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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	363343
Center	Home	Date	13 Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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.

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में राजकोपीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोपीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The idea of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) was mooted by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) review committee, headed by N K Singh.

Need of IFC :-

- (i) Transparency :- It will bring much needed policy transparency and predictability in fiscal dimensions.
• Will lay out specific criteria and targets to achieve.
- (ii) Accountability :-
It will help in ushering accountability to government organisations. It will also help in reposing responsibility to part of its organisations.
- (iii) Fiscal consolidation :-
It will help in sound fiscal & consolidation in a time when our fiscal deficit is around 3.4%.

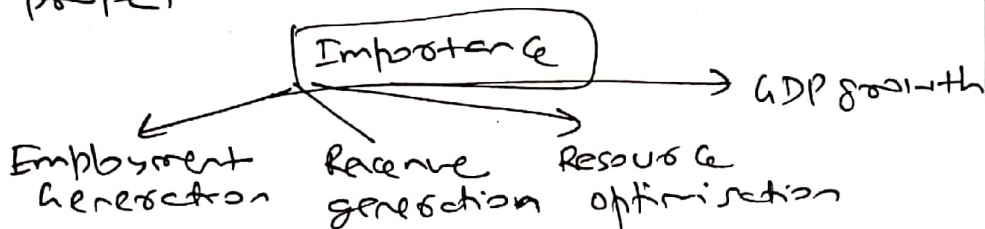
(ix) Better coordination with Monetary Policy:- Alignment of fiscal policy & monetary policy can be done through IFC.

Thus, IFC is the need of the hour for sound & sustainable fiscal management

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Export is the engine through which
developing country like India can
prosper.



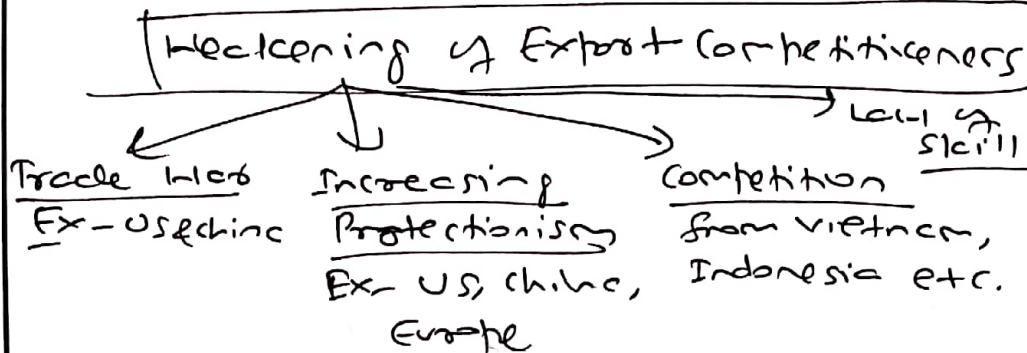
Potential of export: ~~in presence of employment~~:-

(i) India's huge demographic dividend ~~has~~ can be harnessed by promoting labour intensive industries.

↓
It will generate employment opportunities as well as boost exports.

(ii) India is blessed with vast resources (both natural & human) Thus export will enhance our resource optimisation

(iii) Low cost, and skilled workforce is prerequisite to achieve the export potential.



Way Forward:-

- (i) Focus on labour intensive sectors, like cotton textile, handloom etc.
- (ii) Tap the new emerging technology like Big data, AI to enhance productivity.
- (iii) Investment in food processing industries will help in enhancing value of India's Agriculture sector.
- (iv) Building consensus in world forum about rule based trade and strengthening I-T-O.
- (v) Regional trade blocks like RCEP.
- (vi) Better implementation of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, Merchandise Export from India scheme (MEIS), SEIS etc.

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

(150 words) 10

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

National mineral Policy, 2019 ~~was~~ has been enacted replacing the NMP, 2008

Main features of NMP, 2019:-

- (i) Talks about granting "industry status" to mining activities to boost financing.
- (ii) Leveraging the govt. mining blocks allocated to PSUs for auction among private players
- (iii) Enhanced private sector participation in mining activities.
- (iv) Setting tax, royalty, etc on mining activities as per the global standards
- (v) Better utilisation of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) for people affected by mining activities
- (vi) Talks about "intergenerational equity"

Its implications will be :-

- (i) It will enhance the mining activities by bringing private sectors into its fold.
- (ii) Sustainable mining will be ensured through better financing and checks on illegal mining activities.
- (iii) Responsible mining will be achieved through the proper utilisation of DMF.

Thus, ~~DMF~~ MMP, 2019 will help in sustainable & responsible mining and thus will enhance jobs, revenue and resource optimisation.

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. (150 words) 10

“प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना” की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विक्षेपण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

Pradhan Mantri Jaiw Indhen Vatevareer
Am Anukool Fasal Aveshesh Nivareer
(PM-JIVAN) was launched ~~in~~ by
to enhance the 2-G bioethanol
production in the country.

Features:-

- (i) To incentive bio-2-G bioethanol
production.
- (ii) To setup pilot projects for
2-G bioethanol production
- (iii) Use of renewable feed stock
& other agricultural residues.
- (iv) Centre of High Technology (CHT)
under Minister of Petroleum &
Natural Gas (MOP&NG) to
implement the scheme.

PM-JIVAN Yojana to achieve the
vision of National Policy on
Biofuels, 2018 as:-
(NPR)

(i) NPB, 2018 talks about incentivising biofuel production with the help of left overs / residue ~~agricultural~~ crops. Thus, both NPB, 2018 & PM-SIVAN Yojana are in convergence.

(ii) Vision of NPB, 2018 is to achieve 30% bioethanol production by 2030. In interest, PM-SIVAN Yojana, which is part of Ethanol Blended Program (EBP) talks about 20% bioethanol by 2022. Thus, one will help achieve the other target.

Bioethanol production will boost the energy security, reduce oil dependence and meet environmental obligations.

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze.
(150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)

is a technique of farming that totally relies on the use of resources from nearby ~~resources~~ & sustainable sources.

For example:- use of cow dung as fertiliser, use of no-tillage, efficient irrigation etc.

~~It is~~ ZBNF as an alternative :-

- (i) Social impact :- Debt crushed farmers will get a relief as this method costs very much.
- (ii) Enhanced productivity :- Land productivity is enhanced.
- (iii) Environmental sustainability :- No use of chemical fertilisers & pesticides help in environmental rejuvenation.

- (iv) Boost productivity & income of farmers.
- (v) ~~Boost~~ Water efficiency is achieved
- (vi) Land is protected from being turned into saline or degraded.
- (vii) Enhances soil fertility.
- (viii) Can be a response to climate change & global warming.

ZBNF introduced by Maharashtra farmer Subhash Palekar has achieved the global recognition. It is time to fully use this method in our agricultural system.

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

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

Plastic waste in marine ecosystem
has led to huge environmental
damage, especially to marine life.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch
(GPGP) is a famous ~~ex~~ example
known for its ill effects in Pacific
Ocean.

~~Effect~~
Implication of Plastic pollution:-

- (i) Leads to either death or
migration of fish & other
marine ~~life~~ organisms.
- (ii) Toxicity due to phyto degradation
of plastic waste is polluting
the marine ecosystem.
- (iii) Plastic waste enters the
food chain of marine organisms
and it ends up not only
impacting small crustaceans

but also others big marine organisms

It leads to change in ecosystem
by giving rise to invasive
species.

Measures

- (i) Banning single use plastic as articulated by India to end use of single use plastic by 2022.
 - (ii) Better international collaboration in cleaning up plastic waste in seas. For ex - Cleansea campaign.
 - (iii) Industrial & civil society participation in cleaning plastic waste.
For ex - Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW) of global business enterprises
 - (iv) Better regulation & identifying point sources of pollution to prevent plastic waste from entering oceans
 - (v) Reduce, reuse & recycle.
- Plastic waste needs to be tackled to achieve SDG 14.

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. (150 words) 10

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage Norms (BS Norms)

are vehicular exhaust regulations enforced in India, that is based on Euro regulations.

It was first introduced in 1996. However, elaborate BS-I & BS-II norms were drafted in 2002.

India has currently BS-IV norms in practice. India has decided to leapfrog BS-IV to BS-VI to reduce vehicular emissions.

BS-VI norms will come into effect from April 1, 2020.

Significance of BS-VI :-

- (i) Reduced particulate & Nitrogen oxide emission.
- (ii) Improved air quality.
- (iii) New indigenous technology development.

Challenges:-

- (i) Diesel vehicles requires 3 components, namely - Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) component & Nitrogen Reduction Chamber (NRC). It is costly & complex.
- (ii) Technology development is not indigenous.
- (iii) Questions have been raised about the oil quality.
- (iv) Operational & regulatory issues.

Way forward:-

Leaping to BS-VI norms is a welcome move, but the govt need to incentivise oil companies & vehicle manufacturers in early stage for better adoption of norms.

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

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

Black holes are a massive object in space that is so dense & has such strong gravity that no matter or light can escape its pull.

Challenge in imaging a black hole:-

Since no light can escape its pull, it is difficult to image a black hole. The point of no-return of light rays is called "Event Horizon".

Event Horizon Telescope (EHT):-

It is a combination of 8 ground based radio telescope that acts as a single unit to help image a black hole.

- Einstein's general theory of Relativity stated the property of gravitational lensing, that is, when a black hole aligns with a distant star, then

the rays of the stars bends around the black hole, making it appear brighter.

(ii) • EHT imaged Messier 87 in virgo constellation due to the property of Gravitational lensing.

• "The Last Photon Ring", just outside the "event horizon" has imaged by EHT.

This experiment to image black hole can open a Pandora box for ~~new future~~ future experiments.

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. (150 words) 10

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is a treaty that regulate the trade in conventional weapons. It has been signed under the ~~auspices~~ aegis of United Nations (UN).

Objective :-

- (i) To reduce the trade in arms for fuelling terrorism, extremism, etc.
- (ii) To increase transparency & accountability in arms trade.
- (iii) Does not interfere with domestic arms regulation of a country.
- (iv) Help countries develop ^{Arms} export policy after following the norms of treaty.

Challenges:-

(i) Only about 100 countries have ratified the treaty. India has not even signed the treaty.

(ii) Growth in terrorism & extremism shows its failure to curb Arms trade to such terrorist groups

(iii) Deals in ~~only~~ international trade of that ~~to~~ for conventional arms. Thus, it restricts its ambit.

(iv) Poor regulatory & monitoring mechanism.

(v) Legally non-binding.

A strong arms trade treaty is the need of the hour. ~~It~~ should Conference on Disarmament (CD) could provide a forum to ~~a~~ replicate such a treaty.

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.

(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

With increasing use of new technological devices and equipments, newer threats to internal security has erupted.

Threats through communication network:-

- (i) Increased dependency on mobile, laptop, internet etc has caused these devices vulnerable to hacking. Thus impacting our communication abilities, especially in case of disaster response.
- (ii) Increased extremism & fake news propaganda.
- (iii) Illegal activities, like organised crime, loan activities through communication network
- (iv) Fraudster, hacking etc.

Threat to communication network:-

- (i) Threats to ~~space~~ ^{cyber} warfare & cyber terrorism.
- (ii) space warfare through Anti-satellite ~~to~~ missiles.
- (iii) Denial of service, phishing etc.

Steps taken by govt:-

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has setup a critical ^{communication} information & information network system to prevent important & secret data from getting leaked.
- (ii) Setting up CERT-IN (Computer Emergency Response Team)
- (iii) Awareness-generation
- (iv) Tested the Anti-satellite (ASAT) missile.

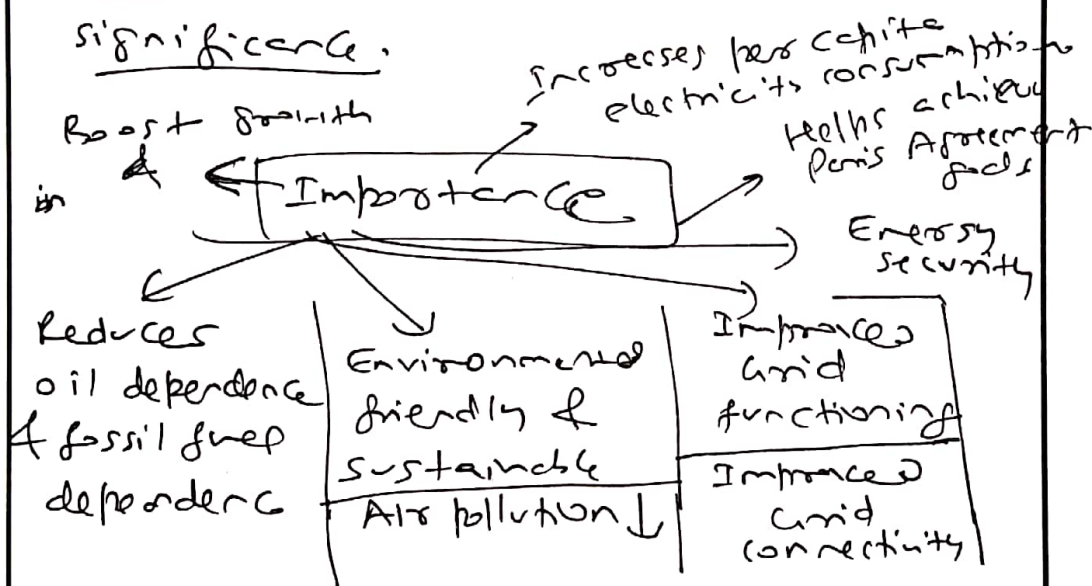
Preserving our communication network is important to achieve the sovereignty & as well as development goals.

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

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

India has pledged to achieve 100GW of Renewable Energy by 2022.

In recognition of this target, the integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) assume huge significance.



Challenges related to integration of

VRE :-

- (i) Poor grid connectivity.
- (ii) Renewable energy like solar are by nature intermittent, thus it impacts its integration.

- (iii) Insufficient Renewable energy generation. A ~~poor~~ example ~~is~~ only 28 GW by 2018.
- (iv) Poor grid efficiency & ~~increased~~ ~~AT & C~~ losses are significant.
- (v) Transmission losses are high too.
- (vi) DISCOM & Power Sector Companies are stressed financially.
- (vii) Lack of govt incentive for boosting the intersector.

Steps that can be taken:-

- (i) Implementation of "One Nation One Grid".
- (ii) setting up a committee to get into details of grid connectivity & intersector.
- (iii) Reducing AT&C losses & transmission losses by improved technology.

(iv) Incentivising DISCOMS of power sector companies to buy PVRE.

(v) Implementing efficiently the schemes like Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) by states.

(vi) Boosting Renewable Energy production & improving our storage capacity.

Integration of VRE will be the most crucial step in enhancing our RE production & achieving energy security for all.

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle income trap is a concept in which the developing country gets trapped in a particular income range. ~~due to~~

Economic Survey 2017-18 coined this term and explained the steps that India need to avoid such a trap.

Reason

- (i) Developing countries constrained by technological & know-how & other resources, can not move upwards, These technologically developed economies like US, European countries, Japan etc continue to be on the top.
- (ii) With better export competitiveness & cheap labour, low income countries, continue to snatch the

global market from developing middle income countries.

For example:- countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia etc dominating cotton textile market despite India, being a major cotton producer.

Thus, the middle income countries becomes sandwiched between these developed & low income countries. This leads to middle income trap.

How can India avoid it? :-

- (i) Improving R&D is essential to boost knowledge economy. It will help in moving up the chain. India's current R&D spending is just 0.8% of GDP, thus it is needed to invest more.
- (ii) Promoting labour intensive sectors to boost export as well as employment.

(iii) Improving value addition to our exports. For the example food processing industries will add value to our agricultural exports.

(iv) Promoting consensus of rule based global world trade..

(v) Multilateral trading regimes like WTO, RCEP etc will provide an opportunity to boost export

(vi) Skillling our young population..

Our export competitiveness, knowledge ecosystem & demographic dividend can lead India on high chest of developed countries & avoid the middle income 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

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy transmission ^(MPT) is a term that means the passing of policy decisions taken by Central Bank (RBI) to final customers through banking intermediaries.

Importance :-

- (i) It helps in implementing the decisions taken by RBI on the ground level.
- (ii) It helps the customers of business to avail loans cheaply.
- (iii) Boosts economic growth & investment.
- (iv) Better reflection of decisions of Central banks. Thus, acts as a feedback loop for the future.

Issues in MPT:-

- (i) Lack of transparency in banks in setting the base rate.
- (ii) Volatile nature of funds of banks prevents them from ~~change~~ changing interest rate quickly.
- (iii) Archaic & corrupt banks board
- (iv) Lack of appropriate methodology to monitor MPT.

Steps taken by RBI:-

- (i) RBI shifted to Marginal cost based Lending Rate (MCLR) in 2014 from base rate to enhance transparency.
- (ii) RBI regulates bank board through Banking Regulation Act to monitor transmission.
- (iii) RBI is thinking of linking base rate with repo rate for better MPT.

MPT is a essential requirement
to achieve the ~~best~~ desired
goal envisaged in policy decisions
taken by central Bank.

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

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

Rainfed agriculture is defined as the agricultural system that is totally dependent on rainfall for agricultural production.

India has about 40% of areas under rainfed agriculture and 55% of farmers practice this agriculture.

constraints faced :-

- (i) Lack of irrigation facilities limits their agricultural productivity.
- (ii) Government schemes like PM Fasal Bima Yojana etc are skewed against the rainfed agriculture.
- (iii) Several schemes are not aligned with the needs of Rainfed Agri.

- (iv) Credit facilities are limited -
 (v) In a time of climate change, Water stress is bound to increase. This will further constrain the rainfall agriculture.
 (vi) Many farmers are poor (who ~~practise~~ practice rainfall Agri), thus * can not buy costly inputs.
 (vii) With biotech, high yielding variety seeds can not be used -

Agro-nomic practices that can be taken are :-

- (i) Zero Budget Natural Farming :-
 By using natural resources like cow dung, urine etc.
 (ii) Organic farming :- By using biofertilisers etc to boost productivity.
 (iii) Zero tilling (No tilling) :- It will help retain soil moisture.
 (iv) Drip irrigation technology :- To achieve "more crop per drop" -

(v) Discussing the coop type to
achieve agro-climatic reclamation.

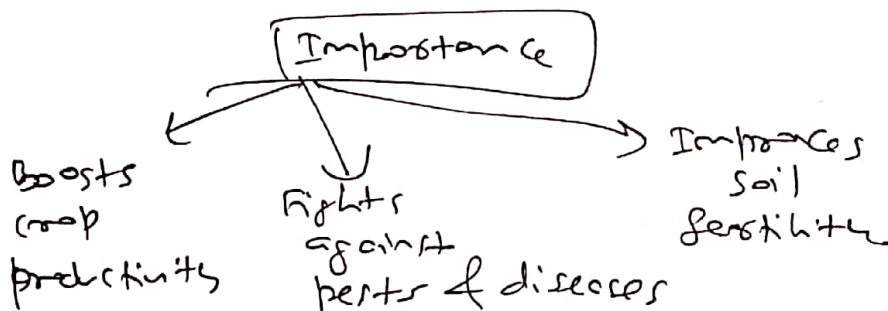
Improving our rainfed agricultural
system is at the heart of
achieving inclusive growth &
food sustainability.

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea sector is an important fertiliser sector that is essential for agricultural productivity.



Steps taken by govt :-

- (i) Promoting Neem coated urea to ~~sub~~ enhance soil fertility.
- (ii) Preventing the illegal trafficking of urea meant for agricultural purposes to industries, by establishing better monitoring mechanism.
- (iii) Rationalising urea subsidy by granting money to urea,

companies, after sale of the urea to farmers.

Problems of urea sector

- (i) continued transmission of urea ~~from~~ meant for agricultural purposes to industries
- (ii) Huge govt subsidy on urea is stressing on govt fiscal front.
- (iii) Less adoption of neem coated urea.
- (iv) Financial stress of urea companies owing to lowering of profits.

Reforms required :-

- (i) Better regulating urea sector & channeling the urea given through GIS application
- (ii) Use of soil health card & Neem coated urea.

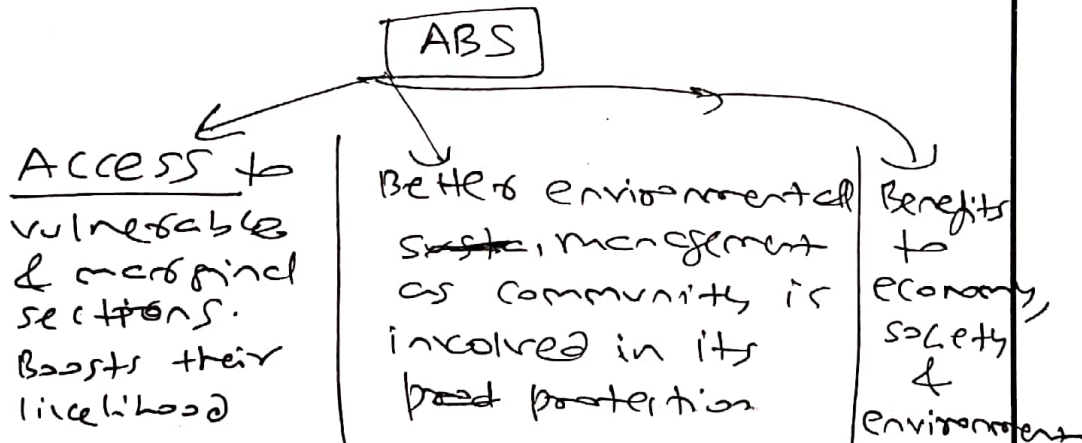
(ii) Enacting laws to fine & punish ~~and~~ companies in contravention to rules.

Better monitoring of use sector is important not just from agricultural productivity but also from fiscal and environmental considerations.

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. (250 words) 15

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

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a term that ensures that environmental & genetic resources are available, ~~to everyone~~ affordable & accessible to everyone.



Global Mechanism:-

- (i) ABS was first coined in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of the UN, which was adopted at the UN Conference on Environment & Development in 1992.

(ii) Nagoya protocol of CBD is
entirely dedicated to the
concept of Access & Benefit
Sharing (ABS)

(iii) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010)
has specific targets related to
ABS.

~~(iv)~~
National Mechanism:-

(i) Biodiversity Act, 2002 has
one of its objectives as of
Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS)

(ii) National Biodiversity Authority,
State Biodiversity Boards, etc
are entrusted with the task
of ABS.

(iii) Forest Rights Act, 2006 grants
forest dwelling communities the
right over minor forest
resources.

ABS concept is important to achieve inclusive growth, sustainable development, environmental management and social harmony.

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. (250 words) 15

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

With increased disasters ~~both~~ around the world, disaster resilience of infrastructure has gained significant.

It is especially important for India, which ^{suffered} ~~was~~ the 5th largest economic loss due to disasters in 2018.

Significance :-

- (i) Prevents loss of property & thus optimises resource utilisation.
- (ii) Prevents loss of life due to infra collapse.
- (iii) Helps achieve minimum disruption in life & livelihood of ~~mass~~ society.
- (iv) ~~Especially~~ Saves the developmental work put in for several years.
- (v) Economic ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~social~~ sustainability.

Challenges:-

- (i) Increased disaster frequency.
- (ii) costly technique of disaster resilient infra.
- (iii) Lack of govt oversight leads to construction of poor infra.
- (iv) corruption & bureaucratic hurdles.
- (v) ^{Lack of} clear building bye-laws & other infra bye-laws for constructing disaster resilient infra.
- (vi) lack of resources & technologies know-how.

Ways to mainstream disaster resilient infra into development paradigms:-

- (i) Having clear bye-laws, framed by ~~National Management~~ NDMA & NIDM.
- (ii) Better oversight of infrastructures.
- (iii) Funding for construction with

the help of private sector in
PPP (Public Private Partnership)
(for Promoting R&D.

~~Ques~~

Our mitigation & preparedness
depends much on our resilient
infrastructures, which can substantially
reduce loss of life & property.

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

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization is a term that means storing & processing data locally. It establishes sovereignty of data in a country.

B.N. Srikrishna Committee or data protection pushed for data localisation.

significance :-

- (i) Helps prevent data leaks & solves privacy concerns of citizens
- (ii) Data is processed locally, that can be used by govt & org. for better governance & delivery of services.
- (iii) Boosts local data warehouses.
- (iv) Enhances government revenue by increasing tax liability of MNCs by establishing local data

resource centres and also jobs increase.
(v) Reducing misuse of data by other countries.

Challenges:-

(i) Increased ~~tax~~ compliance of
business can downturn investment.

(ii) Data can ~~be~~ still be misused
by local govt in discriminatory
targeting of beneficiaries

(iii) Conflict with other nations.
For ex- US is against the
data localisation norms

(iv) Data encryption can prevent
the use of data by local
govt

(v) ~~Against~~ Against the free flow of data
norm.

(vi) Insufficiency of local data
centres to handle the big chunks
of data.

Data localisation is still a
conceptual term in India and
draft law is still pending. India

needs to ~~clearly~~ build its data
processing capability & incentivise
large data centres before going
for data localisation norms.

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is a illegal channel of making black & unauthorised money white.

It is a socio-economic offence:-

Socio:- leads to rise in illegal activities like drug trafficking, sex trafficking, terrorism etc.

- (ii) Lowers the morale of law following business section
- (iii) Hampers job & social harmony.

Economic :-

- (i) Huge loss of tax revenue.
- (ii) Hampers business & economic environment, leading to downturn in investment.
- (iii) Black money turning into which leads to inflation &

~~Q.20.~~ Currency volatility.
(iv) Fuels false demand of goods.
Steps taken at domestic level :-

- (i) Foreign Currency Regulation Act
 - (ii) Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
 - (iii) Prevention of organised crime.
 - (iv) Banking Regulation Act.
 - (v) Setting up of Enforcement Directorate.
 - (vi) Collaboration with international organisations like FATF.
 - (vii) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) with other countries.
- Steps taken at International level :-

- (i) Setting up of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to check on money laundering.
- (ii) UN convention against organised crime (UNAC), which is against money laundering.
- (iii) ~~WAF~~ BEPS (Base Erosion & Profit Shifting) to increase

cross border transparency in
money transparency.

(iv) OECD conventions

Money laundering fuels organised
crime & boosts terrorist organisations.

Thus, putting a stop on money
laundering is of paramount
importance especially for a
developing country like India's

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

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism & organised crime ~~are~~¹⁻¹³⁰⁶
in symbiotic relationship with
each other, though the primary
motive is entirely different.

Motive of terrorist organisation:-

(i) To destabilize the government
and established their own
political rule.

Motive of ~~terror~~ organised crime:-

To earn profit (economic) by
indulging into illegal activities
like drug trafficking, money
laundering, child trafficking
etc. They do not intend to
destabilize the government,
instead, they want to maintain
status quo. - ~~the, the~~

Symbiotic relationship b/w them:-

(i) Terrorist org \Rightarrow Organised crime

Terrorist org need money to for violence & carry out their operations. They need arms, modern weapons, etc. All these need money, which can be possible through organised crime. At -

Also terrorist org. depends on ~~an~~ organised crime network to raise around its personnel.

(ii) organised crime \Rightarrow Terrorist

organised crime needs customers of their resources. Terrorist organised are their ideal customers. Organised crime also fruits in areas dominated by terrorist organisations.

This symbiotic relationship needs to be bolstered by better international collaboration, strict domestic laws & better enforcement, to achieve the peaceful & inclusive society.