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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1062)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	84658
Center	ORN	Date	5/8/18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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

All the Best

1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संबर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

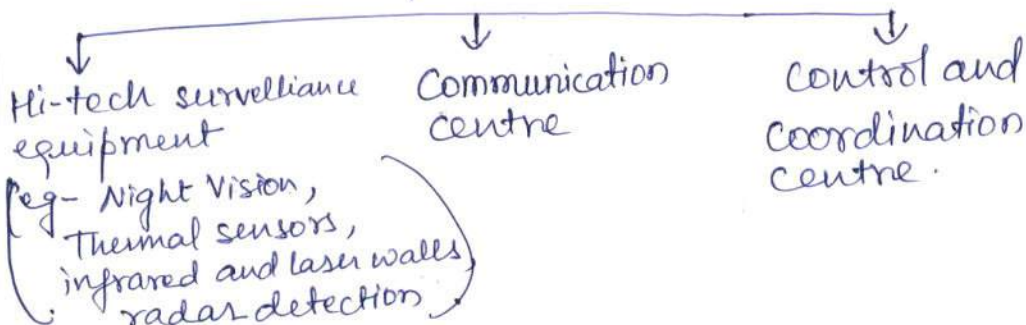
India shares its land borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

↳ Different central forces like BSF, SSB, Assam Rifles, ITBP have been guarding them with traditional methods.

However, recent activities → smuggling of drugs and weapons, terrorist infiltration, incoming of illegal immigrants and forced us to use technological solutions also.

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS)

* It has 3 components.



How CIBMS helps?

- * It eases burden of Border Security Forces.
 - ↳ Home ministry report suggests long working hours as a ~~reason~~ season for suicide.
- * ~~It~~ * covering difficult terrain.
 - ↳ Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh ~~also~~ has marshy, swampy, riverine terrains which can't be fenced.
- * Better use of technology
 - ↳ like UAVs, laser walls, thermal cameras.
- * Improves inter-operability and communication.
- * Improved intelligence, intelligence sharing and data collection.

Way ahead

- * Government constituted Madhukar Gupta Committee to suggest border protection measures.
- * Border Protection Grid.
 - ↳ Deployment of CIBMS at Bangladesh border.
- * Kargil Review Committee
 - ↳ had suggested use of technology to Safeguard Border.

Frequent terror infiltration, issue of Rohingya and Bangladeshi immigration can be dealt by augmentation conventional methods with technological methods.

2. To deal with myriad challenges of 'Behavioural Microtargeting' and 'Psychographic Messaging', analyse the need for having a robust data protection framework in India. (150 words) 10

'बिहेवियरल माइक्रोटार्गेटिंग' तथा 'साइकोग्रेफिक मेसेजिंग' ('व्यवहारात्मक सूक्ष्म-लक्ष्यीकरण' और 'मनोवृत्तिपरक संदेशन') की असंख्य चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए, भारत में एक सुदृढ़ डेटा संरक्षण ढांचे की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent issues associated with data collection, data leak, etc has created challenges new to us: -

* Behavioural microtargeting

↳ refers to study of a user's behaviour by collection analysing the person's activities/enquiries on internet platform (eg- a social media site)

* Psychographic Messaging.

↳ Targeting a user with information, to which the user is psychologically aligned.

eg- showing advertisement of toys to a child internet user.

Need for data protection framework in India.

* India has largest base of internet users in world

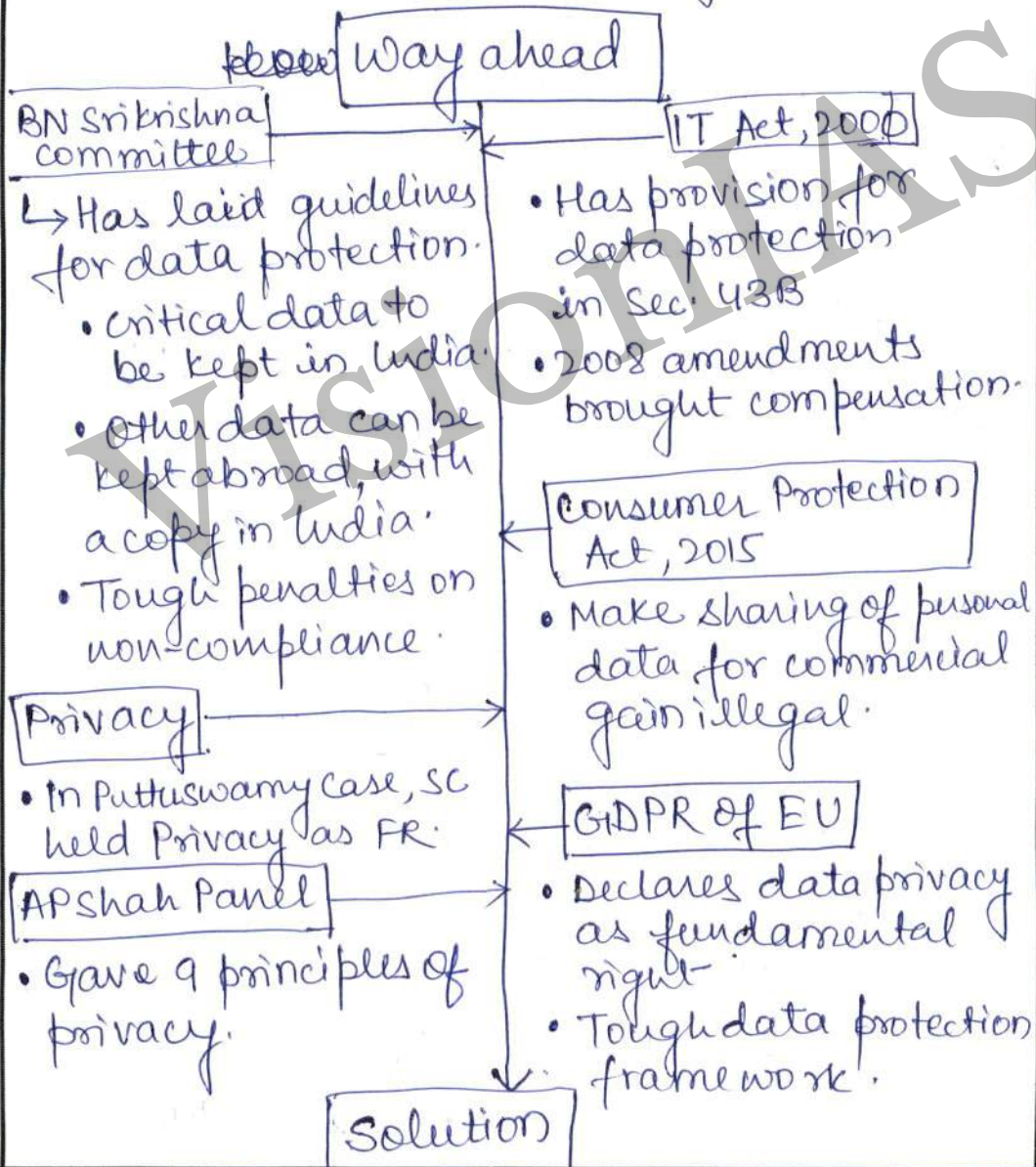
* Digital illiteracy.

↳ People aren't aware of threats

↳ People aren't aware of microtargeting

and psychographic messaging.

- * Use of obsolete/insecure hardware and software.
- * Most of data collection by companies is done outside India.
- * Threat to Indian democracy:
 - ↳ Russian hacking in US election.
 - ↳ Facebook-Cambridge Analytica incidence.



3. In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. (150 words) 10

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India has 3rd largest standing Army in the world, 5th largest defence budget, world's largest arms purchases. This ensures India's credibility in a conventional warfare.

Cyber warfare:

* Importance of cyber security in India.

↳ India has world's largest share in internet user.

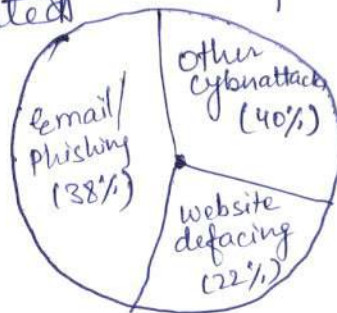
↳ With "Digital India" programme, government is pushing internet into spheres.

↳ Major government services are now in e-governance mode.

* Deterrence against cyber warfare is limited & complicated

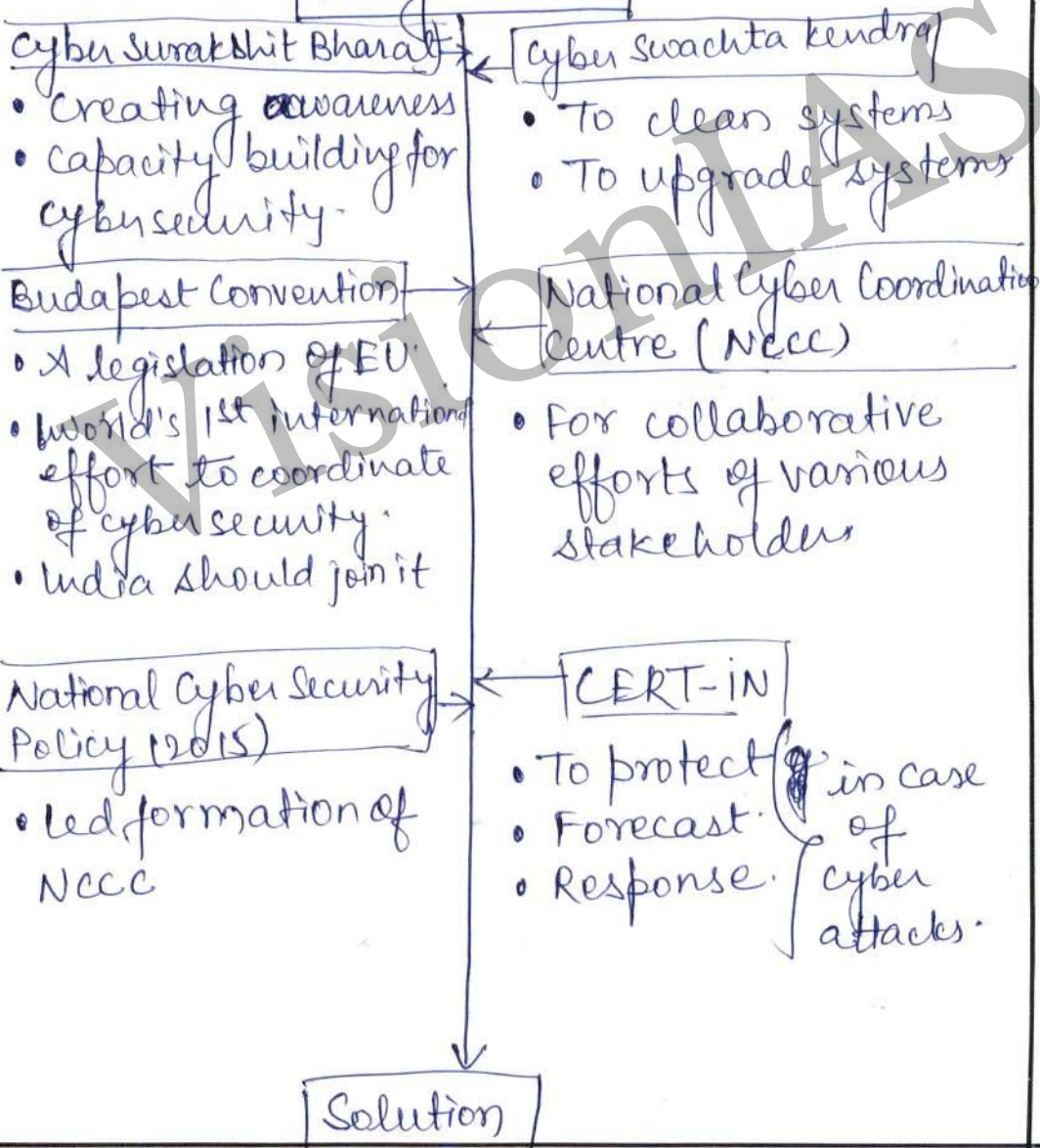
↳ Digitally illiterate population.

↳ Cyber-crimes are trans-border.



- ↳ Absence of well defined legislation
of on cybucrime
- IT Act (2008) is now almost 2 decades old.
 - while threats have evolved manifold.
- ↳ Lack of government infrastructure to deal with it

Way ahead.



4. Given India's complex security challenges, UAVs have the potential to aid the Indian armed forces on multiple fronts. Explain. (150 words) 10

भारत की जटिल सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, UAVs में कई मोर्चों पर भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों की सहायता करने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

India faces complex security challenges:-

* India faces a possible "two and half front" (ie- china, Pakistan, internal) security challenge.

* Rise of china as military and economic power

↳ Increased chinese activities in Indian Ocean Region

↳ String of Pearls.

* Rise of china-Pakistan coordination.

* This happens when:

↳ Air force is facing shortage of fighter jets

↳ Army cancelled plan to raise 17th Mountain Strike Corps due to budgetary problems.

UAVs have the potential to aid.

* UAVs are cheap to procure. so eases our budget.

* Meet demand of the situation.

↳ Range from hand-held "micro UAVs" to large "combat UAVs"

↳ Some UAVs can even vertically takeoff.

* Long endurance.

↳ Some UAVs can fly upto 24-48 hrs.

- * No threat of loss of human lives.
- * Indian expertise
↳ India already produces "DRDO Rustom"
- * easy maintainancy
- * easy to fly and deploy.
- * Better data collection and analysis.
- * Small size makes them difficult to detect
- * Uses latest technology.

Way ahead.

- * West world forces have extensively used UAV
↳ Hand-held UAV to protect soldier's life
by giving soldier better information.
↳ MQ-1 Predator, MQ-9 Reaper drone for war on terror.
 - * India recently signed agreement with US to procure "Sea Guardian" drone to protect naval boundaries:
 - * Indian Rustom drone is already a HALE drone { High altitude, long endurance }.
- UAVs have immense capability to secure borders (difficult and porous) with neighbours, especially Pakistan and Bangladesh.

5. Although open borders facilitate cultural continuity & greater interaction, their security implications cannot be undermined. Discuss the statement in context of India's open border policy with Nepal & Bhutan. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि खुली सीमाएं सांस्कृतिक निरंतरता एवं उत्कृष्ट अंतःक्रिया की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं, लेकिन इनके सुरक्षा निहितार्थों को कम करके नहीं आँका जा सकता है। नेपाल और भूटान के साथ भारत की खुली सीमा नीति के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

In spirit of India's historical and cultural relations, India signed "Indo-Nepal Friendship Agreement, 1950" and "Indo-Bhutan Friendship Agreement, 2007".

* It has led to :-

- ↳ Free movement of goods and people.
- ↳ allows Nepali and Bhutanese people to work in India.
- ↳ No visa / passport / permit requirement

Hence it has facilitated cultural continuity and greater interaction.

Security Implications:

* These agreements have led to less serious security arrangements at these borders:

* Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB) is taken less seriously when compared to BSFor Assam Rifles.

* Has created trade route for
↳ Human trafficking ↳ Drugs ~~and~~ Smuggling.

- * Ports Open border has allowed criminals to get away easily.
- * Unauthorized entry of cheap Chinese goods.

Committees suggestions:

- * Kargil review committee had suggested to ensure border protection by appropriate bilateral understandings.
- * Naresh chandra committee suggested reforms in intelligence agencies for border protection.

Way ahead:

- * Rina Mitra committee was recently formed to review border free movement along Myanmar.
↳ Same can be extended to Bhutan, Nepal.
- * Creation of "Integrated Check Posts"
↳ Like India-Bangladesh integrated check posts.
↳ Will facilitate easy movement of goods and services, along with confidence-building and harmonious relations.

This will ensure better security while maintaining constitutional values of Article 51 (b) → just and honourable relations.

6. What is the role played by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) in border management? Also, elaborating on the problems of infrastructural deficiencies and poor personnel management faced by CAPF, suggest remedies to tackle these issues. (150 words) 10

सीमा प्रबंधन में केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPFs) कौन-सी भूमिका का निर्वहन करते हैं? साथ ही, CAPFs द्वारा सामना की जा रही अवसंरचना संबंधी कमियों और खराब कार्मिक प्रबंधन की समस्याओं का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, इन मुद्दों से निपटने के उपाय सुझाए।

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are forces under Home Ministry, to guard domestic affairs. Capability wise they are between Police forces and Indian Military Forces.

CAPFs in India (Role)

- * BSF (Border Security Force)
 - Guard Pakistan and Bangladesh Border.
- * SSB (Sashatra Seema Bal)
 - Nepal and Bhutan Border.
- * ITBP (Indo-Tibet Border Police)
 - China Border.
- * CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force).
 - To conduct elections, Peacekeeping operations.
- * CISF (Central Industrial Security Force)
 - Security to critical industrial infra.
eg- Delhi Metro, Nuclear Power Plants.

Problems

- * Infrastructure
 - ↳ Lack of aircrafts, helicopters, UAVs, vehicles.
 - ↳ Much of India's borders are still open, increasing burden of CAPF.

↳ More soldiers of CRPF and BSF anti-Naxal squad (COBRA) die from Malaria, than enemy assault.

- * Long working hours
 - * No permanent headquarters
 - * Long deployment durations throughout India, whole years
- ↳ has led to 700 suicides in last 6 years, as per Home Ministry
- * Grievance redressal
 - ↳ Unlike Indian Military, they don't have dedicated tribunals.
 - * They are headed by outsiders (ie - IPS officers)
 - * In last 6 yrs, more than 9,000 soldiers have opted for voluntary retirement.

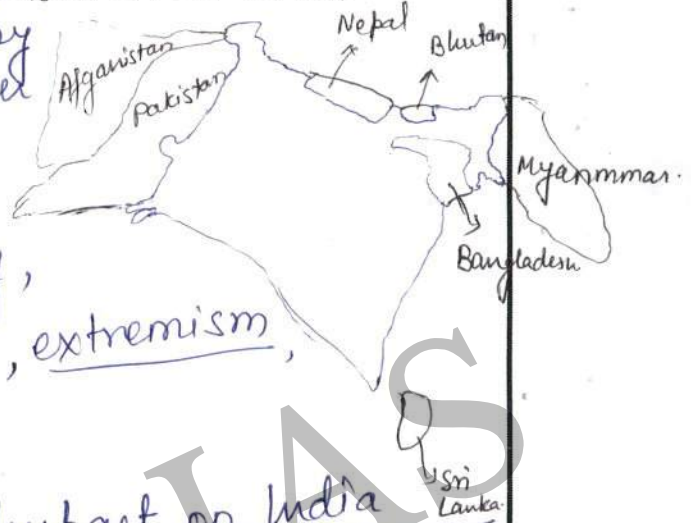
Way ahead

- * Govt. has launched "BSF MyApp" for Grievance redressal.
- * They should be headed by officers of their own cadre.
- * Reduce long deployments, working hours by:-
 - ↳ More recruitment
 - ↳ Better equipping police.
- * Better infrastructure facilities
 - ↳ in naxal areas
- * Provide:-
 - ↳ Tribunals
 - ↳ post retirement benefits equivalent to military.

7. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? (150 words) 10

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is bordered by neighbours who either mostly have internal problems, struggling democracy, human rights abuses, extremism, etc.



Country and Instability ~~and~~ Impact on India

1. Pakistan

- * Haggani-network, Pakistan Taliban are roaming freely.
- * Military rule or Military supported rule. (e.g. Imran Khan's victory)

- * It has created terror launchpads in POK
- * Pakistani Army kills any effort to establish peace between India and Pakistan.
- * Instability in Kashmir

2. Afghanistan:

- * "Operation Enduring Freedom" has failed to raise a proper resistive force to counter Taliban.
- * Rise of Taliban.

- * Set back to Indian efforts to establish democracy in Afghan.
- * India officially shares land border with Afghan.

Myanmar

- * Army attacked Rohingya

- * Humanitarian ~~crisis~~ crisis and security implications for India

Bangladesh:

- * Rise of radical Islam in Bangladesh.
- * Khaleda Zia, who is anti-India, is out on bail.

- * Instability forces Bangladeshi people to illegally enter India

Sri Lanka:

- * Still leftovers of LTTE

- * India has many sympathisers for LTTE

How to minimiseSecure Borders

- Deploy CIBMS in difficult terrain.
- Fence all unfenced terrain
- Follow recommendations:
 - Madhukar Gupta Committee
 - Kargil Review Committee

Engage with neighbours

- Continue efforts like "Operation Insaniyat" with Bangladesh.
- Assist Afghanistan in capacity building.
- Engage Pakistan in talks, using new platforms like SCO.
- Proper utilization of India as a "soft-power"
- Refrain from "big brother" attitude.

Domestic Policy

- Vigilance for any terrorist activity.
- Coherent Political Policy for friendly relations with neighbours.

Solution

8. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue.
Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Central Armed Forces haven't often been deployed by Centre to "assist" states.

Constitutional Provisions.

- * Art 256, 257 → Power of ^{Centre} ~~State~~ to give directions and even punish states.
- * Art 355 → Duty of Centre to protect states from internal and external threats.

Issues involved

- * Forces are "alleged" to be deployed without taking states into confidence.
- * Centre complaints about "inability of state" to maintain law and order.
- * Creates distrust between Centre and State.
eg → In recent Gorkhaland crisis, WB government complained about CAPF deployment as excessive and unnecessary.
- * Goes against 7th Schedule of Constitution, as "law and order" is in state list.
- * Creates a negative impression about ability of State police forces.

Remedial measures.

* Develop a proper mechanism for communication between Centre and State.

↳ Impartial view of situation.

↳ Onus lies on Home Minister to take state's into confidence.

* Train state police forces to better handle situation.

↳ Through "Force Modernization Scheme".

↳ Better equipments.

* Use CAPFs only as last resort, in extreme situation.
Way ahead

Various articles of Constitution give impression of "Cooperative Federalism" as its vital part.

While protection of state is centre's duty, it must be done in true spirit of Constitution.

9. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? (150 words) 10

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

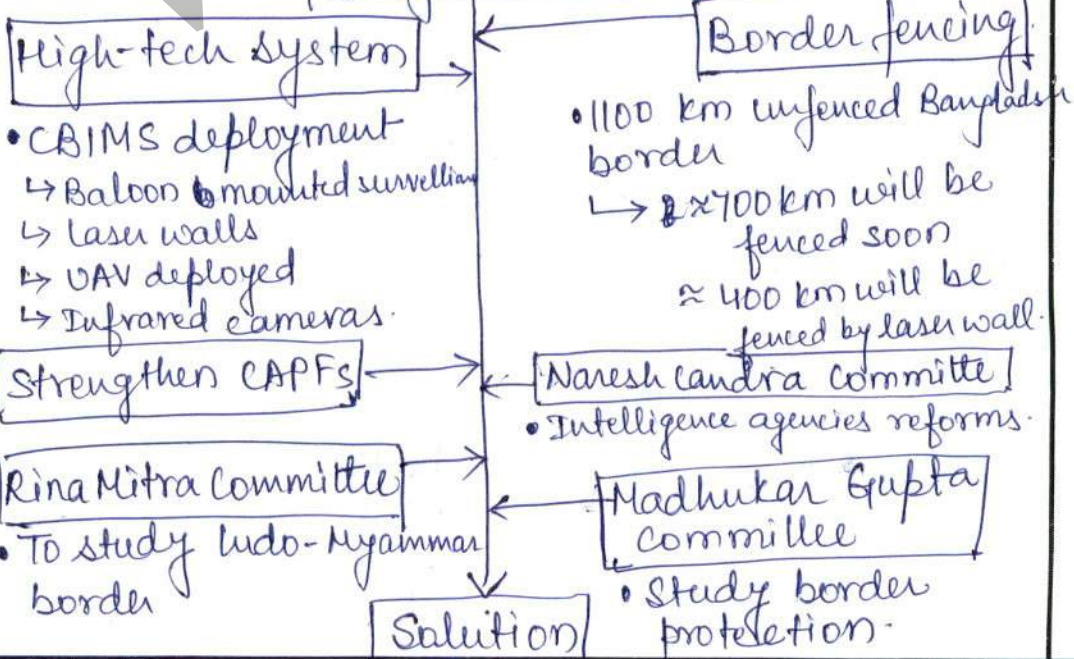
Incoming of infiltrators in J&K, failure in 1962 war, illegal immigration in North-east clearly points towards challenge posed by India's physiography in meeting security challenges.

Physiography as challenge to Counter-terror.

Physiography	Features	Challenges
* West Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * extreme hot at day. * extreme cold at night. * scarcity of water. * shifting sand dunes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Difficult to guard during day time. * Difficult to fence with sand dunes moving. * Difficult mobility, only camels can be used.
* Marshy land (eg- Rann of Kutch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Marshy land is difficult to navigate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Difficult to guard. * Marshy lands can't be fenced.
* Indus river system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Wide and fast flowing rivers. * Flooding. * Thelum changes course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Difficult to navigate. * Impossible to fence borders with rivers present.

<p>Physiography Western Himalays</p>	<p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high mountains • extreme slopes from Indian side • extreme weather in winters 	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficult to man them • easy to infiltrate from Pakistan side • resulted in Kargil war (1999) • Guarding Siachen glacier is toughest job
<p>Mountains & forest of NW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick forest • East Himalaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to search • easy movement for Naga insurgent
<p>Ganga river system (at Bangladesh border)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River delta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 200 km out of 1100 km • About 1100 km out of 4100 km with Bangladesh is open

Way ahead

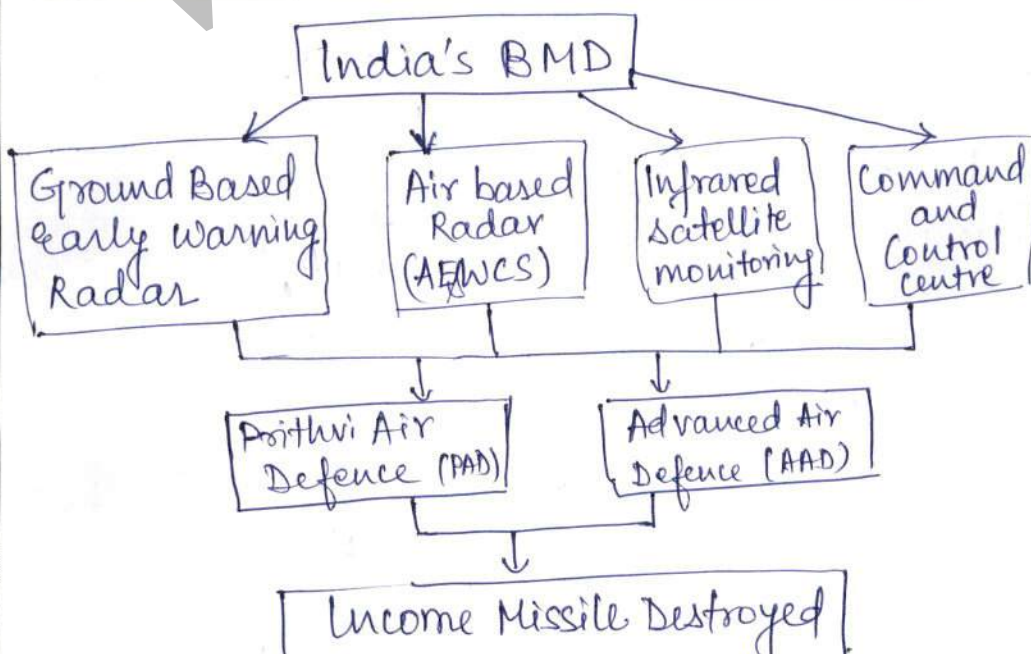
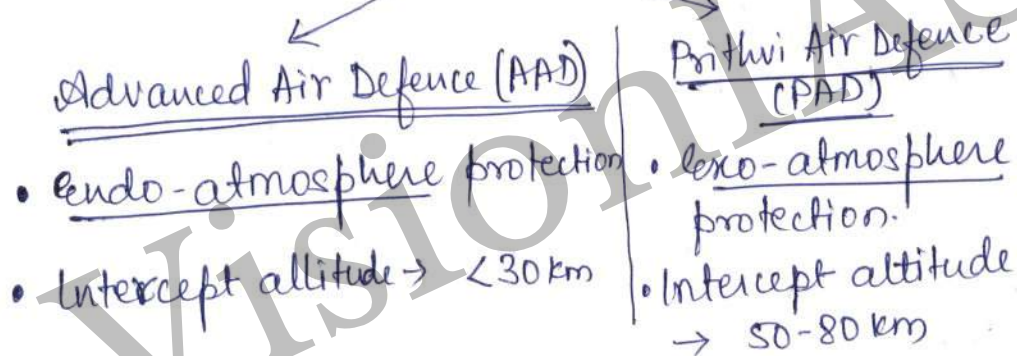


10. What are the components of India's Ballistic Missile Defence System? Also, discuss how a Ballistic Missile Defence System enhances India's strategic options. (150 words) 10

भारत की बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल डिफेंस सिस्टम के घटक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल डिफेंस सिस्टम किस प्रकार भारत के रणनीतिक विकल्पों को बढ़ाती है।

Ballestic Missile Defence System is a system of radars, guidance, missiles that intercepts and destroys an incoming Ballestic Missile.

Components of India's BMD



Importance in India's strategic options:

- * With operationalization of Chinese DF-41 ICBM and Pakistan's IRBM-Shaheen, capable of hitting any where in India.
↳ we need anti-Ballistic Missile defence.
- * Assured protection against enemy's missile, gives more flexibility to:-
↳ Political executive
↳ Military operation.
- * Gives political leverage.
eg- Much of US-USSR peace talks were based on USSR's Ballistic Missile Defence capabilities.
- * Brings India into elite club of countries having this capability
 - USA (THAAD)
 - Israel
 - S. Korea (THAAD)
 - Russia (S-400 Triump)
 - China.

But Challenges Remain:

- * Can push Pakistan to build more missiles, tactical warheads, nuclear bombs.
- * US threatened India with CAASTA, because Russian S-400 also has anti-ballistic capabilities

Way ahead:

Regardless of challenges, an ABM capability tilts power in India's favour. However, we must keep upgrading system with evolving threats.

11. Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach? (250 words) 15

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?



Indian Naval Bases operational/Under negotiation in Indian Ocean Region

India's Approach in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

* Indian Navy launched Operation HADR & Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief with neighbouring countries' navy in IOR.

- * Bilateral Naval exercise with:-
 - Singapore (SIMBEX) → UAE
 - Indonesia (~~SIMBEX~~) → Oman.
 - Malaysia (CORPAT)

- * Indian Naval Ocean Symposium
 - ↳ A voluntary platform for dialogue exchange.
 - ↳ current chair is Bangladesh.

- * Anti-Piracy Operations, especially against Somali Pirates.

- * Securing Malacca Strait by:-
 - ↳ Securing Berthing right at Chagi Naval Base.
 - ↳ Base at Sabang Island (Indonesia).

- * Proposed talks to join Quad.
 - ↳ Group of India, Australia, USA, Japan.

- * Operation Sagar Kavach (2017)
 - ↳ By state govt. of WB and Odisha.
 - ↳ To check readiness in securing Bay of Bengal.

- * Reciprocal berthing rights at French Reunion Island base.

Opportunities

- * Region connects energy rich Middle East with China, South-East Asia and even Pacific.

- ↳ Hence $\approx 40\%$ of global trade
↳ $\approx 40\%$ of global energy trade.
- * Providing security will establish India as mature player in global leadership.
 - * Will increase neighbour's faith in India.
 - * In India-ASEAN "Delhi Declaration" (2018), the ASEAN countries urged India to be a net security provider.
 - * The region is rich in energy.
 - * Vast ecosystem of the area needs to be preserved.

Challenges:

- * China has created string of pearls to counter
 - ↳ Maldives
 - ↳ Hambantota, SL
 - ↳ Port Qadawar, Pakistan.
- * Recent mishaps in India Navy create doubts about India's ability to defend IOR.
- * 26/11 terrorist attack, which happened by sea route

Way ahead.

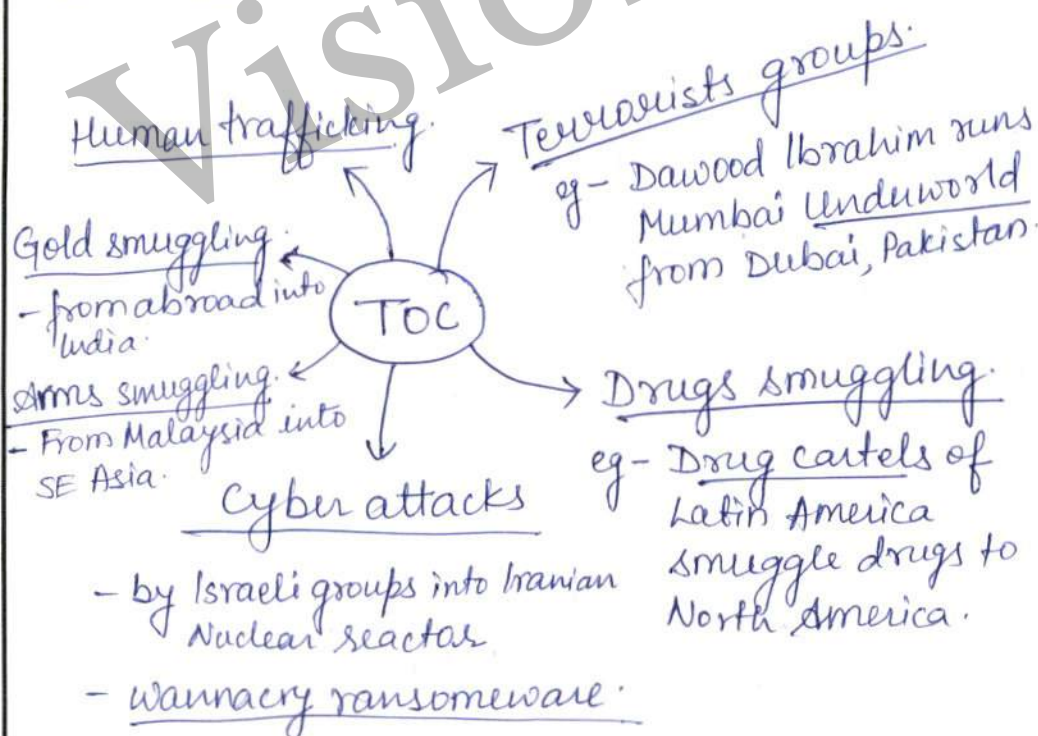
Boost Indian Navy's capacity to secure IOR, while coordinating with ASEAN, Iran, Oman, etc.

Will play a major role in establishing India's leadership.

12. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. (250 words) 15

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organised Crime refers to usual organised crimes (like → gangs, human trafficking & drug trafficking syndicates, cyber ~~at~~ army) which are planned, managed and executed along multiple national boundaries.



Difficulty in handling TOC

Preventing.

- * Cyber attack (eg- By Chinese and N. Korean cyber attack groups on USA assets) are difficult to forecast.
 - ↳ Nature of attack also changes
eg → from data stealing to wannacry.
- * International borders are usually unfenced and not heavily guarded.
- * Even after protection at borders, crime happens by :-
 - ↳ corruption of border forces
 - ↳ Digging under-ground trenches.
- * Vested interests of foreign governments to destabilize neighbour.
eg → ISI sending terrorists into India.

Detecting

- * They are properly and pre-planned
- * Criminals keep changing their approach.
- * Inadequate preparedness of domestic forces in meeting these evolving challenges.

Prosecuting.

- * Lack of international consensus.
eg → India's call for comprehensive convention against Terrorism (CCINS) ~~is~~ has yielded no results.

- * Lack of foreign government's willingness to cooperate.
eg - Pakistan's attitude in punishing 26/11 masterminds.

Investigating

- * Variation in investigation standards.
- * Lack of agreements between nations to facilitate same.
eg → It was difficult for India to secure permission to investigate Vijay Mallya at London.

Integrated approach can help dealing TOC

- * Government should cooperate military operations to deal TOC.
eg - Indian forces eliminated Naga insurgents inside Myanmar, with latter's approval.
- * Integrated check-posts.
↳ curbs illegal movement, while maintaining good relations
eg → Benapole-Petrapole Integrated check post at India-Bangladesh Border.
- * No political asylum to criminals.
- * comprehensive extradition Treaty
eg → Indonesia extradited Underworld's chota Rajan to India.

13. With changes in technology, financial frauds are taking the shape and modalities of organized crime. Discuss the implications of such a trend and suggest a holistic approach to develop a sound fraud management system in India. (250 words) 15

प्रौद्योगिकी में बदलाव के साथ, वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियाँ संगठित अपराध के आकार एवं तौर-तरीके ग्रहण कर रही हैं। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में एक सुदृढ़ धोखाधड़ी प्रबंधन प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण सुझाइए।

With rise in usage of technology in everyday life, even financial transactions are becoming technology oriented.
With technology, comes technological threats.

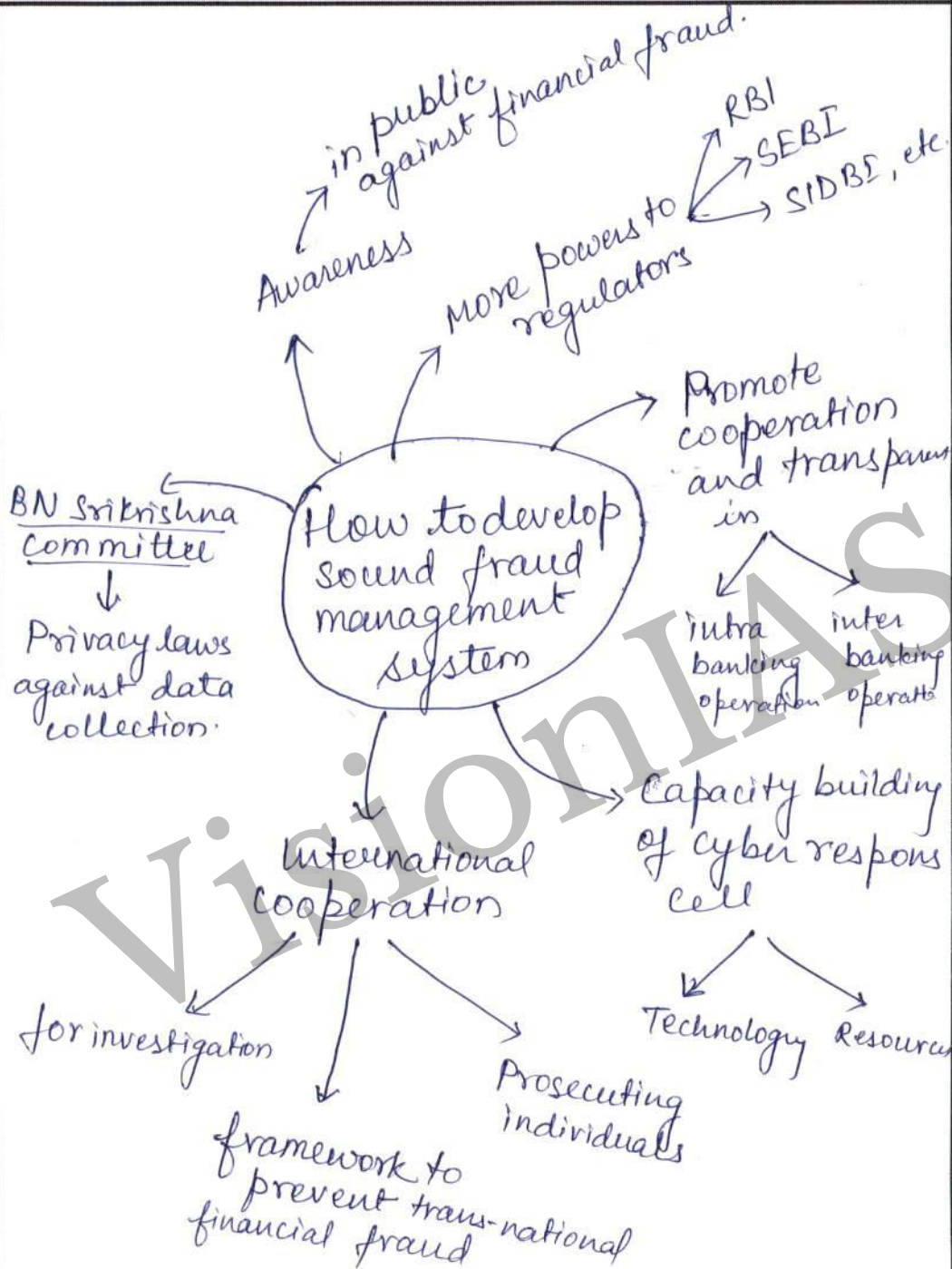
Shape and Modalities of Financial fraud.

- * Trans-border in nature.
↳ Makes it difficult to investigate and prosecute.
- * Anonymity.
↳ Cryptocurrencies make it impossible to find original user.
- * Becoming more frequent
↳ Regular wannacry & ransomware attacks.

Implications for India.

- * Threat to governance.
↳ India has been pushing for e-governance.

- ↳
- * Threat to "digital India" initiative:
↳ ~~except BHIM, UPI, etc.~~
 - * Threatens promotion of cashless economy
 - ↳ India has internet illiteracy.
 - ↳ while government is pushing BHIM, UPI, etc.
 - * Privacy compromised.
 - ↳ while privacy is a Fundamental Right.
 - ↳ cyber attacks steal private data.
 - * Destabilising Banking system
 - ↳ Nirav Modi case spells gaps in banking system and lack of coordination.
 - * Terror financing.
 - ↳ By use of cryptocurrency, by remaining anonymous.
 - * Social impact
 - ↳ Gets large media attention
 - ↳ Reduces people's faith.



way ahead

With share of digital economy increasing in Indian economy, it becomes important to secure financial transaction

14. Give an account of the challenges related to recruitment in, legal status and accountability of, and coordination amongst intelligence agencies that need to be addressed to handle threats to national security. (250 words) 15

आसूचना एजेंसियों में भर्ती, उनकी कानूनी स्थिति और जवाबदेही तथा उनके बीच समन्वय से संबंधित चुनौतियों का एक विवरण दीजिए, जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख खतरों से निपटने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

If armed forces are arms of government to deal with threats, intelligence agencies are her eyes and ears

Some intelligence agencies are:-

- * Research and Analysis wing (RAW)
→ For Foreign intelligence.
- * Intelligence Bureau (IB)
→ Domestic Intelligence
- * NTRC (National Technical Research Org.)
→ Directly under PM.
- * DRI (Directorate of Revenue Intelligence)
→ For anti-smuggling, investigation, etc.

Challenges faced by them.

The biggest failure can be that the RAW itself was formed after India's failure to secure intelligence in 1962 Indo-china war.

Some major challenges are:-

Recruitment

- ↳ Intelligence agencies don't have the independence to conduct separate recruitment test.
- ↳ Limited resources to conduct proper recruitment.
- ↳ Headed by IPS officers
 - even though agencies have separate recruitment test (process).

Legal status

- ↳ Non-statutory.
 - Both RAW and IB are non-statutory, created by an official resolution.
 - While NIA was created by NIA Act, 2008
 - There should be equal legal status.
- ↳ Reduces agencies's authority :-
 - In managing its own affairs.
 - Political and economic independence is reduced.

Accountability.

- ↳ RAW and IB are "wings" and not department,
 - hence not answerable under RTI Act (2005)
- ↳ IPS officers heading them are unaware about core of organization.

Coordination

- ↳ There's no platform which brings different agencies on same table.
- ↳ inability to transfer information amongst them.

Other problems.

- ↳ Shortage of manpower.
- ↳ Not at par with world standards.
- ↳ Resource deficiency.
- ↳ India's NSA fluctuates between IFS officers and IPS officers.

Way ahead.* Naresh Chandra Committee recommendation.

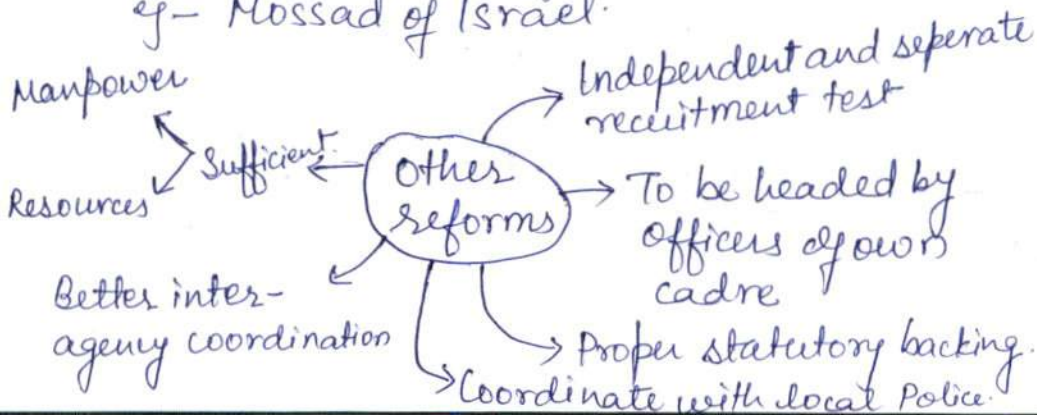
- ↳ Create a top post for integrated intelligence advisor, to assist NSA.

* N Chandrasekaran Task Force (2011)

- ↳ Use of Artificial Intelligence in National Security.

* National Security Advisor (NSA)

- ↳ Define power, and responsibilities

* Train them with global best agencies
eg- Mossad of Israel.

15. While nuclear weapons and traditional military capability remain the options of last resort, dealing with subconventional and proxy warfare requires enhanced measures given the nature of persistent threat. Discuss

(250 words) 15

जहाँ परमाणु हथियार और पारंपरिक सैन्य क्षमता अंतिम उपाय का विकल्प बने हुए हैं, वहीं उप-परंपरागत और छद्म युद्ध से निपटने के लिए स्थायी खतरे की प्रकृति को देखते हुए संबंधित उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

India is one of the largest military power in the world, dealing with any conventional threat with full capability.

- eg -
- * Indian Army → 3rd largest in world
 - * Indian Air Force → 4th " " "
 - * Indian Navy → 5th " " "
 - * Indian Defence budget → 5th " " " (at ≈ \$560 \$).

Similarly India is an established nuclear power.

- eg -
- * Navy's INS Arishtant
 - * Air Force's Mirage Fighter
 - * Strategic Forces Agni V
- forms a "nuclear triad".
- with more than an estimated 110 nuclear warheads.

However, there's threat of unconventional and proxy warfare for India.

* Terrorism

- ↳ Promoted by mainly Pakistani Army and ISI.
- ↳ POK is used as launchpad.
- ↳ One of the highest number of terrorist attacks occur in India every year.
- ↳ To make India bleed with thousand cuts.

* Naxal problem

- ↳ An armed guerrilla movement to overthrow constitutional machinery and establish people's government.
- ↳ Still ≈ 108 districts of India are affected.

* North-East Insurgency.

- ↳ To create a greater Nagalim.
- ↳ Government is still at war with NSCN-IM.
- ↳ They find shelter in Myanmar.

* Religious fundamentalists organization

- ↳ SIMI (Student Islamic Movement of India) was banned for anti-India activities.
- ↳ Right wing Hindu organizations have been blamed for:-

- Samjhauta express blasts
- Malegaon blasts

* Cyber attacks

- ↳ Mainly by Pakistan and China based attackers.
- ↳ India is yet to fully develop its defensive capability.

* Drug trafficking.

- ↳ Rampant drug abuse in Punjab

* Counterfeit money.

- ↳ Mainly by ISI, to destabilise economy.
- ↳ Bangladesh border is hotspot.

How to deal with these threats

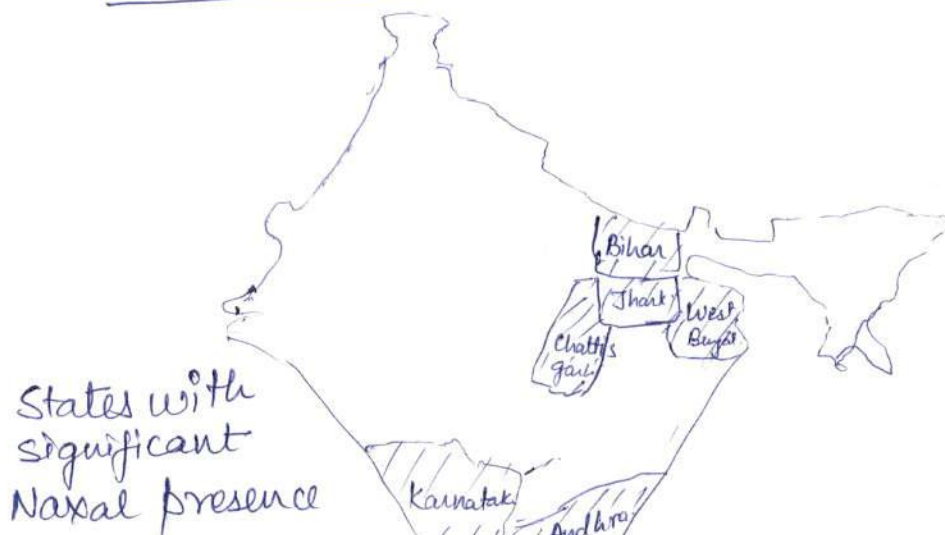
- * Kargil Review committee:-
 - ↳ Secure border by proper agreements, demarcation and fencing.
 - ↳ Secure maritime boundaries.
- * Naresh Chandra Committee:-
 - ↳ A top post of intelligence advisor, for better coordination of intelligence agencies.
 - ↳ A permanent post of Chief of Service Staff (COSS).
- * Rina Mitra Committee:-
 - ↳ Study free movement across Myanmar border.
- * Coordination among political parties
 - ↳ To grant no excuse to religious fundamentalist terrorist organizations.
- * Proper implementation of National Cyber Security Policy (2015)
 - ↳ To prevent cyber attacks.
- * Naxal threat
 - ↳ By socio-economic development of backward areas (eg- Aspirational Districts Programme)
 - ↳ Democratic decentralization.
- * Generate social awareness.
 - ↳ About cyber attacks, human trafficking, drugs, etc.

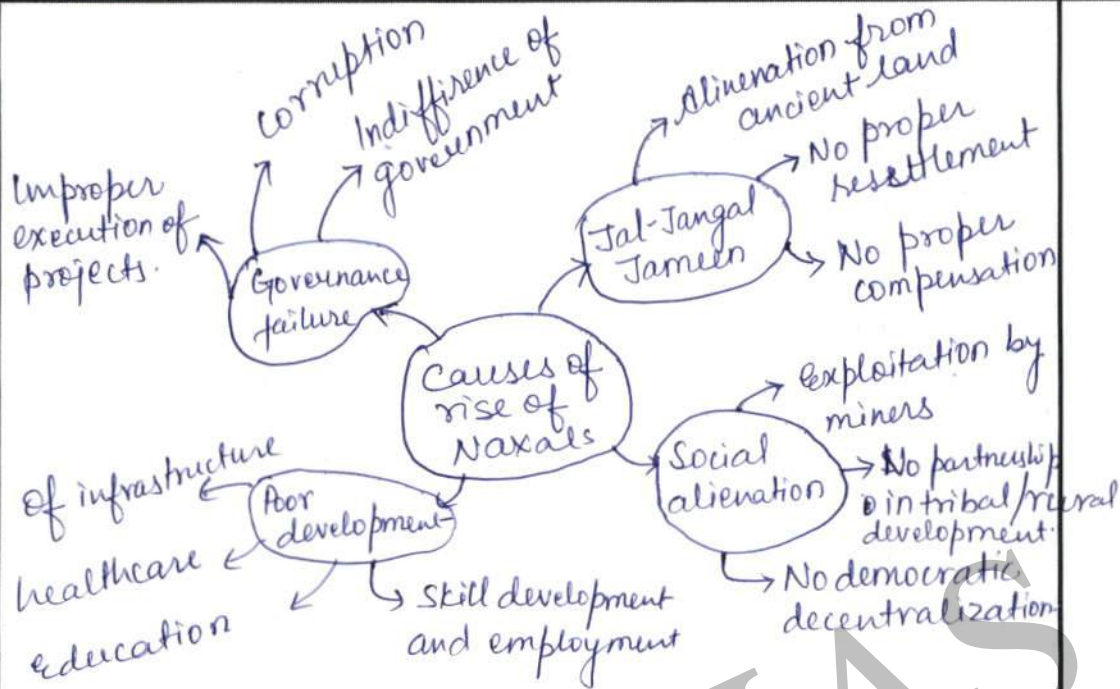
16. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. (250 words) 15

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) refers to armed guerrilla movement, aimed at over-throwing established constitutional machinery of India. It derives its strength from teachings of Chinese leader Mao.

- * The movement started in Naxalbari Village in West Bengal in 1970s.
- * Philosophy: "Power comes from Barrel of gun".
- * As of 2018, around 108 districts in India suffer from naxal violence, in areas called "red corridor".





Holistic approach adopted by Government

* Security agenda

* Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme

- ↳ Enhancing state's capacity to fight LWE.
- ↳ Fortifying Police stations.
- ↳ Incentives to surrendering LWE cadres.

* Assistance to Central Agencies Scheme

- ↳ To upgrade CoBRA, CRPF, etc.

Developmental activities

* Special Central Assistance (SCA)

- ↳ for 35 LWE affected districts

* Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected areas

- ↳ In Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Promotion of good governance.* Civic Action Programme (CAP)

↳ confidence building between security forces and local people.

* ROSHINI Scheme.

↳ Skill development and Training & Placement for rural youth.

↳ Operational in 27 LWE-affected districts.

Other initiatives.* Forest Rights Act, 2006

↳ Attempts to restore Tribal Right

* 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

↳ Establishment of Panchayati Raj

Way ahead.* Government should ^{continue to} work on recommendations of D. Bandhopadya Committee

↳ Democratic decentralization.

↳ Respecting and restoring tribal laws.

* work on SAMADHAN doctrine.

S → Smart leadership

A → Aggressive strategy

M → Motivation & Training.

A → Actionable intelligence.

D → Dashboard for each theatre.

H → Harnessing technology.

A → Action Plan.

N → No access to financing.

17. National security challenges, which are less traditional war threats but more diffused and ambiguous, can no longer be dealt with in silos. In this context, examine the need for having a National Security Strategy and also, highlight the challenges that the government faces in spelling out such a strategy. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चुनौतियां, जो कम परंपरागत युद्ध संबंधी खतरे हैं, लेकिन अधिक विस्तृत और अस्पष्ट हैं, उनसे अब पृथक्करण प्रक्रिया के तहत नहीं निबटा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही, ऐसी रणनीति के निरूपण में सरकार के सामने आ रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Security challenges in India comprises of traditional wars, geopolitical rivalry, Terrorism, religious extremism, naxalism, communal and caste-based violences, ~~etc~~ cyber threats, etc.

Even through India has strong military, is nuclear powered, has won wars, but traditional wars are scare

Non-traditional threats faced by India

* Violence in Kashmir:

↳ Since death of Hiralal Commander Burhan Wani, violence has worsen.

* Continuous push to infiltrators by Pakistan:

↳ Pathankot attacks derailed the political peace talks.

* Rise of china:

↳ Rise of chinese activities in IOR.

↳ String of pearls.

* Neighbours drifting away.

- ↳ china's "check-book diplomacy".
- ↳ complaint of India showing "big brother" attitude.

* CPEC.

- ↳ Bring china into Pakistan.
- ↳ Violates India's sovereignty.

* 2 and half front war.

- ↳ With china, Pakistan, Domestic security.

* Insurgency in North east

- ↳ Still Naga groups (NSCN-IM) is at war.

* Insecure borders

- ↳ Rohingya and illegal Bangladeshi immigration.

* Cyber warfare

- ↳ India has ~~the~~ largest digital userbase.

* Other domestic threats

- ↳ Communal, caste-based violence.
- ↳ Social-media fake news violence.
- ↳ Violence due to demand of reservation.

Need for having National Security Strategy

* Nareesh chandra Committle.

- ↳ Integration of intelligence, by a top intelligence post.
- ↳ A top post for chief of Army service Staff, for better coordination.

* Better Border Security

- ↳ Kargil review committee
- suggested to secure border.
- ↳ deploy CBIMs

* Countering domestic insurgency

- ↳ Rina Mitra Committee
- study free movement along Myanmar.
- ↳ D. Bandhopadhyay Committee
- Democratic decentralization to tackle Naxal issue

* Better use of technology.

- ↳ N. ^{Chandrasekar} Subramaniam committee for use of Artificial Intelligence in defence.

Challenges faced by government

- * Integration of Armed forces
- Army wants dominance.
- * Integration of intelligence agencies.
- * Evolving cyber threats.
- * Need for Political consensus to check:-
- ↳ Illegal immigration.
- ↳ Caste, communal violence

Way ahead

A proper National security strategy will help to view problems and act on them swiftly.

18. Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. (250 words) 15

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

S → Smart and Sensitive.
M → Mobile and Modern
A → Alert and Agressive.
R → Responsive and Reliable
T → Trained and Tech Savvy.

This acronym for SMART policing was given by India's PM, highlighting increased challenges and increased expectations.

Problems in current Policing.

* Shortage of staff.

↳ India has 137 police per 1 lakh population
↳ UN recommends 222 police per 1 lakh population.

* Overburdened.

↳ Police has to manage traffic, VIP escort, etc.
↳ 86% of police force is only constables

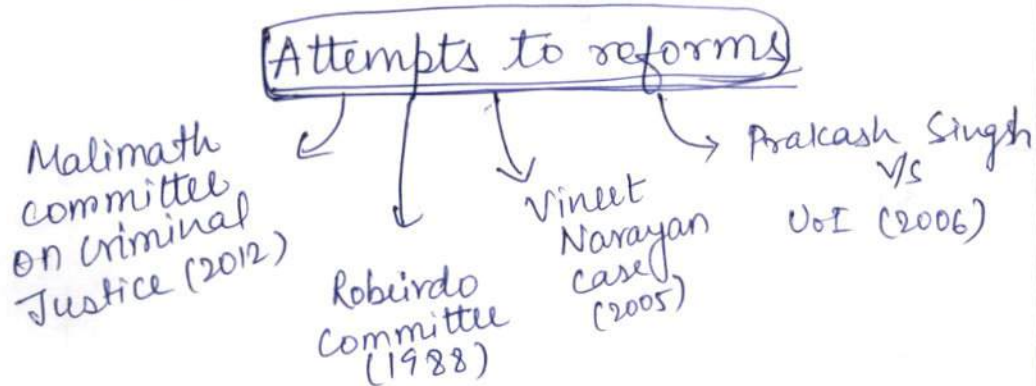
* Poor investigation

↳ Average prosecution rate in India, based on police chargesheet is only 42%.

* Corruption

↳ India ranks 81st of corruption

Perception Index of Transparency Int'l.
 ↳ police is considered most corrupt.



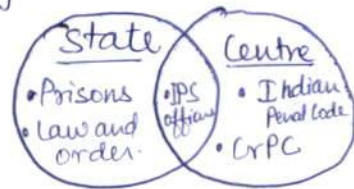
Administrative Reforms

- * 2nd ARC has recommended
 - ↳ Give some non-core police functions (eg- traffic management) to other organizations (ie- outsourcing).
 - ↳ Create different groups of specialists
 - investigation
 - law and order
 - prosecution
 - forensics, etc.
- * Vineet Narayan v/s UoI (2005)
 - ↳ SC gave a full 2-year tenure to CBI director.
- * UPSC to provide list for DGP selection.
 - ↳ Recently ruled by SC.
- * Establish (Prakash Singh v/s UoI) (2005)
 - ↳ Police Commission
 - for transfer, postings, disciplinary action.

↳ Police Complaints Board.

— For receiving complaints against conduct of Police.

Legislative Reforms



* Update the Police Act, 1861, which is nearly 160 years old:

* Implement recommendations of:-

↳ Malimath Committee (2006) recommendations on reforms in criminal justice.

Technological Reforms

* Provide better technology to deal with

↳ cybercrimes

↳ email phishing

↳ Misuse of social media.

* Better communication channel with people

↳ To acknowledge, act, finalise a case quickly

way ahead

A reformed Police will also largely send positive tone about good governance.

19. Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

Even though India has 5th largest defence budget \approx (\$ 55-bn), it is the largest defence products importer in the world, with importing nearly 15% of global arms exports, as per SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute).

A big reason for failure of domestic industry is :-

- ↳ Government PSU's bagging most of the defence orders
- while Private sector plays peripheral role.

Reasons for peripheral role of Private sector

* Lack of Experience

- ↳ Since most defence products are :-
 - imported
 - made by govt. PSUs.
- ↳ So Private sector lack large scale manufacturing experience.

* Attitude of Government

- ↳ Government mostly favours PSUs.
- ↳ This discourages Private sector from setting-up large production unit.
- ↳ Government red-tape
 - discourages innovation
 - discourages approach of private sector.

* Attitude of Armed Forces

- ↳ Attitude of "going for the best" discourages private domestic products, who have just started.
- ↳ IAF is often criticised as "Imported Air Force"

* Procurement Procedure

- ↳ Procedure like "Request for Proposal", "Technical Evaluation", "Final lowest bidder" are lengthy and exhaustive.
- eg- The last MMRCA tender for fighter jets for IAF went from 2001 to 2012, when Rafale was chosen. Finally deal was cancelled in 2015.

↳ This further discourages private players.

* Doubts on exports

- ↳ even PSUs have failed to exports.
- ↳ Private players can't live without

sustained orders.

Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018

- * In lines of "Make in India" for private.
- * Aims to achieve expertise in 6 critical areas for private sectors: -
 - ↳ Tanks
 - ↳ Infantry Vehicles
 - ↳ Fighter Jets
 - ↳ Missiles.
- * Tax benefits to Private sectors.
- * Mapping of "Defence Technology Absorption capability".
- * Creation of: -
 - ↳ Defence Investment Promotion cell
 - ↳ Intellectual Property cell.
 - ↳ Innovation in Defence excellence (iDeX).
- * Roadmap for absorption of technology by private sector.

Way ahead

Global exporters like USA, France, Israel have big role of private sector. Indian private sector has shown results in Automobile, IT, etc.

It's high time private sector is encouraged for defence production also.

20. Discuss the implications of insufficient allocation of funds on capacity building, modernisation & operational preparedness of the defence forces in India. Also, suggest necessary steps to maintain & augment defence capabilities in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में रक्षा बलों के क्षमता निर्माण, आधुनिकीकरण और सामरिक तैयारियों पर अपर्याप्त निधि आवंटन के निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में रक्षा क्षमताएं बनाए रखने और बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम सुझाइए।

Inspite of having 5th largest defence budget, India's defence spending as percentage of GDP is at 1.5%, which is lowest since 1962.

Findings of Parliamentary Committee on Defence (2012-13)

* It criticised government on allocation of insufficient funds to armed forces.

↳ nearly 35% gap between demand for capital acquisition budget and allotted budget for capital acquisition.

↳ nearly 30% gap in overall demand and allocation

Implication for Armed Forces

Operational Preparedness

* CAG said

↳ Almost 40% weapons are below

Critical level (ie- not sufficient for a 10 day fight).

- * Proposed 17th Mountain strike corps
 - ↳ Dedicated units ~~to~~ to counter china
 - ↳ Plan cancelled due to insufficient funds

* Condition of Fighter Jets strength.

- ↳ IAF has sanctioned strength of 42 squadron of fighter planes
- ↳ while current level is only 32.

Modernisation

- * Plans to procure Rafale fighter Jet
 - ↳ Number reduced from 126 to 36.
- * 5th Generation stealth fighter plane
 - ↳ Was about to be procured from Russia.
 - ↳ Cancelled due to high cost.

* DB Shekatkar Committee

- ↳ was formed with main aim of reducing expenditure.

Capacity Building

- * Infrastructure in North-east and Northern frontiers is still no match to chinese preparedness.

* Army has shortage of ≈ 10,000 officers.

How to resolve:* DB shekatkar committee

- ↳ Better utilization of resources
 - Increasing tooth to tail ratio.
- ↳ Shutting down dairy and rural post.

* Government efforts

- ↳ Increase defence budget
 - Focus should be on capital expenditure
- ↳ Revitalize sick defence PSUs.

* Private Sector

- ↳ Needs to step-in.
- ↳ Will bring indigenous technology.
- ↳ Save expensive imports and forex.

* Armed forces

- ↳ Prioritise purchase of domestic products over imported ones.

Way ahead

With evolving security threats, we must have collaborative efforts of all stakeholders, to optimise India's defence forces' performance with given efforts.