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MANISH BHARDWAJ

AIR 215 CSE
2023

INDIAN ECONOMY

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INDIAN ECONOMY AND INTERNAL SECURITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		- 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.
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65

Name Manish Bhadwaj

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Illes

1. Invigilator Signature _____

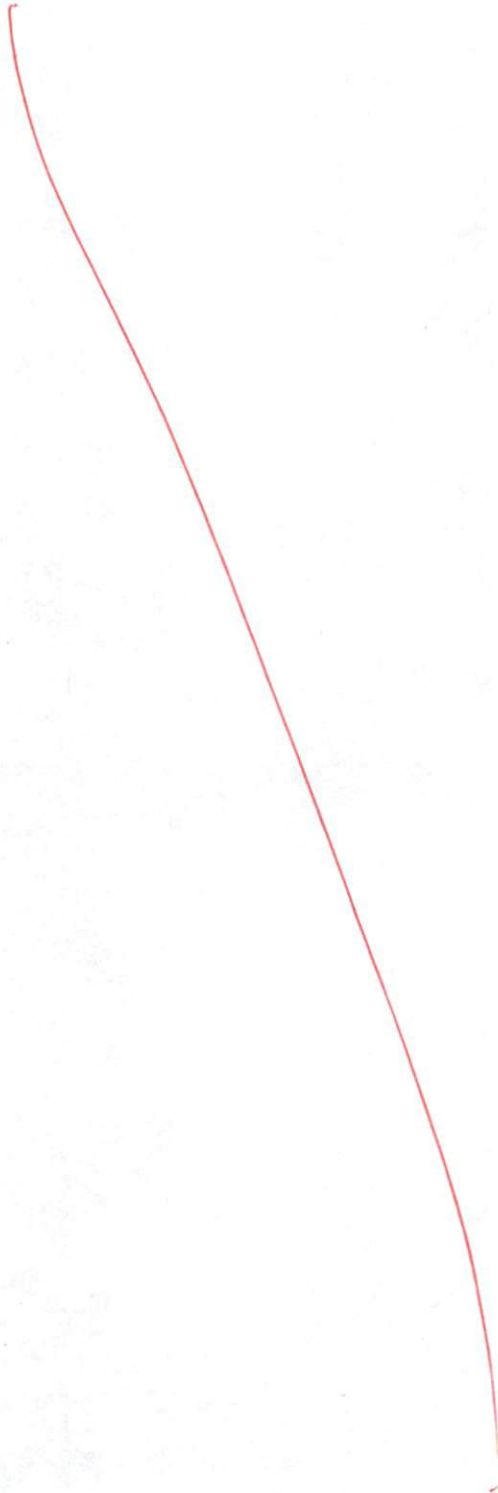
2. Invigilator Signature _____

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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.
- 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
- But it is only the one side of coin, In country like India, where (71%) popⁿ resides in rural area, have different effect on it →
- Big Data Analytics Machine Learning*
- Bring more clarity in these points and elaborate*
- Decreased need for human labour
Better and low cost healthcare*

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.

→ IR-4.0 created a polarised world, where only high-skilled, high-paid workers dominated the world

→ It created income-inequality at far more level.

→ India is not well equipped, nor their young demographic is able to cope up with skilled world because of lack of (Institute-Industry) linkage.

→ What should be done

→ Creation of max formal jobs
• MUDRA gojan

→ Skill development of youth
e.g. PMNSK

→ Privatisation & FDI norms relax

→ Impact of new & innovative tech. in India.

Remarks

3

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.
- 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
- lack of rare earth materials
Absence of founders
- focus on credit creation for MSME
- enhancement of skilling capabilities
- 6% of GDP waste on Subsidies.
- National security consideration for imported chips
- Elaborate

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 just three years & then bring it to zero imports.

• 49% of pop'n engaged in agriculture activities.

diversion from farm to non-farm activities by

creating infrastructure, bring private sector in the

Replaced
multisectoral
LED
Tax incentives to
startups
M-SIPS
Relaxing of FDI norms in both automatic & govt
approved route : enhancement of technology & innovation.

Electronic components industry

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

→ Sustainable development with inclusion of pop'n from

all strata of society is the need of hour.

Invest
in
semi-conductor
fabrication
plants

Use subheadings
for better
presentation

21/2

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 & sovereignty of India.

How it was revoked and current status

→ How A-370 removal ensure peace. →

- 1) Economic development started → ~~stop~~ setting up of industries, capital investment, employment activities, inc.
 - 2) Enhancement of the border security to ~~cp up~~ the danger from China & Pak.
 - 3) Youth & women became a part of overall development.
 - 4) Inclusive & good-governance in both (Ladakh & J&K)
- Elaborate*
end separation
financial benefits to central govt employees

Remarks

May swell the ranks of separatists

→ But, the removal of A-37 engines only the temporary soln. govt. must pay & realise the ground state reality for ensuring peace in J&K

From left
extremist
view

More
doomed

Hindutva
people

Regular implementation of AFSPA, created the feeling of anti-India & process of radicalisation engaged (J&K) being a muslim majority state & money support from Pak region, aligned the youth to ~~ISIS~~ 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)

↓
Support from
NRC, civil
society.
↓
good & inclusive governance
↓
employment opport. for
youth

3

Remarks

Jasiriyet
Kashmiriyet
Jannatiyet

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 growing its soft-power diplomacy & also tourism sector contributes 1.2% 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 / ambassadors of Statue of Unity
 - problem of hygiene & sanitation
- Can cite report of finding any index to make it better
- Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index
- Elaborate points and express your argument properly

Remarks

Exemplify and highlight concerns in light of findings of

What should be done →

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

ODDP
Scheme

→ Atma degn apni dherokar scheme implementation

→ Hospitality increased by imitate the feeling of

Private
players
like
OP 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) shortage of policeman

→ feeling from the local pop & respect towards
 the tourism is the main step toward the change

Also
analyse India's
preference

PRASAD
TRIAD

Improving transportation

Remarks

2 1/2

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)

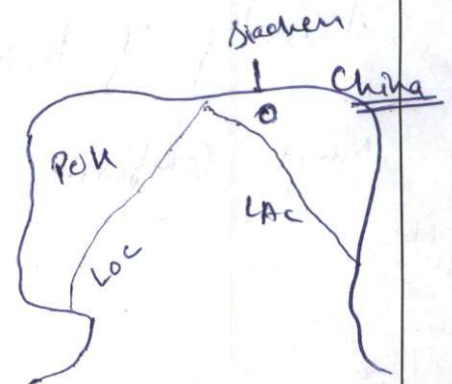
→ Preamble of India, clearly defines India as a sovereign state, with no further influence of outer world in its decision making. But due to state & non-state actors, the sovereignty of India is a threat since like

- Jeeling of radicalisation, terrorism activities
- Separatist tendencies → demand of Khalistan, dravidian
- cyber crime

Discuss
understanding
between
two countries
is one
Siachen
glacier
and how
it ended
with Karachi
ceasefire
agreement

→ let's 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

→ Salami Slicing policy of China that reflects the capturing of small area, that this area is essential for border ~~force~~ & not become the region of war.

Overview
once
China
are
Pakistan

India must move from soft-diplomacy to power-diplomacy.

useful for
climate
change
negotiations

CEEC (China-Pak economic corridor) passes from Pak... threatens 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 confront a diplomatic talk with China.

Consistent
efforts
required by
both
countries
to
demilitarize
the
area

21

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 popul distribution in the country. It reflects the popul density in the Jhar-khand region & also helped the govt to ~~real~~ modify their schemes as per the local need, not the one size fit all approach.

Draw the hand written criteria used by SSC

SSC helps govt to determine the regional appropriation of minority community & fulfill their needs.

Make it more clear
Vague argument

Remarks

→ Chelley M 1cc

Collates data on OBC census not released yet
 data depending on caste / community policy not implemented properly
 misused political parties

→ Minority caste census not properly collected

overestimates in high tribal areas
 deprivation in tribal areas
 lack proper identification & documentation

→ hampers scheme development & regional aspiration of others

Contradict from reality
 It is just electronic based census + data integrity
 & data privacy & data ~~handle~~ handling by the man in the

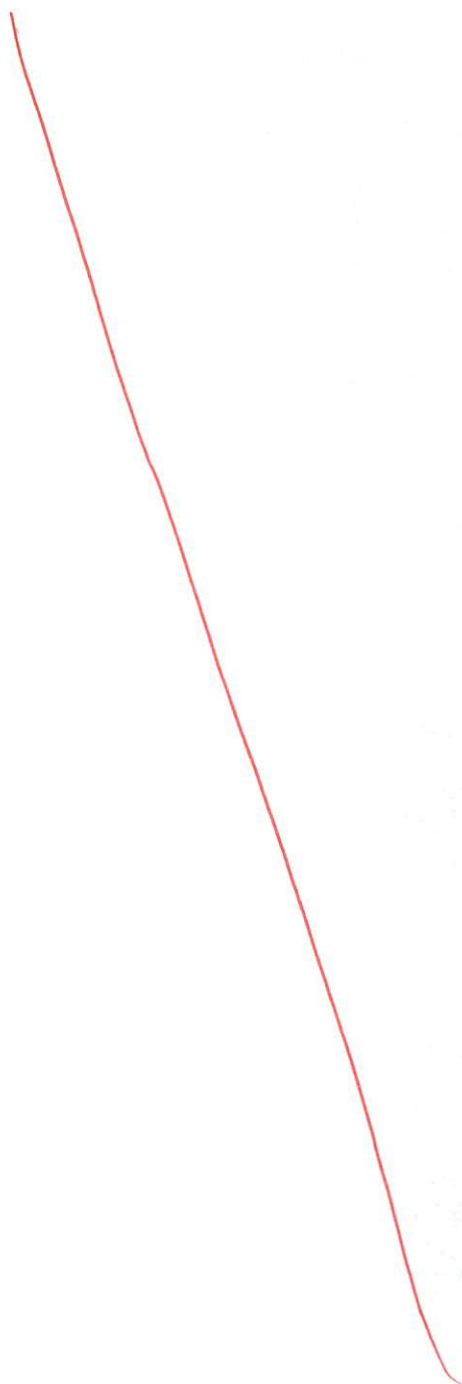
→ kind of technical stuff & "bottom up approach"
 Required to target beneficiaries

Remarks

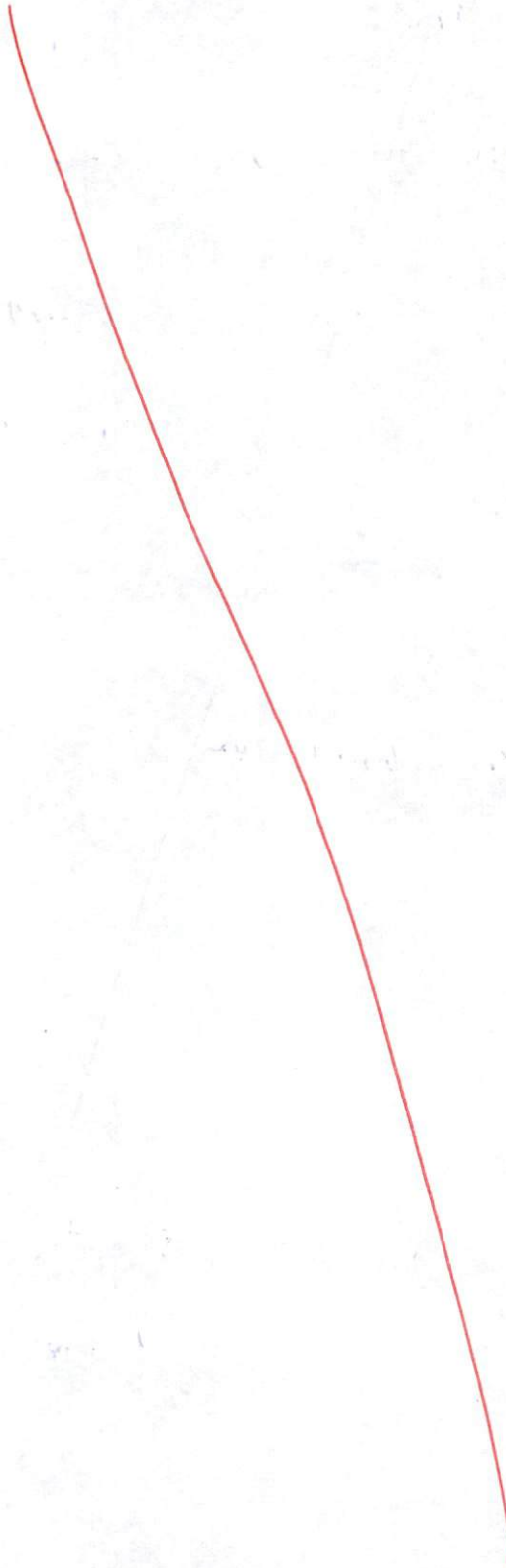
multi-dimensional approach to capture complexity of poverty

2 1/2

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 PSG
 Since last two decades, many PSG-like
BHEL / RAIL not enough to cope up with
 the operational rates is the main reason
 for the privatisation of PSG.

Introduce about privatized on its types

Benefits of Privatization →

• Private sector known for their efficiency & profit making capabilities.

Improved infrastructure

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

Quality of services
Technology infusion

Remarks

→ Why privatisation is not a feasible option

Privatisation only motive is for profit making

→ *Consequence limited to business units* not care about the social structure

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

→ *Key policies of privatisation*
externalities

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

→ Privatisation & FDI policy rules is welcome step but

Privatisation must be accompanied with private participation some vital sector will be for the govt. to "Socialist tendencies"

9 1/2

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 $\frac{24\%}{91\%}$ of GDP and employed $\frac{91\%}{14\%}$ of worked force. Thus $\frac{1}{4}$ of GDP goes untaxed & unaccounted term.

It is examples of smuggling, unregulated economy, tax evasion.

Threat to internal security $\Rightarrow$

No source / origin of income for terror funds

Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent area is the source of drug menace

Economic terrorism

Cyber crime

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

Remarks

Najia
network
Religious
ideological
extremism

Creation of black money & source
Counter-fet currency

→ How this can be checked →

Democratisation
FMS in
terror
funding

• Formalization of wage force.

Govt & demonetization is a well step
in curbing black money.

Benami
Transactions

Politician terror linkage is the main problem
regular check on the account of politician

• Solving NPA & turn balanced these problem

Elaborate
point
to
fell
may

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

∴ it must be invested in proper & useful way

Remarks

3

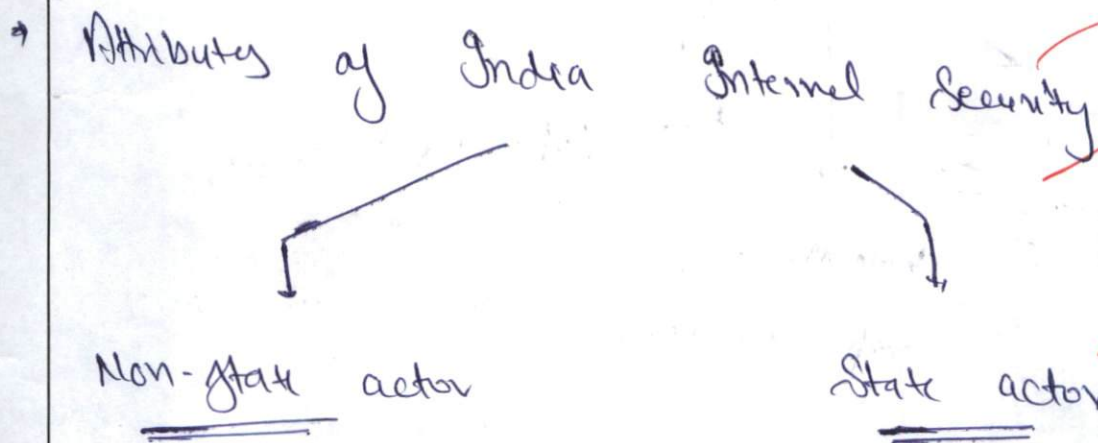
Section - B

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.

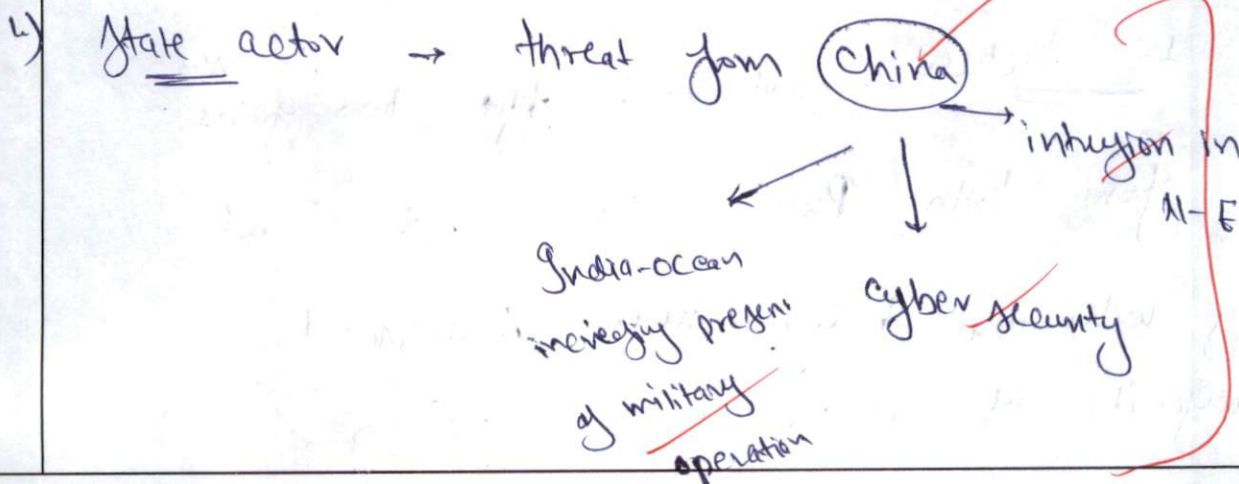
(15 Marks)

⇒ 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 was separatist tendencies in N-E India.

Maintenance of peace, law and order to uphold sovereignty.

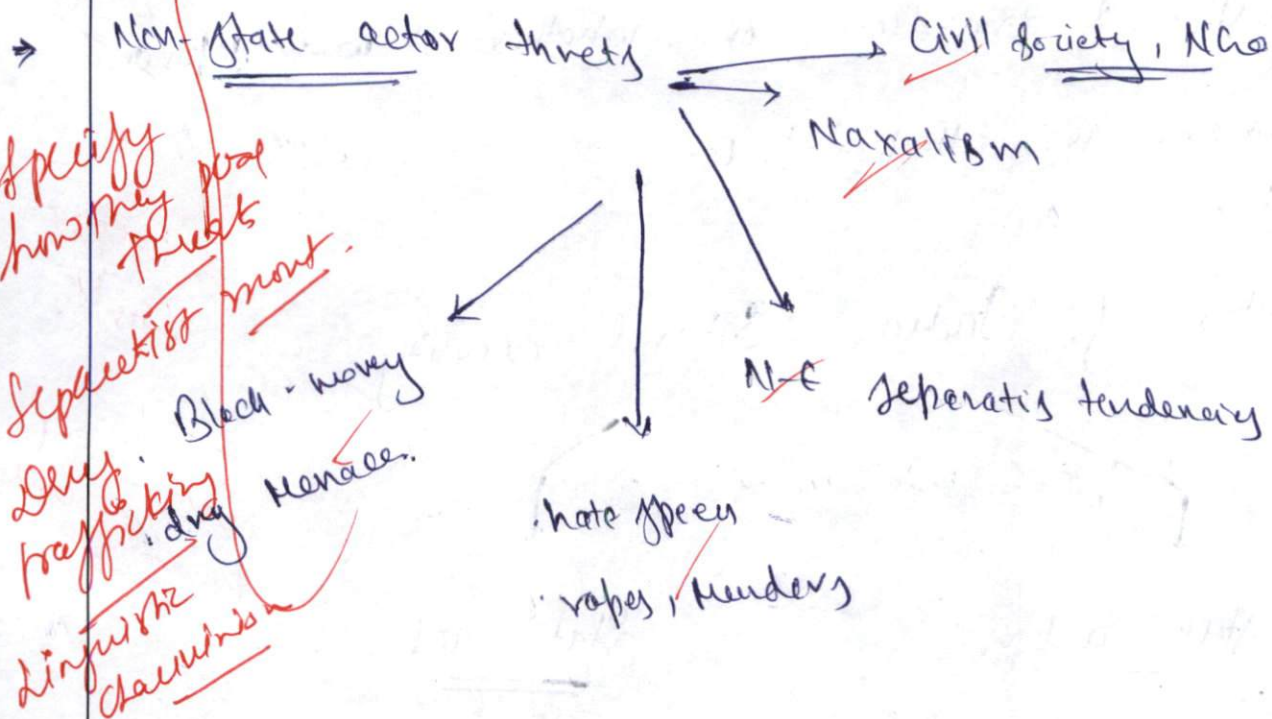
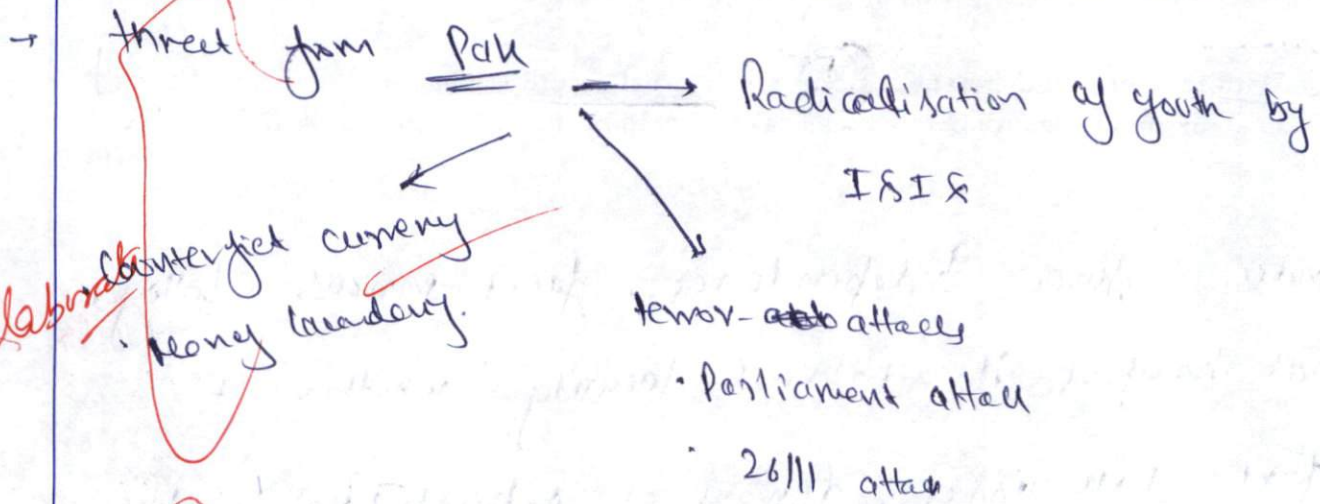


Absence of fear from mind of people ensuring domestic peace.



Elaborate

Remarks



→ Steps to tackle → govt. must go too govt

war from both Pak & China side. and
 along with it, India must stabilise the
 sovereignty of country.

Remarks

Operation
Sudamshan

→ CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated ~~border~~ Management System)

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

NAAs accord & affirm accord must implemented in for faith

Invasion in Assam & tribuna from Bangladesh & maldives curbed.

know the ~~basic~~ need & ground reality of India the employment opportunities, connectivity from the centre India be a ~~base~~ of democratic process & inclusive growth is the permanent solution for peace of India.

Elaborate

Ben on China's app.

Central monitoring police force

Elaborate point to felt more marks

5

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
State subject up

According to NCRB, rate of crime b/w (2005-15) increased (28%) in which the main victims are women & children. Delhi became the "rape-capital" of India & U.P. get 1st position in the reported crimes.

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 vacancies left.

Relevant (137) per lakh policemen in India, whereas UN recommend 232 per lakh.

Remarks

- Structurally cohesive reflects that (867) of policemen is from the Cyber post & not been properly equipped & trained to handle the modernisation of crime.
 - uphold and enforce laws.
 - investigate crimes
- operationally oriented means with the change in the cyber world the nature of crime also changes.
 - and ensure security
- No proper Cyber-security law & provisions exist in the department.
 - for operational freedom and
- Police not know how to handle the situation of mob-violence & cow-vigilantism.
 - satisfactory working conditions
- What should be done →
- Recommendation of Padmanabha committee that Cyber post exam & training is not of per demand.
 - Relevant

Remarks

Police accountability

Police public relations

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 equipped with modern arms

No political interference in working

→ Policemen 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"

Police to people's police

5

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~~ Mainly Naxalites works on the ideology of extreme-left wing / Maoist tendencies to overthrow the state govt & implement self rule. they recruits the local youth & created the feeling of radicalisation among them.

Bring change through violent revolution
Ideology of Mao Zedong

effect of Naxalite movement - Social

- tribals & local people unaware of their rights
- hated & anti-India feeling emerged
- No proper capital investment, infra. → schools, ~~and~~ hospitals
- In recent time, spread ~~all over~~ almost half of Indian states

with social deprivation that pulled it
Lack of education, health, infra

Remarks

→ Economic Issues

- Economic deprivation*
- Main source of Maoist is from kidnapping & extortion.
- Exclusive development*
- Also, civil society linkage with terrorist organisation
- Mismanagement*
- Counterfeit currency & money-laundering activities
- admin.*
- mergers in these states.
- Corruption*

→ How govt. deal with this situation:

- Relevant*
- Enhance geographical connectivity to connect the tribals with mainland India.
- Stronger*
- employment opportunities & involve in participatory democracy.
- PESA and Forest Rights Act*
- create the seats of tribals in parliament.

Remarks

→ "SAHADHAN" scheme by government.

• Money incentives given by govt. who left Marxism & engaged in nation building process.

Elaborate points

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

• left option is to use armed force to curb the activities of Marxists.

• Regular eye on NHO donation & Hawala money by enhancing cyber security of govt. department.

Neo surrender policy

Media plan

Aspirational district

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

Conclude with

Bandopadhyay

committee

recommendation

4

Use subheading for better presentation

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.

STUXNET virus for Iran-nuclear

Hacking of Aadhar data → data privacy breach

Hacking of bank ATM by Russian hacker

→ Problems with cyber crime

No geographical presence.

origin & fast-spreading speed.

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
- To tackle the modern crime, world must adopt globalised technology like Paris call
- Paris call reflects the recommendation for setting up CSC (cyber-security cell) in every country
- enhancing the capabilities of technical staff & investment for data security & privacy.
- India must set up CBMS (content based management system) for cyber security.

Elaborate these points

Give examples also the Mirai Botnet worm

Bring more clarity

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

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

→ Budapest Convention for cyber-security must
be followed by govt.

Global Conference on
cyber space

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

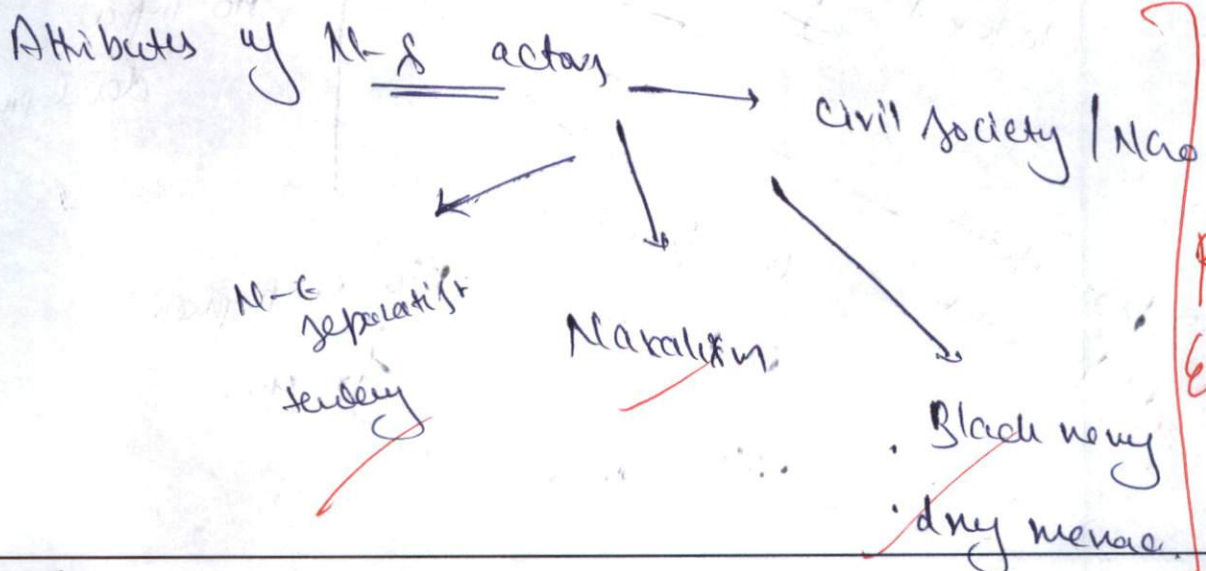
India's steps
National Cyber
security Policy, 2013
GTAIT, 2010

4

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 organization which is not under the influence of govt. I work as independent & collect their fund for their own.
 y. Civil societies & ~~NAC~~
 fire
 mthw
 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



Remarks

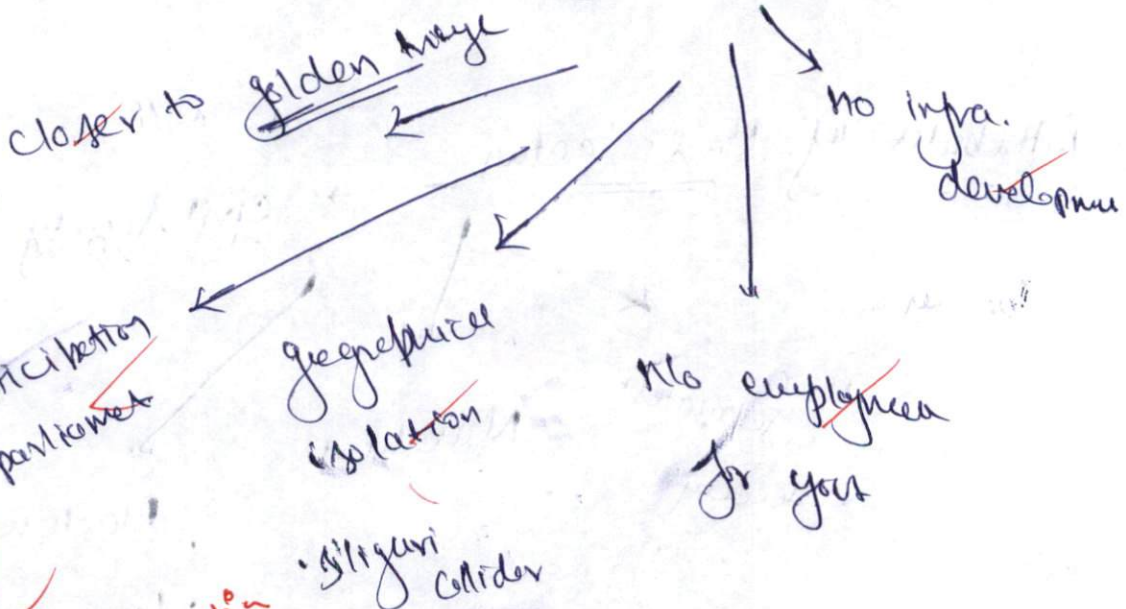
→ Jelling of separate Nagaland "Nagalin" emerged
 NSCN (Nagaland Socialist Communist Nagaland)
 created the jelling of fear & terrorism among locals

Proxy war
 logistic support
 military training
 from suppliers to
 insurgent

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

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

• why this separatist tendency in (N-E)



elaborate
 large scale
 migration

No participation
 in parliament
 porous borders

human
 rights violation

Remarks

How govt. will solve this ~~problem~~?

Implementation of Assam accord & ~~Naga~~ accord

NRC implement in ~~Assam~~

rights over Minor food producer (TRIFED)

education & infrastructure activities in NE by
of scheme of "Development in NE region"

tribal halt & strict regulation of open border
with Myanmar & Bangladesh.

India by diplomacy talk with (non-state actor)
solve their problems & indigenous growth might
be there.

Make more meaningful
and important factors

5

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 security along with infra and human development.

from both west & East side facing

the threat of internal security. In the

→ India faces threat from (Pakistan, China)

in the west it threat from (China, Myanmar)

→ two-way front situation emerges for India.

→ How this will affect India's security →

India lies b/w two drug menace → golden triangle

Relevant & golden crescent ∴ infiltration of drug with illegal sources increases with time.

Remarks

terrain

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

Chinese intrusion from ~~Myanmar~~ hamper both the security & internal security.

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

Also, civil society also funded the terrorist organisation.

→ How Govt must tackle →

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

Use subheading

Challenges faced in border mgt is needed in it

Lack of coordination

Cultural & ethnic affinity across borders
counterfeit currency

fighting
Pleasant

Remarks

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

Q507-7
RISAT

24x7 x 365 day surveillance along Indo-Pak border

“Permit Visa” must issued

Madhukar Gupta Committee on border management (comprehensive integrated border management system) must be there

Elaborate

CISO post recent installed (Chief of internal security affairs)

Chief of defence post also created

Can conclude with Shetkar Committee and Madhav Godbole recommendation

→ Bilateral diplomatic talks with natively enhance our capabilities to curb the terrorism & drug menace & ensure peace & stability

5

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 condition of bank reflects that rise in NPA ^{What is NPA?} to (11.27). this reflects the present condition ^{defining including with 90 days default provision} & structural incapacities of the bank.

Reason for rise in NPA

- Inappropriate credit going 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 as bankrupt

Relevant but use subheadings

Remarks

Indiscriminate
lending

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

Global
slowdown

10 days for clearing NPA is very short duration

Relaxed
lending norms

Implementation of RBI guidelines &

Unpreseen
shocks like
demonetization
and Covid-19

Sarjeet Act

What should be done ?

"SHASHANK" plan recently launched by govt.

Relevant

RBI must guide the bank before credit
giving & cap on amount for particular
business.

"Exit policy" must implement by govt. & then
 loss must be minimize

"Mover of bank" by RBI for financial indicator
 & currency data - insufficiency

"Debt recovery tribunal" (DRT) plays an imp. role
 in insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

Some chgs. in Insolvency Act

"Economic offender" given to Vijay Mahajan →

Compliance with other govt. to take back

these offenders in country : trust on

police increases & inc. in investment must

Corporate Debt
 Restructuring
 Asset Quality
 Review

Mission
 Indradhanu

Insolvency
 and
 Bankruptcy
 Code

Improve
 the
 way of
 articulation
 of
 your
 views
 and
 arguments

Remarks

4/2

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 India's trade policy
- Change 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-barriers & rise in import duty can be seen in USA-China trade war
 - de-globalisation era must be seen in which every country expect it to be self-sufficient
 - Relevant & restrict 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, China, Japan that contribute a huge share in trade - deficit.

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

India known for their pharmaceutical industry but it imports 60% of API from China.

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

For its energy security, India must rely upon coal & solar equipment.

China wanted

Not meeting

the demand of question

→ What should be done →

→ India enhance local manufacturing industry
+ by WORKS for

'Made in India' / 'Skill India' by
PMKSY

→ Export Zone must be established

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

→ Must shift to renewable en. source & complete
target of 22% by 2022

Self-reliance India is the need of the

hour

Remarks

improving
export basket

logistics develop

32

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 (117) now it increased to (187). Still very much less than European economies where tax base is (35-40%).

What is tax expenditure

India tax expenditure on health is $\Rightarrow$ 1.2%
 edu $\rightarrow$ 3%
 & govt subsidies $\rightarrow$ 6%.

Like source also

Thus now the disbenefits in the govt. today & loss of tax money.

Remarks

→ tax expenditure must be on

1.) Infrastructure development like schools
hospital

2.) Capital Investment • financial inclusion

3.) Inc. in the capabilities of youth by
Skill enhancement (PUSA)

4.) Farmers increase capability by → HY Sees
organic farm ← ↓
PH higher
Niche
yojana
Soil health card

→ Farm loan waiver is burden on the

Remarks

know is
subsidy

Government also degrade the life quality
of farmers → Report by CAI

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

Not meeting demand of question

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 edu sector as recommended by
the UN.

Compare tax expenditure with subsidy

3 1/2

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 & organized organisation, that has well established presence in the India land & have linkages with the govt agencies

Courtesy
Aurangzeb

Contract killing
Prohibition

Human Trafficking

→ Nax | business men | Civil Society
O.G.W (outgrowth workers)
→ Dr. / doctor

→ How help in terrorism →

• O.G.W (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
 organisations.

Now / civil society is the main form for funding
 the terrorism like Counter-fict currency &
 money laundering activities.

Logistics
 shared
 with
 them

illegal
 arms
 supply

Many terror organisation (JEM / Al-Qaeda)
 have recruit youth for the radical purposes.

Political connection of the terror organisation

CH + H → separate anti-India radical jelly

Organised businessmen is the vital point
 for black money & hawala transaction
 & this money is used by terrorism for
 arms & ammunition

Extortion
 Rait
 funds
 Kidnapping
 Robberies

Remarks

How govt curbs these.

enhance its cyber-security capabilities

Use cyber law / civil society funding

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

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

Sovereignty of India is the first step in curbing peace & right in public

Remarks

Prevention of
 illicit traffic in
 Narcotics Drugs and
 Psychotropic
 Substances Act 1988

Surveillance
 required
 through chi-
 nese spyware
 and mainframes

4.2