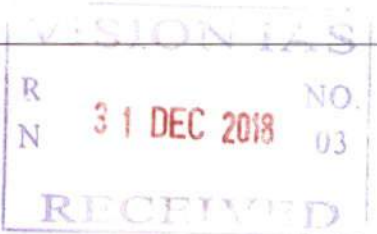




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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1062)

|                   |                |                     |          |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | Shrestha Anshu |                     |          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English        | Registration Number | 57540    |
| Center            | DRN            | Date                | 31/12/18 |

### 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

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, 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.

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 संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रेहेंसिव 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।

The traditional methods of guarding the border involving fencing and building of barricades to prevent entry of intruders.

However such traditional methods have failed to secure our borders effectively. Moreover, with rise of new technologies, they have become outdated and outdated to deal with emerging threats.

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System seeks to integrate the traditional border guarding methods with technical solutions for more effective and robust border security. Its different components are:—

- Use of CCTV cameras for round-the-clock surveillance.
- Use of UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) and drones to guard difficult terrain.
- 24x7 communication system for effective communication & data sharing.

How will it be useful:-

- ① It can help guard even the unfenced areas and difficult terrain like mountains, forests etc. where human interface is difficult.
- ② Though use of aerial surveillance, a larger area can be covered.
- ③ Communication system will also help border security forces to share information.
- ④ It can prove useful for countries with whom we have open borders (e.g. Nepal).

CIBMS can go a long way in strengthening our border security measures.

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 'साइकोग्राफिक 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 emerging threats like 'Blue Whale' game, 'Manna game' etc. point to a horrendous trend of 'Behavioural Microtargeting' and 'Psychographic Messaging' in which vulnerable individuals are targeted and are threatened to perform various tasks which often culminate in their death/suicide.

The information ~~on~~ about such individual is usually collected from publicly available data on social networking sites like Facebook. Their activity are monitored and analysed and then the vulnerable ones are separated and targeted.

To deal with this phenomenon, it is essential to have a robust data protection framework.

Need:-

- ① Data sources of most of these social networking sites are located outside India. Thus, data ~~co~~ localisation framework is needed to be implemented.
- ② To protect the sensitive data of the citizens which are often misused by the companies. E.g. Cambridge-Analytica scandal of Facebook.
- ③ It is necessary to attribute precision threats to the perpetrators who are often difficult to trace.
- ④ It can help people to prevent their unharmable data to be misused.

B.N. Srikrishna Committee's recommendations for establishing a robust data protection framework in India needs to be implemented expeditiously.

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 हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Cyber space has emerged as a new threat and has been labelled as the 5th dimension of warfare. However, the challenges it presents are much more complicated than conventional warfare.

Why cyber deterrence is difficult:-

- ① Lack of localisation, most of the servers of companies like Facebook, Twitter etc. is hosted outside India.
- ② Difficult to attribute precise threats to hackers/other countries.
- ③ Lack of training of security personnel to deal with cyber threats.
- ④ Substandard devices and softwares being used by people.
- ⑤ Widespread digital illiteracy combined with increasing penetration of smart phones and internet.

⑥ Tendency to believe any online news/information as true without ascertaining its validity.

India's preparedness

① Institutional measures:-

④ → NCIIPC (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre) for securing critical information

→ CERT-in → to coordinate response to cyber-security threats.

→ NIC-CERT → to prevent attacks on government websites.

② Legislative

→ National Cyber Policy, 2013

→ IT Act, 2008

③ International

→ Agreements with countries like US for cyber-security and data protection.

Though we have taken various steps to ensure cyber security, more efforts are needed in this regard.

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।

UAVs or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are airborne devices that can be remotely operated. They come in variety of shapes and sizes and are used for a number of purposes like security, weather forecast, research, surveillance etc.

Due to increase in non-conventional threats of warfare and evolving cutting-edge technology, the traditional security measures have become outdated and are inadequate to deal with such threats.

UAVs, in this scenario, can emerge as a reliable instrument to aid armed forces for enhanced security.

How UAVs will aid armed forces?

① Border security - Through patrolling and

- surveillance of unfenced areas and difficult terrain like mountains, rivers.
- ② 24x7 surveillance as they are remotely operated.
  - ③ Increased range of surveillance along with increased efficiency through use of night-vision, radar technology etc.
  - ④ Can help in <sup>secure</sup> communication between armed forces.
  - ⑤ With deployment of weapons, they can save human lives by taking on enemy target.
  - ⑥ Intelligence gathering as they can enter adversary's territory through aerial route.

UAVs have immense potential to enhance our national security. Effective policies must be formulated in this regard.

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।

India has open borders with Nepal and Bhutan which implies free movement of people and goods on both sides of border.

Benefits of open borders:-

- ① Increased people-to-people interaction.
- ② Allows maintenance of kinship and traditional ties with family members on other side of border.
- ③ Cultural cooperation and continuity.
- ④ Fast movement of goods without time and cost delays.
- ⑤ Builds trust and good relations among countries.

However open borders also pose a significant security threat as:-

- ① Smuggling of goods like cattle, electronics

etc. into India.

② Allows illegal immigrants to stay which affects demographic profile of states (especially north-east) and further ~~the~~ scarcity of resources.

③ Trafficking of humans and drugs.

④ Provides safe havens for terrorists and criminals who commit crimes in India and escape through open borders.

⑤ Facilitates insurgent groups like NSCN-IM, ULFA etc. to establish their bases in other countries and carry insurgent activities in India.

There is a need for enhanced border security for open borders so that they don't become a conduit for anti-India activities.

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 सविस्तर वर्णन करते हुए, इन मुद्दों से निपटने के उपाय सुझाए।

The CAPF plays a vital role in guarding our borders.

Issues faced by them

- ① Infrastructural deficiency → due to lack of proper defence equipments and outdated weapons.
- ② Thankless nature of job with harsh working conditions
- ③ Personnel management → Reports of serious misbehaving with juniors etc.

Remedial measures:-

- ① Proper allotment of defence equipment and weapons combined with modernisation.
- ② Provision for leaves and better health and other facilities.

The CAPT are essential  
to guard our borders and thus  
protecting our national security. They  
must have good working conditions  
so they do not feel aggrieved.

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?

One of the major external threats that imperil our internal security is the instability in the South Asian Region.

Examples:-

- ① Rohingya crisis in Myanmar
- ② Political volatility in countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan.
- ③ Taliban's activities in Afghanistan

Impact on India's internal security

- ① Immigration - as in Rohingya crisis which can lead to nefarious elements entering India's borders.
- ② Leads to terrorism and ~~law~~ and terror attacks on India.
- ③ Can result in youth radicalisation
- ④ become a breeding ground of anti-India terror groups like Al-Qaeda. ~~Taliban~~

⑤ Unfavourable regimes can that can threaten India's security.

Steps to minimize the impact

① Proactive steps to resolve such instability if possible, eg. -> Afghanistan Peace Talks.

② Bilateral talks, moves etc. with neighbouring countries to ensure their instability doesn't spill over to India.

③ Enhanced border security and patrolling

④ International cooperation to weed out the evil of terrorism.

The stability of its neighbourhood is vital for India's own security interests.

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।

States have often viewed the deployment of central armed forces like CAPP (Central Armed Police Force) in states with suspicion.

Issues:-

- ① State dist : Law and order and police are subjects under state list and thus states see the deployment of CAPP as encroachment on their autonomy.
- ② Turf wars : between local police and CAPP which prevents effective coordination and cooperation.
- ③ Non-involvement of locals and trust deficit as they are often viewed by central armed forces with suspicion.
- ④ Reports of human rights violations by armed forces (especially in North East) and draconian laws like AFSPA.

There is a need to balance our security concern with the needs of local and concerns of States.

### Way forward

- ① Deployment of central forces after taking states into confidence.
- ② Deployment only at times and in areas where absolutely necessary.
- ③ Evolving a framework for effective coordination between local police and central force.
- ④ Trust building measures with local.

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?

India has a complex and varying physiography. Inter-fused with mountains, plateaus, rivers, streams and sea on 3 sides.

How does physiography affects India's counter terrorism efforts

- ① In North → there are elevated mountains which are often inaccessible to security forces and serve as safe havens for terrorists.
- ② Snowy peaks and valleys and cold temperatures in J&K make fighting counter terrorism difficult.
- ③ Central India is interspersed with dense forests which serve as hiding grounds for extremists.
- ④ Valleys and ravines like Chambal Valley often emerge as den of criminal activities.

⑤ Being surrounded by sea on three sides makes India vulnerable to maritime terrorism and piracy. eg. 2008 Mumbai attacks.

Steps to deal with these challenges:-

- ① Effective use of technology - like drones, CCTV cameras etc.
- ② Involvement of locals as they can provide valuable intelligence and info regarding the geography.
- ③ Forming specialised units like Greyhounds, Bastarisa Battalion which are adept with the local geography.
- ④ Strategic deployment of troops to protect our vulnerable areas.

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।

Ballistic Missile Defence System  
Involves using a number of equipments, technology, missiles etc. to protect a country from incoming ballistic missiles.

Components of India's Ballistic Missile Defence System

- ① Ground Missiles to foil such attack.
- ② NETRA s'eye in the sky'
- ③ AAD s' Advanced Air Defence system
- ④ Radar surveillance

How ballistic missile system enhances our <sup>strategic</sup> security options

- ① It protects us from threats from hostile neighbours like China, Pakistan etc.
- ② It allows independent pursuing of foreign

policy irrespective of any pressures or threats.

③ It helps us protect our vital defence and industrial installations.

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?

India is increasingly being perceived as a major player in the Indian Ocean Region and most of the countries of the Region also view India as a net security provider.

### India's approach

#### ① Establishing naval bases

- Changi Naval Base at Singapore
- Plan for joint development of a naval base with Maldives
- Agalga at Mauritius

#### ② International cooperation

- Multilateral associations like IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association)
- Bilateral treaties and MoUs with various countries (eg. Agreement for Logistics Exchange with France)

→ SACGAR (Security and Growth for All in Region)

- ③ Countering non-traditional security threats like ~~the~~ maritime terrorism, piracy etc.
- ④ Increasing its credibility through strengthening its naval presence in the Indian Ocean Region.

Opportunities:-

- ① This due to China's aggressive tactics, India is being sought as a balancing power in the region.
- ② Friendly relations with countries in Indian Ocean like Maldives, Mauritius etc.
- ③ Increasing global recognition of its role (cf US-Indo-Pacific strategy highlights India's importance in securing a safe Indo-Pacific)
- ④ Agreements with ASEAN

Challenges:-

- ① China already has a strong presence in the region and it will be difficult for India to usurp it.
- ② Lack of active involvement of India in past raises questions on its credibility
- ③ Outdated equipment being used by Navy
- ④ Inability to stop Mumbai attacks, 2008 where terrorists came from sea route

There is an increasing global consensus on the important role that India can play in the security of Indian Ocean Region. India must build upon this recognition and chalk out effective strategies to counter traditional and non-traditional threats in the region.

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 crimes refer to those crimes where the network of criminals is spread in many countries and they give effect to their criminal activities in a systematic, organised and coordinated manner.

Drug Trafficking, money laundering etc. are examples of Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC).

Difficulties in dealing with TOCs

- ① Lack of coordinated approach among the security forces of various countries.
- ② No proper framework for intelligence and data sharing.

- ③ Differing definitions of crime in different countries and different punishments for the same
- ④ Problems in extradition of criminals and repatriation of crime proceeds
- ⑤ focus on singular events of criminals rather than trying to disrupt the entire network of crime
- ⑥ force / Open borders between some countries which allow criminals to escape through borders to different countries
- ⑦ Need of a multilateral institution which can chalk out effective policies and lay down principles for detection and prevention of such crimes.

The success of FATF (Financial Action Task force) shows that international cooperation and coordination can play a major role in curbing TOCs. This needs to be applied to other TOCs as well.

benefits of an integrated approach

- ① Common definition of crime, common policies and common approach will eliminate safe havens for such criminals.
- ② Through effective coordination and cooperation between security agencies, singular efficient strikes can be made to disrupt the entire crime networks.
- ③ Faster extradition and repatriation leading to fast processing of such cases.
- ④ Data and intelligence sharing which has potential to disrupt entire network of criminals.

TOCs need integrated ~~inter~~ <sup>and</sup> multilateral approach for effectively dealing with them. Proper frameworks must be built by global community in this regard.

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।

The increasing number of financial frauds in recent years shows that financial frauds have evolved as a new category of organised crimes.

Implications of this trend:-

- ① Increased vulnerability of financial institutions like banks.
- ② Threat to the savings as well as important data of citizens.
- ③ Loss of public trust in financial institutions and government at large.
- ④ Has implications for security and stability of the country at political and economic level.
- ⑤ Trend of collusion by which employees of such institutions are also involved.

This can harm the work environment  
and increase trust deficit among  
co-workers.

⑥ Will lead to shift in savings from  
banks to other avenues. This can  
affect investment and have disastrous  
consequences for country's GDP.

A holistic approach to counter such frauds

- ① Encourage the companies/banks where  
such frauds have taken place to  
speak up. Often they are reluctant to  
disclose due to fear of loss of credibility.
- ② Dormant accounts in all banks must  
be closed at once.
- ③ Proper KYC norms to be followed.
- ④ For security of citizen's data, a  
robust data ~~protection~~ protection system must  
be used by all financial institutions.
- ⑤ Coordinated approach involving security

agencies, intelligence units and financial institutions to prevent such frauds

⑥ International cooperation and data sharing through platforms like SWIFT

financial frauds have the potential to disrupt the economy as well as political stability of a country. A holistic approach is needed to tackle this menace.

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।

Intelligence agencies form one of the main pillars of a country's national security. India has various intelligence agencies like RAW, IB, CBI, CID etc. which assist in national security.

Challenges faced by intelligence agencies

### ① Recruitment

- No proper framework of recruitment
- Recruitment is often lateral through existing police force or increments
- Due to lack of entry at initial stage, expertise and training can't be effectively imparted.
- The secretive nature of agencies like RAW poses challenge to recruitment.

### ② Legal status & accountability

- Most of intelligence agencies don't have

a proper legal framework. If CBI is not a statutory body, and

- There are different accountability mechanisms which prevent proper functioning. Some intelligence agencies are directly answerable to Home Ministry, others to bodies like CVC (eg. CBI) etc.

### ③ Coordination

- There is lack of coordination among different intelligence agencies that affects their functioning.
- There is no proper intelligence sharing framework.
- There are often turf wars between various agencies and between them and police.
- Duplication of efforts as lack of proper demarcation of areas between various agencies.

Way forward

- Enacting a proper legislative framework for establishment and delineation of role among different agencies
- Recruitment process needs to be ~~great~~ streamlined and made more effective.
- Proper division of spheres of influence between different agencies to avoid turf wars and duplication.
- Proper data sharing and intelligence sharing framework for effective coordination.

The intelligence agencies are essential to our nation's security and these reforms will go a long way in improving their functioning and outcomes.

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

जहां 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 संवर्धित उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

In the modern era, countries generally don't resort to traditional warfare and usage of weapons of mass destruction. Rather ~~rather~~ subconventional and proxy warfare is used.

How to deal with these emerging challenges

- ① Cybersecurity - A robust cybersecurity framework must be present to protect critical information infrastructure and citizens' data.
- ② Effective border management - to prevent infiltration of terrorists and insurgents.
- ③ Proper coordination among intelligence agencies, police and armed forces

- ④ Military modernisation and development of modern, sophisticated weaponry.
- ⑤ Effective use of technology like drones, radar, CCTV.
- ⑥ International cooperation along with proper framework to deal with transnational organised crimes.



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 एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) 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 has been often ~~diff~~ dubbed as the biggest threat to India's internal security.

However in recent years there have been a decrease in the districts affected (from 106 to 90), decrease in military and civilian casualties (by more than 30%) and overall improvement in situation. This is a result of various initiatives taken by government to tackle this menace.

Government's approach

It has adopted a holistic multi-pronged approach based on 3 main pillars → Security, development and good governance. The elements of this approach are: -

① Security

- Forming of specialized units like Greyhounds, Bastariya Battalion etc.
- Increased deployment of security forces in Naxal-affected areas.
- Effective targeting of Naxal leaders to destroy their chain of command.
- Rehabilitation schemes encouraging Naxals to give up arms.

② Development

- Establishment of Mobile Towers (under Mobile Towers Scheme Phase-I & II)
- Infrastructure development like roads, bridges etc.
- Better employment opportunities for locals for generating economic growth.
- Education and health facilities improved.

③ Good governance

- Schemes like Roshni to provide employment to local youth.
- Increasing connect of people with government.

→ Counter the Maoist propaganda by government propaganda.

The government must carry on its multi-pronged approach in a full-fledged way. Recently, the Naxals are trying to resurge in southern states like Kerala. They must be stopped at the beginning itself.

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।

The dawn of 21st century has seen the emergence of new non-traditional threats to a nation's security. Rather than resorting to the traditional warfare, more and more countries are resorting to cyberspace to impinge upon an adversary's security.

Emerging threats

→ Cyberspace has been declared as the 5th dimension of warfare.

(Recently US NSA noted that Chinese hackers were hacking India's computers and establishments)

→ Modern equipments and Infrastructure.

→ Instead of threats being singular, they often emerge as a coordinated

and combined threat and then can't be tackled in the conventional way.

### Need for a National Security Strategy

- To deal with emerging threats like cyberspace.
- To coordinate the efforts of various agencies and bodies involved - police, all 3 armed forces and intelligence agencies.
- To address the security threats as a unified whole & have a common approach rather than dealing with them separately.

### Difficulties in fully set this strategy

- ① Police and Law and order are in domain of states and they may be reluctant to give this control over them.
- ② Tussle between various intelligence agencies, police, armed forces etc. that prevents effective coordination.

⑧ ~~lack~~ lack in cyber expertise which is essential to counter such threats.

• To deal with the emerging national security challenges, a National Security Strategy is a must.

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।

There is a dire need for police reforms in India as our police forces are still governed by archaic rules and haven't gone adequate modernisation to deal with emerging complex challenges.

SMART policing aims to establish a police force that is smart and sensitive, responsive, modern, and transparent.

Need for SMART Policing

① Overburdened police force - We only have 137 policemen per lakh population against the UN sanctioned strength of 222.

② Excessive political interference which affects independent functioning and decision-making of police force.

③ Problems of constabulary → They are not trained in soft skills. Moreover, their work conditions are extremely thankless and stressful.

④ Public perception of police as a trouble-maker rather than trouble-shooter.

⑤ Inefficiency due to lack of training and no separation of investigation police.

⑥ Lack of forensic labs, research and training facilities which hampers investigation.

Reforms needed

① Administrative:-

- Establish a State Security Commission to formulate policy decisions regarding appointments, posting, transfers of police.
- Key functionaries like DCP, SP etc. must have minimum tenure of 2 years.
- Establishment of Police Welfare Board

to look into welfare and living conditions of police force.  
→ Reduce political interference to allow independent decision-making

## ② Legislative

- Model Police Act, 2006 must be enacted by all states in letter and spirit
- The suggestions of Supreme Court in Prakash Singh Case must be implemented.

## ③ Technological

- CCTNS = Crime and Criminal Tracking & Networking System to be expeditiously implemented in all police stations.
- Use of social media for ~~not~~ tracking of crimes and help for citizens.

To deal with modern-day challenges and to shed the colonial overhang, the reforms in police force are a must.

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।

India is the largest importer of conventional arms in the world. One of the major reasons behind our import dependence in defence is the lack of effective participation of private sector in defence manufacturing.

Reasons behind low participation of private sector

- ① Most of the Defence PSUs are represented by government officials which leads to going of bid in their way.
- ② Trust deficit between government and private sector. The govt private sector views the entire defence manufacturing environment as non-conducive.

③ Doubt in capabilities of private sector which ensures that they don't get major projects.

④ Defence <sup>manufacturing</sup> being a capital-intensive sector, it is doubtful if private sector will be able to provide the requisite capital.

⑤ Lack of cutting-edge technology and research facilities with the private sector.

⑥ Lack of enabling policies to encourage private sector participation.

The Draft Defence Procurement Policy, 2018 aims to envision a major role for the private sector in defence manufacturing in India.

Provisions :-

① Preference to the 2 Make Categories over ~~the~~ Buy 'Global' category.

② Highest preference to Buy-~~Indian~~ IDDM

(Indigenously designed and Manufactured)  
category which involves at least  
40% indigenous manufacture.

③ Defines Indian vendor as any  
entity or person residing in India or  
registered under Companies Act.

④ For start-ups, it simplifies procedures  
leading to lower compliance costs.

⑤ Medium and small firms also have  
to deal with lower compliance norms.

For India to reduce its  
import dependence and to become  
self-reliant in defence <sup>manufacture</sup> production,  
effective participation of private sector  
is a must.

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।

India's ambition to become a global power largely depends on the strength and preparedness of its defence forces. However, ~~inadequate~~ insufficient fund allocation has prevented adequate modernisation and strengthening of India's defence forces.

Implications for of insufficient fund allocation

- ① Poor equipment and infrastructure most of which have become outdated.
- ② Serious shortage of defence equipment in all the 3 wings - Army, Navy and Air force.
- ③ China's growing military might which poses a threat to India in absence of sufficient capacity build-up and modernisation.

④ Most of the allocated budget for defence goes for salaries and pensions (83%) leaving very little for defence modernisation.

⑤ Internal security threats like Left-Wing extremism, insurgency in North-East and Kashmir etc. which haven't died down despite persistent efforts.

Steps to be taken

① Increased budget allocation → from currently 2% to 2.5% of GDP. Also allocation for salaries, pension etc. mustn't exceed 60% of the allocation.

② Expedited acquisition of defence equipment like fighter jets etc.

③ Increased role of private sector in defence manufacture which can reduce our import dependence.

④ Revitalisation of Defences. PSUs as most of them suffer from poor capacity and sluggishness.

⑤ Reforming the ~~the~~ hierarchical structure for faster decision-making.

To counter security threats as well as to maintain its global credibility, India needs to take aforementioned steps for enhancing <sup>its</sup> defence capabilities.