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MANISH BHARDWAJ

AIR - 114

(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

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126

GS SCORE

GS MAINS Q&A TEST SERIES 2020

TEST - 20

INDIAN ECONOMY AND INTERNAL SECURITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks
1.	
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are **20 questions.**
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

65

Name Manish Bhardwaj

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

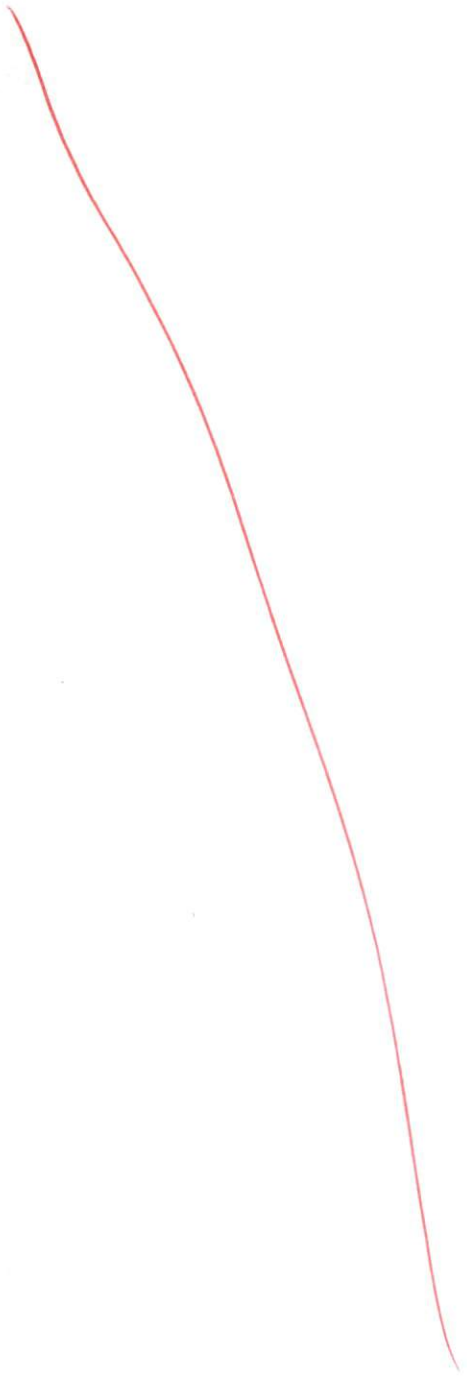
Signature _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

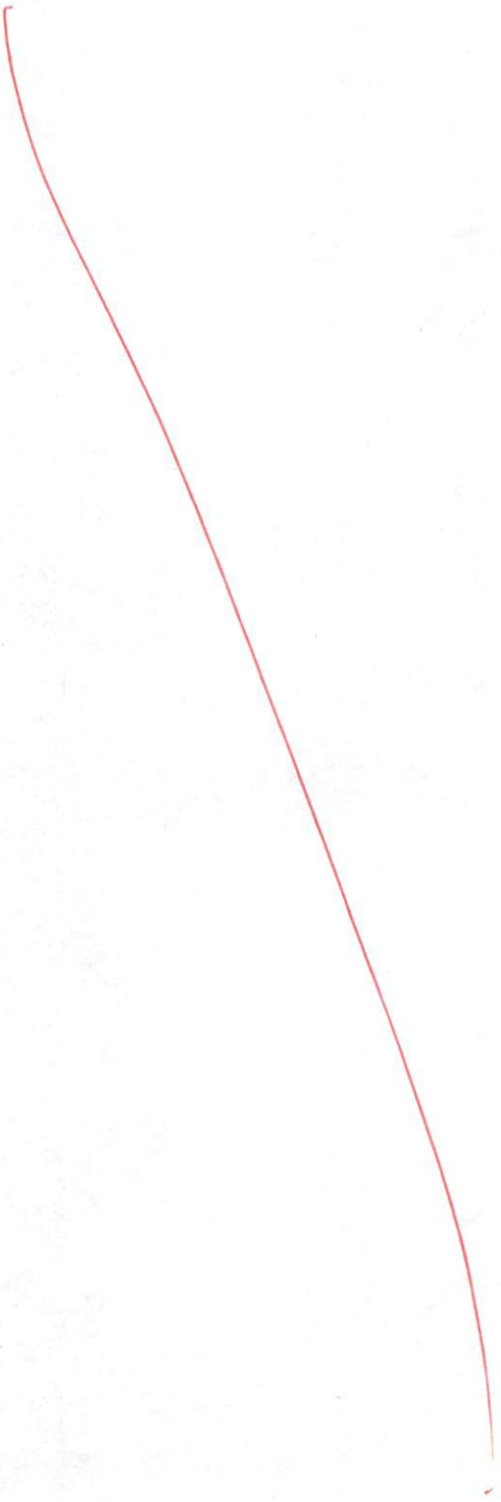
2. Invigilator Signature _____

Section - A

Q1. As per Multidimensional Poverty Index, India has done well in reduction of poverty in nation in last few years. Mention the policy steps taken by India which led to such achievements and what still needs to be done. (10 Marks)



Remarks



Remarks

Q2. What is Industrial Revolution 4.0? Critically examine the effects it may have on Indian economy. (10 Marks)

→ Industrial revolution 4.0 refers to the interconnection of cyber-physical world in which artificial intelligence IOT (Internet of thing) have the ability to reshape the industrial world.

Big Data Analytics Machine Learning

→ benefits from IR-4.0

- enhancement of cyber-security world
- More mechanization of industries
- Interconnected of global world market
- Exploring space research
- Rural-Urban Connectivity

Bring more clarity in these points and elaborate

- Decreased need for human labour
- Better and low cost healthcare

→ But it is only the one side of coin, In country like India, where (71%) popln resides in rural area, have different effect on it →

Remarks

→ India known for its cheap human-labour, with the advent of IR-4.0, no human labour needed ∴ unemployment in low-wage workers & unskilled workers inc.

Relevant

Loss of jobs

Reskilling

→ IR-4.0 created a polarised world, where only high-skilled, high-paid workers dominated the world
It created income-inequality at for more level.

Lack of adaptability

→ India is not well equiped, no their young demographic is enable to cope up with skilled world because of lack of (institute - industry) linkage.

→ What should be done ⟹ Creation of more formal jobs
• MUDRA yojana

Skill development of youth
eg. PMKVY

Promote entrepreneurial ecosystem:
Focus on problem solving, critical thinking, cognitive flexibility

Privatisation & FDI norms relax

: import of new & innovative tech. in India.

3

Remarks

Q3. Domestic electronics manufacturing ecosystem does not require government subsidy. Instead, it expects the government to be a catalyst for growth. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

→ As per the latest data on imports, India imports approx 80% of electronic components. India became a hub for component assembling, not the component manufacturing ∴ contributes a major share in fiscal deficit.

Intro is fine

→ loopholes in electronic manufacturing ecosystem →

- 93% of popln in unorganised sector ∴ producing low quality & cheap components
- More focus on subsidies given by government rather than solving the ground problem like

→ 6% of GDP waste on subsidies.

→ enhancement of skilling capabilities

→ focus on credit creation for MSME

Elaborate

Lack of rare earth materials

Absence of foundries

National security consideration for imported chips

Remarks

→ How electronic industry became catalyst of growth.

- New electronic policy (2018) is the vital step in enhancing the domestic capacity & import of only essential components for first three years & then bring it to zero imports.

Relevant

- 49% of popln engaged in agriculture activities. diversion from farm to non-farm activities by creating infrastructure, bring private sector in the electronic components industry

Replaced bulbs with LED

Tax benefits to startups

M-SIPS

Relaxing of FDI norms in both automatic & govt approved route : enhancement of technology & innovation.

→ Sustainable development with inclusion of popln from all strata of society is the need of hour.

Invest in semi-conductor fabrication plant

Use subheadings for better presentation

2 1/2

Remarks

Q4. Recently, Article 370 of the Constitution of India was repealed which granted a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Discuss whether the removal of Article 370 will ensure lasting peace in J&K? (10 Marks)

→ Article 370 became the bone of contention for Internal Security of India, which provide special status to J&K, which was misused both by State & non-state actors for hampering the stability & Sovereignity of India.

Flow of it was revoked and current status

→ How A-370 removal ensure peace. →

1) Economic development started → setting up of industries, capital investment, employment activities, etc.

2) Enhancement of the border security to cop up danger from China & Pak.

3) Youth & women became a part of overall development

4) Inclusive & good-governance in both (Ladakh) & J&K)

Elaborate

End separatism

Financial benefits to central govt employees

Remarks

May swell the ranks of separatist

→ But, the removal of A-370 ensures only the temporary soln. govt. must focus & realise the ground state reality for ensuring peace in J&K

Promote extremist views

More bloodshed

Regular implementation of AFSPA, created the feeling of anti-India & process of radicilisation emerged

Alienating people

(J&K) being a muslim-majority state & monetary support from POK region, aligned the youth to ISIS side

→ Understanding the historical & cultural aspect of (J&K) and understanding the need & demand of local is the only way to ensure peace in (J&K) → good & inclusive governance

↓ Support from NGO, civil society.

↘ employment opport. for youth

3

Remarks

Insaniyat
Kashmiriyat
Jamuriyat

Q5. To exploit its tourism potential fully, India must ensure better connectivity, hospitality, and security. Elucidate. **(10 Marks)**

India, worldwide known for its medical-tourism facilities, this would helped India in projecting its soft-power diplomacy & also tourism sector contributes 1.2-1 of India's GDP.

But as per the report of global tourism-index by world economic forum, there fall in position of India due to →

- Security of the tourists → incidence of rapes, ill-behaviour
- development of tourism in South-east Asian countries
- Not enhanced connectivity / corridors
  eg. Statue of Unity
- problem of hygeine & sanitation

Can cite report or findings of any index to make it better

Travel and tourism Competitiveness Index

Elaborate point and express your argument properly

Exemplify and highlight concerns in light of findings of

Remarks

What should be done →

→ Connectivity enhancement by making corridors / circuits like Buddha circuit / Rama circuit

UDAN Scheme

→ Apna desh apni dharohar scheme. implementation

→ Hospitality increased by inculcate the feeling of

Private players like OYO rooms

"Atithi devo bhava"

"Tourism for all" is a well step

→ Security enhancement by more strict patrolling & inclusion of more policemen in the workplace.

North east and Jammu and Kashmir

(24.1) shortage of policeman

→ Feeling from the local people & respect towards the tourism is the main step toward the change.

Also analyse India's performance

PRASAD

HRIDAY

Improving transportation

2 1/2

Remarks

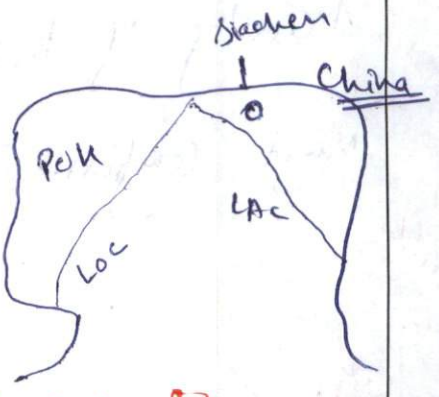
Q6. Even if deployment is costly still, no cost is too great if it is to defend the country's sovereignty. In this context, examine the strategic importance of the Siachen glacier for India. **(10 Marks)**

Discuss tension between two countries over Siachin glacier and how it ended with Karachi ceasefire agreement

→ Preamble of India clearly defines India as a Sovereign State, with no further influence of outer world in its decision making. But due to some State & non-State actors, the sovereignty of India is a threat side like

- Policy of radicalisation, terrorism activities
- Separatist tendencies → demand of Khalistan, Dravidian
- Cyber crime

→ lets talk about the importance of Siachen glacier for India



1.) Stop the intrusion from China side → threat the stability of India

Articulate it properly

Remarks

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→ Salami Slicing policy of China that reflects the capturing of small area, that this area is essential for border force & not became the reason of war

- India must move from Soft-diplomacy to power diplomacy

- CPEC (China-pak economic corridor) passes from POK threts the reputation of India

- War on Siachen is not a conventional war but regular development & intrusion from China side clearly reflects their policies.

- As Siachen is essential for ladakh region & security of their natural resources. India must boost a diplomatic talk with China

Remarks

Q7. Solely relying on Socio economic caste census for targeting of social welfare schemes may lead to inefficient outcomes. Do you agree? Highlight the challenges and give some solutions to targeting beneficiaries effectively. (10 Marks)

Socio economic caste census (2011) reflects the caste based popln distribution in the country. It reflects the popln density in the far-terrain region & also helped the govt. to ~~need~~ modify their schemes as per the local need, not the one size fit all approach.

Discuss the irrational criteria used by in SECC

SECC helps govt. to determine the regional aspiration of minority community & fullfull their needs

Make it more clear

Vague argument

Remarks

→ Challenges in SECC

Collates data regarding caste / can be misused by political parties

data on OBC census not released yet

→ policies not implemented properly

→ Minority caste census not properly collected

overestimates deprivation in high tribal populated areas.

→ they lack proper identification & documentation

→ hampers resource development & regional aspiration of others

Contradict ground realities

→ It is first electronic based census → data integrity & data privacy & data ~~handle~~ handling is the main issue.

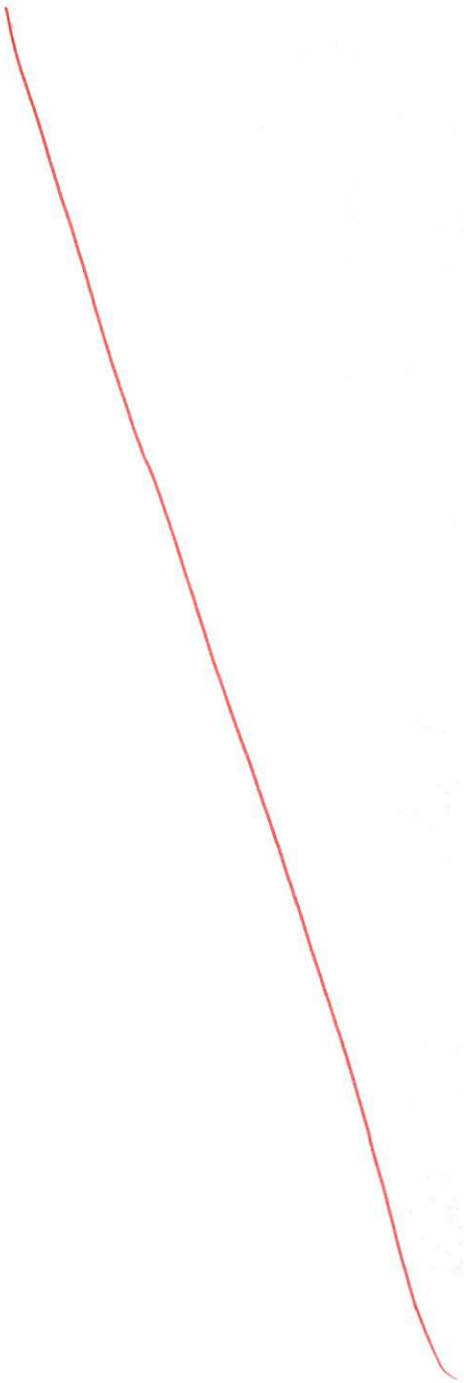
→ hiring of technical staff & "bottom up approach" must implemented to target beneficiaries.

Requires multidimensional approach to capture complexity of poverty

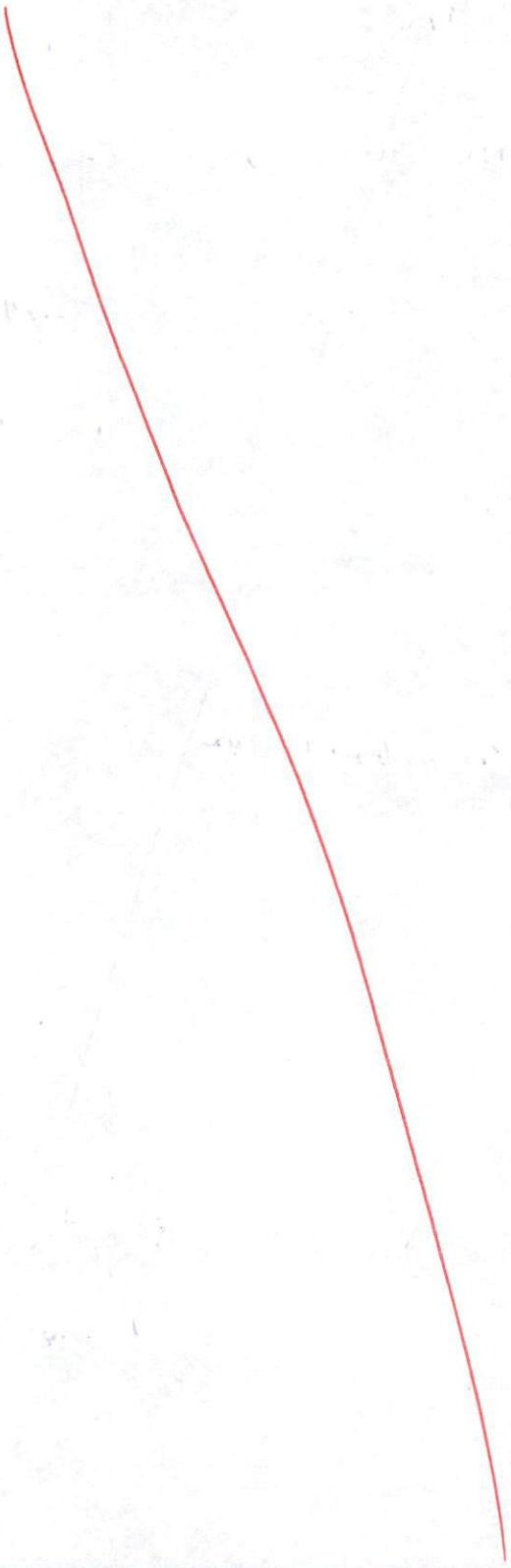
Remarks

2½

Q8. By highlighting the difference between small finance banks and payment banks, discuss if payments banks in India have failed to achieve its stated objectives? (10 Marks)



Remarks



Remarks

Q9. In context of the privatisation of public sector enterprises, critically examine whether privatisation is a feasible solution or a loss making move by the government.
(10 Marks)

due to the loss-making nature of PSE since last two decades. many PSE like BHEL / GAIL not enough to cop up with the operational rates is the main reason for the privatisation of PSE.

Benefits of Privatization →

- Private sector known for their efficiency & profit making capabilities

Communist economy is far below than capitalist economy in term of investment

Improved infrastructure

Quality of services

Technology infusion

Introduction about privatization and its types

Remarks

- Why privatisation is not a feasible argum

Privatisation only motive is for profit making & not care about the social strata

- Where as the main aim of P&G is to serve the lower strata of society

- Privatisation of P&G, low-middle income & poor which constitute (70% of rural population) cannot afford this.

- Privatisation & FDI norms relax is welcome step but some vital sector will be reserved for the govt. to "Socialist tendencies"

Coverage limited to lucrative units

Monopolies

Possibility of externalities

Privatization must be accompanied with private participation

2½

Use subheadings for better presentation

Remarks

Q10. Almost one fourth of the Indian economy goes untaxed and unaccounted. How can this parallel economy result into an internal security threat to India? Discuss.

(10 Marks)

→ India's unorganized sector contributes to (24%) of GDP and employed (91%) of worked force. thus 1/4 of GDP goes untaxed & unaccounted term.

Data is example smuggling unregulated economy tax evasion

→ threat to internal security ⇒

- No source / origin of income for terror funds
- golden traingle & golden crescent area is free source of drug menace

Economic terrorism

Cyber crime

- govt revenue decreases & not invest in the infrastructure & development activities

Remarks

Mafia network

Religious and ideological extremism

Creation of black-money & source of counter-fiet currency

→ How this can be curbed →

· formalisation of work force.

Demonetisation

· GST & demonetisation is a well step in curbing black-money

SATS on terror funding

· Politician-terror linkage is the main problem

Beromi Transactions etc

· regular check on the account of politician

· Solving NPA & twin balance sheet problem

Elaborate point to fetch more marks

This (1/4) GDP must goes into govt revenue

∴ it must be invested in proper & useful way

3

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. With reference to different attributes of internal security, what are the major challenges to it in India? Mention few steps taken by India to tackle such arising menace.
(15 Marks)

India since Independence, faces various challenges that hampers its internal security whether it from J&K issue, demand of separate nation like Khalistan & dravidian or whether it may separatist tendencies in N-E India.

Maintenance of peace, law and order to uphold sovereignty

Attributes of India Internal Security

Absence of fear from mind of people

Ensuring domestic peace

- Non-State actor
- State actor

State actor → threat from China

- intrusion in N-E — Elaborate
- India-ocean increasing presence of military operation
- cyber security

Remarks

→ threat from Pak → Radicalisation of youth by ISIS

- Counterfeit currency
- Money laundering

Elaborate

- terror-~~attack~~ attacks
- Parliament attack
- 26/11 attack

→ Non-state actor threats → Civil society, NGO
→ Naxalism

- Block-money
- drug menace

Specify how they pose threats

Separatist mont.

Drug trafficking

Linguistic chauvinism

- N-E separatis tendency
- hate speech
- rapes, murders

→ Steps to tackle → govt. must fight two front war from both Pak & China side. and along with it, India must stabilise the sovereignty of country.

Also write steps taken by them

Operation Sudarshan

Remarks

→ CIBMS (comprehensive Integrated border management system)

- CISO (chief of internal security officer) is the new post, that is recently appointed.

Elaborate

- Naga accord & assam accord must implemented in full faith

- Intrusion in Assam & tripura from Bangladesh & maldives curbed.

- known the basic need & ground reality of people the employment opportunities. Connectivity from the centre India be a part of democratic process & inclusive growth is the permanent solution for peace of India.

Ban on chinese apps.

Central marine police force

5

Elaborate point to fetch more marks

Remarks

Q12. It is an urgent imperative to secure a police organization that is structurally cohesive, functionally competent and operationally oriented to maintain the law and order. Comment, keeping in view the Indian context. How is Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme is a vision in direction of achieving the stated goal?

(15 Marks)

Introduce with system of policing in India

→ According to NCRB, rate of crime b/w (2005-10) increased (28%) in which the main victim is women & children. Delhi became the "rape-capital" of India & U.P. get 1st position in the reported crimes.

State subject

the reason for this inc. in crime is both from Police side & change in the mindset of people towards police.

→ Recently → (24%) of state police vacanices left.

Relevant

(137) per lakh policemen in India, where as UN recommend 232 per lakh.

Remarks

→ Structurally cohesive reflects that (86%) of policemen is from the Constabulary post & not been properly equiped & trained to handle the modernisation of crime.

→ operationally oriented means with the change in the cyber world the nature of crime also changes.

· No proper cyber-security law & professionals are there in the department.

· Police not know how to handle the situation of mob-violence & cow-vigilantism

→ What should be done →

→ Recommendation of Padmanabhan committee that Constabulary post exam & training is not as per demand

uphold and enforce laws. investigate crimes and ensure security

for operational freedom and satisfactory working conditions

Relevant

Remarks

Police accountability

Police Public relation

- law commission recommended that the outsourcing of some police work to non-police departments like traffic police.

- Modernisation of state police force recommended

Community policing Model

- inc. in recruitment by creation of separate body (State security commission) Police Establishment Board
- cyber-security cells & management
- training & well equiped with modern arms
- No political interference in working

→ Policeman gave their best to serve the country, it is about the change in attitude of people & society "that they are with us for our help"

Rulers police to people's police

5

Remarks

Q13. The Naxalite movement in India came into being as a result of prevailing social and economic issues. Discuss. Also, enumerate the efforts taken by the government to deal with it. **(15 Marks)**

Naxalite movement originate from Naxalbari village in W.B. Mainly Naxalites works on the ideology of extreme-left way / Maoist tendencies to overthrow the state govt & implement self rule. they recruits the local youth & created the feeling of radicialisation among them.

Bring change through violent revolution

Ideology of Mao Zedong

effect of Naxality movement - Social

- tribals & local people unaware of their rights
- hatered & anti-India feeling emerged
- No proper capital investment, infra. * schools, hospitals build by govt.
- In recent time, spread almost half of Indian States

with social deprivation that fuelled it

Lack of education, health infra

Remarks

→ Economic Issues

Economic deprivations

Main funding of Naxalites is from kidnapping & extortion.

Exclusive development

NGO, civil society linkage with terrorist organisation

Mismanagement admini.

Counterfeit currency & money-laundering activities increases in these states.

Corruption

→ How govt. deal with this situation :

Relevant

- enhance geographical connectivity to connect the tribals with mainland India.

Strengthen PESA and Forest Right Act

- employment opportunities & involve in participatory democracy

- ensure the seats of tribals in parliament

Remarks

→ "SAMADHAN" scheme by government.

→ Monetary incentives given by govt. who left naxalism & engaged in nation building process.

→ Help from NGO / civil society to spread the message of govt. to the ground level.

→ left option is to use armed force to curb the activities of Naxalites.

→ Regular eye on NGO donation & Hawala money by enhancing cyber security of govt. department.

→ It is not about the economic issues, tribals & are more connected with their historical & cultural land ∴ understand & solving their problem to build trust against govt.

Elaborate point

New surrender policy

Media plan

Aspirational district

Can conclude with Bandopadhyay committee recommendation

4

Use subheading for better presentation

Remarks

Q14. Elaborate why cyber crime is becoming threat to the world? Discuss how "Paris call and other international mechanisms will protect and strengthen the world of Cyberspace and Cybersecurity from malicious activities online. (15 Marks)

→ Cyber-crime reflect a parallel criminal world with no physical evidence & all crime happened on the cyber-physical world, where the origin and authority of crime is not traceable.

Also write its types

- STUXNET virus for Iran-nuclear
- Hacking of Aadhar data → data privacy breaching
- Hacking of bank ATM by russian hackers

→ Problems with cyber crime

- No geographical bregene.
- Origin & fast - spreading speed.

Victim of Chinese cyber espionage

Remarks

* India not capable, technical enough to handle cyber-crime → No proper law

→ Selling of private data on Dark-web.

→ Social-media → No data localisation policy in India

Elaborate these point

→ to tackle the modern crime, world must adopt the globalised technology like Paris call

Give examples also Mirai Botnet Wannacry

→ Paris call reflects the recommendation for setting of CSC (cyber-security cell) in every country

Bring more clarity on it

→ enhancing the capabilities of technical staff & instrument for data security & privacy.

→ India must set up CBMS (content based management system) for cyber security

Defend electoral process

Non proliferation

Cyber hygiene

No private hack back

Remarks

→ Polnet technology in which police is operated through satellite

Vague points
Kindly cite examples to validate it

→ Cyber-crime is the main source of terror funding
black-money → cyber-experts must be hired for the

→ Budapest convention for cyber-security must be followed by Govt.

Good conference on cyber security

→ India must enhance its technical capability
training of staff must be done → for this govt. must established a separate Council for cyber-security

India's steps
National Cyber security Policy, 2013
IT Act, 2000

4

Remarks

Q15. Non-state actors have played a major role in destabilizing the internal security in India. Discuss specially with respect to north east region of India. (15 Marks)

→ Non-state actor reflects the organisation which is not under the influence of govt. & work as independent & collect their fund for their own.

eg. Civil societies & NGO

Fine intro

NGO MNC's Religious outfits.

→ India since Independence, faces the challenge of non-state actors, that hampers the internal security whether it was in (J&K) or in (N-E).

Relevant

→ Attributes of N-S actors → Civil society / NGO

N-E separatist tendency

Naxalism

Black money

dry menace

Relevant Elaborate

Remarks

→ Feeling of separate Nagaland "Nagalim" emerged

NSCN (Nagaland Socialist Communist Nagaland) created the feeling of fear & terrorism among locals

Proxy war logistic support

Military training

Arm supplies to insurgent

In Assam → ULFA (Urban liberation front army) done the same. Anti-India sentiments emerged

In Tripura & Meghalaya → main problem is intrusion of outsiders from Bangladesh & Myanmar

Why this separatist tendency in N-E

- closer to golden triangle
- no infra. development
- No participation in parliament
- geographical isolation
- No employment for youth
- Siliguri collider

Elaborate large scale migration

Porous borders

Human right violation

Remarks

- How govt. will solve they problem.
- Implementation of Assam accord & Naga accord
- NRC implement in Assam
- rights over Minor food produce (TRIFED)
- edu & infrastructure activies in N-E by implement of scheme of "Developm in N-E region"
- tribal hatt & strict regulation of open border with Myanmar & bangladesh.

Awareness about Act East policy

Pragmatic land use policy

* India by diplomacy talk with (non-state actors) solve their problem & indigenous growth might be there.

Relevant

Write more meaningful and important factors

5

Remarks

Q16. Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. In this context, examine the various challenges faced by India in border management. Also, discuss the role of technology to counter border security challenges.

(15 Marks)

It is integral approach towards border along with security enhancement, infra and human development

→ India from both west & east side facing the threat of internal security. In the NE → India faces threat from (Pak, China) in the west it threat ~~from~~ (China, Myanmar)

→ two-war front situation emerges for India.

→ How this will affect India's security →

· India lies b/w two drug menace → golden triangle & golden crescent ∴ integration of drug with illegal sources ~~increases~~ with time.

Relevant

Remarks

terrain

→ due to rough terrain → No proper fencing & border security was there.

Use subheading

- Rohingya intrusion from Myanmar hamper both the resource & internal security.

- Regular stand off whether it is on Doklam or in Siachen, it also hamper India from social & economic aspect.

Challenges faced in border mgt in needed in it

- NGO, civil society also funded the terrorist organisation

Lack of coordination

Cultural, ethnic and linguistic affinity across border

Counterfeit currency

→ How Govt must tackle →

- Bordering with laser equipments, thermal sensing forces must equiped with latest arms.

Reward

Remarks

→ permission from Myanmar open border for labour within 15 km area → must keep an eye on them.

GSAT-7
RISAT

→ "Work permit visa" must issued

24x7x365 day surveillance along Indo-Pak border

→ Madhukar gupta committee on border Management

CBMS (Comprehensive Integrated border Management System) must be there

→ CISO post recent installed (Chief of internal security affair)

Elaborate

→ Chief of devence post also created

→ Bilateral diplomatic talk with nations enhance our capabilities to curb the terrorism & dry menace & ensure peace & stability

Can conclude with Shekatkar committee and Madhav Godbole recommendation

5

Remarks

Q17. Explain the reasons that led to the rise in NPAs in recent years. What is being done to address the problem of growing NPAs? (15 Marks)

In the recent RBI report on economic condn of bank reflects that rise in NPA reached to (11.2%). this reflects the present condn & structural inefficiencies of the bank.

What is NPA? Define it including with 90 days default provision

Reason for rise in NPA

- Inappropriate credit giving to big business w/o know the basic requirement & capabilities of their project
  - e.g. Nirav Modi Scam
  - Vijay Mallya Scam
- No intention of businessmen to repay loan & declared them of bankrupt

Relevant must use subheadings

Remarks

Indiscriminate lending

No proper Exit policy in country is the main reason for rise in NPA.

Global slowdown

90 days for declare NPA is very short duration

Related lending Norms

Implementation of RBI guidelines &

Unforeseen shocks like demonetization and Covid-19

Sarfaesi Act

What should be done ?

"SHASHAKT" plan recently launched by Govt.

Relevant

RBI may guide the bank before credit giving & cap on amount for particular buyers.

Remarks

"Exit policy" must implement by govt. so that loss must be minimize

"Merger of bank" by RBI for financial inclusion & curbing data - insufficiency

"Debt recovery tribunal" (DRT) plays an imp. role

Some changes in Sarfaesi Act

"Economic offender" given to Vijay Mallya → compliance with other govt. to take back these offenders in country ∴ trust on popn increases & inc. in investment must seen

Corporate Debt Restructuring

Asset Quality Review

Mission Indradhanush

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

Improve the way of articulating your views and arguments

4½

Remarks

Q18. In the era of dying multilateralism and de-globalization trends, critically analyze India's foreign trade policy, its trade basket and the suitability of its trade policy to match its rivals. (15 Marks)

Can introduce with salient features of India's trade policy

- Changing in the era from Unilateralism to multilateralism when the global power is divided in many nation & world order shift from western to Eastern side..

- trade-barries & rise in import duty can be seen in USA-China trade war

Relevant

- de-globalisation era must be seen in which every County expect it to be self-sufficient & restricts on imports for the benefit of local industries

  e.g. → (USA → H1B visa)

Remarks

India's foreign trade - policy

- India imports raw - petroleum & electronic equipments from USA - Chey - Iran that contribute a huge share in fiscal - deficit.

- India's import from China rises to 5-fold since last decade.

Unwarranted

- India known for their pharmapseutical industry but it imports 60% of API from China

- India exports good quality of food products & dairy / fisheries but import cheap quality.

- for the its energy security, India must rely upon coal & solar equipments

Not meeting the demand of question

Remarks

→ What should be done ⇒

→ India enhance local manufacturing industry MSME + by MUDRA yojana

→ "Make in India" | "Skill India" by PMKSY

→ "Export Zone" must established

India must see on "dumping-duty" that possessed by China

→ Must shift to renewable en. source & complete target of 227 GW by 2022

→ Self-sufficient India is the need of the hour.

Incentives for e-commerce

MII | Digital India

SEZ establishment

Export promotion council strengthened

Diversify export basket

Logistics develop.

3½

Remarks

Q19. How tax expenditures affect the revenues of the government? Compare them with subsidies in terms of effectiveness? (15 Marks)

- Before the advent of GST, the tax base is approx 11% now it increased to 18%, still very much less than european economies where tax base is (35-40%).

What is tax expenditure

- India tax expenditure on health is → 1.2%
  edu^n → 3%
  & govt subsidies → 6%

Cite source also

- this show the discrepancies in the govt. spending & loss of tax money.

Remarks

→ tax expenditure must be on

1.) Infrastructure development like schools hospitals

2.) Capital Investment . financial inclusion

3.) Inc. in the capabilities of youth by skill enhancement (PMKSY)

4.) farmers increase capability by → HY seeds

organic farm ← ↓ PM Krishi Sichai Yojana

↓ Soil health card

Discuss working mechanism of tax expenditure

→ "farm-loan waiver" is burden on the

Remarks

What is subsidy

government also degrade the life quality of farmers → Report by CAG

Not meeting demand of question

Electric subsidy & water subsidy to farmers create burden on govt. resources as it is over-utilized by farmer.

Subsidies to cylinder & electricity to locals also a temporary soln

Govt must focus on spending (3%) of GDP in health sector & (6%) of GDP in edn sector as recommended by the UN.

Compare tax expenditure with subsidy

3½

Remarks

Q20. Discuss how organized crime in India is helping terrorism to spread its roots and its linkages with respect to terror funding. (15 Marks)

→ Organized crime refers to the crime that committed by the well established & organised organisation, that has well established presence in the India land & have some linkages with the govt agencies

eg. → NGO | business men | Civil Society
→ OGW (outgrowth workers)
→ Dr. | scientists

Counterfeit currency
Contract killing
Prostitution
Human Trafficking

→ How help in terrorism →

· OGW (outgrowth workers) work on the ground level & live among the local people

Remarks

- they know the ground reality of the society
- they work without any partial linkage with other organization
- NGO / civil society is the main source for the terrorism like counterfeit currency & money laundering activities.
- Many terror organization (JEM / Al-Quaeda) have recruit youth for the radical purposes.
- Political connection of the terror organization
- CPI+M - separate anti-India radical fellow
- Organised businessmen is the vital source for black money & hawala transition & this money is used by terrorism for army & ammunition

Logistics stored through them

Illegal arms supply

Extortion

Raise funds

Kidnapping

Robberies

Remarks

How govt curb these.

- enhance its cyber-security capabilities
- ensure NGO/ civil society funding

Use cyberspace

- (terror-cells & OGW) can be curbed when work at local level was done & public was satisfied with the govt. efforts

- eye on political-terror connection by known the details of bank account of politicians & tapping of their phone records.

Discuss India's steps

National security Act 1980

4 1/2

- Sovereignty of India is the first step for ensuring peace & trust in public

MCOCA

Prevention of Illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act 1988

Surveillance required through hi-tech software and machinery

Remarks