



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1832)

Name of Candidate	Riya Saini	Registration Number	1120816
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	26/11/20
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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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 **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.

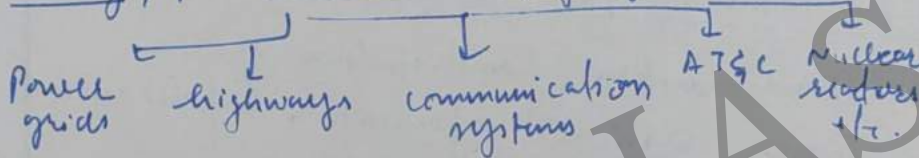
6.

VisionIAS

1. Highlighting the vulnerability of India's critical infrastructure to cyber attacks, discuss the various steps taken by the government to boost cyber security. (150 words) 10

साइबर हमलों के प्रति भारत के महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, साइबर सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure refers to a system of computers/computer networks which if attacked / destroyed will have a debilitating impact on the economy, society, public health, safety etc.



Vulnerability of Critical Infrastructure to cyber attacks

(1) Impact Dependence :-

- Most of the telecommunication equipment is impacted.
- cyber threats may be incorporated at initial design into ICT.

(2) Low R & D expenditure :-

- expenditure on cyber security is only about 0.2% of GDP (target = ~~1%~~ 1% of GDP)

(3) Low skilled workforce :-

- Gap of about 5 lakh skilled professionals trained in cyber security

- (4) Emerging Technology → helps in phishing, cyber espionage, denial of service, man-in-the-middle attack.
- (5) Hostile Nations : and non-state actors
→ greater vulnerability to cyber espionage / terrorism
eg. Shadowpad (Chinese Malware) → Mumbai Power outage

Steps taken by the Government

- (1) ~~National Centre for Protection of~~
(1) national critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre
- (2) Security audits and cyber security mock drills
- (3) Co-ordination → CERT-In (Nodal)
↳ Sectoral CERT-In
↳ FC
↳ National cyber co-ordination centre
- (4) National Cyber Security Strategy, 2020
↳ skilling → reach workforce
↳ protecting supply chains, digital ecosystem from cyber threats

Inter-agency co-ordination is needed to prevent cyber attacks on Critical Infrastructure as India is the 3rd most vulnerable to cyber attacks (Global Risk Index)

2. Discuss the role that space technology can play in strengthening India's border security. (150 words) 10

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Various committees like the Madhukar Gupta Committee have recommended harnessing space technology for border security to overcome difficulties due to highly porous nature of border.

Role of Space Technology in Border Security

(1) Difficult Terrain:-

- Border Guarding forces enable to man high altitudes, rivers, marshes etc
- Satellite images, radars can help in security

(2) Infiltration

- Reduce infiltration by using UAVs and provide real-time information

(3) Monitor Border Infrastructure

- to assess progress made in construction.
- to assess increasing infrastructural development on other side of border
- eg China building bridges on Pangong Tso.

(4) Communication

- and intelligence sharing will become easier by using satellite communication

(5) Preventing space warfare

- 7th and the emerging form of warfare.
- India's capability to thwart space attacks.

(6) Real-time Monitoring

- Reduce the time lag of information dissemination at crucial ground zero.

(7) Optimise Manpower

- Reduction in requirement of manpower needed to guard the Borders

However, the Border Infrastructure is still lacking and progressing at a slow pace.

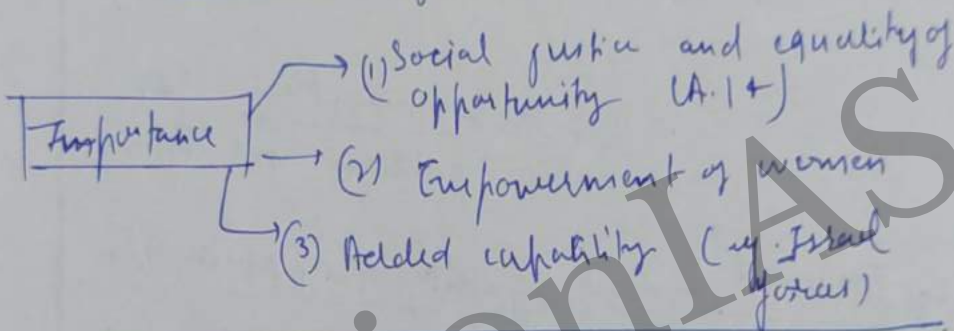
To harness Space Technology, skilling of workforce and greater involvement in R&D is required.

3. Discuss the challenges associated with inclusion of women in armed forces, particularly in combat roles in India. How can these challenges be addressed? (150 words) 10

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित

चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

The Supreme Court allowed entry of women in the Permanent Commission Services and taking up of command roles (Babita Punjya v/s Ministry of Defence)



Challenges of inclusion of women in Armed Combat Roles

(1) Physical capability :-
Women tend to be physiologically weaker than men.

The capability or combat readiness must not be compromised with.

(2) Cover Acceptance :-
→ Lower acceptance among the average soldiers for women as their bosses
→ May lower morale.

(3) Administrative cost
→ increase in infrastructure, code of conduct for soldiers and disciplinary measures

(4) War-time

→ Women may be taken prisoners of war and tortured / raped → loss of dignity

(5) Dual Burden

→ Women face additional familial burden which may impact their availability for "hard area postings"

Way Forward

→ (1) Infrastructure for women soldiers and officers

→ (2) Equality of opportunity on basis of merit and equal pay, pension etc

→ (3) Code of conduct for soldiers

→ (4) Gender sensitivity training for all military personnel for change in mindset.

Entry of women in the Armed Forces has ushered a new era for India's military capability as it enters 70th year of Independence

Countries like Israel, provide a great example of inclusion of women in the armed forces

4. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare refers to the usage of 2/more dimensions of warfare simultaneously to enhance offensive.

It involves usage of unconventional warfare methods along with conventional

Examples → Cyber warfare
→ Misinformation campaigns
→ Border Incident Warfare (eg. Belgium)

India's Preparedness for hybrid warfare

(1) Integrated Theatre Command:-

Increased synergy and capability of the armed forces to deal with multiple dimensions of warfare
→ space, cyber attacks.

(2) Increasing indigenisation:-

Reduction of impact to 36% thus enhancing self-reliance.

(3) Expenditure on Military:-

→ India is one of the top 5 military spenders thus highlighting importance on dealing with emerging threats.

(4) Cyber Warfare Capabilities

- CERT-In
- GM Theatre Command dealing with cyber attacks
- National Cyber Co-ordination Centre

(5) Harassing Technology

→ DRDO, HAL continuously increasing capabilities by testing hypersonic missiles, Ballistic missiles etc

→ Partnering with PPP like IDEX to deal with emerging challenges.

→ No strategy (comprehensive) to deal with Biological warfare

Shortfalls

- shortage of skilled professionals
- Critical Information Infrastructure at risk (eg - shadowpad → Mumbai power outage)
- Ad-hoc approach to emerging threats (eg - Misinformation campaigns)

Global consensus and treaties to deal with hybrid warfare are needed along with increasing the R&D expenditure.

5. Discuss the rationale behind delegating policing powers to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in border states. Highlight the issues arising from it.

(150 words) 10

सीमावर्ती राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) को पुलिस अधिकार सौंपने के पीछे निहित तर्क पर चर्चा कीजिए। इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the jurisdiction of BSF was extended to 50 km along all Border states of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Sashasthra Seema Bal has similar powers along Indo-Nepal Border.

Rationale behind Policing Powers to CAPF

(1) Limitation of Police Forces

- poor modernisation initiatives,
- lack of state-of-the-art equipment
- Low training for Border-specific challenges.

(2) Increasing Threats :-

- ceasefire violations, increased infiltration and narcotics trade, arms smuggling.

(3) Changing Demography :-

- MHA Reports suggest increasing radicalisation of population near Border areas and mushrooming of Madrasas.

(4) Difficult Terrain, porous Borders :-

- requires delegation of power to guard Borders.

Issues associated

- (1) Against Federal structure
→ Police ⇒ State Subject in 7th Schedule
- (2) Tussle :- between CAPF and local police leading to ineffective policing
- (3) Low accountability :-
of CAPF and poor grievance redressal channels
- (4) Human Rights Violations :-
Central Armed Police Forces are often accused of violations leading to alienation of locals.
- (5) Overburdening of CAPF
Proper delegation of rules and responsibilities and clear-cut division between police and CAPF to avoid tussle is required.
Further, CAPF should hand over the arrested to local police with "least possible delay"

6. Discuss the factors that have helped sustain Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. What steps has the government taken in recent times to counter LWE? (150 words) 10

उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) को बनाए रखने में सहायता की है। LWE से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

India has witnessed a 77% decline in violence and 89% decline in civilian deaths attributed to Left Wing Extremism. However, recent "Bastar Massacre" shows that LWE is still sustained.

Factors leading to continuance

(1) Land related :-

- arbitrary evictions
- transfer of tribal land to non-tribal groups.
- Government acquisition for "public purposes"
- Non-nationalisation of traditional land rights

(2) Displacement :-

- development induced displaced
- not of displaced not resettled under ARR Act.

(3) Governance :-

- poor decentralisation even in 5th schedule areas.
- poor implementation of PRA.
- Bureaucratic - mayo - politician nexus.
- Alienation due to poor grievance redressal

(4) Assuaging :- External help for insurgents
(Pakistan, China)

↳ destruction of infrastructure

(5) Socio-Economic Indicators :-

- low literacy (~50%)
- High MMR, IMR, (eg. Keonjhar)
- lowest per capita income

Steps taken by Government

(1) Security → CAPF deployment
↳ CBZ (Maoint) banned + VAPA
↳ Indian Reserve Battalion
↳ Multi-Agency Centre (Co-ordinating)
↳ modernisation of Police forces.

(2) Rights → Developing rights through
decentralisation ↳ Nak Capacity
Building Programme
↳ LARR Act, PES A, PRA

(3) Socio-Economic Development

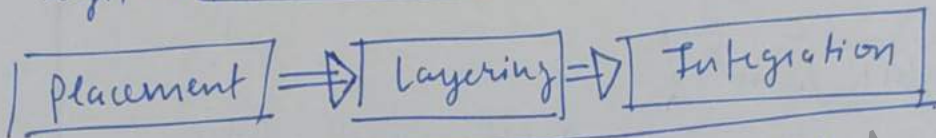
- (1) Aspirational District Programme
- (2) Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana
- (3) Ek Veng Residential Model Schools
- (4) District Mineral Foundation

"SAMADHAN" by Ministry
of Home Affairs in a multi-dimensional
solution to persisting LWE problem.

7. Provide an account of the statutory and institutional framework for preventing money laundering in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की रोकथाम के लिए वैधानिक और संस्थागत ढांचे का विवरण दीजिए।

Money Laundering Refers to the concealment of illegal origins of proceeds of crimes by integrating them into formal financial systems like foreign banks or legitimate businesses



Statutory provisions to deal with Money Laundering

- (1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act
- (2) Foreign Exchange Management Act:-
for NBROs, charities receiving foreign exchange
- (3) Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
- (4) Narcotics Drugs and psychotropic substances Act → to break nexus.
- (5) Benami Transaction Prohibition Act

Institutional Measures

- (1) Enforcement Directorate :- powers under PMLA, FEMA.

(ii) Financial Intelligence Unit - India
(FIU-IND)

(iii) RBI, SEBI → guidelines for Banking
institutions → KYC norms.

(iv) Narcotics control Bureau
(links between laundering
and narcotic trade)

International

(i) Financial Action Task Force
(against Money Laundering and
Terror Financing)

(ii) United Nations Global Programme
on Money Laundering.

(iii) Tax Information Exchange
Agreements between India and
other nations.

Money laundering is a grave
threat to the economy (3-5% loss of GDP),
discourages foreign investment, encourages
terrorist activities.

Measures need to address
emerging technologies used for Money
Laundering (Cryptocurrency, Darkweb etc)

8. Highlight the critical role that the National Security Guard (NSG) plays in ensuring internal security of India. (150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Security Guard (NSG) is a deputational Central Government Agency which was first proposed to deal with counter-terrorism operations.

Critical Role in internal Security

(1) Counter-Terrorism:

→ primary role of NSG is to prevent terrorism and insurgency threats to sovereignty, integrity of India.

eg 26/11 attacks, attacks on Ashraf-Abdullah

(2) Anti-Hijacking:

→ especially trained in negotiations involved in counter-hijacking operations

eg 10-914 hijack

(3) VVIP Security

→ give security to the Prime Minister, President, Vice-President etc as well as former party holders to foil counter-assassination attempts

(a) Bomb - Disposal :-

→ trained in disposing bomb and maintain a repository of Bomb Centres.

(b) Training

→ provide training to local police forces and conduct joint exercises with Armed forces for interoperability.

(c) Protection of critical Infrastructure

→ like industrial installations, ports, highways, nuclear reactors to reduce vulnerability to attacks.

The NSG has proven competent in a number of terrorist attacks like the Parliament attack and has foiled several attack bids.

It is imperative to train the NSG against the emerging threats and enhance its intelligence gathering capability.

9. Do you agree with the view that India needs to establish a dedicated Space Force to address its military needs? (150 words) 10

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत को अपनी सैन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक समर्पित अंतरिक्ष बल स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Space warfare is the emerging and the 4th dimension of warfare. It is important to secure the space against attacks on satellites, communication networks and other space assets.

Need for India to establish Space Force

(1) Specialised warfare

→ Space warfare is different from wars only conventional spaces for which the personnel are trained

→ It will require greater technological capabilities and special training.

(2) Threats and Polarisation

→ Talks about space warfare started with Russia test-firing Anti-Satellite weapons (ASAT)

(3) Importance of space

→ to preserve space assets

→ Satellites, communication networks, internet services, meteorological facilities can be destroyed.

(a) Credible Minimum Deterrence

→ Same principle as in case of building a nuclear deterrence.

(ii) Space Force can also be used to enhance India's R&D in other ancillary spheres like navigation system, weather prediction etc.

Against separate space force

(1) Party to Arms Race → against principles of disarmament

(2) Diversion of Funds :- from conventional military needs which is facing hostile neighbours

(3) Increase in expenditure :- India already among top-5 defence spenders.

(4) Technological limitations :- as compared to USA, China, Russia.

(5) Space militarisation :- destruction of assets, debris accumulation (Kessler's effect)

India has already tested ~~the~~ Prakriti (ASAT). However, efforts should be made to prevent militarisation of space along lines of Duty Space Treaty.

10. Discuss how cryptocurrencies can become a tool of money laundering in India. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का एक उपकरण कैसे बन सकता है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Several conferences like "No Money For Terror" and "Counter-Terrorism Conference" have pointed to the use of cryptocurrency for Money Laundering.

Cryptocurrency for Money Laundering

- (1) Anonymity :- decentralised ledger with guaranteed anonymity prevents government agencies to track.
- (2) Low Traceability :-
→ transactional networks are spread wide across the globe which makes traceability of transactions difficult.
- (3) No global Framework :-
No consensus on laws regulating cryptocurrency. Thus, global legal loopholes can be utilised.
- (4) Dark web :- and convergence with other technology (Block-chain) increases complexity.

(5) Increasing credibility of crypto

→ some small countries (like El Salvador)
declaring cryptocurrency as legal tenders

→ Increase in number of investments
(mass hysteria)

Steps taken by government

(1) Advisory by RBI to prevent financial institutions and companies from trading in cryptocurrency.

(2) Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill → proposes to ban crypto.

(3) Central Bank Digital Currency to avert mass hysteria.

(4) 30% taxation on crypto currency assets and 1% TDS to prevent money laundering.

(5) Banks and companies to disclose crypto transactions (IT Act)

Various tools like Artificial Intelligence and Block-chains can be used to prevent money laundering.

11. Radicalisation of youth by extremist organisations poses a serious security risk to India. Discuss. Also, suggest measures for de-radicalisation.

(250 words) 15

चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा युवाओं का कट्टरपंथीकरण भारत के समक्ष सुरक्षा संवर्धी एक गंभीर जोखिम प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कट्टरपंथ को समाप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Radicalisation involves brain-washing or inculcating extremist thoughts into the minds of young adults/children which makes them more likely to commit violent or illegal crimes.

Extremist organisations are using innovative methods of ideology propagation to radicalise and recruit youth.

Radicalisation of youth: Risk to India

(1) Enhanced recruitment:-

→ Many young adults are cross borders to be recruited for fiducary attacks.

eg) ISIL's recruitment of meralites

→ Many work as overground workers to provide logistical assistance to militants (eg) India during Burhan Hanjra's encounter)

(2) Social Media

→ Social Media has made ideology propagation and propaganda spread easier

Social Media platforms used to recruit, train, mobilise youth

← eg) Al Qaeda's Boko Haram videos

(3) Threat to security

Threat to sovereignty, unity and security of India as the youth are more charged up for future insider attacks.

← eg) Ajmal Kasab → 26/11 attacks

(4) Destabilisation of society

→ Youth are the pillars of society.
→ Radicalisation of youth will further lead to alienation of masses.

(5) Erosion of Rule of Law

Measures for De-radicalisation

(1) Employment opportunities:-

→ will lead to reduction in relative deprivation and poverty.

→ prevent breeding terrorist ideologies.

(2) Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation

→ to provide financial assistance and vocational training → integration with mainstream

(2) Counter-propaganda

- Awareness among children in schools, colleges, universities. (eg. Desh Bhakti curriculum ^{relu})
- New channels:-
 - eg). Video of Majid Khan's mother to invite back recruits (T & C)
- Police cells on social media to keep an eye on radicalising content

(4) Community Policing

- sense of civic consciousness
- eg) Friends of Police → Tamil Nadu.

(5) Socio-Economic Development

- higher gross enrolment ratio
- vocational training

(6) Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

- especially in Border areas to reduce alienation

Further, programmes like "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" and "Sama Dandhan" will help inculcate feelings of National pride.

12. Recent events have highlighted that nations with weak militaries cannot sustain themselves against technologically advanced adversaries. Discuss. What lessons can India learn from these events? (250 words) 15

हाल की घटनाओं ने यह उजागर किया है कि दुर्बल सैन्य ताकत वाले राष्ट्र तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत शत्रुओं के खिलाफ स्वयं को बनाए नहीं रख सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन घटनाओं से भारत क्या सीख प्राप्त कर सकता है?

The recent Ukrainian conflict which started with the occupation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 highlight importance of technologically advanced militaries.

India can draw lessons from history whereby British conquered the large territory of India due to its technologically advanced Navy and military alongwith modern means of warfare.

Recent events highlighting importance of technologically advanced militaries

(1) Russia-Ukraine conflict:-

→ Ukraine could not oppose Russia's occupation of Crimea.

→ only technological assistance from NATO countries helped Ukraine sustain the war against Russia.

(2) Afganistan:-

→ withdrawal of US troops resulted in almost nil - counter-offensive by Afgan forces resulting in Taliban takeover.

(3) China

→ China's increasing control over Hong-Kong, Tibet, Xinjiang and rising tensions over Taiwan hint to technological might to PLA.

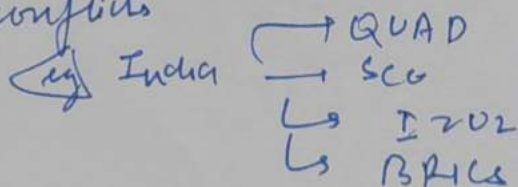
Lessons for India(1) Increasing capabilities and synergy.

Recent events highlight need to fast-track Integrated Theatre Command to optimise resources and prepare for multi-frontal attacks.
(eg. China → Territorial & Maritime Border)

(2) Multi-lateral engagements :-

→ Era of Non-Alignment has paved way to era of Multi-Alignment.

→ This will help India manage multi-polar conflicts

(3) Increasing indigenisation :-

→ To reduce import dependence in case of militarisation of supply chains (China → semiconductors)

(4) National Interests over Strategic Restraints :-

National Interests should over-
power all other factors in international
relations to prevent war-like situation.

(5) Preparing for all Dimensions of Warfare :-
including hybrid, space, cyber
attacks.

India has displayed
technological advancement with testing
of Hypersonic glide vehicles and
indigenous Aircraft carrier, INS
Vikrant.

13. The dark web can be an ideal platform for several criminal and terrorist activities. Discuss with examples. Also, suggest measures to tackle the misuse of dark web. (250 words) 15

डार्क वेब कई आपराधिक और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए एक आदर्श मंच हो सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dark web is a relatively inaccessible space on the internet which can only be accessed through special softwares and technological capabilities.

INTERPOL has warned against the increasing usage of Dark Web for illegal activities due to low traceability and accessibility by enforcement agencies.

Dark web for Terrorist and Criminal Activities

(1) Terrorist Activities

→ Recruitment, designing, planning, execution of terror attacks.

→ Construction of TED explosives, arms procurement.

(2) Funding

→ NIA officials point to increasing use of Dark web for financing and crowdsourcing terrorist activities.

(3) Arms smuggling

→ easier for illicit trade in arms
as well as procurement of highest order
state-of-the-art equipment.

→ Bolco Harans.

(4) Narcotics Trade

establishes communication network
for trading in drugs.

(5) Money Laundering

→ easier placement or smuggling.

(6) Cyber Attacks / Espionage

→ alongside other new and
emerging technologies, Dark Web can be
used to disrupt critical Information
Infrastructure.

Measures to tackle Dark web

(1) Global consensus :-

→ intelligence sharing and
co-ordination among State police
forces via INTERPOL.

→ Global framework and legislation
to deal with emerging challenges

(2) Legislation Strengthening :-

Inclusion of Dark web ~~in the~~ the
IT Act for better targeting.

(3) Training :-

→ and capacity Building of intelligence agencies.

→ Special police cells dealing with
Dark web

(4) Harnessing Technology

→ Utilising AI tools for reduction
in crimes and creating a dataset of all
previous crimes on Dark web

Discussions regarding ~~dark web~~ Dark web
in the Counter-Terrorism Committee as
the first step towards building a
global framework to tackle the menace

14. What are Integrated Theatre Commands (ITCs)? Discuss the importance of setting up ITCs in India and challenges in this regard. (250 words) 15

एकीकृत थिएटर कमान (ITCs) क्या हैं? भारत में ITCs की स्थापना के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Integrated Theatre Commands are the Single - Service Command combined into 6 for greater interoperability and synergy among the 3 services → Army
→ Navy
→ Air Force



Importance of setting up ITCs

These were first suggested by Kargil Review Committee and later by Slutskoff Committee.

- (1) Synergy - Multi-dimensional counter offensive and enhanced co-ordination between the services
eg. 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.

(1) Optimum Resource Utilization

→ Rationalisation of bases, strategic commands and personnel

(2) Hostile Neighbourhood

→ growing assertiveness of China at the LOC and Maritime Borders.

→ growing collaboration between China and Pakistan.

→ Preparation of a two front attack.

(4) New Dimensions of Warfare

Threats command for air space and cyber attacks.

(5) Reduction in Budgetary Allocation(6) Fast Procurement of Defence EquipmentsChallenges

→ (i) Low prior experience

↳ (ii) may create a vacuum during transition phase
→ exploited by China and Pakistan

(iii) Inter-service tussle and competition may prove counter-productive

Challenges — (iv) Apprehensions by IAF :-

→ Difficulty in shifting
bases and equipment

(v) Possibility of dominance of Army

(vi) Command structure not fully
clear.

International experience in case of
Russia and USA points to the need for
Integrated Theatre command in India.

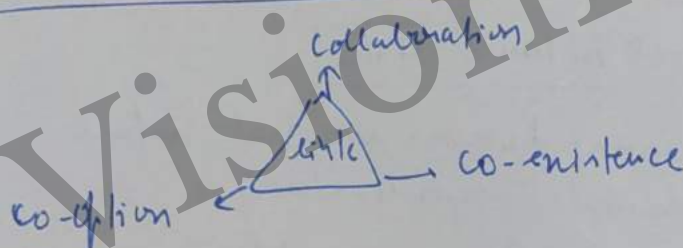
All apt apprehensions must be
cleared through committee headed by
Chief-of-Defence Staff and there should
be a fall-back option in case of vacuum
during emergency.

15. Decoupling organized crime from terrorism requires a holistic approach.
Comment. (250 words) 15

संगठित अपराध को आतंकवाद से अलग करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है।
टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recent examples of terrorist attacks like
D-Company being involved in 26/11
attacks points to the growing nexus
between Organized crime and terrorism.
Al Qaeda is involved in illegal
oil business while Taliban gains its
funding from narcotics trade.

Nexus between Organized crime and
Terrorism



(1) Mutually complementary :-

→ Terrorism provides a breeding ground
for organized crime to thrive

→ Organized crime destabilizes society
resulting in increased recruitment for
terrorist groups. eg Narco-Terrorism
in Columbia

(2) Financing :-

→ Organized crime is a good source of
funding for activities and Money-laundering

eg → North-East insurgents → extortion
→ LWE :- illegal Mining -
→ Taliban → narcos - smuggling

(3) Provision of services

→ organised crime syndicates help in smuggling and hawala transactions due to pre-established routes and connections

(4) Erosion of Rule of Law

→ Both organised crime and terrorism had to loss of credibility of democratic institutions and erosion of rule of law.

(5) Difficult to trace links

→ increasing trans-national nature of organised syndicates.
eg Arms smuggling.

Need for Holistic Approach

(i) International :-

→ Global consensus on definition of terrorism and its links with organised crime

→ UNODC and PATF can be utilised to de-link the two.

(2) Intelligence Sharing

→ and co-ordination between various agencies → ED

↳ NIA, RAW, IB } NATGRID,
↳ NCB } CCTNS
↳ Local police }

→ Data Repository of trans-national crimes with INTERPOL

(3) Development

→ increase employment opportunities and industrial development for youth to prevent radicalisation

Measures taken by India

① Regulative:
↳ PMLA
↳ VAPA
↳ FEMA
↳ NDPS
↳ PCRA

③ ↓
Co-ordination
through
- NATGRID
- CCTNS
- MAC

②
↳ International

→ leading delegation for Pakistan in Grey list (PA7P)
→ Counter-Terrorism Committee,
"NO-Money for Terrorist"

16. India faces a number of security threats and challenges that originate from the seas. Discuss. Also, give an account of the initiatives taken to strengthen the coastal security of India in recent times. (250 words) 15

भारत समुद्र से उत्पन्न होने वाले अनेक सुरक्षा खतरों और चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में भारत की तटीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए की गई पहलों का विवरण दीजिए।

India has a long coastline of 7516 km and is located at a strategic location in the Indian Ocean

- Importance of coastal security
- (i) 90% of trade by volume 60% by value through sea
 - (ii) To protect critical Infrastructure along coast
 - (iii) Hostile neighbourhood.
 - (iv) To secure sea lines of communications

Security Threats faced by India (Sea)

(i) Terrorism:-

Terrorists use International waters and High Seas to transit and launch attacks.

eg. Mumbai → 26/11 attacks

(ii) Illegal Immigration

→ infiltration by terrorists / immigrants
→ immigration by civilians for a better life (eg. Sri Lanka's economic crisis)

(3) Piracy :- hijacking and looting of commercial vehicles causes economic losses and hampers trade.

~~(4) Organised Neighbourhood~~

(4) Organised Crime

→ Narco-smuggling: through ports
 eg. Mumbai port → 600kg Heroin

→ Arms-smuggling :- arms consignments lying on isolated islands

→ human trafficking, grey rickshaw

(5) Increasing assertiveness

→ of neighbouring countries across maritime environment

→ Militarisation of Indian Ocean by China (String of Pearls)

Initiatives to enhance coastal security

Organisational

(1) Integrated Theatre Command
(Maritime)

(2) National committee on strengthening Coastal and Maritime Security

(3) SMGR:- Net security Provider in
Indian Ocean Region

(4) Information Fusion Centre - IOR
(Guangzhou)

(5) Colombo Security Conclave
India - EU maritime conference

Technical

(6) Indigenous aircraft carrier -
INS Vikrant

(7) Automatic Identification System
for vessels

(8) Project 75I → Naval submarines

Exercises

(9) Sagar Shakti, Sea Vigil

(10) International → MALABAR
↳ SONBEX

(11) Anti-Hijacking Mission

National committee on Strengthening
Coastal and Maritime Security suggested
greater intelligence sharing and joint operations
by Indian Navy, Coast Guard
and state Maritime Police.

17. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? (250 words) 15

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Narco-terrorism refers to the nexus between Narcotics Trade and terrorism which has a detracting impact on society.

Narco-terrorism owes its origin to the organized syndicates and drug cartels creating a havoc in Columbia.

Contemporary militants like Taliban, North-East insurgents also have links to narcotics smuggling.

Extent of Narco terrorism in India

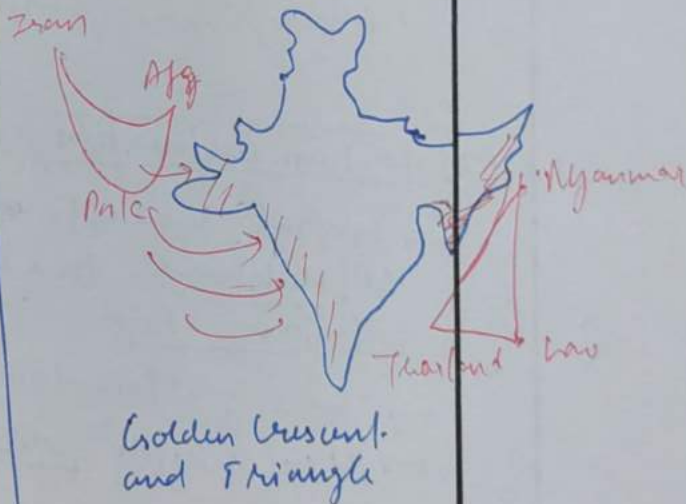
(i) Strategic Location

Between Golden Crescent → Pakistan
↳ Afghanistan
↳ Iran

and Golden Triangle

↳ Myanmar
↳ Laos
↳ Thailand

→ as a transit route in global supply chain of narcotics and customers.



(2) Nexus with terrorists

- As a source of funding for North East Insurgents and left wing Extremists
- res. international terrorism groups like Taliban → source funding from opium trade -

(3) Porosity of Borders

- along with difficult terrain and free Range Movement (16km) with Myanmar

(4) Synthetic Drugs

- from Heroin (South West Asian), Methamphetamines to cocaine
- Much more harmful than organic cannabis.

(5) Opium cultivation

- illegal widespread cultivation in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States
- Lack of alternative source of employment
- Nexus with police and administration

(6) Trans-national nature of crime

- difficult to trace originators -
(eg. Mumbai Heroin from Iran)

- (7) Destabilizing effect
 → on society, especially youth
 → High substance abuse and addiction
 in states like Punjab, Kerala, N-E etc

Measures taken by Government

- (1) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act :- grave punishment especially for commercial quantities
- (2) Joint patrol units along Borders.
- (3) Border Area Development Programme to provide skilling and employment opportunities
- (4) Co-ordination between FICB, NIA and ED.
- (5) Awareness and care de-addiction centres → "Nasha Mukti Bharat Abhiyan"
- (6) International :- collaboration with UN office on drugs and crime

MOSTE has suggested treating victims of drug abuse in de-addiction centres rather than imprisonment unless involved in the supply chain

18. A mix of internal and external factors pose security threats in North-East India. Discuss. What steps has the government taken to maintain peace and stability in this region? (250 words) 15

आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों का मिश्रण पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरे उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The violence insurgent incidences have come down by 74% and civilian deaths have declined by 89% in the North-East. However, security threats still continue in the region with several insurgents working to threaten peace and security in the North-East.

Factors leading to Security Threats

(I) Internal

(i) Support by External States:-

→ logistical assistance, political backing, arms, training to insurgents

→ China → NNC, NSCP (K), ULFA, NDFB
Pakistan → KLO, ULFA, MULTA

(ii) Illegal immigration

→ infiltration of illegal immigrants hampering socio-economic-political fabric

- eg → Bangladeshi immigrants in Arun
→ Rohingya Refuges
→ Myanmar coup

(3) Increasing assertiveness

- China's unilateral attempt to alter
status quo (LAC)
→ Border disputes with Pakistan (LoC)
↳ ceasefire violations

(4) Undemarcated Borders

- low consensus over many parts ~~of~~
of Borders
eg China → LAC
Nepal → Kalapani issue
→ porosity and difficult terrain make
it difficult for Border Guarding Forces

(5) Organised crime → open Borders (Nepal, Bhutan) ↳ Free Movement Regimes

- Drug Trafficking
- Arms smuggling
- ↳ FICN smuggling.

II Future

① Post-independence isolation :-

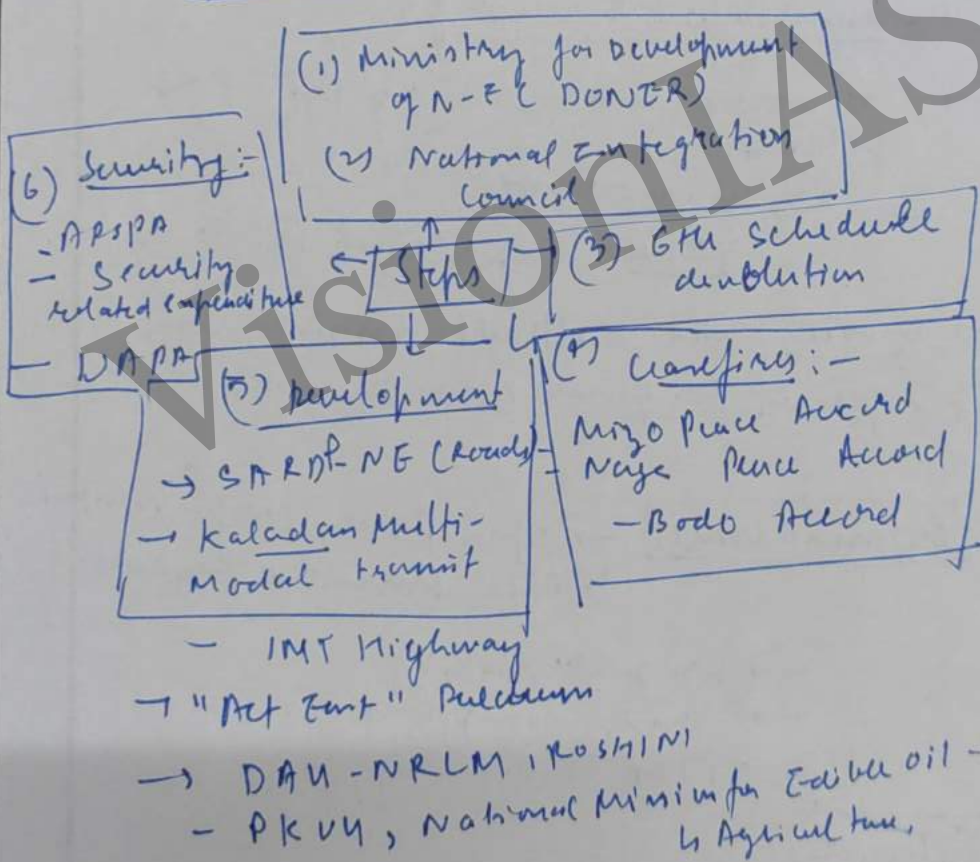
- disconnected from mainstream
↳ (strategic considerations)
- loss of trade to Uttarakhand Port

②. Poor development → low industrialisation
↳ lower per capita income (by 2011)

③ Governance → low decentralisation and autonomy
↳. friction between GPs schedule district council and state government

④ Social alienation and ethnic conflicts
leading to demand of secession

Steps taken by Government



Thus, a multi-dimensional approach and integration of North-East to mainstream by development through "Act East" will help reduce violence

19. In light of the increasing security challenges faced by India, state the need for achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing. Also, discuss the challenges in this context. (250 words) 15

भारत के समक्ष बढ़ती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के आलोक में रक्षा निर्माण में, आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the third largest defence importer.
To increase self-reliance along lines of
"Atmanirbhar Bharat", Defence Minister
recently released the 3rd Positive
Indigenisation list.

Need to achieve self-reliance in defence manufacturing

- (1) Hostile Neighbourhood:-

→ Assertion of China. → String of pearls
↳ BRI
↳ Galwan Clash (LAC)
→ Pakistan and its state sponsored terrorism

- (2) Global geopolitical crisis

→ increasingly multi polar world requires greater dependence on self-production
→ Threat of sanctions under CAATSA
due to impact of S-400 Triumf
missile system from Russia.

(4) Reduces import Bill

- India is the third largest defence importer and one of top 5 military spenders
- reduce current Account deficit.

(4) Supply chain Disruptions

- as seen in pandemic (corona), Russia-Ukraine war.
- Militarisation of supply chains by China (Semiconductors and Rare earths) minerals

(5) Net security Provider

- Increased capability to play important role in S-Asia and Indo Pacific.

(6) Enhanced revenues for Indian MSMEs.

- level playing field

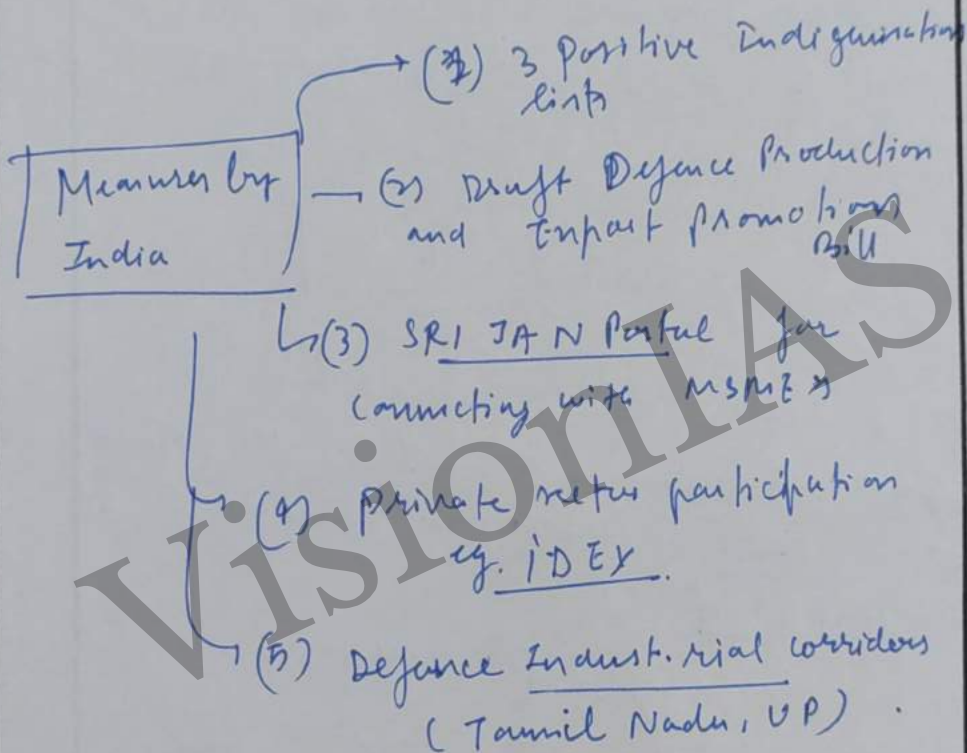
Challenges

- (i) High import dependence especially on Russia and increasingly on USA
- (ii) low participation by private sector
- (iii) Low Research and Development expenditure over DRDO, IITs etc

(iv) Corruption in Defence Procurement.

↳ Buyers Scam

(v) Need for technological transfer in many advanced weapon systems.



India has reduced its import dependence to 36% (from 60%) thus denoting a shift towards self-reliance.

Recently commissioned Aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant is 74% indigenou.

20. Data privacy laws require a balancing act between personal liberty and sovereign security. Discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

डेटा निजता कानूनों को व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और संप्रभु सुरक्षा के बीच एक संतुलनकारी भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता होती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India invited public comment on the draft personal data protection Bill, 2022 to help strike the right balance between the right to privacy of citizens and the sovereign security.

Protection of personal liberty

- (1) Fundamental Right :- According to J.S. Pataswamy Judgment of the Supreme Court, Right to privacy is preserved under Article 21.

violation of
this right
must pass

Triple Test

- (1) legality
(2) legitimate state aim
(3) Proportionality

- (2) Prevent exploitation :- By large scale MNCs which may influence public opinions track individuals and mislead through advertisements

(eg. Google's fine in USA for privacy breach)

(3) Data = New Ore

Data is a critical information and the new currency in, especially in the increase internet penetration scenario (690 million in India)

(4) Vulnerability to cyber attacks

→ India → 2nd most vulnerable to cyber attacks (6 Global Risk Index)

eg Defence Ministry's Data Leak

(5) Low Digital Literacy

→ increases threat

→ Digital Literacy → 13% → rural
↳ 37% → urban

Protection of Sovereign Security

(1) Digital sovereignty :- The generated data must be localized within the territorial boundaries

(2) Threat to Security

→ rising cyber warfare, espionage by state actors and cyber attacks by non-state actors

eg - Shadowpad.

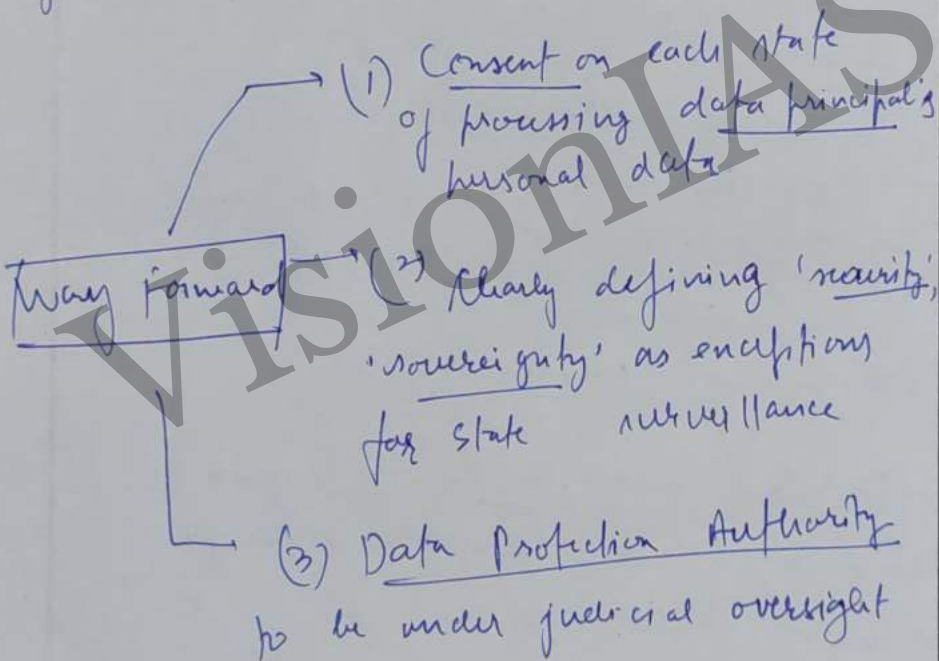
(3) To curb intrusive activities

→ cyber space being used to spread hatred, carry terrorist activities and harm sovereignty and security of India

eg) telegram used by ISIS

(4) Reduce dependence on foreign nations

Market dominated by companies from USA and China.



Measures should be taken to include the key recommendations of Justice Srikrishna Committee while also maintaining right to State to protect the sovereignty of country.