



GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 301)

Name of Candidate Registration No.

Schedule

Module

Place Time Date

Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	20	
1.(b)	20	
1.(c) ³	20	
1.(d)	20	
2.(a)	20	
2.(b) ²	20	
2.(c)	20	
3.(a)	15	
3.(b)	15	
3.(c) ³	15	
3.(d)	15	
4.(a)	15	
4.(b) ²	15	
4.(c)	15	
5.(a)	15	
5.(b) ³	15	
5.(c)	15	
5.(d)	15	
6.(a)	10	
6.(b) ³	10	
6.(c)	10	

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

103, 1st Floor B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09

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

25/9/13

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 301)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

1. Answer any three in about 250 words each.

3 x 20 = 40

(a) There is no single or unified command to which different security agencies and forces report and which can issue directions to them. The operational isolation amongst forces and lack of prompt decision making at top level are the root causes of ineffectiveness in security efforts. Do you think National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) can fill this void?

The Indian security ecosystem is necessarily a highly diversified one to counter the multiple forms of challenges that it has to face: from left wing extremism, north east insurgency, drugs, arms & human trafficking, illegal immigrations, piracy on high seas, smuggling and state and non-state based terror actors. In response we have seen a proliferation of security agencies as well: the Central Paramilitary forces (Assam Rifles); Central Armed Police forces (CISF, CRPF, ITBP, BSF etc), State level Anti Terrorist Cells, financial investigations (Financial Intelligence Unit), NSG, National Investigation Agency. Along with that, there are a plethora of intelligence agencies (Intelligence Bureau, RAW, MI, NITRO etc) that work under different frameworks, jurisdictions and ministerial chain of command. In such a scenario, there is often a diffusion of responsibility, lack of coordination, duplicity of effort, silo based mentality, turf war and a narrow viewpoint - This is a handicap to in countering security threats and leads to lapses. The 26/11 Mumbai attacks were possible because of lack of intelligence sharing & pooling, lack of Coast Guard - Navy - Indian Air Force coordination & delayed response to the crisis by the Special Forces due to lack of clarity on who was in control.

In such a scenario, the idea of an NCTC (National Counter Terrorism Centre) as a one-stop authority for all Counter Terrorism activities is a welcome one. It proposes to bring intelligence gathering, processing and immediate proactive action under a single Federal authority. By amending it under the provisions of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 2001, giving it powers of search, seizure & arrest placing it under the IB, thus giving access to intelligence and placing elite NSA forces at its disposal, the NCTC will be able to act quickly on actionable intelligence and respond pre-emptively to Terrorist threats.

1. (b) Crisis Management Plan for Cyber Attacks is inadequate without Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Critical information Infrastructure. Examine. 20

As a part of Cyber ecosystem, Critical Information Infrastructure includes both physical components (Undersea Transmission Data Cables, Internet Service Provider Servers, Routers, VPNs) as well as software components (Information Based Smart Grids, Industrial Systems, Nuclear Reactor Control Systems, Power Generation Units) etc. Any disruption in CII out of a malicious cyber attack can strongly debilitate the economy, security and well being of the country. This criticality means that a sound Crisis management Plan must specifically look into CII security.

However, the security of such CII cannot just focus on the Government. ~~It~~ A lot of CII are based on the

government directly (Basic services in E-Governance) and indirectly (PSO based internet in power, Business services Telecom etc). However, ~~the~~ a large part of CII is privately owned. A cyber attack on these private assets will have huge ramifications on public interest.

The newly unveiled Cyber Security Policy (CSP-2013) amply recognized the importance of the private sector in formulating a Crisis Management Plan (CMP). The private sector can aid the State in such situations in various ways:-

- the acclaimed technological expertise of Indian engineers can be put to use to counter cyber threats, supplementing State based institutions like CERT-In, CDAC etc.
- a large part of CII (data cables, ISPs, Router systems, mobile telecom) is privately owned. To ensure their security, Govt. must take private players into consideration.
- the Services sector is a critical component of economy and the IT/ITES exports contribute over 10% of GDP and growing. Maintaining a cyber security net is thus critical for maintaining its competence and competitiveness.

The models of PPP that are being explored and expanded include designating nodal officers in organizations to coordinate ESP implementation with CERT-In, Creating Sectoral and National Emergency Response Teams by inducting and training private sector specialists, exchange of technological knowhow, securing physical assets by fool proof security, encouraging research in Cyber security best practices and working with non profit organizations on security issues as well as associations like NASSCOM for ensuring interoperability & coordination in security systems.

1. (c) The Corruption, Black Money and Organized Crime triad enlarges the threat to security. Analyze this nexus vis a vis security issues. 20

1. (d) What are the developmental and institutional provisions by the government for conflict management in left-wing extremist areas? Suggest steps for capacity building towards conflict resolution to complement the same.

20

The shift in understanding of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as a developmental issue rather than merely a law and order problem has also brought significant changes in the overarching National strategy to counter its spread. LWE feeds upon the people's discontent arising out of lack of development, forcible acquisition of land for mining, violation of tribal land rights, disruption of ~~the~~ a way of life, desecration of holy sites, corruption and ~~an~~ bad governance by the local administration & harassment & exploitation by the State, the Corporates and the outsiders. The response of the State on the developmental and institutional front is

Multidimensional.

o Developmental Initiatives:

- Applied by the Saranda Action Plan, the State plans to a two-step process: to clear and sanitize the area, hold by security forces to maintain law & order and develop the area by intensive roll out of flagship programs - MGNREGA, National Rural Livelihood Mission, construction of Panchayat buildings, schools, health centres, distribution of bicycles and lamps, strengthening PDS etc. Once the District administration has effectively occupied its position, the security forces can move deeper in LWE affected districts.
- The Integrated Action Plan - Allocation of Rs 500^{per district} by Planning Commission for rapidly enhancing infrastructural gaps in LWE districts, currently operative in 78 districts in 8 states.
- A viable and uniform Sumudra policy, mainstreaming of Naxal cadres by providing a non vindictive return to normalcy, provision of land, employment training etc.
- A mission mode implementation of legislations like Forest Rights Act, 2006; Provision of Extension of Panchayati Raj to Scheduled Areas (PESA 1996); controlling mining and extractive industries by a Social Impact Assessment, roll out of a Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Act that holistically addresses land rights issues, procurement of Minor forest produce at a minimum support price, giving Gram Sabha rights over Common Property Resources (CPR) etc and recognizing the local customs & traditions.

The institutional set up has also witnessed a major overhaul. There is a coordination mechanism between Police forces of all the states, overseen by a Naxal Management Division in Ministry of Home Affairs. There is also creation of new battalions of CRPF, ~~the~~ Counter Insurgency Training centres and creation of trained COBRAT Battalions to operate in jungle warfare. The cooperation of local people is ensured by use of Special Police Officers well versed in local languages & terrain for scouting, leading ^{search} parties and gathering human intelligence.

The use of vigilante bodies like Salwa Judum has been declared unconstitutional and the State has taken full responsibility in countering the Naxal menace.

The current mechanisms for conflict resolution, though laudatory need to be strengthened by innovative steps like greater ^{human} interaction between civilian and armed police bodies, strict punishment of incidents of brutalization by security forces, better drone based aerial surveillance, targeted pin point attacks based on ground intelligence, strengthening institutional capacity of Gram Panchayats & Gram Sabhas etc.

Only a holistic, authentic participatory ^{local} governance can counter the left wing propaganda effectively.

2. Answer any two in about 250 words each

2 x 20 = 40

(a) Providing a coordinated leadership is a challenge for India's present institutional framework for disaster management. Evaluate.

The Disaster management in India

The Disaster Management Act 2005 provides the cement institutional framework and division of responsibilities between various actors involved. Though it has formulated fairly clear cut and efficient structure for Disaster response based on the principle of Unity of Command at Crisis times, its implementation in form of a Coordinated leadership leaves much to be desired.

The DMA, 2005 creates structure like the PM-headed NDMA (Vice Chairman of Cabinet rank, 3 members of MoS rank); the Chief minister headed SDMA and the DM and Jilla Parishad headed District level DDMA. There are auxiliary bodies like NEC, SEC (Executive Committees) comprising of secretaries of various ministerial departments. The ultimate responsibility of managing the Crisis rests with the state govt, with the National govt providing financial, physical & logistical support.

The main implementation body is the District administration headed by the District Magistrate, although over time, the institutionalization of local govt. will take over this responsibility. This unity chain of command coordinates with several other actors (National Disaster Response Force NDRF), Armed forces, NIDM (National Institute of Disaster Management), Civil Defence, NGOs & voluntary Agencies, International Aid,

search and rescue, fire service & police service etc.

Though this structure looks good on paper, certain lacunae as evidenced by recent disasters (Uttarakhand floods, Leh cloudburst, Mumbai Urban floods) can be seen:-

- political interference during search and rescue, VIP visits disrupting rescue operations; Central-State govt. ~~lack~~ lack of coordination
- Spontaneous, voluntary action is often confused as first responders have no training, end up making relief work much more complicated.
- lack of a disaster management plan means that the manner of coordination is ad hoc and actors are not familiar with their roles. This leads to confusion.
- lack of attention to pre-event preparation - prevention mitigation and preparation are given scant regard as politically unacceptable provisions like land zoning, implementation of bye laws, restrictions on tourism etc are considered economically unpalatable.

Therefore, there is a need to not just institutionalize, but also give a committed leadership to the structure to rejuvenate all its aspects holistically rather than wait for disaster to strike and then go for photo-ops.

2. (b) "Whatever the type and scale of disaster, the period of transition from relief to recovery is the most critical." Explain. 20

2. (c) "Sustainable poverty reduction is proving to be an elusive goal and one of the reasons is that disasters are not being properly factored into development plans". Comment.

20

Conventionally, disasters have been widely perceived as unforeseen natural acts of God against which the society is helpless to act. This belief has meant that the loss in ~~assets~~ ^{assets} ~~property~~ & its impact of economy is was classed as ~~unplanned~~ non-plan expenditure to be used for a one time disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction only.

Thankfully, our understanding has evolved based on the Hyogo Action Plan of 2005 and mainstreaming of disaster management (DM) planning into development plans is a welcome step.

Disasters ~~are~~ have caused a loss of 2% of GDP annually in its various forms in India (floods, droughts, cyclones etc) not to mention the slow onset disasters (desertification, climate change, environmental degradation). The worst affected in all disasters are the poorest and most vulnerable sections as they not only live in vulnerable habitats (unplanned unauthorized colonies, low lying flood plains, landslide prone areas, unstable kutcha houses) but also have much less coping capacity due to marginal & subsistence nature of livelihoods. Even small disruptions can cause lifelong havoc due to loss of savings, ill health (due to destruction of water & sanitation lines), flood water based diseases) and reduced ability to rehabilitate due to dependence on

local economy. Thus, for a sustainable poverty reduction plan to succeed, disaster management must be made an integral part of it.

The manner in which DM can aid poverty reduction can be exemplified by several examples:-

- early warning systems in flood zones, coastal habitations & tsunami / floods / cyclones and special evacuation plan for residents and their cattle
- preventive measures like mangrove cultivation, embankments, designation of evacuation points
- redevelopment of slums by construction of earthquake resistant buildings for low income groups / economically weaker sections (LEIGWS)

Therefore, mainstreaming poverty in DM and mainstreaming DM in poverty eradication planning are crucial elements in ensuring a viable and sustained decline in poverty levels. Otherwise, ^{large scale} disasters can easily wipe out poverty eradication gained ~~by~~ over decades!

75%

100% 120
25/07/10

301

VISION IAS™

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3. Answer any three in about 200 words each

3 x 15 = 45

(a) Is it correct to judge social media as a "double edged sword" with respect to security issues?

Social media, like all human-technological advances is intrinsically value neutral, it is the use it is put to that makes it positive or negative. It is undeniable, however, that its rise in recent times has critical repercussions on how security issues are handled.

Social media, as a communication mechanism allows the users access to a large audience, the anonymity behind an unverifiable username, the ability of going 'viral' by rapid sharing across networks and rapid dissemination of information.

As a negative influence on the country's national security, social

Networks have ~~caused immense~~ played a major role in fomenting communal discord (use of WhatsApp, Facebook to spread malicious, scabrous, anti-Muslim propaganda through fabricated videos of so called "atrocities" on Muslims). Due to lack of verifiability, the 'truth' of such doctored videos / information are taken at face value and has led to retaliatory violence in Muzaffargarh riots, North East riots in Kokrajpur etc. Many such social networks are used as recruiting grounds for terrorist organizations like Al Qaeda as well as training Lone-wolf terrorists like the Chechenov brothers in Boston Bombings. As a recognition of this new phenomena, organizations like AT Shaleeb have come on twitter to spread their propaganda.

However, social media can play a constructive role as well in raising many issues relevant to national security. The anonymity afforded by SNSs too will make whistle-blowing and gathering media attention easier, aiding greater transparency and openness. The government can also effectively counteract propaganda by clear statements on such networks, dispelling rumors and calling for social harmony. Moreover, security agencies are now using sophisticated tools to identify culprits by use of IT Act provisions to trace back origins of communally sensitive videos and ~~take~~ take necessary action. Gathering of intelligence on indoctrinated followers / sleeper cells has become easier.

3. (b) Discuss the problems of maritime security in India and the functioning of multi-tier maritime security architecture to deal with the same. 15

India has a coastline of 7516 km, characterised by several estuaries, sandbars, uninhabited islands, weirs, major & minor ports, sharing of international water boundaries with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia. The coastal infrastructure is also extremely critical - major & minor ports, nuclear plants, major urban cities (Mumbai, Trivandrum, Chennai, ~~Goa~~ Panaji etc), regasification plants, oil refining terminals etc. The major threats for maritime security thus include ^{terrorist} attacks on critical infrastructure facilities and urban centres, illegal immigration (Sri Lankan Tamils, Bangladesh Sunderbans), smuggling of goods (Korochi, Dubai, Myanmar etc); arms and drug trafficking from

golden Crescent and Golden Tropic areas ^{and piracy.} In view of these challenges to maritime security, India has adopted a three tier security structure.

The Indian Navy is responsible for patrolling of outermost zone of India in Indian Ocean international waters to thwart piracy, intrusion of non-state actors etc. The inner zone of 12 nautical miles ^{up} to the extent of Exclusive Economic Zone is to be patrolled by Indian Coast Guard. The innermost layer of India's sovereign territory (12 nm from coastline) is patrolled by State Maritime Police. Respective violations are booked either under Piracy Act, Customs Act, Mlawful Services Prevention Act, COFEPOSA (Prevention of Smuggling Activities) etc. and relevant sections of Indian Penal Code.

Other measures taken for maritime security include incentivising installation of GPS sets on all trawlers and Coats, use of Ultra High Frequency sets, patrolling of seas by High Speed Interceptor Boats, Dornier aircraft etc, issuance of ID cards to local fishermen, development of local fishermen as informers and inter-organization coordination between Indian Navy, Coast Guard and State Maritime Police.

3. (c) Evaluate India's security position with reference to Pakistan and China's asymmetric warfare techniques. 15

Both Pakistan and China have practised asymmetric warfare techniques against India to gain an upper hand in resolution of long standing border disputes in J&K, and north east India.

Pakistan's asymmetric warfare policy is to "bleed India with a thousand cuts". For this, it has consciously used its intelligence agency, the ISI to promote anti India forces (like jehadi terrorist bodies (LET, HuJ, Jem etc), north east insurgency (ULFA, NDFB, Kuki ~~Rev~~ Revolutionary Force etc); Kashmiri insurgency, Punjab insurgency etc by providing training, arms and finances for creating instability in India. It has also used the Nuclear Card brilliantly by engaging Indian forces in a

Low intensity war since India cannot seek a nuclear conflagration. This has translated into many LoC ceasefire violations & border incidents.

China, too, has practical asymmetric warfare for gaining a strategic upper hand. The recent incident at Dopsang valley (Roubat Old Begi) of Chinese encampment is only one of a series of border incursions by Chinese patrols. China has conducted a long suspected cyber-spying operation on Indian government records, websites and even Indian businesses. There are suspicion that critical information forwarded by Chinese firms like Huawei & ZTE may have backdoors to allow China to hack into critical defence systems.

India has so far shown remarkable restraint, foresight & commitment to diplomacy but now on most of these issues while quickly building its capacity to neutralize these threats. On the lake front, the infiltration has dropped ^{significantly} by a mix of security & development in the State. The North East insurgents have been subsumed within the larger democratic narrative taking away ISI's leverage although concerns remain over the porous Indo-Nepal border as well as illegal 'immigrations' ~~infiltrations~~ on the border. On China, modernization of forward airfields, raising of Mountain Corps, strengthening the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and BSF; focusing on trade relations and people to people contact ~~these~~ will yield positive dividends in the long run, preventing an escalation of minor skirmishes into a full blown war.

3. (d) It is being argued that the proposed Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence Bill will be the panacea for communal riots. However, other side of the argument is that its provisions may fail or fall short. Analyze.

15

4. Answer any two in about 200 words each 2 x 15 = 30

(a) You are posted as a District Collector in a hilly region and you know that the region is prone to cloudburst in the coming rainy season. What are the measures you would take beforehand to reduce its impact?

① Prevention

- Coordinate Reservoir flow schedules in upstream dams regulate them in case of heavy rainfall to prevent sudden releases

- Afforestation of higher denuded slopes

- Prevent landslides by structural strengthening of loose slopes by wire meshing, boulders and rocks; tree plantation:

- Observe ^{man made} topographical features: roads, power lines, cableway that cut across natural flow lines and if possible, construct water release channels from under them

② Mitigation -

- Early Warning Systems in higher reaches in collaboration with IMD provide at least a ~~few~~ few hours of advance notice, redundancy in communication system, rapid dissemination of information ~~to~~ through ~~the~~ public address systems.
- Awareness creation among people, ^{ruck} drills for public in case of cloud burst, identify higher evacuation zones.
- Risk analysis of all areas, identification of vulnerable population in valley regions and demarcation of escape routes.
- Promote insurance penetration in district to hedge against future disasters; financialization of economy so that assets lost in ~~the~~ cloudburst are minimal and people's coping capacity is higher due to protected savings.

③ Relief, Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning

- formulation of a district cloudburst management plan that delineates emergency relief measures ~~and~~ quick deployment of police, fire service, civil defence & locally stationed armed forces.
- Create inventory of required relief & rehabilitation measures: tents, food, medicines, safe drinking water etc.
- Create a long term recovery plan that corrects for environmental degradation ~~that~~; consider a disaster as a 'zero point' from which to build an ecologically sustainable habitat & correct for past mistakes that led to the vulnerability in the first place.

4. (b) Explain National Disaster Communication Network and India Disaster Resource Network. Do you think that both the terms are merely proverbs in India's approach towards disaster management? 15

4. (c) Discuss the weaknesses of Civil Defence in the context of Disaster Management and suggest measures for its improvement. 15

Civil Defence Organization (CDO) is a volunteer based organization that has trained personnel in various civilian activities such as providing disaster relief, first responder training, aiding civilian & military authority during peace & war time and generally provide a line of defence against local terrorist, threats to society etc.

In India, CDO was perceived to be of critical importance in disaster management. Its first responders trained in basic search & rescue, ^{para} medical training, leadership skills and institutional strength. CDOs could aid in relief, and rehabilitation measures. However, CDO suffers from several lacunae:

- The legal framework for CDO is not focused on its role in disaster management but more on its role being war time as an aid to military or as a force to control social unrest.
- The low level of participation - only 6 lakh volunteers with very few from professional classes; need to have at least 1-2% of population for effectiveness.
- Poor quality of training - need to train in leadership duly armed with crisis, communication skills, proper equipment, coordination mechanism with local authorities.

The 2nd ARC report on Crisis management is upbeat about the potential of CDO and has recommended a quantum leap in its responsibilities, financial outlays, training infrastructure and level of volunteerism (1% of population in next decade). It has called to re-focus CDO as a paramilitary force for disaster management services, augmentation of training, inclusion of paramedics for relief measures; etc. CDO must be seen not just as a means to an end but also an end in itself - an example of how citizens must fulfil their duties towards the country in times of need.

5. Answer any three in about 200 words each

3 x 15 = 45

(a) "Provision for stringent punishment is only part of the solution for the problem of acid attacks." Elaborate this statement in the light of recent steps taken by government and with special reference to recent Supreme Court's ruling.

Acid attacks are a particularly heinous activity committed usually on women as an act of male domination. Recent incidents of acid attacks by ~~lovers~~ spurned lovers, 'honor' attacks opponents of civil unions aim to leave lifelong scars on the victim. The recent SC ruling on acid attacks has rightly denounced such attacks as barbaric and has called for the most stringent punishment for this abhorrent act.

Acid attacks are becoming more common due to lack of traceability, easy availability, lack of regulation, no self ability to seller, plausible deniability of seller in case of misuse.

and lack of a central registry for acid sales. There is also no specific provision for acid attack in IPC and such attacks are treated under 'normal' sections of 'causing deliberate harm' and rarely as 'attempt to murder' under S.309.

However, to see ~~the~~ punitive sentences as the ultimate solution is a fallacy. Besides creating deterrence by stringent sentences, there is a need for effective regulation of all acid sales beyond a particular concentration, fix ^{criminal} responsibility of seller/distributor if end use of acid sales is knowingly ignored; creation of national sales registry, tagging of acid bottles by unique identifiers and using ~~social channels~~ ^{social} channels for the other social responsibility is towards the victim as her/his psychosocial rehabilitation, monetary compensation, re-integration into mainstream and return to normalcy are equally important for true justice. An acid attack victim should not be ostracised by society just because of her cosmetic changes & a larger sensitization drive about the state of such victims should be carried out.

5. (b) Discuss various safeguards against arbitrary and politically motivated dismissals and suspensions of civil servants. Analyze how far they have been successful.

15

The recent suspension of a young IAS officer ostensibly due to her strong action against local mining mafia is another nail in the ~~or struck by~~ incident in a long list of upright civil servants who have been punished due to political motivations. The All India Service owes its reputation to be the steel frame of India and it owes to protect free & impartial, fearless performance of duties, unswerving in face of local political pressures of vested interests; that several safeguards were constitutionally & statutorily mandated for it.

Article 312-321 deal with the All India Service and procedures

Safeguards such as:-

- No dismissal/ ~~franchise~~ lowering of rank/ removal save by an authority higher than/co-equal in rank of appointing authority.

- Reasonable right to make representation against complaint/
right of being informed of grounds of punishment,
right to cross examine witnesses, right to defend one's conduct
in a fair hearing

- State govt. has restricted rights to punish AIS officers, they can only suspend him/her, make a representation to Centre for removal

- No criminal prosecution may be launched without express approval of Centre.

The constitutional ~~pro~~ and statutory provisions have been effective formally but highly ineffective at an operational level.

While an upright officer may not be dismissed easily,

he/she can be easily called off duty by suspension,

posting to an inconsequential post or put on a post

given a promotion awaiting a position for prolonged periods.

The need of the hour is to introduce impartial, non-political

appointments, transfers and disciplinary policy for

public officials by an Establishment Board, requirement

to not down in writing the reason for removal/transfer

security of tenure at all positions etc.

5. (c) Cabinet recently restructured centrally sponsored schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Identify the need for the same and the key changes approved.

15

In accordance with the recommendations of Planning Commission Working Group on Restructuring of CSS (Centrally Sponsored Schemes), the Cabinet has brought in some key changes in its financial & systemic structure. CSSs as a part of Centre-State relations had become a highly contentious issue. They had proliferated to more than 200 different piecemeal schemes, and the States were bound to follow Central guidelines for implementation without any flexibility in reappropriation of grants & loans according to local priorities. The fiscal transfers often bypassed the State Consolidated fund and were directly released to District level & State level parallel nodal agencies that led to faulty state level planning. Moreover, this led to

fragmentation of governance, with each ministry wastefully creating parallel implementation, financial, audit & monitoring mechanisms leading to duplicity of effort, inefficiency & lack of convergence.

The Restructuring has addressed all these issues:-

- Consolidation of CSSs in major flagship CSS that focus on large sectoral concerns, Major projects and minor & sub-sectoral projects.
- Total number of CSS brought down to less than 50 with scope for further consolidation.
- fiscal transfers will be made as Additional Central Assistance & will thus flow to State Consolidated fund before going on to implementation agencies.
- Central guidelines will not micro-manage, each project will allow many focus areas and each state may prioritize its focus according to its needs.
- 10% of flagship program funds will be 'flexi-funds' to be used by states for promoting locally sensitive innovations in service delivery.
- formulation of new CSS in consultation with states with clear demarcation of Centre-State funding responsibility.
- Reforms will be incentivized rather than mandated.

5. (d) Political parties should be sufficiently empowered for a functional democracy, but it should not be at the cost of transparency and accountability. In this context, comment on the recent CIC's decision regarding political parties. 15

6. Answer the following in about 150 words each

3 x 10 = 30

(a) What do you understand by Hinterland Terrorism and Urban Terrorism?

Hinterland Terrorism (HT) Terrorism that focuses on interiors of the country rather than urban centres, in India, Left wing extremists indulges in H.T. (Dantewada, Kakehar massacres) as well as North East Insurgents;

- These acts lack the amount of media coverage that an urban terror attack gets but is very effective in gaining local dominations, shaking confidence of security forces, scaring local informers and ~~scaring~~ indoctrination of locals by projection of power, aiding recruitment.

Urban Terrorism: Terrorist activities that focus on Urban centres, may be conducted by foreign state sponsored actors (Mumbai 26/11)

or homegrown terror (Yasin Bhattal Pow Blask) or Right Wing Terror Outfits (suspected Saffron Terrorism in Hyderabad blasts) usually ~~not~~ ^{done} by indoctrinated individuals as part to terrorise national govt; very effective in ~~media~~ mobilizing media attention; higher casualties due to denser populations

- Islamic fundamentalism, Hindu fanatic Right Wing outfits and ISI sponsored sleeper cells are focusing more on Urban terrorism while Indian insurgents & LWE focus on Hinterland Terrorism -

6. (b) Discuss the role of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) and the latest decisions taken by it.

10

6. (c) List out the steps suggested by Supreme Court for police reforms in Prakash Singh case. 10

SC's police reforms mandate in Prakash Singh case 2006

- Directive to states to pass police Acts based on Soli Sorabjee Committee's Model Police Draft Bill, 2002
- Establishment of State Establishment Board to oversee all postings, appointments & transfers of police officials below DSP level, outside political control, to be headed by OGP
- A Police Appointments Committee headed by Chief Minister for higher level postings & transfers, empowerment method for selection
- A Police Accountability Commission headed by a judicial member to look into complaints against police by public

- security of tenure to Director General of Police of 2-3 years
- security of tenure of all officials, including Station House Officer for 2 years
- Any violation of tenure would need a written note eliciting cause of premature transfer.
- Phase out of constabulary and creation of a high level Additional Superintendent of Police (Class I) officer.
- Recruitment at middle level positions.
- Separation of Criminal Investigation duties from law & order responsibilities upto the SHO level.