



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 627)

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Center	DISTANCE LEARNING	Date	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2015

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### 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 HINDI and ENGLISH.  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP), 2013 presented an opportunity to understand existing legal limitations before devising a future framework. In this context, enumerate the objectives and strategies of NCSP. Also, discuss the shortcomings and limitations that it has been suffering from.

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति (एन.सी.एस.पी.), 2013 ने भावी रूपरेखा की रचना करने से पूर्व विद्यमान विधिक सीमाओं को समझने का अवसर प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संदर्भ में, एन.सी.एस.पी. के उद्देश्यों और रणनीतियों को गिनाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन कमियों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें जिससे इस नीति के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा आती रही है।

The National cyber security policy aims to provide a proper security architecture to combat the growing techniques of cyber warfare.

Some of the threat and vulnerabilities associated with this are :-

- (i) Cyber terrorism
- (ii) Cyber warfare
- (iii) Cyber espionage.

(iv) cyber data-theft and  
data diddling.

(v) Compromising the technology  
↳ Denial of Service attacks.

In light of attacks by Pakistan  
based cyber attackers of GI-FORCE  
and doctor Moker of in IISC,  
& BARC, this policy framework

Limitations regarding the  
policy

(1) Loop holes of access like  
TOR technology still not  
addressed in the policy.

(2) the policy seeks to  
strengthen security frame-  
-work of CERT & NATGRID.

(3) No strategy on implementation  
of these; though welcoming  
ethical hacker is a relief

eg :- Ankit Fadia  
(Ambassador of digital  
India)

2. Transnational security threats posed by non-state actors in the IOR have considerably risen in recent years. What are the threats and challenges posed by them? Explain the need for cooperation between the States and associated maritime agencies.

आई.ओ.आर. में राज्येतर कर्ताओं द्वारा उत्पन्न राष्ट्रपारीय सुरक्षा खतरों में हाल के वर्षों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इनके द्वारा उत्पन्न खतरे और चुनौतियां क्या हैं? राष्ट्रों और सम्बंधित समुद्री एजेंसियों के बीच सहयोग की आवश्यकता का वर्णन करें।

Indian ocean region is an important trade waterway with 40% of world trade taking place across it. Hence, there is a need to preserve the safety of both marine trade and resources in this region.

⊗ Threats experienced in IOR:-

- ① piracy operations near horn of Africa (Somalia).  
↳ More than 30% of ships containers attacked.

- ② safety of goods in consignment and people in marine business.
- ③ transnational terrorism through waters.  
eg: - 'Kaaras' the boat used by perpetrators of 26/11 Mumbai attacks.
- ④ No proper identification of boats, ships, identity or biometrics of such docks.
- ⑤ looting, kidnapping, ransom.  
↳ in docks (Used for drug trafficking).  
→ into the Coast of Kerala (ephedrine - used in Meth. production)

Need of the hour is strengthening of internal surveillance mechanism and also cooperation with other states.

- (i) [ Navy (beyond EEZ 200km)  
Coast Guard (EEZ)  
Marine army (territorial waters)

→ to avoid incidents like  
washing ashore of Pavit Vessel  
in Mumbai (missed by Radar)

- (ii) IOR - ARC cooperation between  
different IOR nations

- (iii) Anti-piracy drills.

↳ TROPEX (USA)

→ SINOPEX (Singapore)

→ ~~Indo~~ Garuda (France). etc...

- (iv) strengthening of maritime agencies.

↳ Custom checks.

→ compulsory identity cards etc.  
for boats.

3. While Paramilitary forces are often successful in their fight against terrorists, insurgents and naxalites, it is the fight for dignity and recognition that has left them depressed and demoralised. Analyse the reasons for demoralization of Paramilitary forces in India. What steps have been taken by the government in order to address the issue?

जहां अर्द्धसैनिक बल आतंकवादियों, उग्रवादियों और नक्सलियों के विरुद्ध अपनी लड़ाई में प्रायः सफल रहे हैं, वहीं अपनी गरिमा और मान्यता की लड़ाई ने उन्हें निराश एवं हतोत्साहित किया है। भारत में अर्द्धसैनिक बलों के हतोत्साहन के कारणों का विश्लेषण करें। इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Paramilitary forces like BSF, Assam Rifles, ITBP etc. are often recruited to supplant the management of borders.

eg: Pakistan & Bangladesh (BSF)

Nepal & Bhutan (ITBP)

↳ Shashtra Seema Bal.

Mynmar borders Assam

↳ Assam Rifles

Though, the record of these paramilitary forces are beyond well done. There are some

inherent problems like :-

- (i) demoralization among the cadres due to insufficient pay structure.
- (ii) often, their needs of proper sanitation and housing compromised.
- (iii) there is also confusions within chain of command.
- (iv) No proper motivation among the Jवान
- (v) Recent event - desertion by the Senior official near the Combat Zone
  - ↳ thrives confusion
  - demotivation,
  - fatalistic attitude.

towards life gets developed.

→ Also depression.

(vi) Lack of respect and recognition  
for their service often adds  
fuel to fire.

① Government's initiative :-

① Chain of Command reestablished  
(reformed)

② recognition to paramilitary  
forces through awards like

→

→

③ Enough holidays (to stay  
with family) feel a sense  
of integration.

④ motivation through higher  
pay (Pay Commission)

⑤ Motivational Clubs and Classes

4. Cyberspace, like outer space, is unbounded and equally accessible to all. In this context, evaluate the merits and demerits of having a body like the United Nations to govern it. Also, comment on the role that India has played so far in reforming internet governance structures.

साइबरस्पेस, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की भांति, असीम और सभी के लिए समान रूप से सुलभ है। इस संदर्भ में, इसे शामिल करने हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र की भांति एक निकाय के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इंटरनेट शासन संरचनाओं में सुधार लाने में भारत द्वारा अब तक निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी करें।

The present structure of governing of cyberspace is done by (ICANN), that pays ways from domain name, protocol and standardization. Since, the growth of users in cyberspace is phenomenal with a prediction of 1 billion joining it in next 5 years only from India, there is a need to regulate it.

The USA led group of nation have already suggested a governing institution on the lines of UNO.

But there has been some reservation expressed like countries like India.

- (i) The privacy structure of all the other nations
- (ii) the influence of cyberspace by the founder nations as that of others.
- (iii) Will it be truly independent and impartial
- (iv) there are also concerns regarding

privacy and sovereignty of the nation.

India in this regard has suggested national agencies to monitor one's own cyberspace for now. This was agreed on by countries like Brazil and South Africa.

↳ i.e. regulator at national level. in lines of TRAI.

5. NATGRID has been touted as an idea, which would help a great deal in combating terrorism emerging out of Indian soil. In this context, examine how NATGRID would strengthen India's security architecture.

नेटग्रिड (NATGRID) को एक ऐसे विचार के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें भारत के बाहर उभरने वाले आतंकवाद का नामना करने में प्रचुर सहायता मिलेगी। इस संदर्भ में, नेटग्रिड से भारतीय सुरक्षा कवच कैसे दृढ़ होगा, परीक्षण करें।

NATGRID is the security architecture of government of India to combat terrorism through recent technological advancements of cyberspace.

There has been an increasing trend in events of

- (i) Cyber espionage
- (ii) Cyber terrorism
- (iii) Cyber data thefts and data attacks.

in the world scenario.

eg :- STUXNET & FLAME that  
berdly compromised the  
system of Nuclear Reactors  
in Iran. (done by USA)

There has been increasing  
threat from Pakistan in cyber  
warfare over India.

eg :- Doctor Moker compromised  
cyberspace of BARC, IISc  
and ZeeTV network.

→ also G-FORCE, an anonymous  
group that challenged to  
send pings through TOR  
Technology and attack RAW  
and intelligence services in India.

- NATGRID seeks to establish
- (i) a database for such cyber attacks  
↳ to recognise the method of attack eg:- worms, Trojans, DOS attacks etc.
- (ii) NATGRID also will have the help of CERT Computer - emergency Response team in case of Denial of Service attacks on India.
- (iii) The very foundation of NATGRID with cyberfirewall and recruitment of hacking ethically.  
eg:- Ankit Fadia in Digital India

6. Any counter-terrorism strategy can succeed only if sources of terrorist funding are blocked by efficient financial regulation. In light of the statement discuss the need for an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India and steps taken by the government in this regard.

कोई भी आतंकवाद विरोधी रणनीति केवल तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब आतंकवादियों के वित्त पोषण के स्रोतों को कुशल वित्तीय विनियमन द्वारा अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाए। इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में आतंक के वित्तपोषण का प्रतिकार करने हेतु कुशल विधिक ढांचे की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें।

Most of the terrorist activity needs large funding that comes through sources like

- (i) drug trafficking
- (ii) money laundering
- (iii) Racketeering of women and children.  
↳ flesh trade.

(iv) Mercenaries activities etc...

The very important step to curb these terrorist activities is to cut the supply of

funds (oxygen for thinking). This will lead them to look for avenues that need less anonymity and more visibility, thus compromising on their identity.

Government's Initiatives in this direction are :-

- ① FATF (financial action task force) to curb money laundering.
- ② India has signed agreements with ADB OECD, money laundering wing.
- ③ Convention on transnational trade on drugs & Narcotics  
↳ UN - India a signatory

④ the recent extradition and exchange of information treaty with tax havens.

↳ Switzerland - trail of black money.

⑤ to stop funding through drug trafficking

↳ special Investigative wing Under Intelligence Bureau.

7. It has been argued that rather than curbing militancy, AFSPA has further fuelled it. Discuss. Why is AFSPA still in operation in some states despite the growing demand to repeal it?

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि आतंकवाद को नियंत्रित करने के स्थान पर ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए. ने इसे और बढ़ाया है। चर्चा करें। इसे निरस्त करने की बढ़ती मांग के बावजूद कुछ राज्यों में ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए. अब भी सक्रिय क्यों है?

The controversy of AFSPA in disturbed areas came to light with the killing of manorama in Manipur by the military. There has been several allegations of excesses of the Army in these disturbed areas like rape, harassment, encounters of innocent, torture etc.

The Jeevan Reddy Committee in light of this had recommended

to gradually allow the withdrawal of ASFPA, as the army disallows the trying of its Javans in criminal courts.

This has often been viewed with utmost contempt by the locals, who feel the government is unresponsive to ~~its~~ their demands.

eg :- 14 years fast unto death undertaken by Iron Sharmila ( Manipal ) under arrest.

Army's Concerns :-

- ① With drawing ASFPA will put national security at stake.

(2) They should be given enough teeth to act against the militants creating instability in these regions.

The recent Santhosh Hegde committee who looked into the killing by encounters of some innocent victims has also raised concern. The Justice Verma Committee had recommended Criminal prosecution for Rape cases by Army.

The government has been hesitant to lift its laws, though few areas in Tripura were recently lifted off ASFPA.

8. What is Bio-Terrorism? Why is it more perilous than acts of conventional terrorism? Is India prepared to deal with bio-terrorism? Examine.  
जैव-आतंकवाद क्या है? पारंपरिक आतंकवाद के कृत्यों की तुलना में यह अधिक खतरनाक क्यों है? क्या भारत जैव-आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए तैयार है? जांच करें।

Bio-terrorism means use of  
(Organic) living <sup>micro</sup> organisms to  
spread fear and terror. (Increased  
Violence)

eg:- Use of Bacillus anthracis  
by Germany in WW-II

Use of agent Orange by USA  
in Vietnam War

Use of potato beetle by France  
to threaten the food  
production of enemies.

The perils involved in Bio-terrorism:

- ① Can attack healthy humans  
↳ and create more virulent

attacks, they are resistant to medication.

(ii) attacks enemies and allies equally - anyone exposed to it will fall ill.

↳ greater damage.

(iii) difficult to detect and treat  
↳ airborne diseases with increased virulence.

In 2001, India faced the threat of attack of bacillus anthracis that spread Anthrax. Air-borne disease. This bio-agent was sent across the borders of India in simple postal covers

which left a .9 people dead.

India is still grappling  
under the pressure from Inter-  
national Community. to ratify  
the UN Convention on Bio-  
terrorism (Palamo Convention)

India though has signed it,  
yet to fully adopt & comply  
to it.

India has also set up vigilance  
wing under Ministry of Home for  
constant surveillance

↳ Reporting of such rare breakout  
→ disease reporting surveillance  
cells

9. The National Investigation Agency, created to act as the nodal agency for counter terrorism, has been facing numerous challenges in its effective functioning. Discuss.

आतंकवाद का सामना करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु सृजित राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (NIA) अपने प्रभावी कार्यकरण में कई चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है। चर्चा करें।

The National Investigation Agency as the nodal agency for counter terrorism has infrastructure bottlenecks to start with.

- (i) lack of proper data base to store the information about criminals
- (ii) No proper mechanism to check and process information of suspects.
- (iii) lack of biometric - symantics
- (iv) No range of operational exercises.

There has been problems of funding to NIA. Training and operational preparedness are low among other challenges.



10. The formation of the United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia (UNLFW) poses a serious threat to the North-East region. In this context, discuss the implications of coming together of various insurgent groups on the security of North-East region. What strategies should be adopted to counter this threat?

पश्चिमी दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया संयुक्त मुक्ति मोर्चा (यू.एन.एल.एफ.डब्ल्यू) का गठन उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। इस संदर्भ में उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा पर, विभिन्न उग्रवादी गुटों के साथ आने के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें। इस खतरे का सामना करने हेतु क्या रणनीति अपनायी जानी चाहिए?

The turmoil in North-East India is a remnant of historical secessionist movements. The movements like Greater Nagalim (Nagaland), Bodoland Liberation Tigers Front (BLTF) etc. were purely secessionist with aims on greater autonomy and power transfer.

The recent coming together

of United Liberation front of  
Western South East Asia which  
may add demand armed  
strength of violent ~~or~~ groups  
like ULFA (Assam), ~~ULFA~~  
ULFA etc.

These organisations were  
carefully extradicted with  
treaties with Sheikh Hasina,  
the then Bangladesh PM.

Problems posed by these groups :-

- ① creation of violence,  
terror, instability
- ② armed rebellion that can  
result in secessionist demands.

- ① The Need of the hour is to strengthen the democratic Institution in these regions by providing them autonomy.
- ② Creation of counter-terrorist wings to combat such provoking, if any.
- ③ Confidence building measures through stakeholder approach (CBA).

11. Often, counter terrorist-financing efforts are directed towards disrupting the operations of terrorist organisations and their support structures. In this regard, comment on the challenges faced by investigating agencies in identifying the links between terrorist organizations and their financiers.

प्रायः, आतंकवाद-वित्तपोषण को रोकने के प्रयास, आतंकवादी संगठनों और उनकी सहयोगी संरचनाओं के संचालन में बाधा डालने की दिशा में निर्देशित होते हैं। इस संबंध में आतंकवादी संगठनों और उनके वित्तपोषकों के बीच संबंधों की पहचान करने में जांच एजेंसियों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी करें।

Most of the terrorist activities thrive and spread due to the presence of rich supply of oxygen (funds) from financiers.

① possibility of financiers :-

① State-sponsored terrorism

② Non-state actors creating instability

③ other actors - benefiting from such crisis.

eg:- USA creates terror in Syria.

The real problem lies in finding the link between the Organization and their funders.

eg ① - David Hedley case

(Pakistan funded the spy and espionage activities of US based citizen) to prepare terror activities in India.

state sponsor  
terror

eg ② - Underground organised crime syndicates like

Daood Ibrahim  
fund terror activities.  
conduive for illegl trade activities like

other actors

drug trafficking, / flesh trade.

Need of the hour:-

(1) More extradition treaties  
to catch the heads of  
such terror organised  
crime syndicates.

(2) stress the need of political  
will and workable  
solution

(3) trace the money source  
through strict impleme-  
-nation of  
↳ Prevention of Money  
Laundering act, 2002  
etc..

12. Although insurgency groups are present in both Kashmir and the North-east, their nature and model of sustenance are entirely different. Analyse. Also, compare the linkages between organised crime and terrorism in both these areas.

यद्यपि उग्रवादी समूह कश्मीर और उत्तर-पूर्व दोनों में विद्यमान हैं, लेकिन उनकी प्रकृति और उपजीविका का प्रतिमान पूर्ण रूप से भिन्न है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के बीच संबंधों की तुलना करें।

Insurgency groups present across the borders of Kashmir and North-East, though share the basic tenets of preparing for the pace ground for an instable Indian state, they differ in their model of the sustenance.

While the insurgency groups like Indian Mujahideen (IM), SIMI etc. in Kashmir are purely terror striking elements; the NE Insurgents are secessionist remnants of Indian history.

The Kashmiri insurgents are funded, trained and aided through planned instigation and infiltration of hate Pakistan. The funding of these Organisations come through.

- ↳ drug trafficking.
- smuggling of weapons, arms and ammunition
- Sister organisation like Al-Qaeda - that rest oil-based money.

while NE organisation like United Liberation front Army (ULFA) - Assam, Bodoland Army (BLA) are financed by means of cross-border organize crime, kidnappings, recruitment

Organised crime and terrorism though one fuels another, have a common meeting ground at black hole syndrome.

Organised crime

① establish linkages across globe

② find safe sanctuaries  
eg :- golden triangle  
golden crescent

③ finance st non-state actors

○ → Black hole syndrome  
(attain political mileage)

② act as mercenaries

① plan and Organise (Recruitment)

Terrorism

13. In the context of increasing need for integration of defence forces, there is a growing demand for appointment of a single chief for the three arms of defence services. In light of the above statement examine the desirability of such an appointment as recommended by various committees.

सुरक्षा बलों के समेकन की बढ़ती आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, रक्षा सेवाओं की तीनों अंगों के लिए एकल प्रमुख की नियुक्ति की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में विभिन्न समितियों की अनुशंसाओं के अनुसार इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति की वांछनीयता की जांच करें।

The Indian defence forces are tripartite with Navy, Army and Air Force guarding the tight borders of the nation. The present head of these services is the President - Commander of all the services.

There have been recent demands to appoint a single chief for all the three arms of the defence services. This was suggested in light of :-

(i) to avoid delays in mobilization  
of troops in need during  
crisis or war like situations

(ii) Vested responsibility  
↳ instead of three different  
chiefs, heading all the three  
shall reduce conflict of views.  
in case of emergency (discretion)

But this has also been  
criticized for defeating the  
very essence of democracy.

c. separation of power

(i) concentration of power may  
lead to higher  
discretion.

discretion can turn into tyranny

(ii) In light of appointment of  
bodies to look into working  
eg:- Collegium seeked to be replaced  
NJAC

Concentration of power - breaches  
issue.

(iii) Can lead to hasty decisions.

(iv) Improper / partial consultation  
↳ Compromise of national security.

14. A multi-pronged conflict management and resolution strategy is necessary to deal with left wing extremism in India. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the surrender cum rehabilitation scheme for left wing extremists.

भारत में वामपंथी अतिवाद से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी संघर्ष प्रबंधन और संकल्प रणनीति आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, वामपंथी अतिवादियों हेतु आत्मसमर्पण-मह-पुनर्वास योजना की प्रभावशीलता की जांच करें।

Left wing extremism stems from the agenda of deprivation and exploitation by the government. Hence, there is a need to look for multipronged strategy to counter LWE.

The perceived sense of ~~is~~ alienation and exploitation needs to have. It is observed that most of the LWE affected districts (125 out of 630 districts) are poor on Chattisgarh, Odisha, WB (development)

- Human Capital index
- employment, health and Sanitation etc.

Though there is a need to counter elements creating fear in the hearts minds of other citizens, there is also a need to eradicate the root cause of it to avoid mushrooming of such terror elements.

⊛ Government's initiative :-

① rehabilitation programme for surrendered militants

eg :- Jyeta from Chhattisgarh given cash incentive and employment opportunities.

(ii) given choice of better life.

↳ Gov. funds like BRGF

(iii) extension of PESA, 1993 to areas not covered Under Schedule five.

(iv) BRGF funding - Koraput in Odisha.

(v) forest rights act, 2006.

↳ recognition and more power to Gram Sabha.

(vi) Military preparedness?

↳ COBRA - CRPF

→ Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh

→ Salwa Jodum (voluntary militia)

↳ recently abolished.

(vii) Recognition to forest minor procedure

↳ MSPs awarded.

15. While social media is being increasingly used to instigate communal riots and create social tensions, any effective strategy to check its misuse must balance security concerns and individual rights. Discuss in the context of recent developments in India.

हालांकि सांप्रदायिक दंगे भड़काने और समाज में तनाव पैदा करने हेतु सामाजिक मीडिया का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, फिर भी इसका दुरुपयोग रोकने वाली प्रभावी रणनीति को सुरक्षा चिंताओं और व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना होगा। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रम के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

Social Media is a tool that has recently been used to achieve the wrong ends of creating disharmony and fear psychosis.

eg:- North-East Exodus in Bangalore.

→ Communal riots in Muzaffarbad (UP)

The government seems to have adopted steps to crack down on this by:-

(i) 'Meta' - snooping on conversations.

filtering of information based on specific words (filtering).

(ii) Use of IT Act, 2008

↳ Section 69A - to make sure individuals can be arrested in case of disruption

(iii) strict monitoring of websites

↳ eg :- Twitter ISIS - investigations in twitter handlers arrested

But though, these efforts seem legit and safe, the recent judgement of Supreme court has led to striking down of the Section 61A of IT act, that led to arrest

of many voices dissenting against the government. The SC interpreted it as intolerance to criticism.

There is a thin amorphous line dividing individuals freedom of speech and expression and public security concerns.

The reasonable restriction has always been vague term, subject to interpretation of the government. Though there is a definite need to crack down such elements instigating terror and violence. There also exists the need for a responsible welfare state inviting a different voice than its own.

16. In light of the current cross-border insurgency, should the management of borders be entrusted to the Ministry of Defence? Critically discuss the border management in India and suggest measures for better management of the frontiers.

वर्तमान सीमा पार उग्रवाद के आलोक में, क्या सीमाओं का प्रबंधन रक्षा मंत्रालय को सौंपा जाना चाहिए? भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन पर गंभीरतापूर्वक चर्चा करें और सीमाओं के श्रेष्ठतर प्रबंधन हेतु उपाय सुझाएं।

The border management activity has been entrusted on Ministry of home by the Indian government

- (i) Border stability force (BSF) - Pakistan and Bangladesh
- (ii) ITBP → China & Tibet. (Indian Tibetan border police).
- (iii) Assam Rifles - Myanmar
- (iv) Shastri Seema - Nepal and  
Bal Bhutan.

The recent cross-border insurg-ency has raised question over the role of Ministry of Home and its efficacy in managing these operations.

Ministry of Defence which manages the tripartite forces of Navy, Air Force and Army are called in in case of external aggression, compromising the very existence of state. They are not conducive for proper regular surveillance of the borders.

① The infiltration of terrorists and insurgents in porous borders of Bangladesh has been a problem

↳ creation of registry  
→ creation of check posts.

② Smoke screen of militants through borders of Nepal  
↳ created a free trade zone with limited access  
→ regular identity checks

③ Strengthening the role of defence + paramilitary force to stop infiltration through Pakistan (tighten security & border).

17. What are the provisions of The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Act, 2015? How is it different from the earlier laws to deal with black money?

अप्रकट विदेशी आय और संपत्ति (कर का आरोपण) अधिनियम, 2015 के प्रावधान क्या हैं? काले धन से निपटने वाली पूर्व विधियों (कानूनों) से यह कैसे भिन्न है?

To curb the flow of black money and illegal evasion of tax, the government recently legislated the Undisclosed foreign Income and Assets act, 2015. This legislation seeks to strike by adding features of exorbitant penes and jail terms.

(i) If there is any undisclosed assets, without knowledge of authority

↳ given 3 months time to pay the tax  
→ if not 90% of income

equivalent to be charged as tax.

(ii) If there has been evasion of tax for more than two years (twice) - consequently  
↳ both times, the person shall be cumulatively taxed for it.

(iii) If there are any benami transactions involved.  
↳ this shall be treated as double evasion - can attract gail term of 7 yrs or more for both the parties involved.

(iv) if there is any Undisclosed asset.

→ a prescribed time of 3 months relaxation is allowed to bring it into notice of authorities.

The present law is armed with more tooth. It seems to <sup>use</sup> both carrot and stick. Carrot (incentive) if you disclose - no jail term within specified time.

if you do not - go for collusive evasion.

attracts stringent punishment.

The previous law, was post-dated while the present legislation seems pre-emptive in nature.

18. With the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in India's neighbourhood, drug trafficking poses a great threat to India's security. Analyse. Examine the role of non-state actors in drug trafficking in India.

गोल्डन क्रीसेंट और गोल्डन ट्रायंगल के भारत के पड़ोस में स्थित होने से नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी में राज्येतर कर्ताओं की भूमिका की जांच करें।

Golden Crescent across the subcontinent is a ripe sanctuary for illegal elements to thrive and spread. Golden triangle which consists of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran can easily close its fangs on India. Being a close neighbour, it is possible for an easy penetration.

Narcotics and drug trafficking provides enough cash for these non-state actors to

fund and fix terror activities  
on the Indian soil.

eg:- Indian Mujabideer use  
(IMJ)  
narcotics like methamphetamine  
to fund terror acts, arms and  
ammunitions in India.

Sale of free opium across  
borders using illegal migrants  
as carriers, thus acts as a  
smokescreen for these terrorists

There are a recent study  
than 42% of youths in  
Punjab are addicted to some  
kind of tobacco or drugs.

Thus, this trend not only weakens ~~from~~ affects security of the nation but also weakens the human capital.

Government of India has undertaken initiatives like

- (i) Ministry of Home
  - ↳ Vigilance under department of Narcotics.
- (ii) UN Convention on transnational trade of drugs & narcotics
  - ↳ India is a signatory.
- (iii) Special task force Under Customs officials to check airports, roads and railways for drug smuggling activities

19. India has put in place stringent rules to tackle money laundering. The growing challenge is compliance to the Anti-Money Laundering legislations. What are the various constraints in compliance to legislations?  
भारत ने काले धन को वैध बनाने की समस्या से निपटने हेतु कठोर नियम बना रखे हैं। मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग रोधी कानूनों का अनुपालन एक बढ़ती चुनौती है। कानूनों के अनुपालन में विभिन्न बाधाएं क्या हैं?

Money-laundering is the illegal phenomenon that seeks to wipe the trail of money in order to divert it for illegal means. This has been persistent problem in case of paper money.

This ~~can~~ laundered money is often used in :-

- (i) funding terror activities
- (ii) drug trafficking.
- (iii) illegal contrabands.
- (iv) slave / flesh trade.

Some of the legislations  
Undertaken to curb this are :-

- (i) India - OECD sign the Financial action task force (FATF) to combat money laundering.
- (ii) India passed the prevention of Money laundering act, 2002
- (iii) ADB - OECD - task force on Money laundering
- (iv) Combating Narcotics entry by UN Convention on transnational ~~crime~~ trade on drugs & Narcotics.

Though these legislation are in progress, there seems to be few systemic problems :-

- (i) finding money trail difficult due to tax havens like Austria, Liechtenstein
  - ↳ no information of holders complete anonymity.
- (ii) Use of sister organisations in places like Cayman Islands (Round tripping of money)
- (iii) No sound political will to track down the laundered money
- (iv) Lack of expertise in using virtual money, hence cash were probability of being.

20. The Supreme Court in its judgment on 26/11 slammed the media for its lust for TRPs, which jeopardized the security of the nation. Can the actions of media be justified in the context of right to freedom and speech? Discuss the principles and concerns that the media should keep in mind while covering such incidents.

26/11 पर अपने निर्णय में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय टी.आर.पी. लोलुपता के संदर्भ में मीडिया की आलोचना की थी। इस टी.आर.पी. लोलुपता के कारण राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ गयी थी। क्या स्वतंत्रता और भाषण के अधिकार के संदर्भ में मीडिया के कृत्य उचित ठहराए जा सकते हैं? उन सिद्धांतों और चिंताओं की चर्चा करें जिन्हें इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग के दौरान मीडिया को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

Media is considered the 4<sup>th</sup> pillar in a democracy. It is a medium of profound influence on all the people of the country, hence it has to be responsive and responsible to the institutions of democracy.

The recent live telecast of 26/11 terrorist attacks on Mumbai not just compromised the national security, but also breached the protocol of secret military counter actions taken by the police.

terrorist across the border in Pakistan were successful in keeping the others inside the combat zone alert and informed about the happenings.

Right to freedom and speech as guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a), has reasonable restrictions, in case of national security and public safety. This was clearly transgressed by media. The reprimand of media houses for TRPS by SC thus stands right. It is essential, media acts with onus on responsible reporting than based on TRPS

It is hence necessary media keeps certain important principles in mind.

- (i) ethical reporting.
- (ii) Not compromising on national security and public safety.
- (iii) Exercise news based on facts  
↳ controversy of fake news.  
↳ paid news.
- (iv) Empathetic of needs of the people.
- (v) highlight true and facts based on empiricism than sensationalism.

Thus media needs to quit its misadventure with sensationalism & turn towards building public trust.