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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	292569
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	13/07/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
- All questions are compulsory.**
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- 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

Fiscal Deficit of a country affects not only the financial health of nations but also the welfare of people and even stability of nation in long term.

Despite the acts like FRBM Act, 2003, there have been various slippages in achieving fiscal target in India.

Thus there is an urgent need of an 'Independent Fiscal Council' for stabilising the financial health of government and also market of nation.

Needs →

- Transparency → The ~~into~~ fiscal deficit target setting is too much opaque

- and often misleading.
- The process to achieve the target is also not transparent as government has conflict of interest as it has to do welfare too, which oftenly gets an upper hand.
 - The budgetary process and the target achievement are not open to public & oftenly not rational.

Accountability →

- The money belongs to people and government should not spend it in wasteful activities, which in turn increases the fiscal deficit.
- The council will place a report in parliament about ways and the reason of slippage along with correction.

Methods.

Thus Fiscal Council is need of hour and also has been recommended by N. K Singh Committee.

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 share of total export is less than 2% (Economic Survey 2018-19). This not only increases the trade deficit but also hampers job creation.

Potential →

- Exports companies need large no. of direct employment which increases job.
- It also generates indirect jobs like logistic industries get boosted and jobs at ports.
- Tourism export itself has huge potential to give jobs to local area people.
- Manufacturing export also increases the required jobs and has multiplier effect.

Steps Needed →

- 1.) Inverted Duty Structure → it is anti export in itself, so remove it.
- 2.) Manufacturing → Increasing the Manufacturing by decreasing the cost of input variables like stamp duty, etc.
- 3.) Logistic → Improvement in logistic i.e. Decrease in logistic cost by 5-8% & 10%, gives increase in export by 5-8%. (Economic Survey 2017-18). This can be done by increasing infrastructure, warehouses.
- 4.) Service Sector → Boost the tourism sector like destination based tourism. theme based and by increasing e Visa facilities & no. of hotels & air carriers.

Export is one the so called "Engine of Growth" for Indian economy to become \$tr \$ economy, it has to take off.

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

(150 words) 10

Exploration of Mineral in India has always been a dubious issue with rise of corruption and Mafia Raj. Also the sector is facing constraints like skilled labour, transparency as said in NITI Ayog Action Agenda.

In order to contain the above & other challenges, government has brought National Mineral Policy 2019

Provisions →

- ① Status of Industry → Mining Sector has been given Industry status, this would increase funding in sector
- ② Increase Infrastructure → Near the Mining area.
- ③ Portal Based clearance → The clearance of various departments will be done

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by streamlining them in one portal.

④ Sustainable Mining → By ensuring no damage to environment.

⑤ FDI → will be increased in sector so as to increase efficiency.

The policy is helpful in ensuring sustainable & responsible Mining as-

① Strong vigilance ~~with~~ will decrease the rampant corruption & hence hazardous mining.

② Increasing the technology coefficient will decrease the wastage in the biosphere.

③ EIA will be done in transparent way to ensure no harm. Environmental Impact Assessment.

Thus the policy is action oriented, outcome based and practical in approach; while balancing ecology with 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

Due to rising pollution level, and depleting fossil fuel reserves, the ~~the~~ Bio fuels have become a must have alternative. To promote it govt. has brought a Policy & a scheme - PM JI-VAN Yojana.

Biofuels are fuels derived directly or indirectly from the carbonaceous biological stuff like carbohydrates, Sugarcane, beet root etc.,

PM JI-VAN

- ① Promotes Biofuel Plant by giving tax incentives
- ② Viability Gap funding to the 2nd Generation Biofuel Plant.
- ③ Sugar Mills will be promoted to increase share of ethanol in production.

④ Incentive to farmer to convert waste to energy.

It can assist in achieving vision & goals of Policy of Biofuels, 2018 as-

- Promotion of 2nd Generation Biofuel Plant is one of the objectives of Policy.
- Promotion to Sugar Mills to increase share of ethanol will help us to go to ~~rise~~ aim of tripling the biofuel production.
- Promoting farmer to convert waste to energy ~~it~~ will ~~is~~ decrease pollution which is one of aim of Policy.
- It will also help decrease ~~is~~ the import bill and hence in line with policy.

Thus PMJIVAN has potential to overall decrease fossil fuel and hence save forex and ecology which is of overall vision of Policy.

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

(150 words) 10

ZBNF is basically a traditional method of farming by using only natural resources and nothing artificial. It is basically a novel form of agriculture which is traditional in approach and scientific in nature.

Due to the hazards done to environment by the chemical fertiliser, ~~it is~~ and increase in cost of agriculture, it is novel way to reduce the cost, increase the quality and hence nutrition of nations.

Alternative to chemical Intensive Agriculture -

- ① Since it does not use any synthetic item like pesticide, fertiliser. it decreases the input cost.

② It is based on concept of Mixed farming thus farmer will practise silviculture, mariculture and agriculture simultaneously, This will →

- (i) Increase the overall output.
- (ii) Increase resilience of ~~crop~~ farmers as he produces diversified products.

Alternative to Chemical Intensive Agri →

- It does not need any fertiliser or pesticide
- It ~~is~~ depends on organic manure which does good to soil.
- It depends on water, and the insects like earthworm to increase fertility of soil.
- Thus all reduction will reduce intake of chemical through food and leaching in soil & water.

Overall, ZBNF is a way to "Evergreen revolution" i.e. increasing the net profit and resilience to farmer ~~and~~ together with ~~in~~ sustainability.

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

~~According to World Economic Forum,~~
According to UN Environment Program (CUNEP), weight of plastic will exceed the weight of fishes in ocean by 2050. This will have tragic implication of on the marine resources.

④ Implication of Plastic Pollution on Marine Ecosystem →

① Loss of Biodiversity

- Fishes eat the plastic and die due to starvation (because they feel "full" but actually are hungry)

- The biodiversity decreases due to death of turtles & other organism of the ocean due to getting entangled in net of plastic, & processes like hitchhiking.

- ② Decrease in Quality of Ecosystem decreases its resilience.
- ③ Trophic Transfer as the plastic goes to fish, fish comes to human dining table thus increases the plastic transfer.

Measures to address the problem

- ① Tight control on the plastic waste generation.
- ② 3R: Reduce - Reuse - Recycle
- ③ Ban the plastic below 50µm of thickness
- ④ Increase R&D to find new alternative to plastic.

Plastic Pollution may turn the green earth or blue planet to a plastic earth and hazardous planet. ~~So~~ Before that happens, actions are needed to avoid it.

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 are the ~~new~~ standard of fuel in terms of release of gases like CO_2 , CO, SO_2 and PM (Particulate Matter) on combustion.

~~Evolve~~

Evolution

- The Indian Norms are based on the European norm.
- The BS I (Bharat stage I) came in 1960s ~~when~~.
- BS II came in 1980s.
- BS III came in 9th decade of 21st century.
- BS IV were brought recently after Supreme Court judgement.
- BS V have been dropped due to urgency to control to pollution.

• BS VI are scheduled to be introduced from April 1, 2020.

However, challenges are there →

① Technology → The technology needed for the BS VI fuels is new and requires funding.

② Funding issue.

③ BS VI fuel in BS IV vehicles is meaningless
so challenge is to replace the old vehicles.

④ Industry ~~step~~ claims that these are example of policy uncertainty which decreases investment for long term.

Thus BS VI norms are one of the way to control pollution and have challenges. Other options like electric vehicles, public Transport, use of HCNG, also needs to be simultaneously pushed.

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

When a large star collapses, its volume decreases and density increases. The areas in universe that have these infinite density so as not to let even light go out from it. are termed as BLACK HOLE.

Challenges

- ① It ~~does~~ captures literally everything that goes near it.
- ② Light too does not come out of it.
- ③ Technology was not as superior to watch these phenomenon.
- ④ Black holes are billions of light years away so precise ~~is~~ seeing was very difficult.

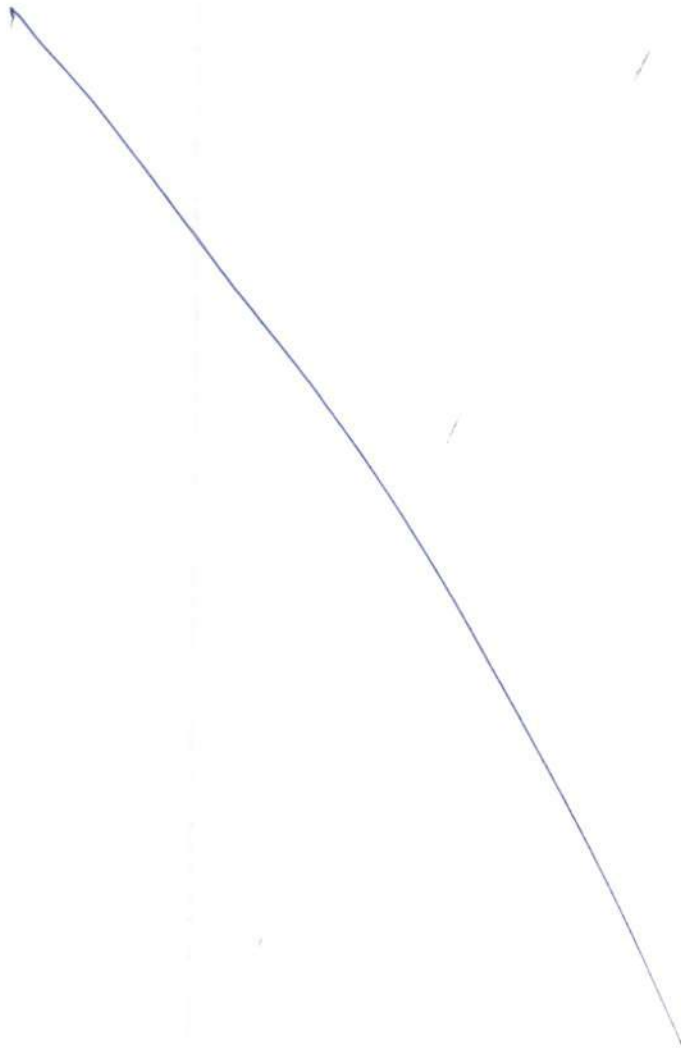
Event Horizon Telescope saw the
photon which was encircling the black
hole & imaged that.

- EHT used many ~~FET~~ Telescope to
print the data.
- It used Big data technology to have
a clear idea of the picture.
- It used telescope of very high
power to "visualise" the black hole.

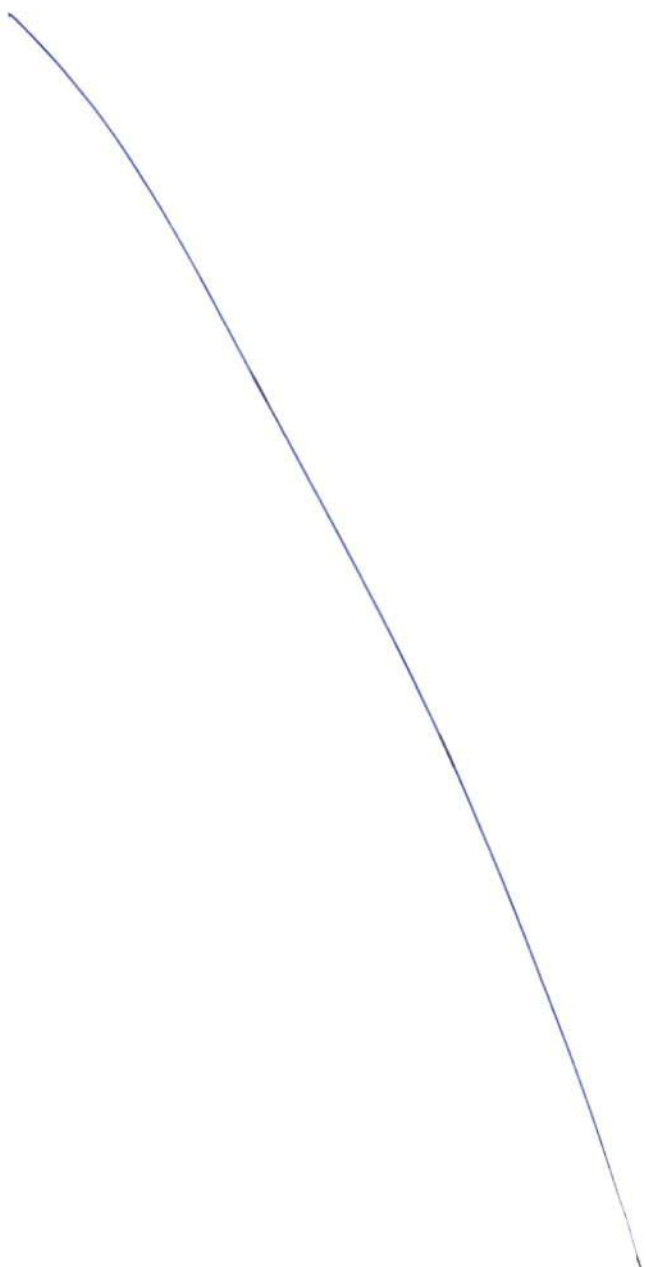
The Event Horizon was
truly a "leap for Mankind"
which has made humans to
see the unseeable.

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**

Arms Tr-



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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

Communication network are now more vulnerable and powerful to cause a security threat to a country.

They can be a cause and even target to destabilise.

Threat through Network →

- Excessive use of internet increases vulnerability
- ~~Sup~~ Cybersecurity is one of the governance & developmental challenge
- ~~#~~ Data Usage is increasing and networks have much power over control. (eg case of Huawei by US)
- ~~Data~~ Crippling of Network may cripple the socio-economic life & even governance causing threat to security.

Threat to Communication Network →

- ① Cyber Attacks on the Network
- ② Cryptojacking may be used to fund terror.
- ③ Crippling the government by crippling its access to the people.
i.e communication network.

Steps by government →

- ① National Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection has been set up.
- ② Regular Audit of the network companies
- ③ Developing a new communication system (by BSNL) for government's internal use
- ④ Cyber warfare Police of Ministry of Home Affairs keeps watch on development.

Thus in this era of communication centric world, our security depends on security of communication & network.

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

India is replete with renewable energy due to its geographical nature, long coastline, tropical sunlight availability and ecology. However ~~the~~ most of the energy produced is variable in nature eg solar depends on sunlight. Thus referred as Variable Renewable

Energy. Integration of these energy is a challenging task to do in India.

Importance →

- Economic → It will improve the cost of transmission and cost of producing fuel if it is integrated to grid.
- Ecological → less integration decreases use of these energy which in turn is done by increasing the use of fossil fuel & hence ecological loss.

Social → due to More used renewable energy, → pollution will decrease with which will increase the ease of living of people by decreasing health cost.

International → with integration, demand of energy will increase & hence we would be motivated to produce more renewable (bcoz fossil fuel has limits) thus we can gain soft power.

Challenges

① Cost → ① The cost of producing the energy like Ocean Thermal, or Tidal is very huge.
② (ii) cost of constructing grid is all the way more costly

② Land → Integration would need corridors of green energy which will need enormous land, which itself causes delay.

③ Supply → due to decrease in tariff and renegotiation of PPA's with discom the producers like Sun Edison are bankrupt and wind energy market is completely in lull.

Steps Needed

- ① Revolution in Infrastructure of grid is needed
 - ② Increasing Efficiency of bureaucracy so as to decrease delay will save cost
 - ③ Promoting the Renewable Energy by Behavioural change (using the Economic Survey's concept of "NUDGE") by incentivizing the people using Renewable or recognising them will improve the demand.
 - ④ Supply has to be mixed - eg Solar Wind hybrid plants which increase continuity of the supply.
- Thus VRE have potential to give India a clean growth and neat environment. Obstacles are to be cleared so as to have energy which is clean and green.

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 (2017-18) mentions that India's per capita income is rising and we will be upper middle class income country by in 2020s. However there is threat of falling in "Middle Income Trap"

Explanation →

- When the nation's income (per capita) increases from ~~lower~~ poor to middle then it faces two challenges →
 - The labour cost increases, so the more poorer countries take the jobs of the labour as they will be more attractive due to cheap labour.
 - The richer countries will control the service ~~and hence~~ due to better technology there.
- So overall the nation is pressed from both sides — the poorer than it

takes its labour intensive economy and richer than it takes its high technology economy.

This phenomenon when nation ~~is~~ is being looser to both ends results in no increase ~~in~~ or very little growth in per capita income; is called Middle Income Trap.

Reasons →

- The labour cost increases.
- Human capital is not so strong to compete to the rich country.
- The capital (economic) is not very rich in the country itself

Steps to Avoid it →

- Since we are in phase of demographic dividend, we need not worry about the labour.
- The real issue is technological development and Human Capital

Technological →

- ① We need to have our ~~own~~ ^{own} technology so as to minimise the dependence on others.
- ② The impregnation of technology is necessary, this can be done by →
 - (i) increasing the funding in R&D.
 - (ii) increasing the use of technology since school so that future generation is good at Adaptation.

Human capital →

- ① Further skilling and continuous Reskilling is needed to be in Motion.
- ② The STEM education is a very important
- ③ we need to come out our "Tragic Deficiency" (as Draft National Education Policy says) in education system
- ④ Healthcare is important to convert Demography to dividend.
Thus Middle Income Trap is a threat that we but not a daunting one given are ready for it before it strikes.

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 basically refer to the rates of interest charged by RBI from banks to control money supplying in economy and hence growth and inflation.

In last year, the RBI has taken U turn to ease the policy after years of tightening it. However ~~its~~ the real issue was Transmission of it to the customer.

Importance →

① Investment → As the Repo rate decrease, it does not necessarily mean that the investment will increase as the real effect depends on the rate of ~~sto~~ interest charged by banks.

② Growth → The growth depends on investment so it does depend on rates charged by banks and not by RBI

③ Inflation → The objective of RBI to control inflation will remain ineffective if the rates are not reflected by the banks.

Issues

① NPA → given the NPA problem of the banks, the ability to take the ~~to~~ risk to issue fresh credit is low.

② Management Cost → also ~~decide~~ determine the rates of interest charged by banks

③ Savings Rate → influence the the money banks have in vault. Hence the balance between the savings rate and investment rates is essential.

Steps by RBI

- ① Directive To banks by RBI to ~~transmit~~ transmit the monetary Policy.
- ② Incentive to Banks by RBI in the form of Bank Rate to promote them.
- ③ Advertising the Policy instance & hence putting pressure on banks through its customer.

Since the Monetary Policy converts ~~to~~ its aim to action only through the banks and its customer; the transmission is key to actually control the money supply

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

Agriculture which depends purely on the rain and is not covered under irrigation is referred as Rainfed Agriculture.

- Around 60% of area of Agriculture (Net cropped Area) is rainfed (Eco. survey 2017-18)

• 3

Constraints

- ① Dependence On Monsoon → Since the Monsoon is by its nature is very unpredictable so the agriculture becomes a riskier task.

- ② Policies → The policies are seemed to be biased against rainfed agriculture as noted by Ashok Gulati.

- ③ Outcome → Since the input is variable (rain) the output itself is of low quantity.
- ④ Proned to loss → As Monsoon failure lead to crop failure in the areas.
- ⑤ Diversity → Due to less water availability the ability to produce diverse food grains in the farm reduces thus resilience of farmers reduces.
- ⑥ Economy of scale → Due to nonavailability of water and decreasing land, the farmer is constrained by the small nature of ~~into~~ agriculture.
- ⑦ Erosion of soil → due to weak binding
- Agronomic Practices Required to be Adopted →
- ① Rainwater harvesting near the fields will help in dry season.
- ② Trees (Agroforestry) will retain moisture in soil But tree has to be cautiously chosen.

③ Mulching → by using jute or any other things, so as to decrease the erosion due to loosening

④ Organic Manure requires less irrigation.

⑤ Choice of crop should not be water intensive like sugarcane. Crops like Pulses, nutrimillet are suitable.

The Rainfed agriculture affects life of ~60% of farmers and also decides our nutritional intake as it gives most of the pulse production in India.

Hence increasing the resilience of the agriculture of rainfed area, especially in the time of increasingly erratic monsoon and climate change, is sine qua non for doubling the ~~area~~ income of farmer.

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

Since India is a tropical country, its soil is latosolic in nature i.e. leaches the nutrients easily, hence the need of fertiliser is essential. Out of the fertilisers Urea is the most used.

However, there are problems in the Urea sector, which affect the financial health of government as well as ecological health of soil.

PROBLEMS →

- ① Supply → The urea industry is oligopolised by some and the supply is restricted to increase cost.
- ② ~~strong~~ Supply chain → is corrupted to the extreme to take the illegal benefit of subsidy.
- ③ Use of Urea by Industries → further decrease the availability to poor farmers.

- ④ Black Marketing is rampant due to imbalance in demand & supply.
- ⑤ Ignorance by farmers leads to unnecessary use of urea, decreasing the efficiency and supply to poorer sections.
- ⑥ Smuggling to Nepal and Bangladesh.
- ⑦ Subsidy is not based on Nutrient Based subsidy
- Steps By government →

- ① Nreen coating of Urea → It is has reduced the use of urea by industries
- ② Strengthening the vigilance → over supply chain by mobile tracking of consignment
- ③ Pilot Project to distribute urea according to land record (but it failed due to non inclusion of 3 persons in database)
- ④ Awareness generation in farmers
- ⑤ Increasing the production of Urea to decrease black marketing and increase availability to last mile.

Reforms Needed

- ① Urea should be brought under Nutrient Based Subsidy
- ② Direct Benefit Transfer be scaled but before that financial inclusion is must.
- ③ Increase the usage literacy to increase efficiency and decrease demand
- ④ ap subsidy on no. of urea sacks → as suggested by Economic survey 2016-17.
- ⑤ Use of Technology to increase supply
- ⑥ opening of India's plants in region rich with Natural gas like Qatar, Iran so as to decrease the canalisation of urea.

Urea forms a basis of agricultural development but its overuse gives hazardous result, Thus reforms in sector along with reform in the usage is necessary for sustainable agriculture.

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 and Benefit sharing refers to the principal in Biodiversity that allows access to the local biodiversity and resource on a pre condition that the tangible and non tangible benefit will be shared with local.

eg - A scientist who uses the resource like a Herb of an tribal area is allowed to use on condition of sharing the credit and monetary reward he will get.

It is not only helpful in increasing the benefit to the local population but also helps in sustainable use of biodiversity. as →

- ① The principal of 'sharing benefit' decreases the chance of degradation of local biodiversity

② The principal of access increases the efficiency of the usage and its benefits

③ It ~~is~~ recognises the traditional wisdom of locals and hence promotes the local biodiversity through them.

④ It reduces the risk of overuse of resource

⑤ It motivates the people ~~to~~ to conserve their biodiversity

⑥ ~~is~~ Due to importance of the Principal of Access and Benefit Sharing, there are different

global and national Mechanism → :

Global UN Convention on Biodiversity has rules for its effective

implementation

- Nagoya Protocol calls for countries to have their internal rules for the principal.

• National Level →

- Biodiversity Act 2002 gives mechanism by formation of local Management Committee and state Biodiversity Board and Local Biodiversity registers

- Forest Rights Act, 2006 also mentions the benefit to the local

- There are provisions for strict punishment to the violators of the rules.

Thus Access and Benefit sharing not only helps save biodiversity but also increases the cultural and social along with economic capital of locals

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 Resilient Infrastructure (DRI) are the infrastructure based on Sendai Framework; which mitigate the effects of disaster; these DRI are essential for the reduction of economic & human loss.

Significance →

- ① Decrease the Economic loss due to any disaster
 - ② Decrease the chances of human life lost
 - ③ Decrease the cultural loss and emotional loss.
 - ④ Pave way for Sustainable Development
- Goals
- ⑤ Increase the use of technology along with traditional wisdom increases the awareness in general public.

Challenges

- ① Funding → Only 2% of funding for Disaster Management is for Mitigation efforts.
 - States (many) have not set up Mitigation funds as is required by NDMA 2005.
 - Centre too has not set up the Mitigation funds.
- ② Will → Since Disasters are not general phenomenon, there seems to be lack of will for such infrastructure.
- ③ Technology → The technology for such structure is costly and hence common man does not use it.
- ④ Ignorance of people to ~~propose~~ the loss of by disaster decrease their interest, it is due to the fact that disasters are not general rule.

Way forward →

- ① Setting up of Mitigation Fund by states and Centre as CAG report said long back in 2013.
- ② Investment in R&D of chemical science of material & infrastructure science will give multiplier effect.
- ③ Awareness in people due to regular advertisement of losses due to disaster will change their attitude ("Nudge theory")
- ④ Policy should be made to streamline and regular audit will increase the rule following.

DRIs are important for sustainable development of nation without break. Disaster should not put the economic and social development on pause, and for that DRIs are important.

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

Data localisation refers to process in which data generated by the companies within the boundary of India shall be kept within the country.

Significance →

① Security → In the era when cyber space has become a dimension of warfare, the security concern is top concern and for that data should not flow across border.

② Applicability of laws → Due to non keeping of data in the country, the laws of nation do not apply to the data warehouses unless an agreement between the government is signed.
eg A case of breach of Privacy by facebook

can't be fully dealt with Indian laws.

- ③ Sovereignty → The digital sovereignty is an aspect of sovereignty now.
- ④ Privacy → of people goes in hand of foreigner on whom Indian laws do not apply in general.
- ⑤ Data colonisation → due to high use of data and it becoming new oil, the colonisation (digital) ~~is~~ is a threat and ~~at~~ this time without any real battle in Plessey or Buxal.

Challenges

- ① Infrastructure → The infrastructure for data storage eg warehouses of data is simply insufficient to ~~to~~ keep data of 3rd largest internet user country.
- ② Corruption in country also gives general person a feeling that it won't be safe here too, so he is less motivated.

③ Funding → Due to lack of skilled worker
in India, funding cost increases
for companies as they have
to man from abroad.

④ Internet by definition is inter connected
so it is difficult.

⑤ Opposition by developed country like
Declaration of G20 (Osaka) summit
that "free flow of data" to be promoted.
(India, acting wisely refused to sign it)

⑥ Internet usage → Eight of the 10 most
visited websites are of foreign
origin, so they have
less interest in data localisation.

In the world where the rule is
"who controls Data, controls world" (as
said by Vladimir Putin), India cannot
allow it to be ruled by foreign power
again. The need is of localisation
which will ensure sovereignty of country.

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 process in which illegal money is somehow tainted as legal money. It is used for terror funding, Hawala, and other organised crimes or activities that harm nation.

Being a loss to financial health of nation, it is an economic loss however giving inconvenience and a bad habit in people due to lure of profit makes it a social offence too.

This is ~~was~~ menace for ~~the~~ developing countries like India as-

- ① Financial loss to the government as tax is not paid on it.
- ② Economic loss to Market as it affects the market.

- ③ Social loss are ~~s.~~ persons also lured into the "short term money making" business.
- ④ Negates sovereignty of state or control of money supply
- ⑤ Security Threat as it is used in Terror attacks & drug trafficking.
- ⑥ Loss of Soft Power as country is seen as in poor light in global area which ~~at~~ ultimately reduces ease of doing business and ease of living.

Steps by India

- ① Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 → criminalises the act and recent amendment in 2018 increases scope of ED to attach property even in foreign countries.

② Financial Intelligence Unit in Finance Ministry acts as node to control this menace.

③ Terror Financing Cell in Home Ministry also keeps a watch on

④ this increasing the financial inclusion to decrease demand
* International Efforts →

① FATF has asked countries to be strict on it and make it stand alone crime.

② BRICS summits have repeatedly asserted to fight terrorism ~~the~~ by fighting Money laundering.

Money laundering is a menace to not just country but to the world. The world has to come together to negate this practise in order to live in peace and not in pieces.

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 is defined as an ideology which believes in making the people do the desirable thing at gun point i.e. invoking fear into them.

Whereas Organised crimes are basically crime for profit making, they do not wish to inculcate fear.

Difference

Terrorism	Organised Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluminous (i.e. loves publicity) • Based on gun & grenade always • Primary Motive is to inculcate fear in government or people or both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are silent crimes, hidden from the glowing media. • Based on connections and systems. • Motive is only <u>Profit</u>.

However, they depend on each other
 • organically, i.e. order of survival
 one one menace, other has to survive.
 Thus they have Symbiotic Relationship
 between them.

Symbiosis →

Organised Crimes & Are life blood of
Terrorism

- It gives the funding
- It gives the linkage
- It gives the weapons.
- It tells the local
area and fear sensitivity.
- It tells about security apparatus.

Terrorism gives life support to
organised crimes →

- They give them "safe shelter"
- They give them the
"protection"
- They ensure their profit

by increasing their business by
more demands of weapons,
ammunitions etc.,

Thus Terrorism and organised
Crimes are wedded to each other.
Simultaneous battle has to be fought
to defeat them. Targetting one at
a time may not give result.