



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2083)

Name of Candidate	KABIL BHARGAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center		Date	20/08/2023

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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 **HINDI & ENGLISH** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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.

VisionIAS

1. स्पष्ट कीजिए कि धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के लिए शेल कंपनियों का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, शेल कंपनियों के उपयोग को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Explain how shell companies are used for money laundering. Discuss the steps that have been taken to curb the use of shell companies in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Money laundering is the process of deceiving the source of money to make them appear legitimate.

Shell companies are used for these.

# use of shell companies for money laundering →

1) shell company = don't have any active business operation.

2) Money acquired through illegal means → placed in shell company showing fake bills of purchase, selling of products etc.

3) transferring shell company money through various channels (layering) →

even to foreign territories.

4) then money shown as finally earned from company in bank account = legitimate

#. steps taken to curb shell companies

- 1) KYC registration of companies.
- 2) Aadhar-Pan linking.
- 3) GST invoicing, way bill.
- 4) limits on cash transactions.
- 5) company registration in companies Act
- 6) reducing Hawala 7) <sup>ED+</sup> NIA formed.
- 8) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

Hence, there is a need to curb money laundering via international cooperation and effective enforcement  
∴ leads to economic losses, social evils, terrorism.

2. भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर तस्करी और जालसाजी के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। हालिया दिनों में इनसे निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the impacts of smuggling and counterfeiting on India's internal security. What steps have been taken to tackle these in recent times?  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

Smuggling and counterfeiting are two menace impacting India's internal security in a multitude of dimensions.

# Impact of smuggling and counterfeiting on India's internal security →

- 1) counterfeiting → i) funding internal disturbances like secessionist elements
- ii) hampering macroeconomic stability leads to economic loss → increasing trust deficit for government.
- iii) → loss to govt. revenue → can't run social welfare programs properly.

2) smuggling → i) arms smuggling: increasing local violence, arms

maxals, ethnic groups.

- ii) human trafficking: illicit organised crime trade, funding activities, harming security.
- iii) drug smuggling: youth addiction, harming law & order.

# steps taken in recent times →

- 1) demonetisation.
- 2) strengthening ED, NIA & border forces.
- 3) integrated check post, technological surveillance like radar, border infrastructure develop.
- 4) strengthening intelligence collection & sharing via NATGRID etc.
- 5) regulating cyberspace.

International cooperation and effective laws and their enforcement needed to tackle these issues → causing Internal security troubles.

3. युद्ध का स्वरूप निरंतर बदलता रहा है तथा ड्रोन एवं काउंटर-ड्रोन सिस्टम के आगमन ने भविष्य में हमारे लड़ने के तरीके को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The character of warfare has been changing continuously and the advent of drones and counter-drone systems has radically altered the way we will fight in the future. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

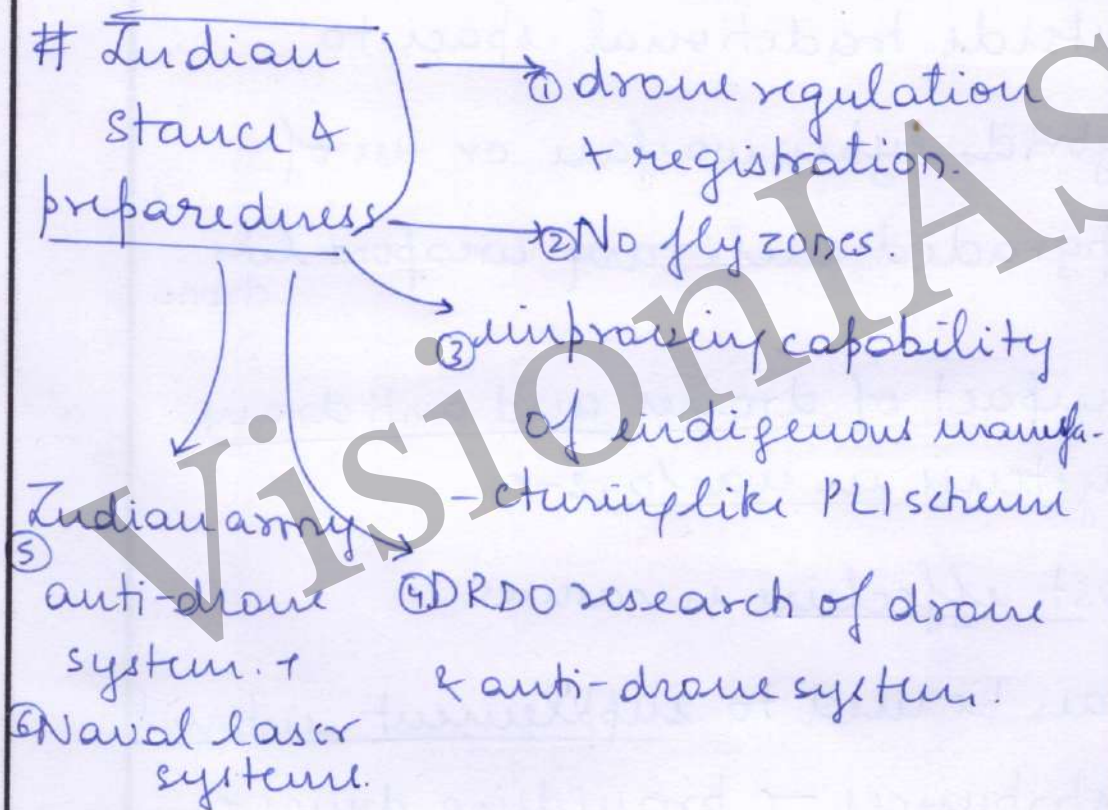
Technological upgradations have resulted in emerging warfare outside traditional space to hybrid, cyber warfare or use of upgraded military weapons like drone.

# Impact of drones and anti drone systems in warfare -

- 1) cost effective measures
- 2) can be used to supplement internal distribunes - providing drugs & arms & information.
- 3) low range tendency at fast speed.
- 4) can be removed controlled, even autonomous systems possible.

- 5) disproportionate impact.
- 6) reduced accountability.
- 7) scalability. → Ukraine-Russia war seeing emerging use of drones.
- 8) lack of international regulation.

# Indian stance & preparedness



- Need to regulate drone usage ∴ machine warfare can ↓ accountability disproportionate & ethical <sup>issue.</sup> standards.
- Need international collaboration, regulation & monitoring.

4. इंटरनेट और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म आतंकवादी और उग्रवादी समूहों के टूलकिट में शक्तिशाली उपकरण बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में दिल्ली घोषणा-पत्र (2022) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The internet and social media platforms have turned into potent instruments in the toolkit of terrorist and militant groups. Discuss. Also, highlight the significance of the Delhi Declaration (2022) in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Terrorist and militant groups have been increasingly using cyberspace including social media, dark net for their illicit activity.

# use of <sup>internet &</sup> social media by militant groups -

- 1) recruitment of youth
- 2) spreading radical messages and fake news online → use of ISIS social media
- 3) sharing information among their units.
- 4) fraudulent customers and using it to finance their activities
- 5) creating social disharmony and mistrust in government.

6) using for money laundering.  
↳ cryptocurrency.

7) learning about new tech. in  
military. ↳ drones manufacturing.

8) smuggling and organised crime.

# delhi declaration, 2022 of UN

counter terrorism committee (CTC)

1) regulating cyberspace effectively.

2) international cooperation in  
countering terrorism, radicalisation.

3) countering use of emerging tech.  
like cryptocurrency to finance  
terrorist activities.

Important to follow delhi declaration  
in letter and spirit with deepened  
international cooperation to  
counter militancy and create  
safe, lasting, durable peace.

5. 'लोन-वुल्फ़' हमले आतंकवाद के नए चेहरे के रूप में विकसित हुए हैं तथा ये आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए विशिष्ट चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की सुभेद्यताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Lone-wolf attacks have evolved as the new face of terrorism and bring unique challenges for counter-terrorism. Discuss. Also, highlight India's vulnerabilities in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Lone wolf attacks are new era terrorist attacks in which sympathisers or sleeper cell workers organise attacks single handedly using crude weapons, car accidents etc. to spread terrorism locally.

# challenges of lone wolf attacks →

- 1) difficult to trace until actual attack.
- 2) can occur at any place, at anytime.
- 3) Not necessarily terrorist recruits, may just be sympathisers or under influence of propaganda.
- 4) make use of new emerging technology  
↳ social media.

# India's vulnerability in this context

- 1) can be used by enemies, non-state actors, organised criminals to disturb internal security in cost effective manner
- 2) huge population → difficult to monitor or can make greater impact <sup>↳ religious places.</sup>
- 3) social media youth getting radicalised with online content. <sup>↳ ISIS operation in Kerala</sup>
- 4) lack of comprehensive legislation or clarity of role b/w agencies.

Hence, lone wolf attacks are emerging as new, unpredictable, cost effective, hybrid threats in changing terrorism landscape. Need to increase surveillance, international cooperation, robust legislation, intelligence gathering and sharing + enforcement to strengthen security.

6. संगठित अपराधों की विशिष्ट और सुपरिभाषित विशेषताएं उनके नियंत्रण को अप्रभावी बना देती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The unique and well-defined characteristics of organised crimes render their control ineffective. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Organised crime refers to a set of well defined organisational, unique and defined work characteristics carried out illegally by certain people. → extortion, money laundering,

# unique and well defined characteristics of organised crime render their control ineffective

- 1) proper organisational structure - with immediate change in leadership or hierarchy if caught.
- 2) transnational operations, difficult to control. → northeastern conflict groups operating from Myanmar etc.
- 3) corruption of local administration, prohibiting effective enforcement of laws.

- 4) use of modern and emerging technology in operations. eg cryptocurrency.
- 5) unstable border regions or under developed regions make their support base strong. eg narcotics.
- 6) linkage with criminals, terrorists, many state actors - have proper network, intelligence, training.
- 7) strong financial system due to arms smuggling, drug trafficking etc.

Hence, it is needed to effectively tackle them using strong will, modern technology, holistic approach, developing regions, law enforcement and curbing their financing to usher in peaceful development of regions.

7. भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर चरमपंथ के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the impact of extremism on tribal development in India. What steps have been taken to address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Extremism has had different forms in tribal life with central Indian tribes facing Naxalism to the Himalayan tribes facing ethnic, separatist extremism.

# Impacts of extremism on tribal development

- 1) leads to low economic activities, investment, trade in that region.
- 2) government welfare schemes benefit are not received well.
- 3) organised crime social evils like kidnapping, extortion are found to hamper tribal lives.
- 4) tribals are disillusioned and make to join extremist forces.

5) lack of access to healthcare, education etc. in nearby areas

# steps taken by government →

1) developing infrastructure and improving employment opportunities.

eg) PM DeWINE, Tribal sub plan for LWE areas etc.

2) improving governance at grassroot so that welfare scheme are received.

3) building schools and hospitals.

4) countering extremist elements. eg) Project greyhound of Andhra.

5) rehabilitate and recovery programmes

Hence, government has played effective role in countering extremism and providing livelihood, peace in tribal areas for their true development

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि 'हाइब्रिड मिलिटेंट' और 'ओवर-ग्राउंड वर्कर्स (OGWs)' जैसे पद उग्रवाद के बदलते स्वरूप को दर्शाते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that terms such as 'hybrid militant' and 'over-ground workers (OGWs)' reflect the changing dynamics of militancy?  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

'Hybrid militant' and 'over ground workers' refers to people who help the militants in carrying out their extremist activities by acting as normal residents in the areas.

#. Hybrid militants, OGWs reflect the changing dynamics of militancy →

1) difficult to plan every aspect from far away → OGWs help in arranging militancy logistics in the area.

2) cost effective and efficient in their operations.

3) difficult to trace, get prior information

- 4) help in recruiting more professionals from area.
  - 5) keep an eye on government operations ~~before~~ of them even work as government officials.
  - 6) help in laying ground work before militants can launch attack.
  - 7) also spread their propaganda and ideology by hardly getting noticed.
- Hence, Hybrid militancy and OAWs reflect the changing dynamics of militancy :: traditional militancy was countered effectively, costly in operation and traced well. We need to raise awareness & form community participation to counter these new threats.

9. हालांकि, ग्राम रक्षा गार्ड (VDGs) आत्म सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उनके पुनरुत्थान से जुड़े कई मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। जम्मू और कश्मीर में व्याप्त सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

While Village Defence Guards (VDGs) can instil a sense of self protection, there are several issues associated with their revival. Discuss in context of the security threats prevalent in the region of Jammu and Kashmir. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Village defence guards (VDA) has been re-constituted in certain villages of J&K after their peak during 1980, 1990s J&K militancy where VDCs played crucial role.

# Positive impacts of VDCs →

- 1) help in acting as first line of defence to counter militants.
- 2) promote grassroot participation
- 3) help in intelligence gathering and shoring.
- 4) instill confidence, capacity building of locals

# Negative impacts of VDCs →

1) lack accountability in operations.

☞ 1990s numerous killings by VDCs were unaccounted.

2) moral issues in their operation  
☞ arming citizens.

3) lack capacity in effectively countering militants

4) arms and ammunition can be taken over by militants.

5) were <sup>not</sup> much successful previously.

Hence, reconstituting VDCs must be done after addressing of mentioned challenges → ∴ countering militancy is a specialised police/army operation and arming citizens can have detrimental consequences. ~~Need to protect~~ Need other innovate collaboration models.

10. थिएटराइजेशन योजनाओं के पीछे निहित तर्क का विवरण दीजिए, जिनका उद्देश्य भारत में रक्षा बलों को विशिष्ट थिएटर कमांड में एकीकृत करना है। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Bring out the rationale behind theaterisation plans, which seek to integrate the defence forces into specific theatre commands in India. Discuss the challenges in this context as well. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Theaterisation of armed forces refers to bringing the various defence wings like army, navy, airforce under unified command based on certain geographical area or operation.

# charms of theaterisation →

- 1) better synergy in countering adversaries.
- 2) better use of resources and planning for future procurements combinedly.
- 3) efficient in upcoming theatres of warfare. like invisible, hybrid.
- 4) international best practices like UK, USA.

5) recommended by Kargil committee  
Shetarkar committee, CDS etc.

# Challenges in theatreisation →

1) lack of previous experience in the  
forces.

2) issues of seniority, personnel  
management in current wing.

3) current setup has also performed  
exceedingly well. Eg 1999 Kargil,  
1971, 1975 Zudo Tak  
war.

Hence, although there is a bit of  
resistance against theatreisation but  
it is a much needed step as it  
improves efficiency, preparedness  
for future areas of warfare, optimum  
utilisation of resources. Need to  
implement by addressing specific provisions.

11. अदृश्य युद्ध (इनविजिबल वारफेयर) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की सुरक्षा के समक्ष इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

What do you understand by invisible warfare? Discuss the challenges it poses to India's security and mention the steps that have been taken in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Invisible warfare is a new area of warfare where instead of traditional physical means, use of cyberspace of modern and emerging technologies are used to harm other nation. ~~is~~ cyberwarfare.

# challenges to India's security →

- 1) lead to loss of crucial strategic information. ~~is~~ defence locations, strategies etc.
- 2) rendering economic activities to a standstill or affecting social sectors like healthcare, education.

by hacking into their system, creating unrest in society. → AIIMS cyberattacks, stockmarket attack.

- 3) difficult to trace origin due to use of cyberspace. + cross border presence and different jurisdictions
- 4) can lead to spread of misinformation affecting social harmony, destabilise government, law & order.
- 5) can support other internal security threats like Naxalism.
- 6) affect critical information infrastructure

# steps taken by India →

- 1) setting up special cyber warfare cell under Ministry of Home affair and Indian Army.

- 2) training of armed forces in new age warfare.
  - 3) international collaboration to seek greater cooperation in intelligence best practices. → India-USA COMCASA.
  - 4) setting up special teams → National cyber coordination centre (NCCC), National critical information infrastructure protection centre (NCIIIC).
  - 5) training of cyber security professionals
- Hence, India has been upgrading its response to emerging invisible theatre of warfare. Need is for a comprehensive legislation, clarity of roles, greater inter-agency coordination and capacity building of forces to tackle threats effectively.

12. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में विद्रोही हिंसा और नागरिकों की मृत्यु के मामले में भारी गिरावट देखी गई है। हालांकि, शांति के एक युग के उदय के समक्ष कई चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Insurgency violence and civilian deaths have seen a sharp decline in the North-East region of India. However, for an era of peace to dawn, there remain various challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Insurgency in North East India has reduced considerably with reduced clashes, deaths etc. due to various steps like signing peace accords, giving greater autonomy etc.

# Still, certain challenges remain →

- 1) economic: lack of investment, employment opportunities in the region.
- 2) illegal migration issue must be resolved.
- 3) peace accords must be materialised.

into final agreements with effective implementation in letter & spirit.

↳ growing discontent with Naya <sup>peace</sup> accord

4) sorting out boundary disputes between various states, considering ethnicity and administrative convenience.

5) drug menace, smuggling, organised crime are rampant

6) feeling of alienation from mainland due to economic, healthcare, other social <sup>disparities</sup>.

7) continuance of AFSPA in many regions contribute to ill feelings and its misuse. ↳ killing of youth in Manipur

8) ethnic group issues remain.

↳ between Meiti & Kuki in Manipur.

# government initiatives to address these challenges -

- 1) PM development initiative for North East (PM dwINE) → greater investment, infrastructure, jobs.
- 2) reducing AFSPA from many areas.
- 3) boundary dispute resolution. (↔) between Assam and Arunachal.
- 4) developing healthcare like AIIMS, educations and effective social security.
- 5) finalising peace accord. 6) greater autonomy via FESA etc.

Hence, government has made various efforts to restore peace and normalcy in region. Effective development initiatives are needed to make it a gateway to South East Asia and help region prosper along with peace.

13. चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी आपराधिक संगठनों द्वारा धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के लिए पसंदीदा उपकरण बन रही है। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में धन शोधन की समस्या से निपटने हेतु उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss how cryptocurrencies are becoming preferred tools for money laundering by criminal organizations. Also, state measures to tackle the problem of money laundering in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Cryptocurrencies are increasingly being used by various terrorist, militants for money laundering, terror financing, as highlighted by FATF and delhi declaration, 2022.

# why cryptocurrency becoming increasingly popular among criminals

- 1) high anonymity in transactions helping to avoid disclosure of source of use.
- 2) increased acceptance by people.
- 3) difficult to trace the transactions

and help in money laundering.

4) Transfer is possible in real time and at all locations.

5) lack of government regulation in various countries.

6) help in carrying organised crime network.

8) support by various state actors.

7) speculation in pricing also helps gain advantage (profit).

# Measures taken to tackle the problem of money laundering →

1) international collaboration & consensus in use. eg OECD regulations for cryptocurrencies.

2) Government is taxing all virtual digital assets by 30% to disclose

the value held and exchanged by people

3) KYC norms for cryptocurrency companies

4) developing a comprehensive legislation for its use.

5) raising public awareness about its ills.

6) empowering ED, NIA by making available modern technology to increase surveillance and combat money laundering.

Money laundering leads to criminals thriving and undermining government efforts. Hence, effective action is needed. A comprehensive law and international collaboration is needed to tackle emerging use of cryptocurrency in money laundering & terror financing.

14. भारत में ड्रग की तस्करी के विकास हेतु उत्तरदायी कारक विश्व के सबसे बड़े ड्रग-उत्पादन नेटवर्कों में से एक के साथ मात्र इसकी निकटता से कहीं परे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस बढ़ते हुए खतरे से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The factors responsible for the growth of drug trafficking in India go beyond its mere proximity to one of the largest drug-production networks in the world. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken by the government to tackle this growing menace. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Drug trafficking is a social menace in India affecting youth in country as well as giving rise to organised crime networks, internal security challenges.

# factors responsible for growth of drug trafficking in India →

- 1) presence of organised crime networks in border regions.
- 2) support by various ethnic, militant organisations ∴ funds their operations
- 3) porous borders with Nepal, Bhutan

helping in easy movement.

4) proximity to one of the largest drug growing areas. eg: Afghanistan, Myanmar.

5) high demand among local population as well.

6) instability in neighbouring countries like Myanmar help in easy passage.

7) influence of other state actors like ISI of Pakistan.

8) corruption among border forces, lack of effective intelligence gathering and intra-agency coordination.

#. Measures taken by government to tackle this growing menace -

1) establishing integrated check posts (ICP), border fencing, radar surveillance.

- 2) raising awareness among community in border areas & also ensuring their effective participation.
- 3) increased intelligence gathering and interagency coordination. → drug bust at Mundra port.
- 4) strengthening law enforcement mechanisms + training of officers.
- 5) effective rehabilitation programs.

Drug menace is a grave challenge since funds illicit activities, renders youth to addiction and social evils, lose hard earned money, against constitutional ethos. Hence, need to strengthen implementation, surveillance and raise education among people.

15. किसी देश की आर्थिक सुदृढ़ता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा एक स्थिर, सुरक्षित और लचीले साइबरस्पेस पर निर्भर करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा रणनीति को मजबूत और प्रभावी बनाने की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, बढ़ते साइबर खतरों और जासूसी से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Economic vitality and national security of a country depend on a stable, safe and resilient cyberspace. In this context, analyse the need for making India's National Cyber Security Strategy robust and effective. Also, suggest measures that the government needs to take to tackle the escalating cyber threats and espionage. (Answer in 250 words) 15

With the growing advent and use of digital technology for governance, businesses, education and other; a stable, safe and resilient cyberspace is needed for economic vitality & national security.

# Need for making India's National Cyber security strategy robust →

- 1) securing national security
- 2) securing strategic data & citizen privacy.
- 3) economic activity, trade secrets, investment, business continuity to

be protected.  $\Rightarrow$  e-commerce space.

- 4) preventing social unrest via false information, data leaks etc.
- 5) securing critical infrastructure like banking, telecommunication, electricity services.  $\Rightarrow$  Mumbai electricity grid attack brought city to standstill.
- 6) continued functioning of essential services like healthcare etc.
- 7) enabling administrative functioning especially in era of e-governance.

#. Suggesting Measures to tackle escalating cyber threats  $\rightarrow$ .

- 1) Comprehensive and robust legislation
  - $\rightarrow$  clarity of roles  $\rightarrow$  intelligence <sup>sharing</sup>
  - $\rightarrow$  incorporating emerging threats like cryptocurrencies.

2) efficient monitoring, surveillance  
of fringe elements, regulation.

3) public awareness & participation.

4) capacity building of officials,  
recruiting cyber security experts

5) research and innovation to tackle  
challenges effectively.

6) international collaboration

Cyberspace and its security is  
an important sphere in this  
digital world. India with its  
digital and technology ambitions  
and growing user base needs to  
protect it comprehensively & effectively  
for economic progress, social welfare  
& efficient governance.

16. सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास न केवल सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हेतु अपितु राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सीमा सड़क संगठन (BRO) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की पहचान कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Infrastructure development in border areas is critical not only for socio-economic development but also for national security. Discuss. Also, identify the role played by the Border Roads Organization (BRO) in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has been accelerating its border infrastructure development via Border Road Organisation, Vibrant villages programme, Border security initiatives like Border Area development programme.

#. critical for socio-economic development

- 1) helps in local livelihood development via employment opportunities, better trade connectivity.
- 2) tourism potential increases.
- 3) social welfare ∴ healthcare, education

opportunities open up + connectivity with big cities increases.

4) displacement from border region ↓.

# critical for national security →

1) better surveillance, implementation of security measures in border area

2) faster mobilisation of men and material in case of adversity.  $\Rightarrow$  recent clashes with China on North border

3) effective territorial integrity and prevents encroachments.  $\Rightarrow$  deterrence to China's salami slicing.

# Role by BRO in this regard →

1) helped in infrastructure development in adverse topographical and climatic conditions.

$\Rightarrow$  siachen glacier routes.

2) use of modern tech to protect natural ecosystem.  $\Rightarrow$  geotextile slope stabilisation.

3) faster development and on demand upgrades as per National security requirements

# way forward  $\rightarrow$  ① balance border security and environment conservation.

③ greater use of technology like radar for effective monitoring  $\Rightarrow$  like with Bangladesh with less infrastructure.

② resolve border disputes amicably.

Hence, border infrastructure necessary for local livelihood, socio-economic welfare and national security as well as territorial integrity.

Need to achieve sustainable development

17. वैश्विक प्रयासों और कड़े कानूनों के बावजूद, धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) संबंधी अपराधों का पता लगाना क्यों मुश्किल है? साथ ही, धन शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Despite global efforts and strict legislations, why is it difficult to trace money laundering offences? Also, state the role of technology in combating the menace of money laundering. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Money laundering refers to the process of disguising the source of income and making it appear that it comes from legitimately acquired means.

# difficulty in tracing money laundering →

- 1) lack of comprehensive legislations to cover all aspects.
- 2) pan-global nature of laundering and ③ even support of certain countries who find it as income source. [eg] Panama, Mauritius.

- 4) lack of effective international collaboration, intelligence sharing.
- 5) law enforcement agencies lack effective implementation, proactive intelligence gathering, inter agency coordination.
- 6) use of emerging technologies like cryptocurrencies, which are hard to trace.
- 7) low capacity building of government staff,  
+ corruption + criminal-political nexus  
+ difficult to gather evidence.

#. role of technology in combating money laundering →

- 1) can help trace transactions,  
information more faster & usefully
- ⇒ use of AI-ML.

- 2) proper enforcement of legislations and surveillance with 360° view.
- 3) increased real time collaboration between various agencies globally.
- 4) curb use of black money.

# way forward →

- ① training, capacity building of officials.
- ② effective regulation of technology.
- ③ effective legislation of emerging technology.
- ④ global standards.

Hence, money laundering reduces trust in system, reduces governments effective in providing welfare, implications for national security. Need to harness technology for efficient tackling of this menace.

18. केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (CRPF) को विविध प्रकार के कार्यों को करना आवश्यक होता है, उन्हें देखते हुए यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि इसके समक्ष कई चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Considering the multifarious nature of jobs that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) needs to perform, it is needless to say that there are a number of challenges that it encounters. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Central Reserve police force (CRPF) is an all situation, all weather force which has been handling various different functions in India's security, administrative landscape.

# multifarious nature of jobs that CRPF performs →

- 1) border security and management  
~~to~~ Gujarat, Rajasthan border post  
~~to~~ ~~close~~ independence.
- 2) riot and crowd control in major events or disturbances
- 3) performing/tackling internal

security challenges like left wing extremism, smuggling etc.

4) protecting VVIPs during important functions, rallies etc.

5) protecting critical infrastructure like airports

6) performing disaster relief and humanitarian assistance within

↳ Uttarakhand floods; as well as outside country. ↳ Nepal earthquake.

7) participating in UN peacekeeping operations. ↳ in Africa

# Challenges it faces while performing it's duties →

1) lack of conducive work environment affecting morale and motivation. ↳ recent suicides by CRPF personnel

- 2) lack of effective perks like in army + lower pay scale than army
- 3) inadequate intragency coordination and intelligence sharing.
- 4) facing public anger during riots.
- 5) insurgency affected area management leads to loss of lives.

6) Harsh posting.  
Low housing facility  
etc.

Hence, the need is to upgrade their working conditions, revised pay, housing, postings + training & capacity building along with use of technology for effective management of diverse roles.

Their efficient and good morale important for security & prosperity

19. भारत की लंबी तटरेखा तटीय सुरक्षा को भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना का एक अनिवार्य हिस्सा बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की वर्तमान तटीय सुरक्षा संरचना में विद्यमान कमियों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

India's long coastline makes coastal security an indispensable part of India's security architecture. Discuss. Also, highlight the loopholes in India's present coastal security architecture. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has a long coastline of 7516 km comprising of 13 states and union territories, making coastal security an indispensable part of our security architecture due to varied threats.

# Need of coastal security →

- 1) protecting economic assets and infrastructure along the coastal areas. → ports, coastal economic hub cities like Mumbai etc.
- 2) protecting national security.  
↳ due to threats like terrorism

inflow from coasts.

↳ risks of piracy, naval surveillance

3) promote welfare of coastal population and marine fishermen.

4) protecting environment along coasts. eg mangroves in Sunderbans from illegal poaching

5) promoting India's internal security.

↳ preventing smuggling, drug trafficking, migration etc. via coast

6) overall security of region → securing sea lines of communication.

# loopholes in India's coastal security architecture -

1) lack of holistic legislative framework of coastal security architecture.

- 2) ineffective surveillance due to long coastal areas with natural & topographic difficulties.
- 3) multiplicity of actors like coast guards, state police, marine police etc.  
↳ hindering effective coordination and intelligence gathering.
- 4) lack of upgraded infrastructure and use of modern technology.
- 5) growing presence of external state actors like China in Indian ocean region.

Hence, a comprehensive legislation with efficient enforcement, inter agency coordination, surveillance using modern technology like radars, community participation like fishermen needed to protect our coasts and fulfil vision of SAGAR = security & growth for all in the region

20. भारत ने अपनी भू-स्थानिक क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में भू-स्थानिक डेटा और संबद्ध तकनीकों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

India has undertaken a range of measures to boost its geospatial capabilities. In this context, discuss the significance of geospatial data and associated technologies in safeguarding the national security of India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Use of geospatial data is one of the sunrise sectors which has positive spillover on economy, social welfare, governance & national security objectives.

# Indian measures to boost its geospatial capabilities →

- 1) setup of Geospatial Data Promotion and development council → to effectively manage & gather data.
- 2) formation of National geospatial policy, 2022 → a holistic legislative framework

- 3) use of GPS and drones for topographical surveys, digital elevation models.
- 4) boosting satellite presence and remote sensing capability by using ISRO launch satellites.
- 5) entry of private sector → to innovate, progress and develop efficient geospatial capabilities.

# significance of geospatial data and technology in safeguarding National security →

- 1) setup topographic maps, digital elevation models → to effectively devise strategy & troop presence.
- 2) help in planning critical infrastructure and development  
↳ bridges along Himalayan border

3) real time monitoring and surveillance capabilities → both terrestrial and marine.

eg) linking with drones & radars.

4) devise strategy for various counter emergency operations, internal security operations etc.

Hence, GPS and geospatial data and related technology can play a crucial role in protecting India's national & internal security concerns.

Need to protect data, develop technological capabilities, synergise various department functioning to use them effectively & responsibly.