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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1411)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	667073
Center		Date	22/10/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. Why are shell companies seen as attractive vehicles for those seeking to launder money or conduct illicit activity? Highlight some steps that have been taken by the government in recent times to curb shell companies in India. (150 words) 10

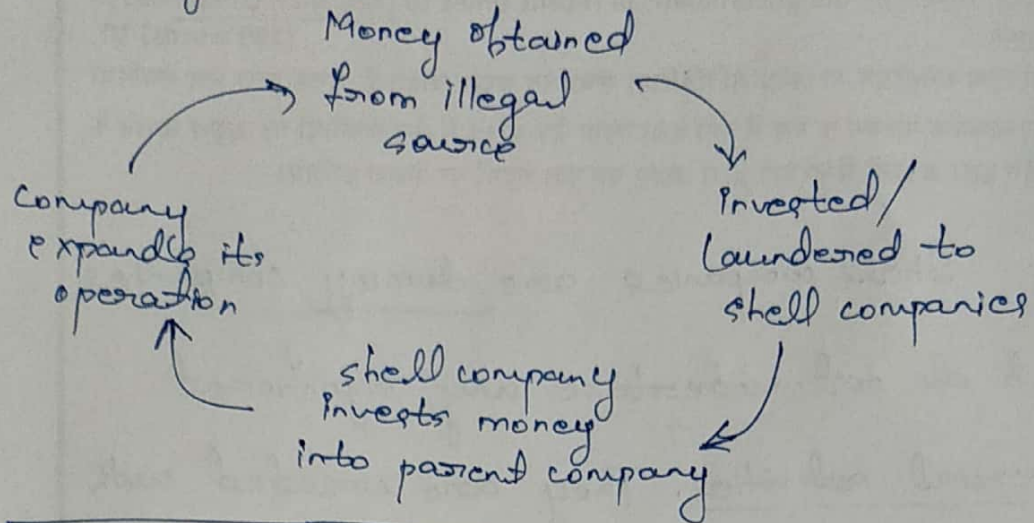
जो लोग धनशोधन या अवैध गतिविधियां संचालित करना चाहते हैं, उनके द्वारा शेल कंपनियों को आकर्षक माध्यम के रूप में क्यों देखा जाता है? भारत में शेल कंपनियों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Shell companies are dummy companies which do not undertake any significant commercial activities. They are created with an aim to park illegitimate income by laundering

Shell companies for laundered money -

- 1) These shell companies are used to convert illegally obtained money into white money.
- 2) They are often located in tax haven countries, e.g. Mauritius, Panama etc
- 3) Their overseas nature, safeguard from investigation agencies of the source country.

4) Life cycle

Steps by government -

- 1) Government has signed MLAT (mutual legal assistance treaty) with 26 countries.
- 2) ~~RBI~~ Introduced POEM (Place of Effective Management) discouraging use of shell companies
- 3) FIU (Financial Intelligence Unit) - IND formed
- 4) shell companies in India are checked by periodic audits of operations.

Though shell companies are evidently used for illegal purpose, it is not yet banned in India. Steps needs to be taken in this direction.

2. What is SMART policing? Highlight the reforms required in the current system to realize this vision. (150 words) 10

स्मार्ट (SMART) पुलिसिंग क्या है? इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Vice President of India recently called for SMART policing in India to improve the law and order.

SMART Policing

- S - smart and sensitive
- M - modern and mobile
- A - alert and accountable
- R - reliable and responsive
- T - tech-savvy and trained

Problems in current system of policing

- ① Understaffed - 23% sanctioned positions lying vacant.
- ② Under-equipped → CAG reports revealed that Rajasthan and West Bengal witnessing arms shortage by nearly 70%.
- ③ Resistant to tech adoption
- ④ Deteriorated public-police relations
- ⑤ Inensitive conduct of policy in many cases.

Reforms required in police system -

- 1) Filling the vacancies and shortage in the resources
- 2) Training and capacity building
- 3) Technology adoption and training
- 4) Police sensitisation with public relations (PR) development.
- 5) Separate law and order and investigation wing to improve overall efficiency.
- 6) Implementing supreme court guidelines under Prakash Singh case including -
 - a) create state security commission (SSC)
 - b) create Police Complaints Authority.
- 7) Creation of cyber cells to deal with modern crimes

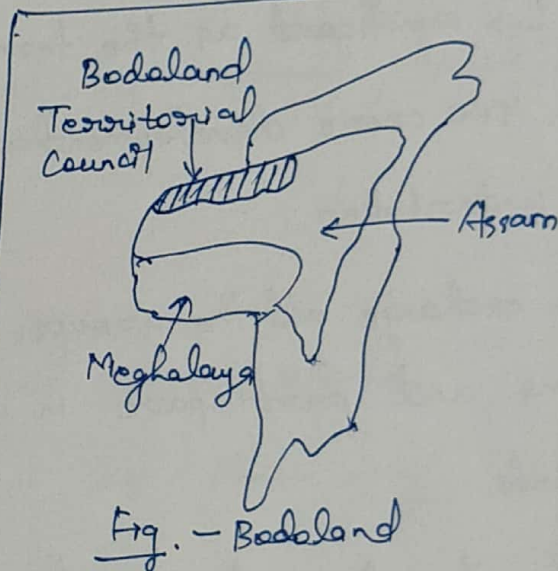
Policing is essential element in maintenance of public order. SMART policing would further improve their efficiency.

3. Giving a brief account of the Bodoland dispute, discuss the key aspects of the third Bodo Peace Accord. (150 words) 10
बोडोलैंड विवाद का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, तृतीय बोडो शांति समझौते के प्रमुख पहलुओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, the third Bodo Peace Accord was signed between Government of India, the Assam Government and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).

Bodoland disputes

- ① Bodos are single largest tribal group in Assam
- ② They constitute 5% of the population.
- ③ The illegal immigration from Nepal, Bangladesh have altered the demography.
- ④ The demand for separate Bodoland raised in 1980s.
- ⑤ Bodo Tribal Administrative Division (BTAD) was created.



Key aspects of Bodo Peace Accord, 2020 —

- 1) The Bodo inhabited area outside BTAD would be included.
- 2) Areas inside BTAD without Bodo population would be excluded.
- 3) BTAD renamed as BTC (Bodoland Territorial Council)
 - ↳ significant as the term 'Bodoland' used.
- 4) Rs. 1500 crore developmental projects would be undertaken.
- 5) In exchange all the groups would give up arms and participate in development efforts.
- 6) Significant as for the first time all insurgent groups have agreed to an accord.

The success of the Peace Accord, now lies in its implementation. It has opened new page for the region development.

4. What is 'dark net'? How does it pose a security challenge for India?

(150 words) 10

'डार्क नेट' क्या है? यह भारत के लिए कैसे सुरक्षा चुनौती खड़ी करता है?

Recently, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) arrested a group involved in drug smuggling, operating on 'dark net'.

Dark net or dark web is the part of 'deep web'. It is deliberately hidden and cannot be accessed by normal search engines.

About Dark Net

- 1) Inaccessible by normal search engines
- 2) Special search engine like 'Onion ring' required
- 3) Used extensively for illegal activities
- 4) Difficult for even the service providers to detect the dark net operations.

Security challenges of Dark Net -

- ① It is increasingly used for arms supply, drug trafficking and other illegal activities
- ② It is a challenging task to detect the identity of users.
- ③ They use crypto currency for transactions making it even harder to detect.
- ④ Terrorism activity planning undertaken
- ⑤ lone wolf attackers also use dark net to purchase arms and explosives

Way Forward

- 1) Expert team to deal with dark net.
- 2) Using the dark net to locate and bust the smugglers.

The challenges posed by Dark Net is serious and it needs immediate attention of law makers.

5. Given the duties and functions of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), discuss why its establishment is being seen as an important defence reform.

(150 words) 10

चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ (CDS) के कर्तव्यों और कार्यों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसकी स्थापना को एक महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में क्यों देखा जा रहा है।

The Government of India has recently appointed the first chief of Defence staff (CDS) of India.

About CDS

- 1) A four-star armed forces officer
- 2) The post of CDS was first recommended by Kargil Committee, 2000 and backed by Shankar Committee
- 3) CDS will be permanent chief of staff committee
- 4) He will be secretary of Department of Military and Ministry of Defence.
- 5) Single point of advice to Minister of Defence.

The established post of CDS is seen as a strategic step. It is a necessary reform.

Importance of forming CDS position -

- ① Bringing much needed coordination among the tri-services.
- ② He will bring rationalisation, avoid duplication of assets and bring synergy in use of funds allocated.
- ③ CDS will be located closer to the political masters at secretariat.
- ④ To work towards increasing domestic manufacturing of defence equipments.
- ⑤ Streamline action during crisis situation.
- ⑥ He will also be part of Defence Procurement Committee.

CDS institutionalisation, thus is a much awaited step towards modernisation of Indian armed forces.

6. Data Protection is not just a privacy issue, it is also a national security issue.
Discuss. (150 words) 10

डाटा संरक्षण सिर्फ निजता का मुद्दा नहीं है, अपितु यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का भी एक मुद्दा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the era of fourth Industrial Revolution, data is considered as the new oil. The one who is able to monopolise the data would dictate the digital arena.

Data: privacy issue

- 1) Critical personal data
- 2) Data can be used to identify the person.
- 3) Misused for extortion, black marketing etc
- 4) Manipulation of choices.
- 5) Breach of human rights of privacy

However, data protection is not limited to personal privacy concerns. It has the potential to disrupt national security.

Data protection : National security issue -

- 1) India has third highest number of active internet users.
- 2) Government's digital push increases vulnerability → Aadhaar, DBT, UMANG etc
- 3) Critical sectors like Earth Observation, remote sensing, nuclear plants all depends on data.
- 4) Government departments increasingly dependent on Critical Information Infra
- 5) Armed Forces Operation
- 6) Cyber warfare → remotely operated.
- 7) Radicalisation attempts using private interests data.

Data, however resourceful it is, also pose serious security threats. Data Protection is hence unavoidable priority for India.

7. Highlighting the role of the National Security Guard in India, discuss the issues associated with this force. What are the reforms required in this regard? (150 words) 10

भारत में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड की भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस बल से संबद्ध मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है?

The National Security Guards (NSG)

is one of the forces constituting the Central

Armed Police Force (CAPF)

Role of NSG -

1) Established in the year 1984 as Federal Contingency Deployment Force

2) Responsible for counter-terrorist activities

3) Resolution of terror-threats

4) Counter hijack and rescue operations of hostages.

5) Short notice deployment to combat terrorist attack.

6) For example → 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack.

Issues associated -

- 1) Lack of personnel management
- 2) Being anti-terror force, needs further upgrade of intelligence network
- 3) Mock drills
- 4) Also deployed for VVIP security, deviating them from primary goal.

Reforms required -

- 1) Releasing NSG from extra responsibilities e.g. VVIP security
- 2) More recruitments into 'black cat' commandos
- 3) Coordination and collaboration with other Armed Forces including Indian Air Force

NSG has played vital role in terror subtlety and hence should be further enabled

8. Highlighting the key changes made by the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019, discuss the objections that have been raised against these. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 द्वारा किए गए महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इनके विरुद्ध उठाई गई आपत्तियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Under Article 132 of Constitution, with regards to Supreme Court's original jurisdiction, recently the Chhattisgarh chief minister filed petition against NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019.

About NIA

- National Investigating Agency
- works under Ministry of Home Affairs
- established after 2008 Mumbai 26/11 terrorist attack
- nodal investigation agency dealing with cross-border terrorism.

Changes brought by NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019

- 1) Centre can transfer any case from state police to NIA
- 2) Increased jurisdiction to foreign territory subject to domestic laws
- 3) Permission for seizure of asset from DGP of NIA.

Objections against the amendments -

- 1) Public order and police under state list.
- 2) It surpasses state government powers.
- 3) Few state chief ministers called it unconstitutional, against federal principle
- 4) Potential for misuse of extensive power.

In light of the ever rising terrorism attacks and attempts, the amendments will further the capacity of NIA to deal with it.

9. Subsequent to the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, the coastal security arrangement has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India.
Comment. (150 words) 10

26/11 मुंबई हमलों के उपरांत, भारत सरकार द्वारा तटीय सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की पूर्णतया समीक्षा की गई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India have a long coastline of nearly 7500 km. The large maritime border along with economic opportunities brings many security challenges.

26/11 Mumbai attack : A coastal security breach

- 1) The attackers entered the city via sea-route (Arabian Sea)
- 2) The terrorists bypassed the multiple layers of security
- 3) They used a country boat to enter.

Revamped Coastal Security Arrangements —

- 1) Government brought IMSS (Integrated Maritime Security Strategy).

- 2) 3 layered security
 - a) Indian Navy - high seas
 - b) Indian Coast Guard - territorial sea
 - c) state Coastal Police
- 3) Tagging all boats plying on sea.
- 4) Issued world's first facial Biometric Seafarers Identity (BSID).
- 5) Technology upgradation of coastal police
- 6) Inducting new ICG patrol vessels.

Way Forward

- 1) Coordination among states police
- 2) Upgrading surveillance technology - mini UAVs, drones, thermal sensors etc.
- 3) Mock drills to assess preparedness

Coastal security measures would have huge impact on overall law, order and peace condition throughout the country.

10. Non-state actors are significant conduits in many important national security challenges faced by India. Explain with examples. (150 words) 10
 गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ता भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली अनेक महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चुनौतियों में उल्लेखनीय वाहक हैं। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Terrorism does not proliferate

by itself and needs support from external state and non-state actors

Role of non-state actors in terrorism —

- 1) They provide funds to terrorist organisation.
- 2) Terrorist groups like ISIS, Al-Qaeda recruit and train youngsters
- 3) Formation of internal organisation, e.g. ISIS declared establishment of 'Hind Wilayat' in India
- 4) Disrupt law and order situation e.g. LeT, Taish-e-Mohammad etc. groups.

- 5) Undertake illegal activities, FICN, drug trafficking, human trafficking etc.
- 6) Organised crime groups provides arms to undertake terrorism attacks.
- Radicalisation and instigating lone-wolf attacks.
- 8) Thwarting any developmental efforts e.g. naval attacks on roads and equipments.

Non-state actors play pivotal role in disrupting national security. Dealing with terrorism necessitates uprooting non-state actors.

11. Incidents of naxal violence and its resultant deaths have been reducing consistently in the past few years. In this context, give an account of the multi-pronged approach that has been followed by the central and state governments for combating naxalism. (250 words) 15

विगत कुछ वर्षों में नक्सल हिंसा और इसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली मृत्यु की घटनाओं में निरंतर कमी आई है। इस संदर्भ में, नक्सलवाद से निपटने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए गए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

According to Ministry of Home Affairs,
the number of incidents of naxalism decreased
from 1048 to 908 between 2013 and 2016.

About naxalism

- 1) It originated from Naxalbari in West Bengal in 1960s.
- 2) Later on it spread to other states like Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh etc.
- 3) The major issues behind naxalism includes 'Tal, Tangal, Jameen' i.e. Water, Forest and Land.
- 4) The number of worst affected districts have reduced from 35 (2013) to 30 (2018).

Government's approach against naxalism —

1) Security Improvement

- a) Security Related expenditure scheme
- b) Fortified Police Stations
- c) developing SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures).
- d) equipping with newest arms
- e) Technology improvement — cameras, sensors and detectors
- f) Increased battalions.

2) Developmental efforts

- a) Government has undertaken major infrastructure projects
- b) Mobile towers, roads, schools etc
- c) Innovative solutions eg. Pota Cabins by Chhattisgarh
- d) Ekklanya schools, TRIFED and TRIBES — India expansion

3) Legislative measure

a) PESA - Panchayati Raj Institution

b) Forest Rights Act, 2006.

c) Provisions under schedule V of the constitution.

4) Creation of specialized forces

e.g. Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh and

Black Panther Combat Forces of Chhattisgarh

Way Forward -

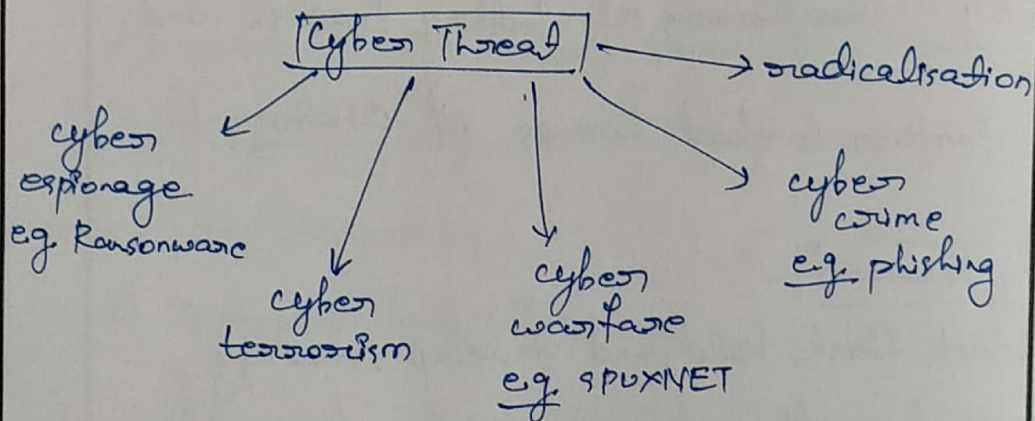
- 1) Adopt flush, hold and develop strategy
- 2) Tribal youth exchange, people-to-people contact
- 3) Promote e-commerce of tribal produce
→ economic emancipation
- 4) Sensitising police
- 5) Preserve tribal rights and culture.

Sustained government efforts would be essential to retain the progress in curbing nexalism.

12. With increasing incidents of cyber attacks, it is imperative that India takes urgent steps to address the cyber security challenges that it currently faces. Discuss. (250 words) 15

साइबर हमलों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को देखते हुए, यह अनिवार्य है कि भारत उन साइबर सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जिनका वह वर्तमान में सामना कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In June 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs released warning of major 20 lakhs phishing attack on Indian subjects.



Challenges in cyber security

- 1) Digital illiteracy
- 2) Mass digital adoption, with 460 mn active users, not accompanied by digital education.
- 3) Government's digital push with Digital India, UMANG, PRAGATI, Digi Locker etc.

- d) Lack of robust cyber security law
- e) Vulnerable critical information infra and its increasing dependence.
- c) Critical sectors most vulnerable
 e.g. recent cyber attack on Kudankulam
 power plant.
- Many times, the perpetrator is located overseas, outside the jurisdiction of agencies

Government efforts

- 1) Creation of NCIIPC to protect critical infrastructure
- 2) National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) as e-surveillance agency.
- 3) Cyber cells in police departments by states
- 4) Armed forces cyber security.
- 5) NATGRID for intelligence gathering.
- 6) Creation of Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) : CERT-IN, CERT-FR

7) Cyber Warzon Police Force by MHA

Further steps required -

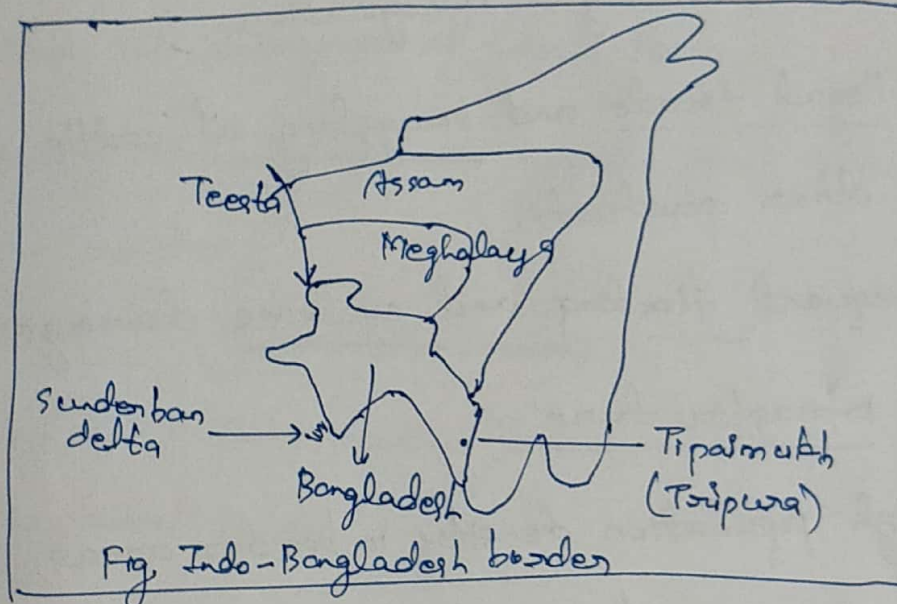
- 1) Mass digital education via -
 - a) use of mass media: TV, FM
 - b) social media, SMS etc
 - c) digital training at schools.
- 2) Creating cyber security labs for monitoring purpose.
- 3) Online Grievance Registration and its redressal mechanism.
- 4) Encourage private players to build data centres
- 5) Cyber security audits in companies,

To realise the dream of Digital India, cyber security is imperative and unavoidable.

13. Identify the various issues related to Indo-Bangladesh border and challenges faced in managing this border. What measures has the government taken in this regard? (250 words) 15

भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों और इस सीमा के प्रबंधन के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

Out of nearly 15000 km land borders,
India shares maximum 4150 km border with
Bangladesh.



[Issues in Indo-Bangladesh border] -

- ① Nearly 50 international rivers between India and Bangladesh
- ② Borders not accurately demarcated
- ③ Meandering of rivers → change in course and emergence of new patches raise claim issues.

Challenges in managing Indo-Bangladesh borders -

- 1) Porous border due to riverine nature and marshy terrain.
- 2) Physical barriers like fences cannot be raised due to land conditions.
- 3) Problem of illegal immigration
- 4) Illegal trade and smuggling of cattle and other products.
- 5) Frequent floods and cyclones damage the infrastructure.
- 6) High population density in border areas, exceeding 800/km² at some places
- 7) Limited surveillance equipments

Government measures -

- 1) Border Area Development Programme
- 2) Fencing wherever possible
- 3) Checking illegal entry from Bangladesh

- 4) Technological upgradation - thermal imaging cameras, sensors, night vision cameras etc..
- 5) Coordination bilaterally to resolve issues
eg. enclave exchange between India and Bangladesh in 2015.
- 6) Creation of Integrated Check Posts
- 7) Increasing connectivity via road, rail and riverine routes
- 8) BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Downgraded QRT Interception Technique) along Indo-Bangladesh border.

Management of Indo-Bangladesh border holds importance to maintain peace in north-eastern states in India.

14. In context of challenges faced by India due to terrorism, it is important to identify and address terror-organized crime nexus and its financing through drug trafficking. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आतंकवाद के कारण भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि आतंकवाद-संगठित अपराध सह-संबंध और मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के माध्यम से इसके वित्तपोषण को चिह्नित किया जाए और उसका निवारण किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent President assent to the long standing GCTOC Bill (Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organized Crime), have once again highlighted the need to address the terror-organized crime nexus,

- local support
- safety from action

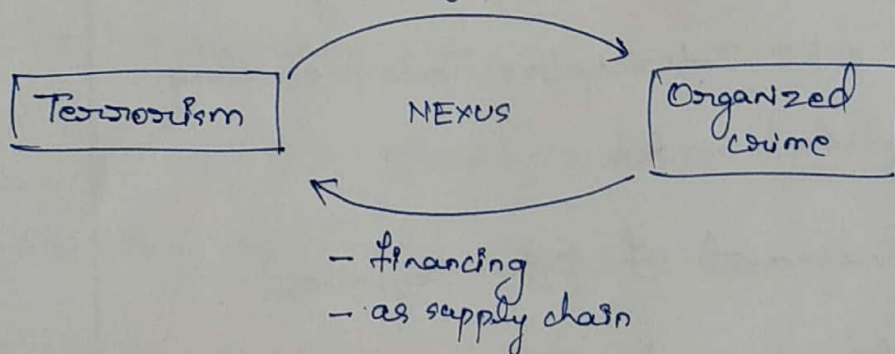


Fig. Terror-Organized crime nexus

Organized crime benefitted from terrorism -

- 1) Fast merging and thus expansion of market.

- 2) Safe-guard from legal action
- 3) smooth functioning of the illegal activities
like drug trafficking, opium smuggling, sex
racket etc.

Terrorism benefitted from organized crime -

- 1) Supply of arms and ammunitions
- 2) Transportation of new recruits for
training
- 3) Financing the terrorism activities
- 4) spreading terrorism at destined locations.

Challenges in India due to terrorism -

- 1) Fear and terrorism affecting psychological
stability.
- 2) High population density in cities → increase
vulnerability.
- 3) Proliferation of illegal activities. eg smuggling
- 4) Affect the law and order situation.

Steps to address the nexus —

- 1) Expediting the NATGRID project for effective Intelligence network.
- 2) Border protection, since majority organised crime carried along border.
 - a) Border Area Development programme
 - b) BOLD-QIT along Bangladesh border.
 - c) Tech-upgradation → thermal sensors, mini UAVs, watch stations etc.
- 3) Breaking the smuggling networks by increased maritime surveillance.
- 4) Identifying shell companies to boost money laundering activities.
- 5) Joint operation with neighbouring countries against cross-border organised crime.

Breaking down the terrorism — crime nexus is essential to realise the aim of terrorism free society.

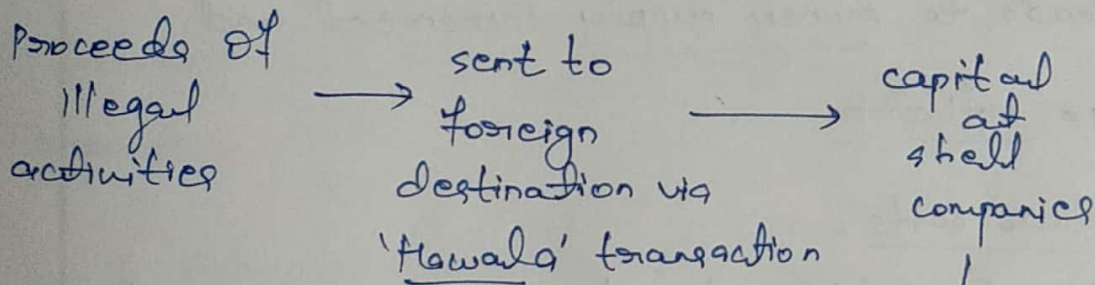
15. What are the social, economic and political costs of money laundering? Highlighting the necessity of trans-national cooperation for its prevention, enumerate various initiatives taken by the international community.

(250 words) 15

धनशोधन की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक लागतें क्या हैं? इसकी रोकथाम के लिए राष्ट्र-पारीय सहयोग की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to Interpol, money laundering is the process of concealing the proceeds of illegal activities, such that it appears to have originated from legitimate sources.

Process of money laundering



returns India as investment in parent company.

The proliferation of laundering activities has many socio-economic and political circumstances.

Social costs of money launderings -

- 1) Deprives government of tax proceeds
- 2) Reduces capacity of government for welfare activities
- 3) Proliferation of crime, smuggling etc.

Economic costs -

- 1) Laundered money remain un-taxed, giving illegitimate advantage to owners.
- 2) Affects businesses of honest companies
- 3) Decrease investor confidence in market
- 4) Leads to money supply increment and hence inflation.

Political costs -

- 1) Political instability due to rising crime and inflation
- 2) Depletion of public trust upon government machinery.

(Need for trans-national cooperation) -

- 1) Money laundering is cross-national activities.

- 2) It affects the global economy
- 3) Smuggling detrimental to global trade.
- 4) safeguarding human rights.

International efforts -

- 1) G20 initiated BEPS (Base - Erosion and Profit Shifting) framework
- 2) Bilateral and multilateral collaboration against money laundering.
- 3) Signing of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLATs) among nations.
- 4) International sharing of intelligence reports.

Acknowledging the detrimental effects of money-laundering to global order, sustained efforts from global community is essential.

16. Despite its obvious advantages, doubts have been raised regarding the ability of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to secure India's key borders. Discuss. (250 words) 15

इसके स्पष्ट लाभों के बावजूद, भारत की प्रमुख सीमाओं को सुरक्षित रखने में व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (CIBMS) की क्षमता के संबंध में संदेह व्यक्त किया जाता रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system (CIBMS) is the over-arching upgradation programme in border management.

About CIBMS -

- 1) It is released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 2) Aimed to address the lacunae in border management approach.
- 3) Reduce infiltration from borders.
- 4) Seamless integration of human resources, technology and weapons.
- 5) CIBMS has three components -
 - a) surveillance improvement

- b) Efficient communication network
- c) data storage.

Advantages of CIBMs -

- 1) Optimum utilisation of resources
- 2) Upgrading surveillance tech with motion sensors, infrared intruder alarm
- 3) Checking illegal infiltration with thermal imaging cameras.
- 4) Maintenance of peace in border areas
- 5) Human resource management

Doubts raised against CIBMs -

- 1) Criticised for being mere 'old wine in new bottle'.
- 2) For sustained border management, there is no alternative to development.
- 3) Large area at border where installation of tech not possible eg Indo-Bangladesh

marshy borders.

4) CIBMS failed to show any significant reduction in infiltration or smuggling near borders.

5) No specified time period for implementation.

Way Forward

- CIBMS accompany development project
- time bound implementation
- training personnel for tech usage.
- integrated check post development.

CIBMS, despite criticisms, have its potential to transform border management in India.

17. Why is radicalisation seen as a significant security challenge for India? Suggest ways to tackle it. (250 words) 15

कट्टरपंथीकरण को भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा चुनौती के तौर पर क्यों देखा जाता है? इससे निपटने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Radicalisation is the act or the process of making someone believe in a radical perspective. The radicalisation of youth has serious internal security challenges.

Radicalisation : security challenges -

- 1) Widespread radicalisation attempt using social media.
- 2) The terrorist organisations use it to form their base in India.
- 3) They identify potential recruits
- 4) The young recruits are trained to undertake group or lone-wolf attacks.
- 5) Such radicalisation attempts are difficult to identify

c) Spread communal hatred and disrupt public order.

→ may lead to domino and demonstration effect.

Ways to tackle radicalisation -

Preventive efforts

- 1) Social media surveillance
e.g. social media labs of Mumbai
- 2) strengthening NCCC (National Cyber Coordination Centre)
- 3) Identifying radicalisation attempts by data processing.
- 4) Educating public
- 5) Awareness of parents, to keep check on their wards activities
- 6) Roping in religious leaders, to nullify such attempts

Curative efforts

- 1) De-radicalisation process formulation
- 2) Taking help of family and friends.
- 3) Bringing such victims to share their mental story.

By radicalising youngsters, the terror outfits are waging proxy war on India. Its nullification is thus essential.

18. Identify the opportunities and challenges that social media presents to the law enforcement agencies in India to counter national security threats. What steps have been taken to address the challenges? (250 words) 15
- राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा खतरों का मुकाबला करने में सोशल मीडिया द्वारा भारत में कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले अवसरों और चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India has nearly 300mn active Facebook users and nearly 200mn whatsapp users. Such high user base creates many potential challenges.

Opportunities to counter security challenges -

- 1) Dissemination of Information
- 2) Alert and warning
e.g. Home ministry released phishing warning, which spread through social media
- 3) Identification of security challenges
e.g. social media surveillance

Challenges associated with social media -

- 1) used for radicalisation of youths
- 2) used by terrorist organisation for

recruitment

e.g. 21 IS potential recruits arrested
in Kerala, approached on social media

3) spread of fake news

e.g. two saints killed in Maharashtra due
to fake news of 'child lifters'.

4) Spread of communal disharmony

e.g. North-east Delhi riots, 2020

5) Lead to mobocracy, e.g. 2012 Bangalore,
exodus of North eastern community

Steps taken -

1) social media surveillance

e.g. social media labs of Mumbai

2) Coordination with companies

e.g. Delhi collaboration with FB and
twitter.

- 3) Institutional framework — NCCC (National Cyber Coordination Centre).
- 4) Legal actions under IT Act, 2000 on spreading fake news.
- 5) NETRA — Network and Traffic Analysis System.
- 6) NATGRID — to coalesce intelligence reports.

Social media is a boon as well as bane.

The fair balance needs strong surveillance such as replicating social media labs, throughout country.

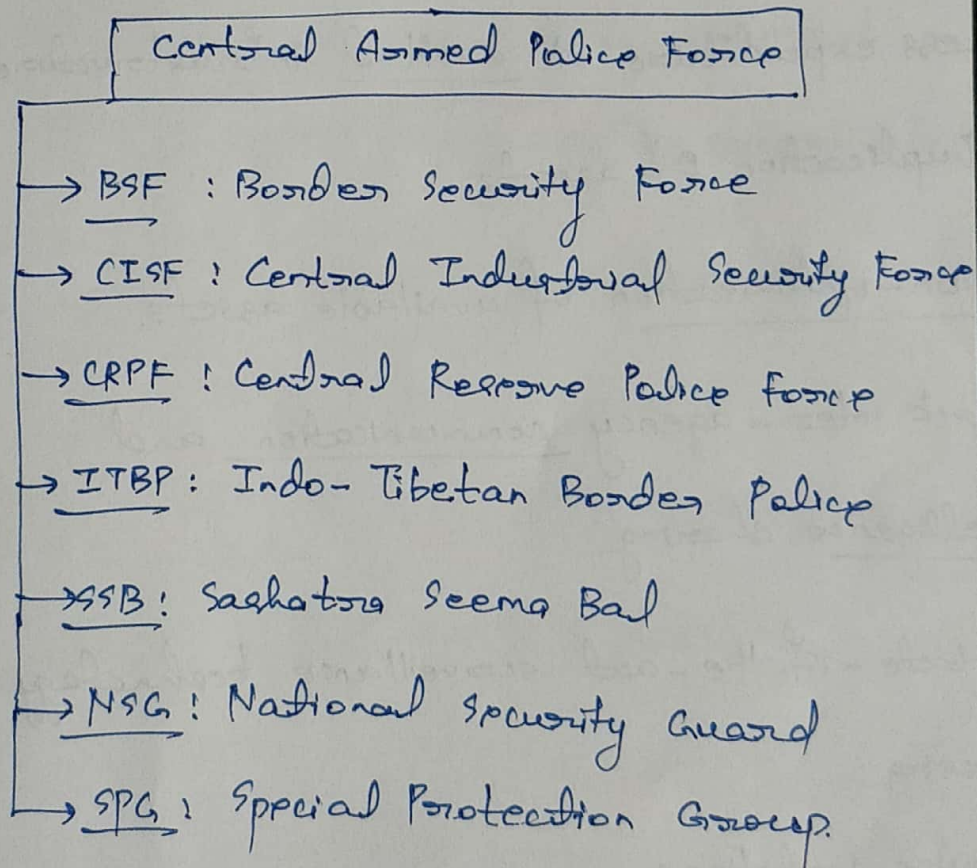
19. It is widely recognised that India's Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are in urgent need of overhaul. Discuss in the context of issues associated with personnel, infrastructure and service conditions of these forces.

(250 words) 15

यह व्यापक रूप से माना जाता है कि भारत के केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। कार्मिक, अवसंरचना और इन बलों की सेवा-शर्तों से जुड़े मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The CAPF or Central Armed Police

Force is the over-arching term denoting forces including BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, SSB, etc.



Issues with CAPF -(A) Personnel

- 1) Lack of personnel management
- 2) Ambiguous hierarchy of command
- 3) Dual control by Ministry of Home Affairs and Army.

(B) Infrastructure

- 1) Less expenditure on capital infrastructure
- 2) Duplication of assets
- 3) Non-optimisation of available assets.
- 4) Lack inter-agency communication and intelligence sharing.
- 5) State-of-the-art surveillance technology missing.

(C) Service conditions

- 1) Adverse locations of deployment, eg SSB

- 2) Lack of connectivity leading to alienation and home-sickness
- 3) Rank and pension related issues.

Way Forward -

- 1) Ensure 'unity of command'
- 2) Overhauling the personnel management environment
- 3) Technology upgradation like unmanned UAVs, night-vision glasses, motion sensors etc
- 4) Integration of intelligence network
e.g. NATGRID
- 5) Deployment readiness at short length
- c) Disaster management exercises.

The smooth and efficient functioning of CAPE is essential to preserve security at India's borders

20. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has expanded and rearranged the concept of national security, making it more inclusive, and foregrounded human security in a more holistic manner. Comment. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान कोविड-19 महामारी ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को और अधिक समावेशी बनाते हुए इसकी अवधारणा का विस्तार एवं पुनर्निर्माण किया है तथा अधिक समग्र रीति से मानव सुरक्षा को सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण बनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The COVID-19 pandemic has grappled the world by rapid expansion. As national health emergency measure, the Government of India invoked Disaster Management Act and declared nationwide lockdown.

COVID-19 pandemic — A national security crisis

- 1) It is a pandemic spread through biological disease.
- 2) High rate of transmission
- 3) High population density of cities, make them particularly vulnerable.
- 4) Led to economic insecurity, livelihood crisis
- 5) Distress or — migration.
- 6) Exposed incapacity of health infrastructure

Expansion of the concept of security -

- 1) security of subsistence - Free food grains even to migrants.
- 2) Inclusion of health as national security issue.
- 3) capacity building at alarming rate
e.g. coronavirus tests per day increased from 2000-3000 to 6-7 lakhs per day.
- 4) Security with welfare, e.g. Shramik special trains, Vande Bharat mission.
- 5) Decentralised responsibility - Gram Panchayat played vital role.
- 6) Public order coalesced with health security.

Lacunae in addressing human security -

- 1) Large scale migrant distress. They travelled hundreds of kilometers barefoot.
- 2) Un-human treatment of migrants by police administration.

- 3) Food insecurity. e.g. An old homeless died of hunger, leaving on road of national capitals
- 4) Security of healthcare professionals, e.g. doctors attacked in Indore city
- 5) Security at quarantine centres; e.g. sexual harassment cases arised.
- 6) Security of security personnel themselves
e.g. nearly 20000 Mumbai police contacted covid-19.

Way Forward

- preparedness
- human-centred pandemic management
- adopting one-health approach.
- capacity building at panchayat level.

The pandemic have exposed the present discrepancies. It, thus brought opportunity to build back better.