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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1411)

Name of Candidate	SRISHITI SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	665492
Center	ORN	Date	24/7/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

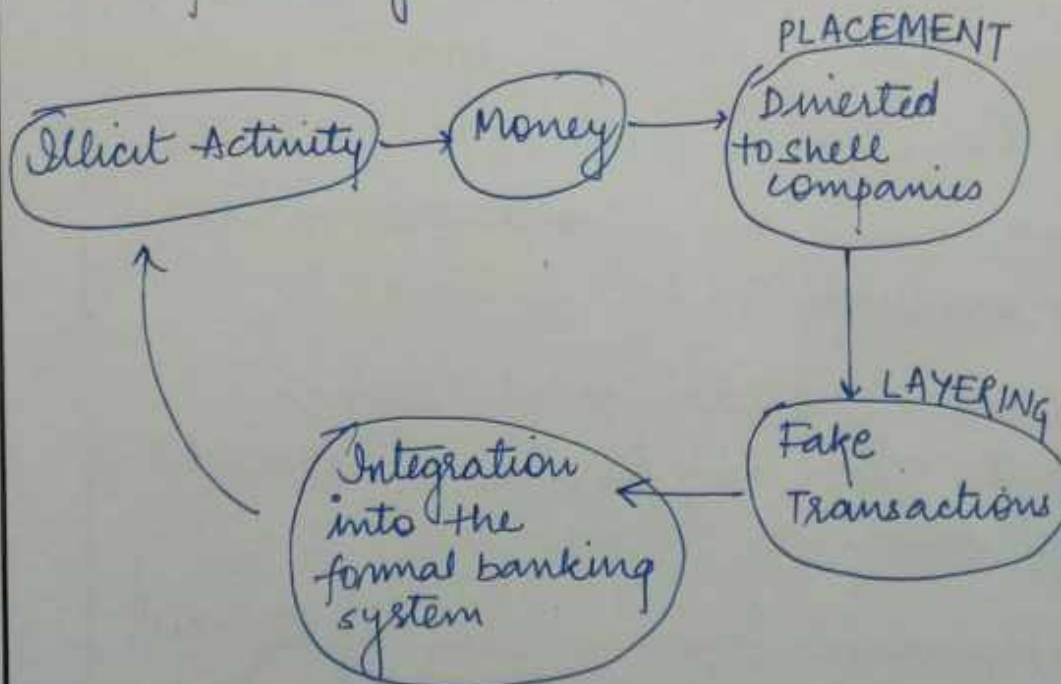
6.

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

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

Shell companies are companies with absence of capital, infrastructure & assets frequently used for money laundering.

They are often seeked as means to divert illicit money, in order to integrate it in formal system



They are mostly situated in tax havens, making it easier for money launderers & hence seen as an attractive vehicle

Steps taken by Government :

- (i) Collaboration of Income Tax Deptt & ministry of corporate affairs to nab shell companies.
 - In past 4 yrs, lacs of companies have been identified
 - Operation Clean Money was recently conducted
 - (ii) Special Task Force for Black Money
 - (iii) Signing of DTAAs with countries such as Mauritius
 - (iv) Agreements on disclosures by tax havens such as Switzerland
 - (v) Tracking of companies through digitisation, PAN card numbers made mandatory etc.
 - (vi) Empowering agencies such as ED, NIA to look for money laundering
- These steps have been helpful in tracking shell companies.

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

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

SMART Police stands for

S	- Sensitive & strict
M	- Modern with Mobility
A	- Alert & Accountable
R	- Reliable & Responsiveness
T	- Trained & Technosavvy

It is a modern concept of re-inventing police forces, to meet with the challenges of the day in the most effective manner.

Reforms needed in policing :

- Better Training of forces :

- Use of technology
- Upgraded curriculums
- Sensitivity Training
- Equipped with modern technology
- Digitised & friendly with internet

- More funds for :
 - Better equipments & arms
eg: Taser guns, Night vision goggles.
 - Increasing mobility of forces
 - Better vehicles for patrolling
- More Recruitment & force :
 - Proper advertisement & encouragement
 - Better service conditions.
 - Hiring professionals such as forensics, cyber security etc.
- Digital database of police across country :
 - More agility & efficiency in catching criminals
 - Response to public
eg: Mumbai Police Twitter Account
- Reform in Archaic laws :
 - More accountability of police & "better" watching of the watchguards"

3. Giving a brief account of the Bodoland dispute, discuss the key aspects of the third Bodo Peace Accord. (150 words) 10

बोडोलैंड विवाद का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, तृतीय बोडो शांति समझौते के प्रमुख पहलुओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bodos are the largest tribal group of Assam, who have been demanding a separate state of Bodoland since 1960s.

The dispute can be summarised as:

- Demand risen by ABSU, ~~started~~ insurgency started under NDFB.
- 2 Bodo accords signed, previously which gave Bodo a 6th schedule status, a tribal advisory council.
- The demands of certain hill groups remained unfulfilled for which a third accord has been signed.

Features of 3rd Peace Accord:

(I) Bodoland Territorial Area District is extended to certain new villages predominated by Bodos

ii) Exemption of BTAD from CAA.

iii) Bodo language in Denanagiri give associate language status in Assam

- Increase in assembly seats
- Bodos living in hills would be given ^{scheduled} hill tribe status
- special Development package & Monetary help.

These steps would:

- Bring stakeholders together
- Help in protecting unique Bodo identity
- Increase harmony in the region.
- Reduce insurgency.

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

(150 words) 10

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

part of internet
Dark net is the, inaccessible through
traditional means such as search engines

About 6% of the
internet services
comprise of dark web

These "onion-sites"
as they are called
pose issues because :

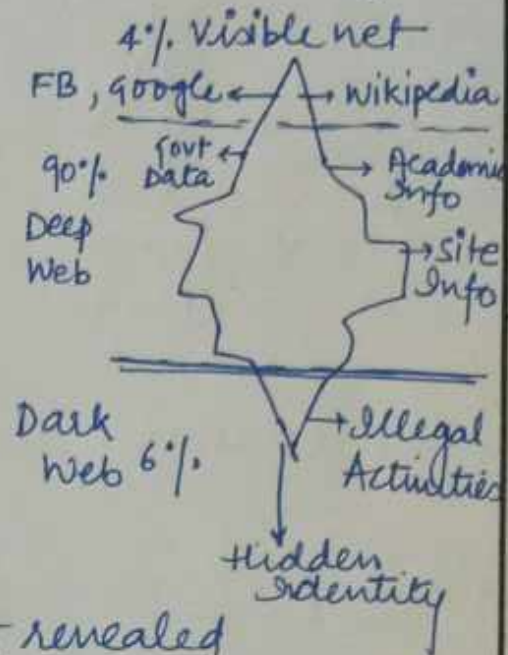
- Identity of users not revealed
- can't be easily tracked
- Hub of illegal activities

In 2019, several cases of assassins,
drugs and stolen artefacts had been
discovered on Dark Web

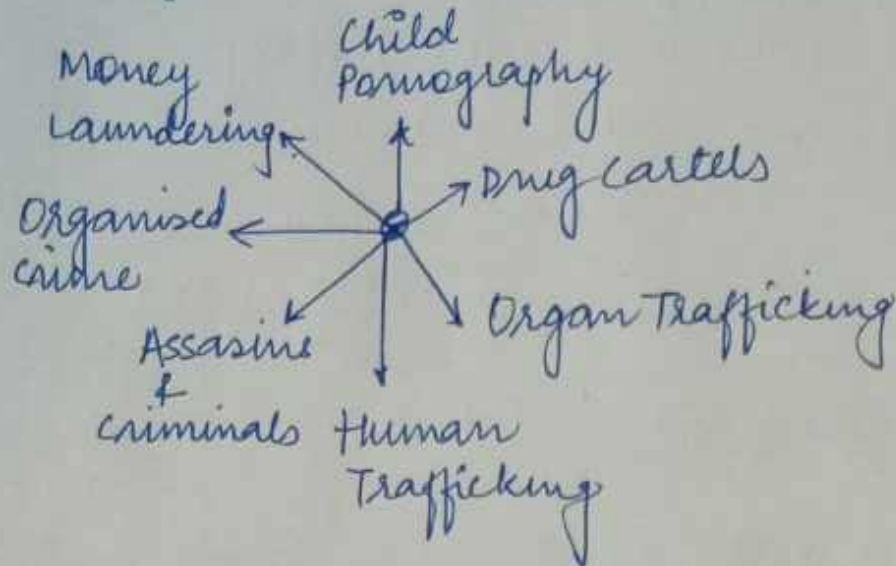
security challenge for India:

- Lack of Digital literacy

India has 3rd largest internet using
population but very low digital literacy



- Illegal Activities



All are available through Dark web

- lack of proficiency of data professionals

• Police & security agencies lag behind in the race due to new technology & ways of breaching cyber security

- Threat to personal & sensitive data

Thus dark web should be taken as an urgent area of attention & needed steps should be taken.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Chief of defence staff, is the head of all ^{armed} 3 forces. It was first recommended by Kargil committee post 1997 war.

Why is it important ?

- Coordination between the forces in case of war.

- Better utilization of funds & resources
- Attention to need of all three forces.
- Direct advisory to government.
 - Acts as a link between forces & government.
- Tending to the concerns of different forces
- Modernization of armed forces becomes more spearheaded

Functions & Duties :

- He would serve as a Chief of Staff committee comprising of heads of all 3 armed forces.

- He would serve as head of ~~the~~ Deptt of Military Affairs (DMA) & advisor to Defence Minister.
- He wouldn't take any strategic decisions but work towards better coordination amongst the forces.
- He is vested with authority in prioritising inter service procurement decisions.
- He will also perform advisory role in Nuclear Command Authority (NCA).

Thus CDS, in this way proves to be an important reform in defence.

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

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

Data Protection has been a burning issue in recent years, with increasing advent of online services, especially in post COVID world.

- SC in Putuswamy case, has upheld "Right to Privacy" as a fundamental right putting data protection as urgent need
- India is the 2nd largest smartphone user, with budding access to internet services, engraving threat to personal data
- ~~Also~~ Also, with increasing e-governance, government services have also taken online path eg: IRCTC, e-tendering, etc
- sensitive information also lies on cyber platforms
eg: Kudankulam plant hacking.

- India is also the beholder of world's largest online ID system - AADHAR

• Rising technology has given way to use of data in waging crime, inciting violence & causing cyber terrorism.

eg: ISIS using FB to identify potential recruits.

Thus.



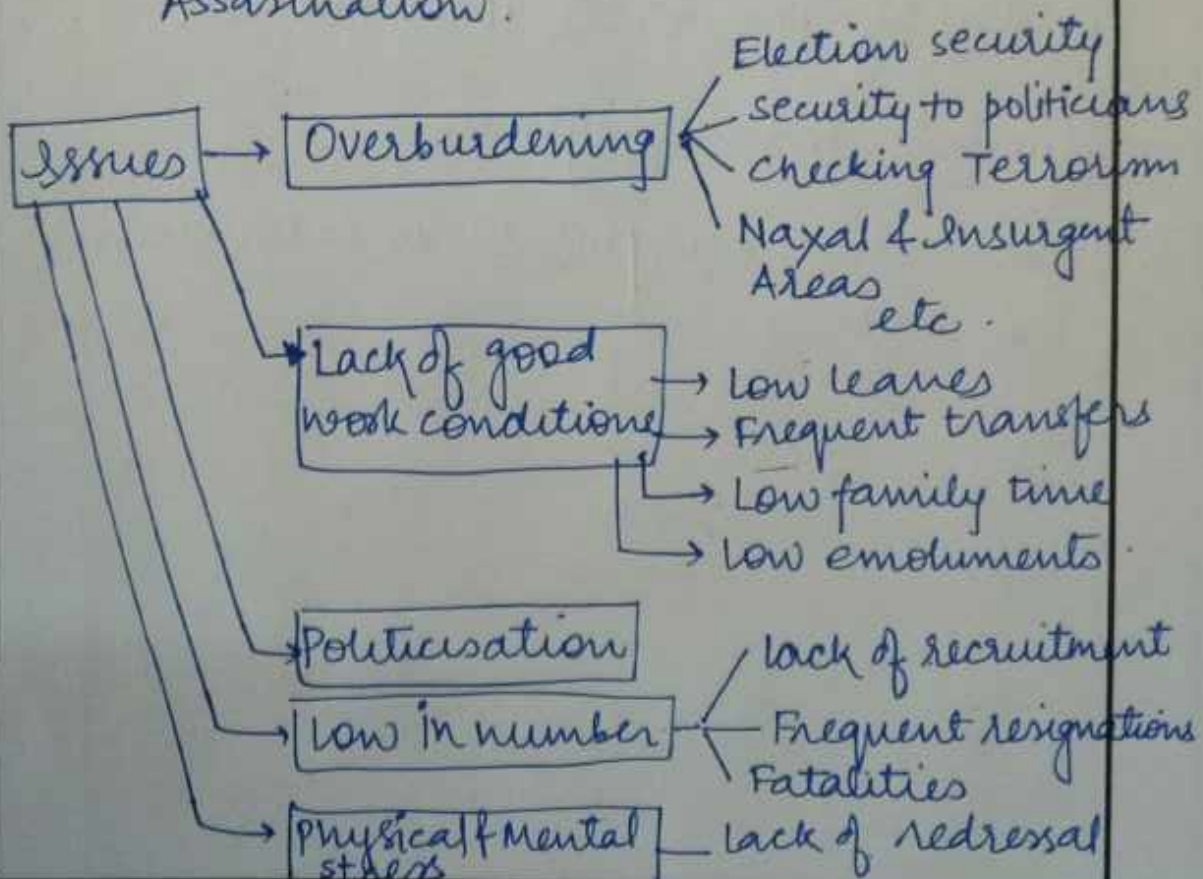
7. Highlighting the role of the National Security Guard in India, discuss the issues associated with this force. What are the reforms required in this regard? (150 words) 10

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

National security guard, in a central Armed Police Force, formed in 1986 through an act of Parliament to check terrorist activities

It has played important role in

- Blue Star Mission
- Akshardham Attack
- Curbing violence post Indira Gandhi's Assassination.



Reforms needed :

- creation of more forces through:

- Better encouragement to youth
- More emoluments for work
- Better work conditions

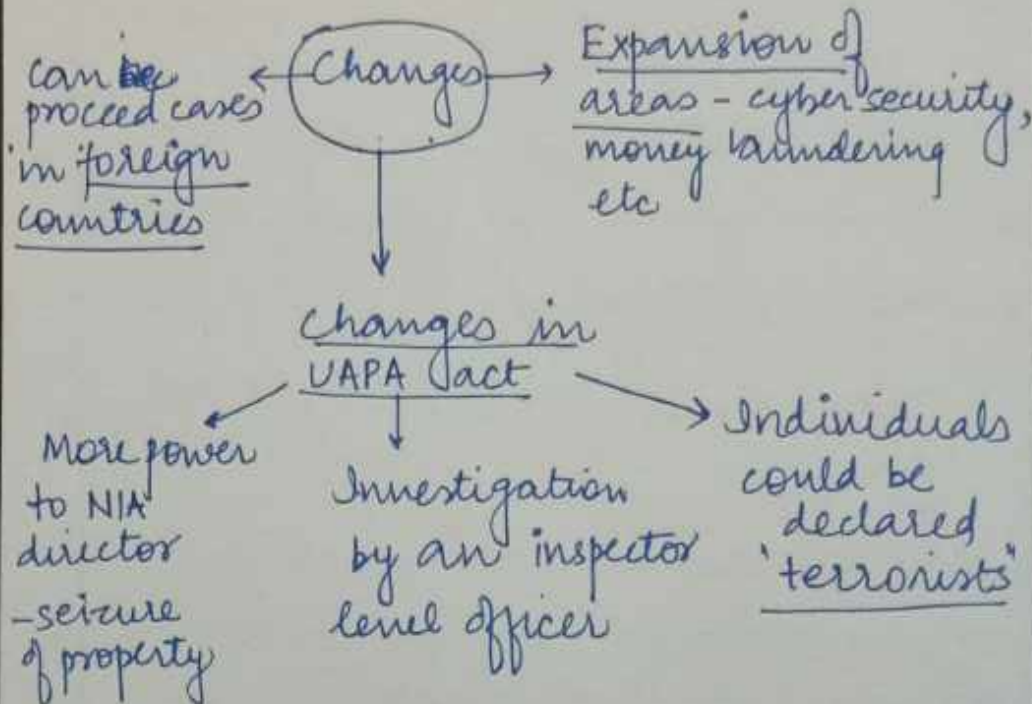
to reduce overburdening

- strengthening of state police forces
- Minimum 100 day leaves, as recently pointed by Honorable Home Minister
- Grievance Redressal system
- Better arms, equipments to cater needs of the soldiers

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

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

Recently, NIA Act was amended by Parliament.



Objections Raised

- Against Federalism

• Maintenance of police & public order is a state subject while criminal law, ~~terrorism~~ falls in concurrent list & national security in union list

Thus NIA gives scope of infringement by centre in state domain

- several new provisions such as ~~data~~ cyber crime have yet not been defined
- combined with VAPA, the acts take "draconian" colour & pose a threat of misuse by agencies.
 - Individuals could be declared terrorists
- The act empowers NIA to investigate crimes against citizens of India or "affecting interest of India"



This has scope of misuse as it is not explicitly defined.

Thus NIA Amendment acts have raised some concerns, which should be adequately dealt.

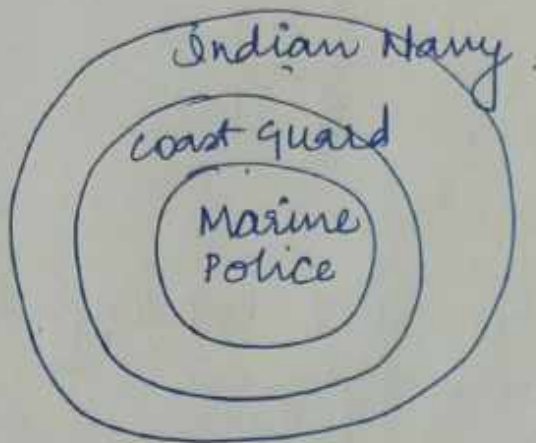
9. Subsequent to the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, the coastal security arrangement has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India.

Comment

(150 words) 10

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

Post 26/11 Attacks a 3 layered coastal security arrangement was proposed by GOI, to ensure protection of territorial waters



~~Some~~ several steps have been taken in this account :

- Modernization of coastal forces :
Use of GPS, patrolling, RFID's for ships & fishing vessels . etc .
- Use of satellites for coastal patrolling .
- Training to forces & combined training exercises with other countries .

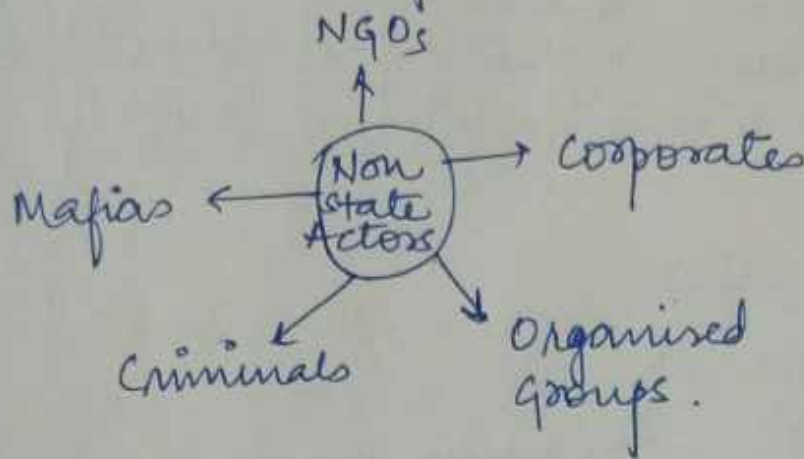
Yet several loopholes remain, specially with Marine Police :-

- They come under state jurisdiction
↓
Variation across states
- Low training & efficacy as compared to other 2 forces
- Negligence on the part of states in coastal management
- Shipping vessels are still not tagged in entirety by state agencies
- Lack of fund allocation by states & poor coordination.

Thus these lacunae must be fixed and steps for better coordination needs to be taken.

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

Non state actors are agencies non sponsored by state, but posing great influence on state activities. They may also create a threat to security.



Significance:

+ve.

- They can act as facilitators of national security.

eg: corporates sponsoring govt. projects through PPP models.

- They can create awareness & reduce regional insurgencies

eg: NGOs in Naxal Areas such as govt feeding muals.

-ve

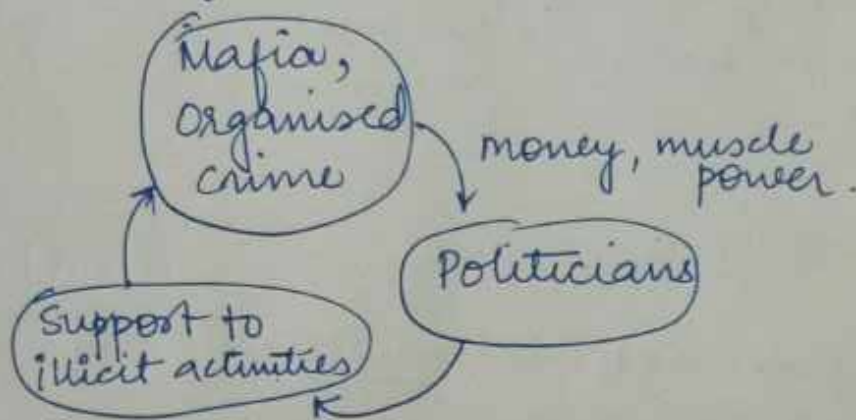
- Influence on politics:

- Nexus with bureaucracy & politicians
eg: Illegal mining in Keonjhar

- Criminalisation of politics:

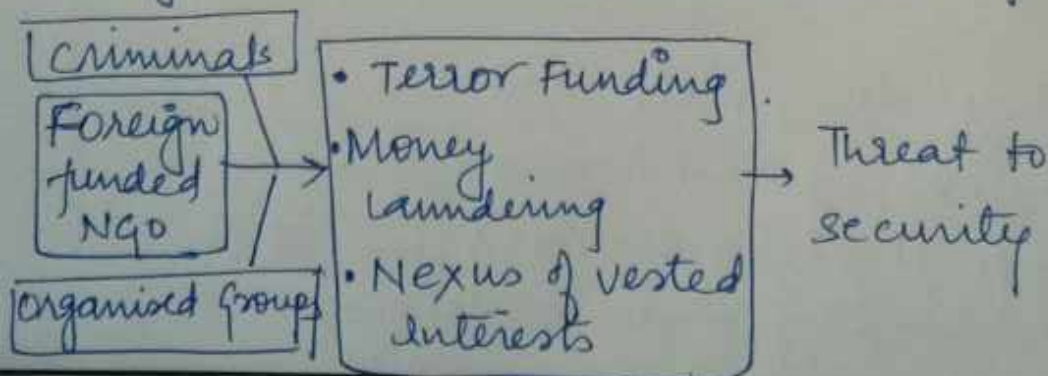
24% Rajya Sabha members face criminal cases → Threat to internal security

- Circle of crime



eg: North East Insurgency.

- Itself a threat to internal security



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

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

According to MHA, Naxalism has been reducing in India post 2007, from covering $\frac{1}{3}$ rd districts of India to now being in 30 districts of the country.

This has been possible due to combined efforts of states & centre against Naxalism:

(1) Police Reforms

- i) Modernisation of Police force scheme
 - Fortified Police stations
 - Upgradation
 - Civil Action programme - mukkad, jingles, plays to bridge gap.

ii) Battalions :

- CRPF cobra
- Greyhounds.

- Unified command for Jharkhand,
Orissa, Chattisgarh.

iii) ~~surrender~~ cum rehabilitation policy.

II) Developmental Efforts :

(i) Integrated Action Plan for Naxal
Areas

ii) Aspirational Districts Programme.

iii) PM Rural Development programme

iv) ROSHNI scheme under Deen Dayal
Upadhyay Gram Kalyan Yojana.

v) Rural road development programme

vi) TRIFED & Van Dhan Yojana :

- Increased attention to tribal
areas.

~~vii) Land~~

vii) Tribal education

viii) Scholarship schemes under
PM Rural Development Fellowships

III Administrative efforts

- i) streamlining of ~~the~~ land reforms
- states like Andhra abolished "Patwari" system
 - Model Tenancy Act, establishment of e-NAMs

ii) cooperation with NGOs & civil societies

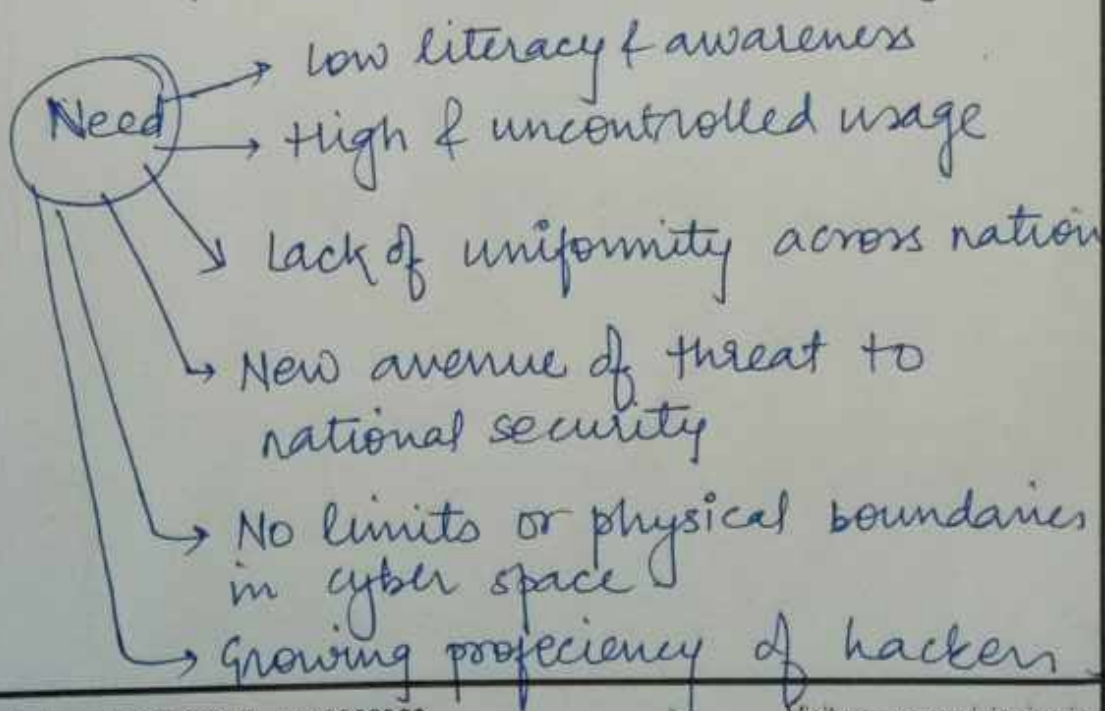
All this has resulted in reduced expanse of Red Terror, & furthering of these steps would lead to its early eradication

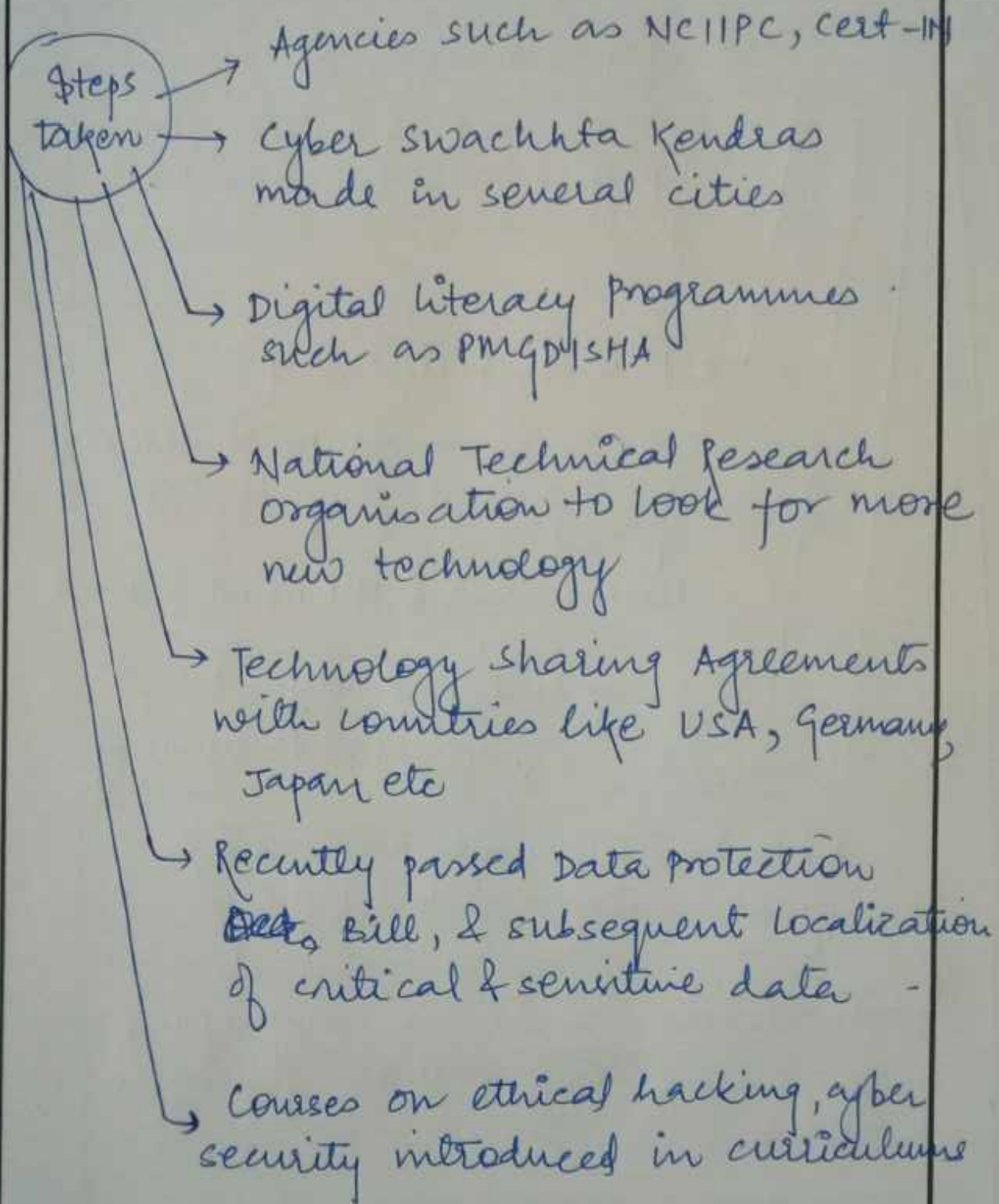
12. With increasing incidents of cyber attacks, it is imperative that India takes urgent steps to address the cyber security challenges that it currently faces. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

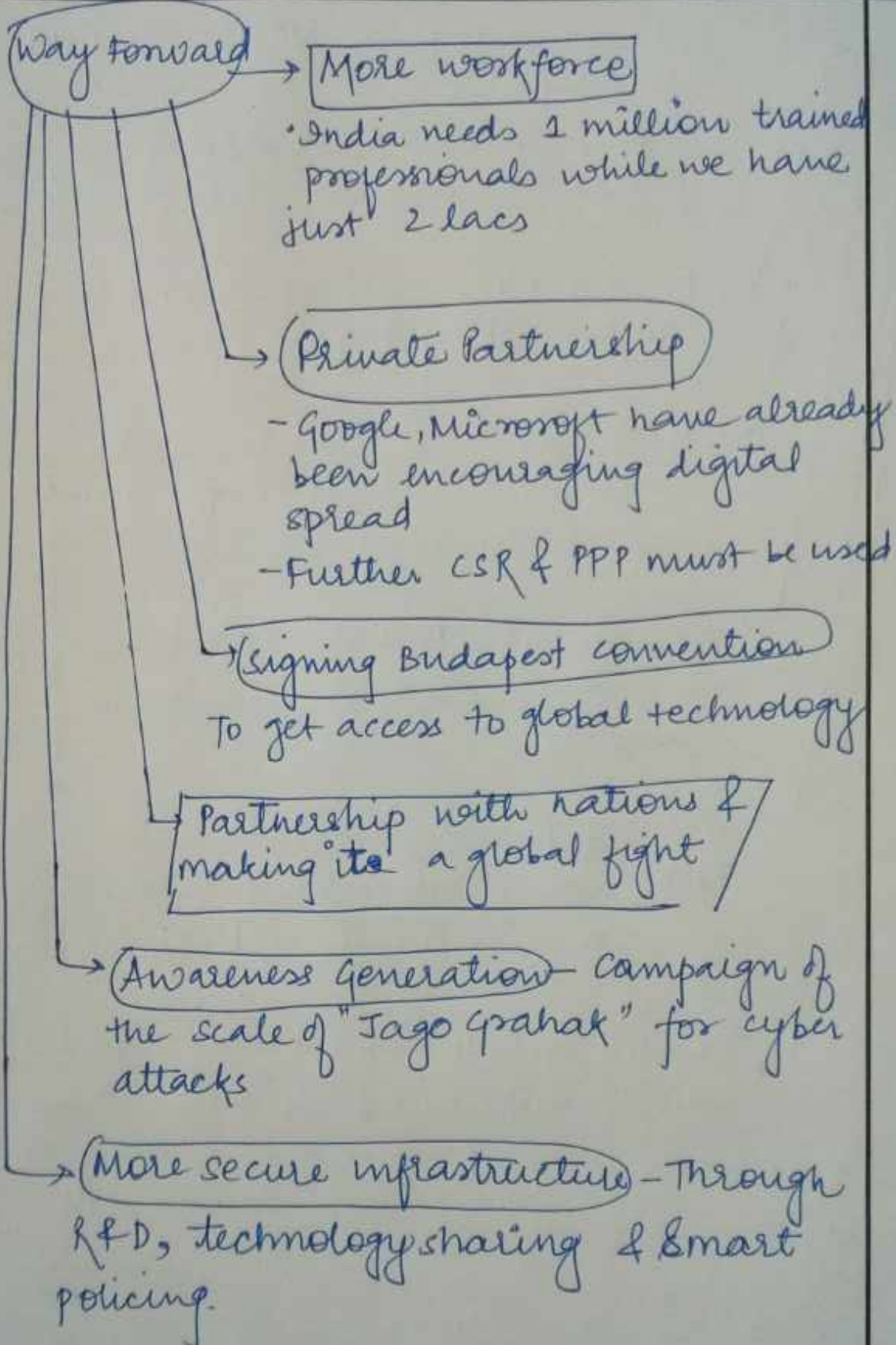
Recent Twitter cyber attacks on accounts of most renowned personalities such as Bill Gates, Obama, Musk etc is an eye opener for cyber attacks.

India, being the 3rd largest internet user of the world & largest expanding market to cyber services, should see greater threats, which have already been noticed in attack on UIDAI data in 2019, and previous DRDO hacking.





~~Read~~



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

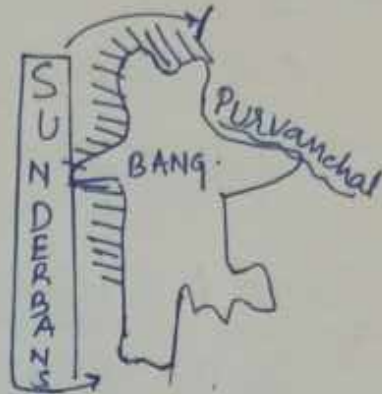
भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों और इस सीमा के प्रबंधन के समझ आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

Indo Bangladesh Border has been marred by various issues creating problems for its patrolling & management.

Issues

- Geography

- Difficult terrain
- Multiple rivers - Teesta, Bramputra, Ganga, Barak etc, along with tributaries
- Dense Rain Forests & Mangroves of Sunderbans, Purvanchal hills etc.
- Regular flooding & change of course of rivers.



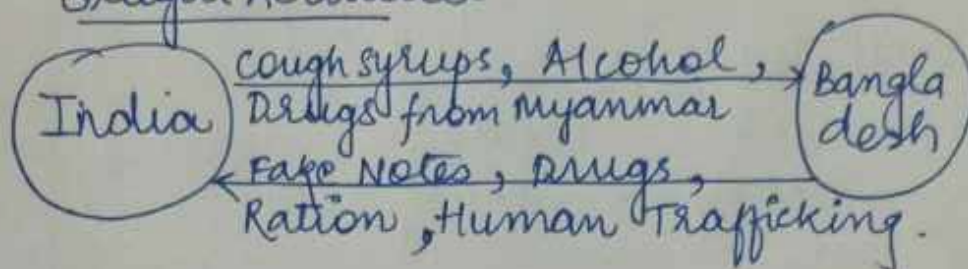
- Manmade Borders

Due to above reasons it is not possible to create natural borders & manmade borders are difficult to manage.

- Frequent migration / infiltration

- Bangladeshi illegal immigrants come to India in search of better jobs
- The borders are porous & easy to cross, due to existence of several middlemen.

- Illegal Activities



Measures Taken by Govt :

- collaboration with Bangladesh through dialogue mechanisms, international organisations such as SAARC, BIMSTEC etc.
- creation of ~~of~~ Integrated Check Posts eg: Petrapole to ensure surveillance
- establishment of Border Haats

- Border surveillance through satellites, GPS etc.
- CAPF forces such as BSF guarding the borders
- Creation of connectivity in remote areas to improve border surveillance.

Further steps like geomapping of the border region must be done to identify loopholes & ensure security

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

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

Terrorism in present time has adopted newer dimensions in its expanse confluencing with organised criminal groups.

There has been a 3 step process observed :

CO-EXISTENCE

Terror groups
&
OCGs exist
together

CO-OPERATION

Use of OCGs
by Terror groups
for various
process

CONFLUENCE

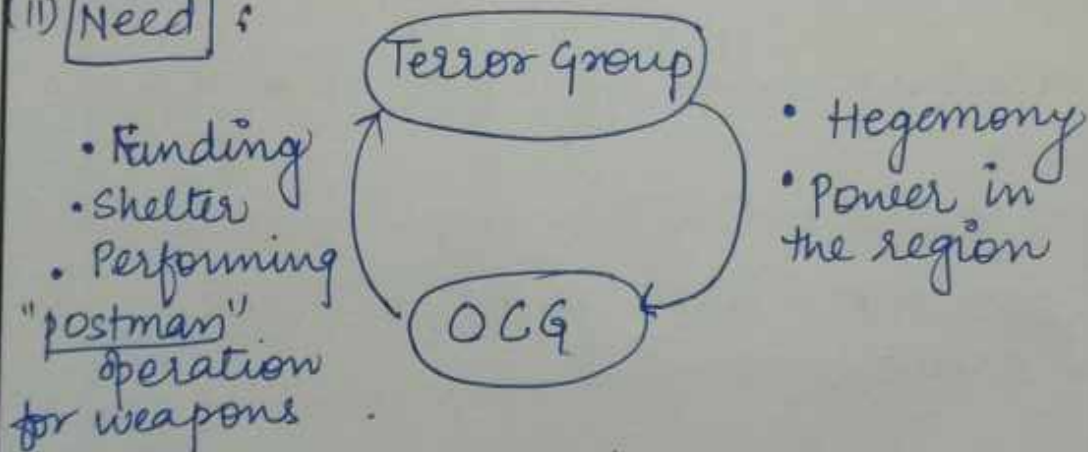
Terror groups
& OCGs
merging into
one unit.

This can be seen
in eg of Kashmir,
North East etc.
eg: Dcompany - LeT
in Bombay Attacks.

This nexus can be on the grounds of :

- 1) Ideology —
- common motives of demolishing state
 - common reasons of fight
 - Common relative deprivations
- eg: Kashmir Insurgents & Terror groups in recent times

(ii) Need :



How has the nexus evolved :

- North East :
- Use of drug peddlers by Insurgents, to addict youth & make them join insurgency.
 - Funding from the money earned by trafficking.

Kashmir : State has seen confluence of both, Terror groups now operate their own OTGs for funds & manpower.

~~Other~~ Steps to be taken :

- (I) Urgent need of creation of youth sensitisation drives in affected areas
- II) Development of the areas on priority basis
- III) creating dual approach to break nexus :
 - Anti Terror Activities through forces
 - Espionage & Intelligence to track drug cartels .

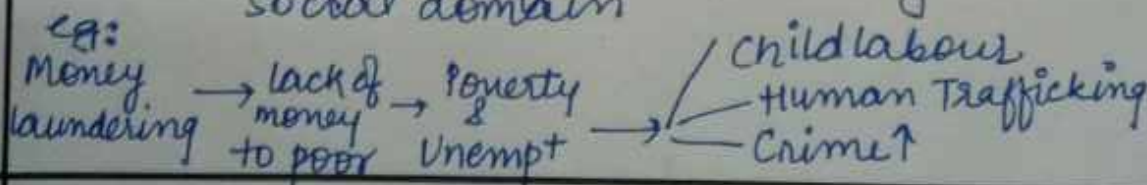
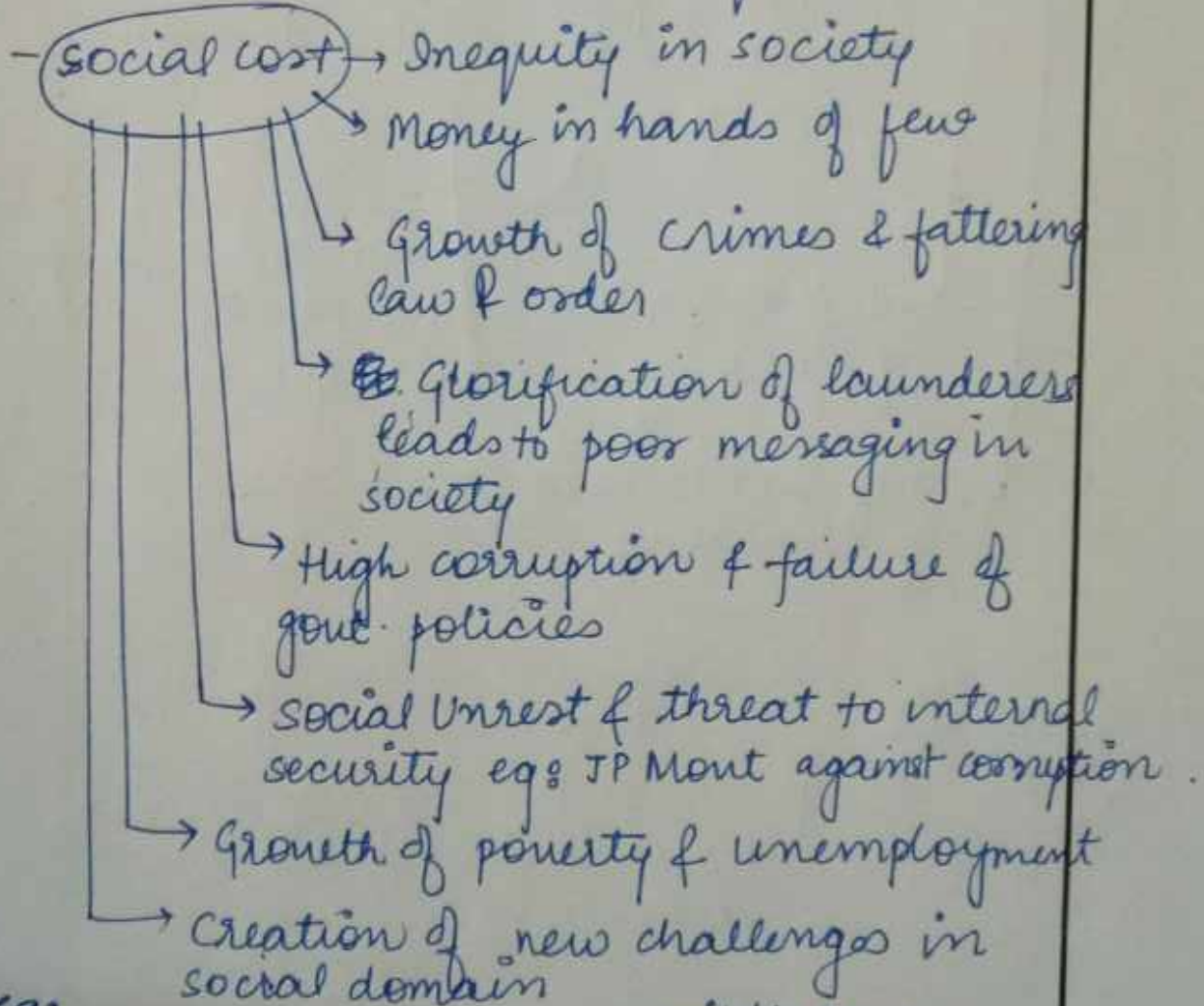
15. What are the social, economic and political costs of money laundering? Highlighting the necessity of trans-national cooperation for its prevention, enumerate various initiatives taken by the international community.

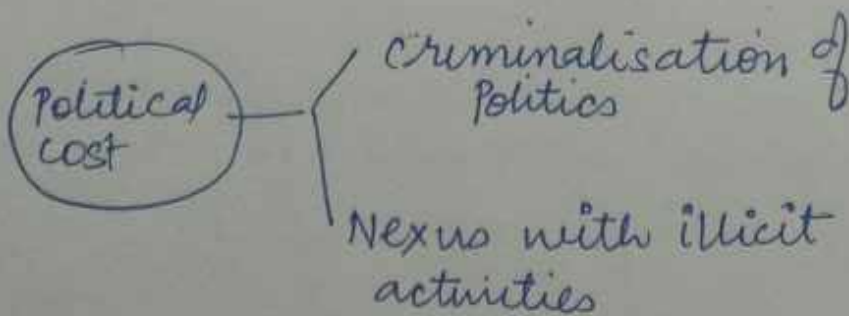
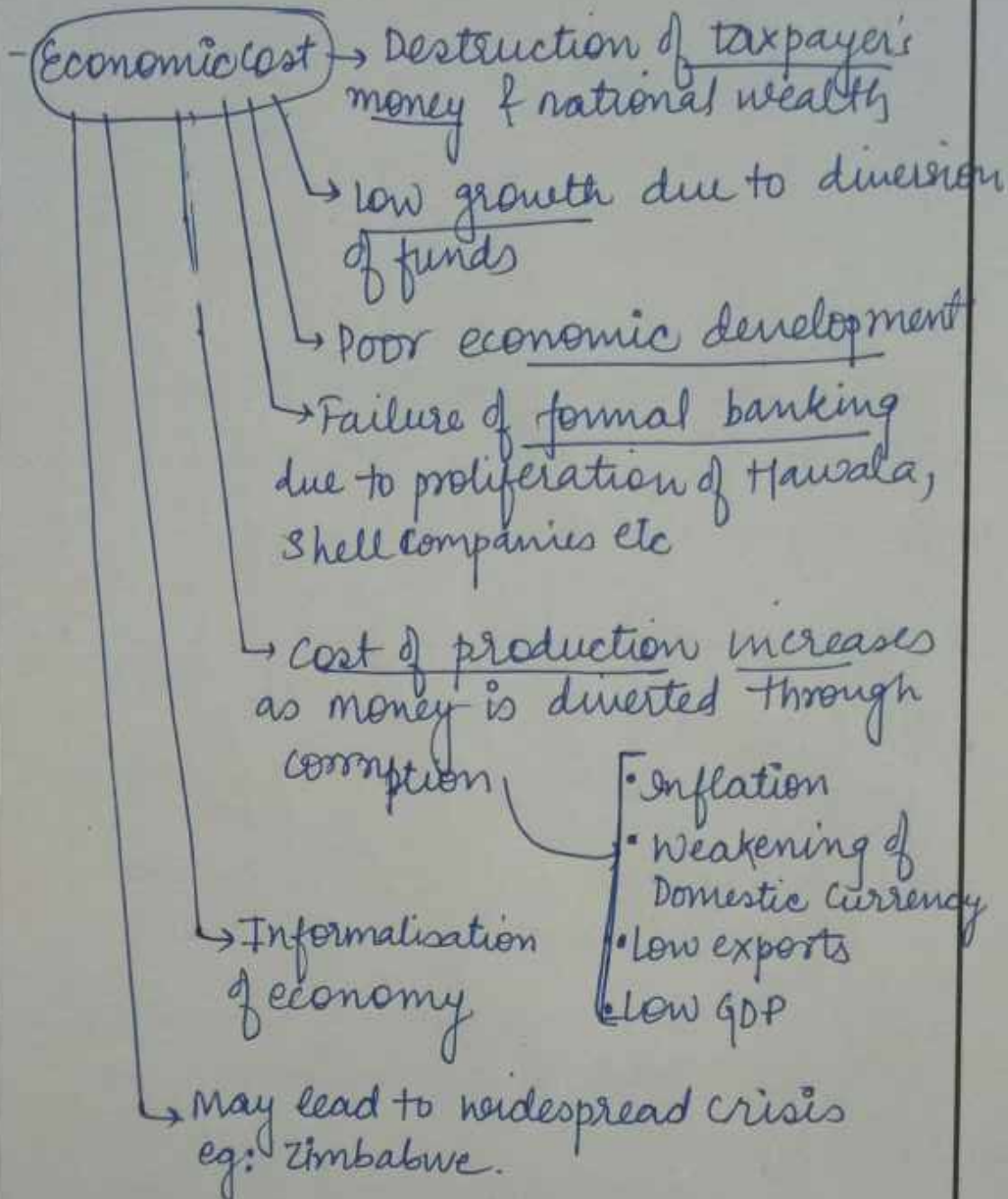
(250 words) 15

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

Money laundering is the process of cleaning up of money earned from illegal means or illicit activities

It has various consequences:





In such scenario, global cooperation becomes necessary:

GLOBAL ORGANISATIONS & PLATFORMS:

- (1) Vienna Convention : To regulate money laundering
- ii) G-10 guidelines on money laundering
- iii) Basel Guidelines
- iv) FATF → In recent years, it has emerged as the most important agency
- v) IMF : Objective of reducing terror funding
- vi) UNODC

Apart from these organisations, several bilateral & multilateral agencies such as SCO, have come up to reduce money laundering.

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

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

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System was envisaged for Indo-Pak borders post Uri & Pathankot attacks for complete border management.

The idea was to use technology, and latest services such as GPS, satellites, intelligence, UAVs etc for border management.

Such an initiative had been earlier adopted by USA in guarding its Mexican borders.

Advantages :

- It creates a comprehensive tracking mechanism,
- All areas are guarded through use of technology

- It helps check illicit activities such as tunneling to cross border, drug trafficking etc.
- It preemptively guards border, can provide early warning against attacks
- It would reduce fatalities on border of our forces.

Disadvantage :

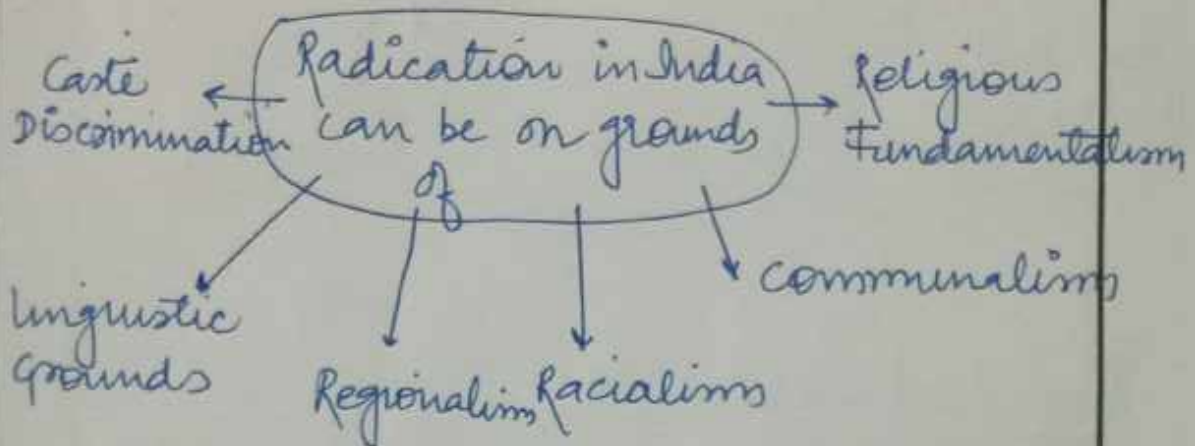
- It ^{doesn't} create effective management & still needs professionals for its use
- Lack of trained professionals causes insufficient use
- Lack of electricity in such areas is a challenge
- countries using the means have suggested that it is not a full proof mechanism of border surveillance
- It failed in US-Mexico case.

Thus India needs to equip the technology with trained manpower for best use.

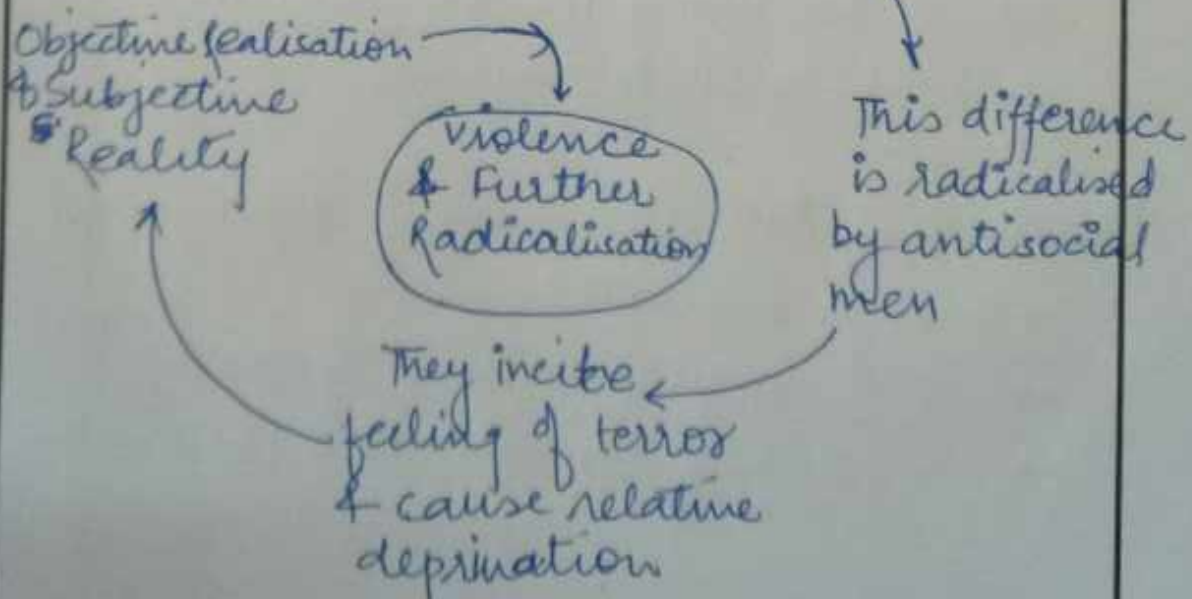
17. Why is radicalisation seen as a significant security challenge for India? Suggest ways to tackle it. (250 words) 15

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

Radicalisation is the use of extreme ideologies to incite public opinion & create disruption in public order.



Due to great diversity, they often create difference of opinions





Steps to tackle it :

- Control our Fake Propaganda through social media, hate speech, & advertisements
 - Use of Sec 144 of IPC in judicious manner to curb violence
- Creation of environment of brotherhood
 - Through education
 - " secularisation of society
 - " use of Charismatic Personalities

- curbing politicisations of such issues
- Development of all sections of society .

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

Social Media in recent years has grown into an enormous size, increasing 6 times in its users in India between 2012-18.

Opportunities:

- Greater voice to the people
eg: MeToo campaign led law agency identify perpetrators.
- Better & easy way to spread information
eg: use of Twitter App by MEA.
- Better governance & grievance redressal
eg: cyber complaint ~~cases~~ sites of Delhi Police
- Platforms to showcase talent:
eg: Kambala participant video going viral.

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- More penetration of educational health services
eg: sites like Teligram offering platform for discussion
- Wider scope of discussions eg: LGBT, issues of mental hygiene for recent immigrants

Challenges

- 1) Discrepancy - Asymic view post anything with no credibility of source
- 2) False news - It has resulted in severe impact such as mob lynchings in NE, child marriages, growing fundamentalism etc
- 3) Scope of cyber crimes - Access to posts of private information, cyberstalking, bullying, spamming, harassment
- 4) Public shaming - Recent Nepotism debate led to shaming of several public figures

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vi) Use by ~~or~~ terror groups : ISIS using through FB.

Steps to be taken :

- Collaborating with social media sites
- Twitter has begun initiative to check fake news. Such initiatives need to be expanded
- Reporting & deactivation of fake spreading fake news
- Dedicated law to tackle social media
- Use of social media by law enforcement agencies to counter fake news
- Youth conservation
- Digital Awareness

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It is widely recognized that India's Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are a special kind of security forces in the context of being governed with personnel, allowances and service conditions of those forces.

Central Armed Police Forces are ^{armed} placed under MHA to tackle internal security situation in the country. They include - BSF, TSPF, Assam Rifles, NSG, CRPF, CCF, SSB.

ISSUES

- Poor service conditions: Ans to NSG level issues of officers in CAPF
 - poor residence
 - lack of response of superiors
 - low no. of leaves & low family time
- Overburdened & understaffed: Ans security, more than 40, 000

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Causes - low pay as compared to other
- lack of interest of youth towards
services
- high fatalities

Reasons of fatigue & lack of motivation

1) Misdependence of state or CAPF
for security
of employees.

2) often headed by recruitment from
IPS → lack of credit in promotions

3) Absence of grievance redressal
mechanism

4) frequent postings & posting for
multiple forces
eg: section duty, security of
politicians

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Head of the head:

- State must develop capabilities to fight insurgency
- Better work conditions to be ensured
- Update curriculum & training of CAPF
- More leaves to the servicemen
- Limited deputation of IPS officers in CAPF
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the forces
- Intelligence gathering mechanism to reduce fatalities

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28. The ongoing crisis of pandemic has exposed and deepened the erosion of national security, making it more volatile and unpredictable because security is a complex multi-layered construct. Globalisation is often cited as reason in regard to it, while national level policy options to limit the spread has not been able to deal with spread of COVID-19.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need of a more inclusive national security with individualistic approach.

Prior to the pandemic, the approach adopted was ~~more~~ towards a decentralised national security with limited attention to each region.

~~more~~ COVID has grown attention towards individuals.



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11) Human Interactions

- Rising cases of suicides
- Growing depression in doctors & officials
- Violence against Corona warriors

12) Migrant Crisis:

Thronged migrants → easy prey to unscrupulous
→ severe cases of deprivation & death amongst them

13) Outbreaks

→ brief warfare through single person infected
→ incidents such as Morkas & Atamuddin
→ led to communal tensions

14) Individuals & Social media

- widespread fake reporting
- growing animosity → can cause blow to security

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Encouragement to security officials
- they have been cornerstone of
lockdown strategy.

role of police → growth from
- recognition
- limitations of essential - law & order
- fight against corona → investigation

Thus COVID-19 has put security challenges
to a newer historic level with
new areas of concern such as care
to security officials of management of
cases at individual level.