



VISION IAS
R N
03 NOV 2015
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

Module no
226

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 627)

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Name of Candidate | PRATHAMESH KUMAR | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENG | Registration Number | 13402 |
| Center | DELHI | Date | 3/11/2015 |

| INDEX TABLE | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |
| Total Marks Obtained: | | |
| Remarks: | | |
| Signature of Examiner | | |

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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

Q.1 The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP-2013) presented an opportunity to understand existing legal limitations before devising a future framework. In this context, enumerate the objectives and strategies of NCSP. Also, discuss the shortcomings and limitations that it has been suffering from

A The National Cyber Security Policy aims at:-

- (i) Providing comprehensive protection to India's critical information infrastructure.
- (ii) Developing indigenous security technologies and a large capable workforce which can use them.
- (iii) Inculcating a culture of cyber security and prevention of privacy invasions.
- (iv) Encouraging all organisations to put information security policies in place.
- (v) - prevent cyber terror attacks on Indian assets -

The strategies adopted: -

- Operation of a 24x7 National Critical Information Infra. Protection Centre.
- Mandating the creation of a Cyber Security Officer in each organisation.
- Cert-In has been expanded to respond swiftly to all cyber attacks.
- Comprehensive cyber security awareness programmes have been launched.
- Impetus is to be provided to electronics manufacturing in India.

LIMITATIONS

- No change in the regulatory structure: -
Cyber Security, in India is still governed by the Information Technology Act, 2000 which was primarily ^(aimed at) enhancing e-commerce in the country. A separate act detailing comprehensive definitions of cyber security and threats is necessary.

- Issues related to cloud computing, cyber forensics have not been acknowledged.
- More clarity needed on government surveillance vis-à-vis the privacy rights of citizen, given the new projects such as NETRA and CMS.
- Cyber Security is intimately connected with Internet Governance at the global level, an issue which the policy doesn't address.

(186)

Q.2 Transnational security threats posed by non-state actors in the IOR have considerably risen in recent years. What are the threats and challenges posed by them? Explain the need for cooperation between the states and associated maritime agencies.

A. The ~~Asian~~ IOR is critically important for world trade: Around 40% of merchandise and energy products flows through it.

THREATS IN THE IOR

- Piracy :- Increasing activities of Somali pirates despite sustained naval operations along with ethnic clashes in Eritrea threaten naval shipping lines. Also in the Strait of Malacca.

- Terrorism :- Attacks on naval bases in Pakistan have raised the fear that extremists may commandeer ships and

attack vital coastal installations.

- Displaced Migrants :- such as the Rohingyas from Myanmar & are potential candidates for terrorists and pirates.
- Smuggling :- Drugs, Guns and fake currencies are smuggled through new routes in the sea by organized crime groups. They are heavily armed.
- Civil War in the Middle East :- Rebels in Yemen pose a significant threat to the oil supplies from the region.

NEED FOR COOPERATION

- Wide Area of Operation :- Most transnational criminals operate out of different countries and cross international boundaries and thus cannot be prosecuted by a single country.
- Wide capacities of IOR littoral states

(eg. while India is a nuclear power, Seychelles has a very small navy) means that cooperation is essential.

- Intertwined goals :- Strategic interests of the littoral states regarding protecting shipping lanes and countering terrorism are aligned.
- Economic necessity :- Many countries of IOZ are heavily dependent on imports (India) and exports (Iran) of oil and gas and thus threats to these are common.

Thus, all states in the region should cooperate in the following forms:-

- (i) Indian Ocean Rim Association.
- (ii) Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

(225)

Q.3 While paramilitary forces are often successful in their fight against terrorists, insurgents and Naxalites, it is the fight for dignity and recognition that has left them depressed and demoralised. Analyse the reasons for demoralisation of paramilitary forces in India? What steps have been taken by the government in order to address the issue.

A. India's paramilitary forces such as the CRPF and BSF are among the world's largest police forces engaged in countering insurgency in hostile terrain. The demoralisation of the force is a pressing concern.

REASONS FOR DEMORALISATION

- Poor remuneration and monetary compensation is the most potent factor in lowering morale.
- Improper accommodation and poor conditions

of food/clothing in hostile areas (eg. lack of electricity in LWE areas, improper bunkers along the International Border in Jammu)

- Monetary rewards and gallantry awards are fewer and less prestigious as compared to the armed forces.
- Poorly planned operations and, intelligence failures and inexperienced officers lead to high casualties which is detrimental.
- While most NCOs and junior rank officers are directly recruited, officers of the senior ranks are deputed from the IPS. This increases frustration.

STEPS TAKEN

- Increasing the senior ranks reserved for direct recruits.
- Capacity building of regional bases so that the needs of the force can be handled.
- Infrastructure construction in LWE and.

border areas (elec supply, water, grid)

- Use of technology (drones) and clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to minimise casualties.
- Taking steps to ensure gallantry awards are received by paramilitary personnel too.
- Counselling and mental training for demoralised personnel; organising special health camps.

(187)

Q.4 Cyber Space, like Outer Space is unbounded and equally accessible to all. In this context, evaluate the merits and demerits of having a body like the United Nations to govern it. Also, comment on the role that India has played so far in reforming Internet governance structures.

A. Cyber space and information, by its very nature does not confine itself to national boundaries. Its free flowing nature, difficulty in restricting it and transnational stakeholders are unique characteristics.

MERITS OF INTERNATIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE (IIG)

- Equal say to all countries in the governance of internet will be ensured. Currently, the US ~~which~~ plays a dominant role in internet governance (Through ICANN)
- Accountability of MNEs: - Internet giants

Such as Google or Apple are transnational companies with a global base of operations. This ~~is~~ necessitates international collective oversight mechanisms.

- Reducing digital divide will be a priority for an international organisation which will usher economic/social transformations.
- Restriction on privacy violations and snooping by Big Data companies and international spying agencies.

DEMERITS OF IIG

- Challenge to the free, open and democratic nature of the internet in the form of global cumbersome regulations.

[e.g. right to forget as mandated by EU]

- An international body such as UN does not involve non-governmental stakeholders such as MNCs, civil society and users.
- Critical Information Infra of individual nations may be subject to international oversight reducing sovereign claims on the net.

ROLE OF INDIA IN IG

- Favouring an intergovernmental model of IG at international organisation.
- Participating in global conferences such as NETMUNDIAL and presenting radical approaches to IG which enjoy tremendous international support.
- Calling for check on government surveillance and privacy violations.
- Engaging with civil society and MNCs to ensure the twin goals of 'Digital India' and 'Inclusive Internet Governance'.

(224)

Q.5 NATGRID has been touted as an idea, which would help a great deal in combating terrorism emerging out of Indian soil. In this context, examine how NATGRID would strengthen India's security architecture.

A. NATGRID has been conceived as an agency which :-

- (i) Links the databases of several depts and ministries of GoI to provide a comprehensive information system.
- (ii) Provide data such as credit card transactions, rail travel itineraries etc to 11 central agencies (eg RAW/IB etc)
- (iii) Generates intelligence patterns to aid counter-terror ops (CT).

NEED/IMP OF NATGRID

- Centralized database will enable real time sharing of actionable intelligence.

- Increase cooperation between security agencies and lead to a more focused response against terror.
- Provide CBDT, CBEC with fiduciary information to curb black money which ultimately funds terror.
- Such a system already exists in many countries [eg. FBI central database] and has produced excellent results.
- Easier prosecution resulting from detailed records in the database.
- Patterns of intelligence can even target sleeper cells.

HOWEVER, CONCERNS REMAIN

- A database will not necessarily increase cooperation and intelligence sharing. Reforming organisational culture and proper capacity building is necessary.
- NATGRID data will need to be made secure digitally.

- It must be ensured that NATGRID data is not used for government surveillance programmes and only for tackling terror .

Thus, despite a few shortcomings, NATGRID will be a valuable weapon in India's CT arsenal.

(183)

Q.6 Any counter-terrorism strategy can succeed only if sources of terrorist funding are blocked by efficient-financial regulation. In light of this statement, discuss the need for an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India and steps taken by the government in this regard.

A. Terrorism is fuelled primarily by fundamentalist ideology. However, to actually carry out extremist violence, copious amounts of capital is required.

SOURCES OF TERROR FUNDING

- Black money which is rerouted from abroad into terror activities.
- Proceeds from organized crime.
- Transnational crime profits (Fake Indian Currency Notes {FICN}, drug/weapons smuggling)
- Hawala transactions and funding from external state and non-state actors.

NEED FOR A LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Curbing the evil of black money necessary through a strong legislation which hits at the source (punishes overinvoicing, real estate transactions)
- Terror funding needs to be equated to 'terror activities' by expanding its legal definition.
- Enable action against financial institutions which route terror funds.
- Multiplicity of sources of terror funds implies a comprehensive legislation is needed.
- Reform in taxation structures to curb black money generation.

STEPS TAKEN

- 'Financing terrorist activities' has been included as a crime in the National Security Act.
- Increased Border management to curb FICN/drug/weapon smuggling.
- Cooperation with international and foreign agencies (eg. FBI/Interpol)

- Heavy penalties on hawala transactions.
- Rationalising tax structure to stop black money from entering the economy.
- Creation of the Enforcement Directorate and PMLA Act to counter Money Laundering.

SUGGESTIONS

- Moving towards a cashless economy.
- TAX reform and focussing on compliance.
-

(193)

Q.7 It has been argued that rather than curbing militancy, AFSPA has further fuelled it. Discuss. Why is AFSPA still in operation in some states despite the growing demand to repeal it?

A. AFSPA empowers the Central Govt to declare a particular region or an entire State as a 'disturbed area' following which special protections are conferred on the army/paramilitary personnel operating there.

THEY INCLUDE

- 'fire' upon unarmed people or mere suspicion.
- ~~no~~ no inquiry (except internal) into the action taken by the armed forces

CRITICISM OF AFSPA

- Blanket protections encourage human rights violations making the local population hostile.
- 'Cycles of vicious violence' are encouraged

which exacerbates conflict

- Indefinite use and lack of accountability have become stumbling blocks for peace (esp. in JK and Manipur)
- Counter Terror measures shouldn't be focussed solely on a 'security centric' response which AFSPA enforces.

HOWEVER

- Armed forces operate in hostile environments and need some protection for operational flexibility.

THUS, need to reform AFSPA:-

- Suitable amendments to remove 'fire upon' clause and define 'disturbed area', 'dangerous condition'.
- Involvement of local governments and civilian administration by forming joint committees at district level.
- Time bound investigations and trial.
-

WHY AFSPA STILL IN OPERATION

- States lack capable police forces to counter militancy which necessitates central help.
- Inefficient development strategies have not countered the roots of extremism (as Tripura has done).
- Vicious militant movements are still operational (eg. NDFB-Khaplang etc)
- Trans-state operations needed for flushing out terrorist groups.

Q.8 ~~Q.8~~ What is 'Bioterrorism'? Why is it more perilous than acts of conventional terrorism? Is India prepared to deal with Bioterrorism? Examine.

A. 'Bioterrorism' refers to the use of biological weapons to carry out terror-related activities. Examples may include using microbes to cause disease outbreaks, release of biological agents to cause economic and environmental disasters.

BIOTERRORISM IS MORE HARMFUL BECAUSE

- Significantly more difficult to prevent attacks of ~~terror~~ conventional terror.
- 'Germ Warfare' and other 'bio-attacks' may result in large casualties in a small time.
- Effects of bio-terror may be passed to the next generation.
- Biological agents can spread very easily over a large area through air/water.

- Biological agents may be synthesized relatively easily in laboratories
 - Disruptive effect on economy
- INDIA'S PREPARATION

- Biowarfare and bioterror-related response guidelines have been evolved by the NBMA.
- The NSG is prepared to deal with bioterror attacks.
- Presence of a large biotechnology industry and related manpower will help us in a contingency.

HOWEVER

- A ~~distressed~~ distressed public health care system will not be able to cope with 'Bioterror' casualties/injuries.
- Absence of adequate scientific infrastructure will diminish chances of stopping the attack.
- Poor capacity of local police forces (especially urban) to deal with such eventualities.
- Lack of a bio-safety regulator increases our susceptibility to such attacks.

✶ Thus, there is a need to significantly ramp up our security and scientific capabilities to deal with this menace.

VISION IAS

Q.9
=

The National Investigation Agency, created to act as the nodal agency for counter-terrorism, has been facing numerous challenges in its effective functioning. Discuss.

A.
=

~~Post~~ After the 2008 Mumbai attacks, the National Investigation Agency was set up as an independent statutory agency to probe into terror-related incidents.

CHALLENGES FACED BY NIA

- State police forces and government are often reluctant to hand over the investigations to the NIA.
- Shortage of trained forensic personnel impedes quicker investigations.
- Being a central agency, it comprises of officers on deputation and is extremely short on both officers and personnel.
- Recently, allegations regarding its independence

In the ~~the~~ investigation of the Malegaon terror attacks had been raised by former ~~attacker~~ Prosecutors.

- NIA often focuses solely on terror attacks and violent incidents and doesn't probe related crimes such as FICN smuggling, drug operations etc.

- Most terror incidents are transnational character and NIA is limited by jurisdiction.

- Lack of cooperation and intelligence sharing, especially by the local police.

* SUCCESSSES

- The NIA has successfully investigated various incidents like the 26/11 attacks.

SUGGESTIONS

- Amendment of Act to enhance powers.
- Cooperation with state govts.

(146)

Q-10

The formation of the United Liberation Front of Western SouthEast-Asia (ULFW) poses a serious threat to the north-east region.

In this context, discuss the implications of coming together of various insurgent groups on the security of north-east region. What strategies should be adopted to counter this threat.

- A. The ~~United Liberation~~ ULFW is an umbrella group of several insurgent organisations operating in NE India, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh. They include NDFB - Sanglabijit, ULFA, NSCN - Imphal etc.

IMPLICATIONS

- increased cooperation between insurgents will hampers counter-terror operations.
- Increased violence and attacks on ~~terror~~ security forces.

- ability of the Unified Front to coordinate attacks across the North-East and take shelter in each others' camps (even across Indo borders).

- disruption to developmental activities such as construction of railways

STRATEGIES

- Political will needed to combat this strong threat; rejection of terrorists by politicians.

- Strong interagency cooperation, capacity building of armed forces, state police forces and state MACs.

- International cooperation on security with Myanmar (e.g. 'hot pursuits').

- Increased vigour in developmental and welfare activities in the north east.

- Reforms in governance structure and improving citizen friendly governance.

- Using local tribal structures to delegitimise insurgents.

- Upgradation of border infrastructure.

Q.11

often, counter(terrorist financing) efforts are directed towards disrupting the operations of terrorist organisations and their support structures. In this regard, comment on the challenges faced by investigating agencies in identifying the links between terrorist organisations and their finances.

A. Terrorism and its violent activities are sustained across the globe by not only ideology and fundamentalism but by heavy monetary funding also.

CHALLENGES FACED TO IDENTIFY LINKS

- Terrorists increasingly use laundered 'clean money' which passes easily through formal channels.
- Varied sources of funding, such as NGOs, religious groups, hawala transactions

which increases the enormity of tracking fund flow.

- Use of state-sponsored funds especially by Middle Eastern countries and Pakistan makes tracking more difficult.
- Use of Information Technology and internet banking enables terrorist organisations to route funds quickly through multiple channels.
- Obscure banking policies and privacy laws of many countries inadvertently shield terror organisations (e.g. Swiss Banker)

SUGGESTIONS

- A comprehensive legal ~~and~~ international response to counterterror.
- Giving more powers to the Financial Action Task Force.
- Mutual information sharing on black money as per the new OECD protocols.
- Blacklisting international organisations who encourage such flows. (137)

Q.12

Although insurgency groups are present in both Kashmir and North East, their nature and model of sustenance are entirely different. Analyse. Also, compare the linkages between organised crime and terrorism in both these areas.

A.

While Kashmir has seen insurgent activity by groups such as L_TT, J_eM etc since the late 80s, the North East has experienced different militant movements in different states. (eg. NSCN in Nagaland, ULFA in Assam, KLO in Manipur).

DIFFERENCES

Origin

~~Political~~ Kashmir
 Politico-religious factors
 (independence of Kashmir,
 religious differences)

NE
 Tribal consciousness
 and perceptions of
 alienation from
 mainland. (eg. backwardness in Assam)
 hills vs plains in Manipur)

AIM

Spread terror among the
 populace while dining for
 secession

Secession or a
 separate state.

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| MODE OF OPERATION | Attacks on convoys, bomb blasts, firefights | guerilla-warfare, attacks on troops. |
| OUTSIDE HELP | Heavy influence of Pakistan and ISI. | Minimal support from other countries. In fact, Myanmar/Bhutan cooperate in counter-terror ops |
| MODEL OF SUSTENANCE | Financing by external state and non-state actors (eg Hawala) | Financing through extortion, kidnapping, drug/gun smuggling |

LINKAGES B/W OC AND TERROR

| <u>KASHMIR</u> | <u>NE</u> |
|---|---|
| OC is supplementary to terror operations. | OC is critical to the viability of terror groups. They derive most of their income through OC activities. |
| Parallel Govt does not exist. Governance and security is strange | Drug smuggling from Golden Triangle - Myanmar/Laos/Cambodia Parallel Govt - kidnapping, extortion |
| Financed by ISI, Pak through illegal drug trade of FATA, Balochistan. | Linkages with transnational organized crime groups of Indo-China and SE Asia |

Q.13

In the context of increasing need for integration of defense forces, there is a growing need for appointment of a single chief for the three arms of defense services. In light of the above statement, examine the desirability of such an appointment as recommended by various committees.

- A. After Independence, many committees such as the Kargil War Review Committee and the Narech Chandra Committee have consistently advocated the creation of a single post of the 'Chief of Defense Staff' ^(CDS) with a permanent tenure as opposed to the current practice of the senior most service chief serving as CDS.

NEED FOR CDS

- Current security scenarios require an

integrated response. In fact, there are hardly any wars where only one wing of the military is involved.

- Varied geographical borders with neighbours (eg. we share ocean boundaries, land borders and airspace borders with Pak)

- Example of Andaman and Nicobars where a single commander^{system} for the tri-services has performed well.

- Non-security responses such as evacuation efforts and disaster relief require coordination (eg. Yemen evacuation and Ft. Kuduath floods)

- ~~The~~ The concerns of the Navy and the Airforce are often neglected in front of the numerically larger Army.

- CDS, acting as a single point of contact b/w ~~the~~ military and civilian govt will increase operational autonomy

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Reduced civilian control over the military.
This is wrong in view of the existing accountability structures.
- CDS is only reqd for countries who
want to have a global strategic
presence. This is wrong as a majority of nations have a CDS.

Thus, in my view, the permanent post-
of a CDS should be instituted as soon as
possible in the view of the recommendations
by various committees,

Q.14

A multi-pronged conflict management and resolution strategy is necessary to deal with left wing extremism in India. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the surrender cum rehabilitation scheme for left-wing extremists.

A. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is an outcome of development and governance deficit, economic stagnation and tribal alienation. Thus an approach which integrates security operations with development and rehabilitation efforts is essential.

SURRENDER SCHEME

The scheme aims to:-

- (i) dissuade tribals and locals from joining LWE
- (ii) weaning away LWE cadres through monetary incentives
- (iii) raising the stature of surrendered cadres to prove to others that LWE is not

the correct alternative.

The surrendered cadres are provided with an immediate grant, skill development courses and monthly financial assistance.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME

- Attractive monetary compensation attracts the disillusioned cadres and weakens the movement.
- The positive role of the State in development is highlighted.
- Involvement of security forces in the rehabilitation scheme ensures that fears of victimisation are removed.
- Increased surrenders underline that a 'security-led' strategy alone is insufficient.

WEAKNESSES OF THE SCHEME

- Delays in monetary compensation will impede effective implementation.
- Most of the surrendered cadres belong to the lower level ~~and~~
- The scheme does not seek to counter the

extremist ideology of the movement.

Such surrender schemes, if implemented effectively have an immense potential to deter extremism (eg. Punjab in late 80s).

Q.18

While social media is being used increasingly to instigate communal riots and create tensions, any effective strategy to check its misuse must balance security concerns and individual rights. Discuss in the context of recent developments in India.

A.

Social ~~Info~~ Media has become a potent tool in the hands of malafide elements to spread misinformation, and polarise communal situations.

MALAFIDE USE

- Distribution of offensive videos, pictures, jokes.
- Wrong information designed to portray a community in a bad light (eg. portraying dog carcass as cow's)
- Rumour mongering (eg. Muzaffernagar riots, attacks on people from NE in Bangalore)

CURRENT STRATEGY

- Use of provisions of IT Act to ask service providers to take down offensive messages.

- Disabling mobile internet (e.g. Gujarat, Jammu Kashmir)
- Preempting rumour mongering through sustained e-surveillance.

CRITICISM

- As the SC observed in Shreya Singhal vs UoI, while striking down Art 66A of IT Act, the laws regarding social media have been misused. Opinions and criticisms are treated as offensive.
- However, reasonable restrictions on free speech are required to ensure that communal situations are peacefully resolved.

SUGGESTIONS

- A new law, specifically regarding social media, with proper definitions and careful wording be adopted.
- Cooperating with social media service providers to enable better reporting/flagging mechanisms [like 'spam' in E-mail]
- Dedicated PR departments ^{using} social media to counter rumour and updating official actions.

Thus, social media has to be regulate wisely,
especially in a multi-religious and
multi-ethnic country like ours.

Q.16

In light of the current cross-border insurgency, should the management of borders be entrusted to the Ministry of Defence? Critically discuss the border management in India and suggest measures for better management of the frontier.

A.

Border management does not entail a purely security driven perspective. Instead, it is a holistic endeavour encompassing:-

- (i) Creating infrastructure along the border
- (ii) Confidence Building Measures (CBM) in the population residing in border areas
- (iii) Fighting smuggling and FICN operations
- (iv) Allowing cross-border trade and people-to-people contact.

Combating insurgents should be the prerogative of the paramilitary forces such as the BSF and CRPF and not the armed forces.

However, cross-border operations and maritime

emergency should be handled by the army and the navy respectively.
Hence, BM should remain with MHA :

POSITIVES OF BORDER MANAGEMENT

- Presence of well-equipped security force and appropriate security responses.
- Creation of border infra like electrified fence and bunkers.
-

NEGATIVES OF BM

- Basic infra such as good quality roads, 24x7 power and clean water lacking in border areas.
- Presence of AFSPA in many border areas acts as friction between civilian and armed forces.
- Overland cross-border trade is negligible.
- Smuggling is rampant especially in the North-East / Myanmar border.
- Critical security infra like fence not ready in India - Bangladesh border.
- Deployment of Assam Rifles and not the BSF in the North East.

SUGGESTIONS

- A more cunctatory approach with the civilian administration and encouraging CBMs
- Urgent expansion of infra in border areas (especially in North East)
- Upgrading weaponry and use of tech like drone and cameras.
- Emphasis on building Integrated Check Posts (eg. Tezpur) to boost trade
- Effective intelligence to counter smugglers.
- Not deploying BSF/S&B/ITBP in other areas and ~~to~~ for other work (like VVIP security).

Q.17

What are the provisions of ~~the~~ The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Act, 2015? How is it different from the earlier laws to deal with black ~~to~~ money?

A

The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Act, 2015 [UFIAA] seeks to replace IT Act, 1961 as the tax law for foreign income.

PROVISIONS

- Penalises concealment of foreign income.
- Criminal liability for attempting to evade tax.
- 30% tax on undisclosed foreign income.
- One time compliance opportunity with a penalty of 100%.
- Penalty for offences related to non-disclosure and defaults.
- Punishment for wilful attempts of tax-evasion.

DIFFERENCE FROM OTHER BLACK MONEY

LAWs

- Availability of a 'window of compliance' ~~to~~ to ~~the~~ pay penalty and avoid prosecution
- New law for taxation, distinct from IT Act.

• The most significant attempt to deal with black money abroad, the UFAIA seeks to persuade citizens into complying with disclosure provisions using the twin methods of 'compliance window' and punitive action)

Q.18

With the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in India's neighbourhood, drug trafficking poses a great threat to India's security. Analyse. Examine the role of non-state actors in drug trafficking in India.

A.

Golden Crescent refers to the tribal areas of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia where opium is grown in copious amounts. Golden Crescent is the tri-junction of Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia is SE Asia which is another one of the major sources of narcotics.

THREATS TO INDIA

- Border States such as Punjab and Rajasthan are risk-prone due to proximity to the 'Golden Crescent'.
- Many insurgent groups in North East have presence in the 'Golden Triangle' and use

drug trafficking to generate income for their terrorist activities.

- Demand for drugs has been growing in urban centres and organized crime groups have established command chains here for drug distribution.
- The open borders with Nepal are used by smugglers to transfer narcotics into India.
- Drug trafficking generates black money and bolsters organized crime.

ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN DRUG TRAFFICKING IN INDIA

- Insurgent groups such as NEENCA and ULFA are involved in drug-trafficking to finance purchase of weapons etc.
- Organized crime groups in Punjab are influential in drug smuggling and often go unrattled due to political connections.
- Cash from sale of drugs is used to finance terror activities in India, eg. sale of drugs from the Golden Crescent leads to influx of cash in Indian Mujahedeen modules.

Thus, drug-trafficking is a very significant security threat and should be countered with a holistic strategy.

Q.19 India has put in place stringent rules to tackle money laundering. The growing challenge is compliance to Anti-Money Laundering legislation. What are the various constraints in compliance to legislation?

A. ~~The~~ Money-laundering refers to the mechanism through which proceeds of crime are converted into legitimate assets.

ANTI MONEY-LAUNDERING ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

- Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) which grants the Enforcement Directorate to seize, attach and confiscate assets.
- Financial Intelligence Unit to track laundered money
- DFIA to counter ~~the~~ black money.

CONSTRAINTS IN COMPLIANCE

- ~~The~~ Inconsistencies in the PMLA Act such

as the artificial distinction between the 'predicate offence' and the 'money laundering offence'.

- Money laundering cases and predicate offences are investigated by different agencies leading to ineffectiveness
- Capacity of FI to tackle ML cases is small
- Financial Institutions, especially banks and corporates are not incentivised to take Anti-ML measures.
- Generation of black money has to be stopped to tackle ML. Unfortunately, efforts in this direction have not yielded much.
- Most financial institutions perceive anti-ML measures as financial burden and ignore them.
- Rates of conviction in the PMLA Act are poor.

Effective capacity building and granting the same agency to investigate predicate offence and ML offence is the answer.

Q. 20
=

The Supreme Court in its judgement on 26/11 slammed the media for its lust for TRPs, which jeopardized the security of the nation. Can the actions of media be justified in the context of right of freedom and speech? Discuss the principles and concerns that the media should keep in mind while covering such incidents.

A. During the 26/11 attack, the Media (especially the electronic media) acted in a hugely irresponsible manner. Instant news updates, without understanding their impacts on the operational efficiency of counter terror forces and without verifying their veracity, were aired.

ACTIONS OF MEDIA VIS-A-VIS FREEDOM OF SPEECH

- The freedom of speech has to be subordinate to legitimate interests of national security and public order. Hence, this argument

is not justified .

- Media channels were not giving the instant updates for updating the citizens . Rather, their decisions were driven purely from a commercial viewpoint and implications of national security did not matter .
- Their shows **harmed** the lives of our security personnel and affected their operations . There is, thus, absolutely no justification for this deplorable act .

PRINCIPLES THAT MEDIA SHOULD KEEP IN MIND

- National security is paramount
- Any act which harms our security forces is tantamount to an attack on the nation .
- Sensationalisation by playing judges jury and executioner should be avoided .
- Sensitive government information should not be made public, especially if it harms security .
- Live telecasts of military operations and counter-terror activities should be prohibited

CONCERNS

- Despite extensive debate, electronic media has shown no sign of relenting. In the recent attacks in Punjab, ET ops were deployed live.
- Any move to regulate media is decried as a move to curb fundamental freedoms.