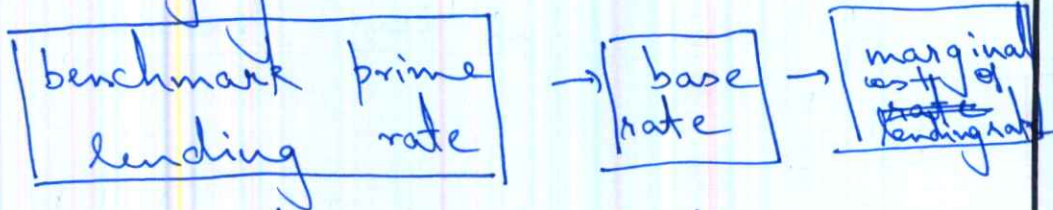
(ii) higher 14% NPAs for PSBs

(iii) prevents banks from easing credit

(d) banks passing on rate hikes but rate cuts are not passed

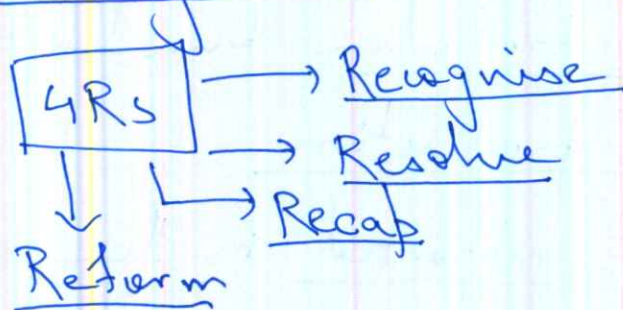
To counter this, RBI has taken several steps:

① changing from :



for better transmission

② tackling NPAs through



③ implementing Janak Raj committee recommendations

However, a more dynamic shift like linkage to an external benchmark rate is required to solve this conundrum & help RBI fulfil its mandate.

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

52% of India's gross cropped area of 200 million hectare is rainfed.

Rainfed agri is extremely important for India as:

- (a) 88% pulses production from these areas
- (b) ~40% rice production
- (c) 60% cattle supported in these areas

However, despite this importance these areas faces several constraint.

① Policy Bias

- (a) Government between 2000-2010 spent Rs lakh crore on rice & wheat procurement & only Rs 3000 crore for millet, pulses procurement

(b) This disproportionately harms rainfed areas

(2) Productivity

(a) average irrigated area productivity
is 2.8 MT per acre vs 1.1 MT
per acre for rainfed areas

(b) lower productivity → lower income
↓
lower investment

(3) Higher Risks

(a) Economic Survey 2018 states risks
of revenue loss of upto 25% for
unirrigated areas due to climate
change

(b) ~~is~~ stems from inability to suffer
climate shocks

Thus, this calls for effective agronomic practices:

① Zero Budget Natural Farming

- ① low water use & fertiliser use
- ② reduces input costs thus increasing profits
- ③ also improves fertility of soil

② Suitable Cropping Practices

- ① practices like relay cropping, intercropping to provide diversified income cushion
- ② appropriate crops like millet, pulses instead of water-guzzlers (sugarcane, paddy)

This along with increased government assistance & higher irrigation coverage through PMKSY is the need of the hour.

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

From the advent of the Green Revolution fertilisers & in particular urea, has been an indispensable part of Indian farming.

The Government has taken several steps to address the issues in the sector:

① National Urea Policy

② aims to reduce import dependence on urea

③ currently 22% of our demands met via imports

② Neem Coated Urea Policy

② mandating at least 75% of urea to be neem coated

- ensures: -
- (i) better retention in soil
 - (ii) prevents diversion to industrial uses
 - (iii) ~~(iii)~~ (3) use of Soil Health Cards
 - (3) ~~(4)~~ focusing on other P & K fertilisers to ensure proper nutrient balance

However, several issues remain:

- (1) urea production domestically still lags behind demand
 - (2) current N:P:K ratio of 8:3:1 vs ideal 4:2:1 shows overuse of urea
 - (3) implementation of neem-coated urea policy is unsatisfactory
 - (4) 60% of India's agri fields are degrading due to fertiliser misuse
- Thus, ~~despite~~ ^{to address} these issues, several other reforms are needed:

- ① regular updation of Soil Health Cards & raising awareness about their use
- ② incentivising domestic urea production further
- ③ increasing coverage of Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme
- ④ lab to land extension of good urea-use practices through Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Thus, there is an urgent need to ensure removal of these issues to ensure the food security, food quality & economic benefits that reforms will accrue.

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

Access & Benefit Sharing involves:

- ① sustainable use of biodiversity resources
- ② ensuring access to resources across countries
- ③ ensuring benefit sharing with all stakeholders

This principle is extremely important to ensure biodiversity's sustainable & equitable use.

It helps because:

- ① Sustainability at core
- ② focus on ensuring sustainable utilisation not economic exploitation

- ⑤ thus aids in ensuring regeneration
- ⑥ also helps in intergenerational equity

② Benefit Sharing For All

- ① ensures access to biodiversity resources is transparent & open
- ② stakeholders like tribals, locals, etc. also benefit
- ③ ensured by setting aside fraction of proceeds for local community

Considering its importance, several mechanisms aim to implement ABS

① National Level

② Legislative Measures

- ① National Biodiversity ^{Act} Authority
- ② mandates 2% of profits from

biodiversity resources for local communities

① Institutional Measures

- (i) National Biodiversity Authority
- (ii) State Biodiversity Boards
- (iii) Local Level committees for implementation & documentation

② Global level

① Convention of Biological Diversity - Nagoya Protocol mandates

ABS

② Aichi Targets of CBD also prescribe ABS

Thus, recognising its importance several steps have been taken to ensure attainment of SDG 15 by 2030.

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

Disaster Resilience of Infrastructure
involves building infrastructure that
can resist & survive several types
of natural & manmade disasters while
ensuring its functionality.

Significance of DRI :

① Safety

② disaster resilient buildings minimise
loss of life

③ loss of economic property is also
minimum

② Disaster Management

② disaster resilient telecom infrastruc-
ture aids in disaster management

③ smooth communication saves lives &

properties

② in line with Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction

④ particularly significant considering
more frequent & intense disasters due
to climate change

Challenges in Achieving DRI:

① Economic Challenges

① India expected to fall short
of infra financing need by \$0.6 trillion
by 2040

② DRI will further increase gap

② Application Issues

① lack of standardisation of DRI

② lack of awareness of importance
to the price-sensitive Indian consumer

Thus, there is a need to mainstream disaster resilience in our developmental paradigm [by]:

- ① ensuring standardisation of DRI buildings, telecom, etc.
- ② proper disaster zoning maps to identify vulnerabilities
- ③ Disaster Impact Assessment tests in line with EIA
- ④ disaster resilience by design
- ⑤ ensuring 'Build Back Better' Sendai principle in reconstructions

Thus, considering climate change & the increasing disasters that it accompanies, DRI is the need of the hour.

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

Recent stance of Government of India & the RBI stressing on the need for data localization has highlighted this issue.

Data Localisation:

① refers to the practice of storage of a nation's data (of citizens. etc.) within national borders.

② varies in degree from sole storage inside country to storage of a copy of the data inside country.

Significance:

① Privacy of citizens

② storing national data in country

ensures sovereign control over it

(b) foreign nations cannot access
this data

(c) data is protected by national law
& misuse penalised (on lines of
BN Arikrishna Committee)

(2) Economic Benefits

(a) will increase investment in
cloud storage tech & hardware

(b) generate high employment

(c) innovation-led growth will ensure
no Middle Income Trap

(d) aid local & national companies in
competition against foreign MNCs
(ex → Flipkart vs Amazon)

However, this has several challenges
associated with it:

- ① costs of creating servers, storage hardware are high
- ② might disincentivise foreign companies from entering India
- ③ Indian companies too might not benefit if adequate infrastructure is not provided
- ④ WTO complaints can't be ruled out
- ⑤ Oligopolistic sector of data storage infrastructure ~~harms~~ causes high barrier to entry (Amazon Web Services dominance)
- ⑥ single place storage makes data vulnerable
Thus, although in the interests of the nation, a well considered solution is needed.

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

Money Laundering is the illegal act of displaying as genuine, proceeds that have been earned from illegal activities.

Involves:



This is a socio-economic offence especially for developing nations:

- ① keeps money out of tax bracket reducing government funds for socio-economic welfare (especially in developing nations)
- ② prevents the central bank from devising middle-income friendly policies due to a parallel economy

③ drives up inequality in nations
thus impacting equitable human
development

④ harms small business due to
investment of the proceeds into
large companies thus killing
competition (needed for developing to
developed transition)

Considering these challenges, several
measures have been taken to
control it:

① Domestic Level

a) Legislative Measures

(i) Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002

(ii) Benami Property Act

b) Institutional Measures

- (i) Enforcement Directorate to implement PMLA
- (ii) Financial Intelligence Unit to report suspect financial actions
- Others: (i) KYC norms implementation
(ii) shutting down 4 lakh shell companies

International Level

- (1) Financial Action Task Force to target Money Laundering
- (2) Asia Pacific Group for coordination of actions of Asia-Pacific nations
- (3) Wolfsberg Principles for private sector efforts

Although commendable efforts are taken, this menace needs a strong & coordinated response.

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

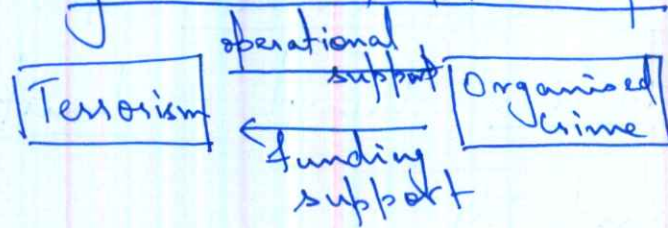
(250 words) 15

Terrorism & organised crime despite having several contradictions in their motives & means share a symbiotic relationship.

Differences:

<u>Terrorism</u>	<u>Organised Crime</u>
① driven by <u>political, religious & ideological motives</u>	① driven by <u>economic motives</u>
② motive involves <u>violent overthrow of ruling regime</u>	② prefer <u>status quo</u> with <u>parallel activities</u>
③ motive to <u>strike fear</u> to achieve aims	③ <u>peaceful</u> is the <u>norm</u> , violence the <u>exception</u>

However, despite seemingly different motives, a symbiotic relationship exists:



① Terrorism aiding Organised Crime.

- ① ensures operations of organised crime run smoothly
- ② provide vehicles for illegal gun running, drug trafficking
- ③ drug production (opium by Taliban) to aid drug trafficking
- ④ human victims of human trafficking provided (Yazhidi women by ISIS)
- ⑤ ensure area under their control is utilised by organised crime syndicates (Golden Crescent)

(2) Organised Crime Aiding Terrorism

(a) ensures funding for terror activities through charities, money laundering

(b) especially important in times of global crackdown on state sponsors
(FATF actions vs Pakistan)

(c) provide high level connections to terrorist organisations for collusion

Thus, with increased globalisation & technological anonymity, these relationships will only get stronger

Thus, a focused & internationally coordinated response with FATF support is needed.