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Test (21) 953 Security

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1832)

Name of Candidate	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1210976
Center	ONLINE (ORN)	Date	17/10/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
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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, वही 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।

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.

All the Best

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

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

According to United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), India ranks 3rd in terms of vulnerability to cyberattacks.

Vulnerability to India's Critical Infrastructure - re

- 1.) Increased vulnerability due to Increased Internet Penetration
 - ↳ 45% in 2021 from 7% in 2010.
- 2.) Increase Digital Economy
 - ↳ India - one of leading nation in startups.
- 3.) change in Technology
 - ↳ emergence of cryptocurrency - need altered preparedness of new threats.

4.) No Geographical boundaries

↳ cybeattacks can be done
across borders

(Eg) Mumbai in 2020 faced
massive power outage.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT.

1.) Legislative Measures

a.) IT Act, 2000

b.) National Cyber Security Programme, 2013

c.) National Cyber Security
Strategy, 2020

2.) Institutional

a.) Creation of CERT-IN

b.) I4C

c.) NCIIPC

WAY FORWARD

1.) Gulshan Rai Committee Recommendation

2.) Creation of Cyber Cells

3.) Increase investment in
Research & Technology.

2. Discuss the role that space technology can play in strengthening India's border security.

(150 words) 10

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

Space Technology has recently come to forefront in context of safety and security of nations due to recent attacks by Chinese and USA ~~technology~~ Departments.

Role of Space Technology

1.) Increased surveillance

↳ Space technology can provide improved surveillance.

2.) Worries China

↳ China recently known to be developing space technology to attack others.

3.) Cyber Warfare

↳ Recent threat
↳ In Russia-Ukraine War, Russia used Wiper Malware to disrupt Ukrainian

4.) Better Responsiveness

↳ Improved accuracy can help security forces in better preparedness

Steps by Indian Government

1.) Mission Shakti

↳ conducted anti satellite missiles

2.) Creation of Space Defence Agency

↳ to build upon space infrastructure.

Space is a common phenomenon, thus India should promote peaceful resolutions for space use and also strengthen its capabilities as well.

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

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Recently, Supreme Court in a landmark decision allowed women for permanent commission in Indian Armed Forces.

CHALLENGES WITH INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN ARMED FORCES.

- 1.) Biologically → women go through menstruation & later pregnancy poses obstacles.
- 2.) Patriarchal Mindset → considers women weak in comparison to Men
- 3.) Glass ceiling → Men historically played a role in war, that's why they preferred.
- 4.) Training → women usually not been able to perform heavy training

5.) Security Issue

It can give advantage to other side in serious national wars.

ADDRESS SUCH CHALLENGE.

1.) Women included in Military
in Inland Regions

2.) Provide them with needed
Training

3.) Upgrade Recruitment system

4.) Can be recruited more in
Technological Departments

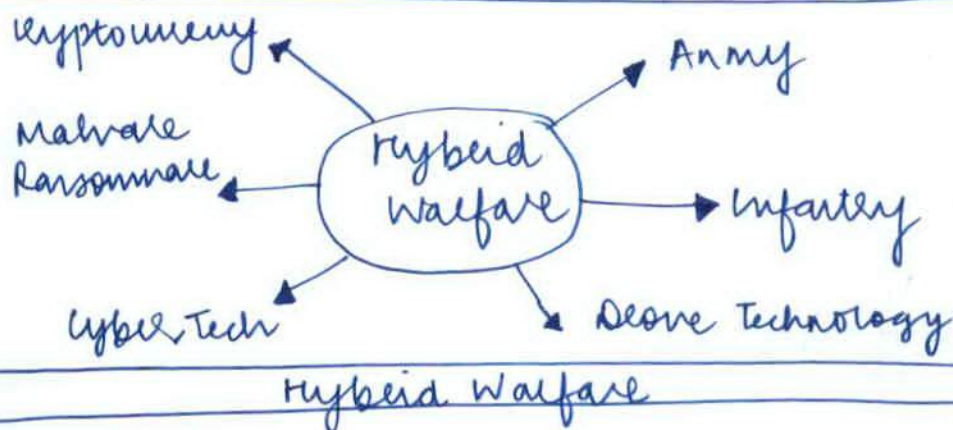
5.) Provide & motivate them with
Role Models

With increased efforts of inclusion of women and sensitive training, women in army can bring glory to nation and can contribute more to Gender Neutral Society.

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

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

Hybrid Warfare means use of human resources and other technology like UAVs, ROWs, other emerging technology in a warfare to gain upper hand.



RECENT CHALLENGES

1.) New Technology

↳ need altered way of Responsiveness

2.) Lack of Knowledge

↳ becomes difficult to understand & tackle it.

3.) More expensive

↳ Govt. exchequer releases to handle such.

INDIA'S PREPAREDNESS.

1.) NEST → New, Emerging & Strategy Technology Division created by MoDA.

2.) Investment in Research and Development

↳ to increase and promote new technology use.

3.) Modernisation in Defence

↳ Integrated Battle Groups (IBG)

↳ Theatre Commands

Hybrid Warfare are the future
warfares to which India needs
to get prepare now on all fronts
to protect sovereignty and integrity
of nation

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

(150 words) 10

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

Recently, the Centre allowed 50 kms policing powers from border areas to Central Armed Police Forces in border areas of Pakistan, Myanmar ~~and Bangladesh~~ and Bangladesh.

RATIONALE BEHIND MOVE

- 1) Uniformity → will bring uniformity in patrolling powers in all states.
(eg) increased in West Bengal, reduced in Gujarat
- 2) State Police - lack competency
↳ to tackle terrorist and anti-Indian activities, need CAPF forces.
- 3) Better Guarding of Borders
↳ increasing threat on borders.
- 4) Unstable Neighbourhood
↳ Recent Chinese Galwan Clash and others prompted to safeguard border better.

ISSUES ARISING

1.) Federalism

- ↳ Police is a State Subject
- ↳ look encroachment on state rights

2.) Clash between Police Forces & Border Forces

- usually seen lack of coordination creates disasters.

3.) Dominance of Border Forces

- ↳ Border forces in grab of main order of policing - extra role

4.) Unclear Roles

- ↳ leads to overlapping of functions of border & police forces.

Since, CAPF are not provided with investigating duty, they have to handle the criminals to state police only, thus, with increased coordination, the step can help in better safeguarding of the nation.

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

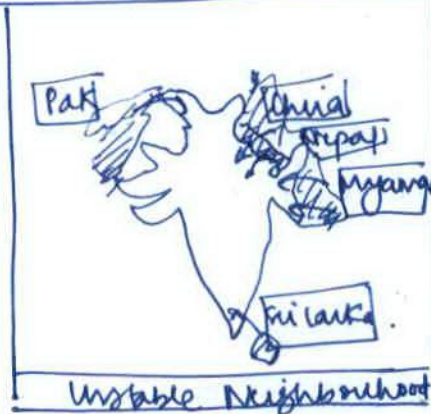
उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) को बनाए रखने में सहायता की है। LWE से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Recently, data released by CAPF chief revealed that Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism have come down to 39 (2021) from 60 (2015).

Factors helped LWE to sustain.

1) Porous Borders

- ↳ provide LWE an easy entry for refuge & support.
- (eg) Nepal trained 40 Maoists were caught by police recently.



2) Lack of Governance

- ↳ poor Governance creates an void which is filled by these Left Wing Extremist Groups.
- ↳ Gets people support

3) Difficult terrain

- ↳ Banned in Guerrilla warfare

have an edge over Indian Army.

4.) Lack of Representation of tribal groups
 ↳ in Governance - keeps them
 aloof from Government programmes.

5.) Mistrust between people and Forces
 ↳ paves the way for LWE to survive
 ↳ support from people.

STEPS BY GOVERNMENT.

- 1.) Law and Order Front
 - a.) Modernisation of Police Force Scheme
 - b.) Model Police Act.
- 2.) Governance
 - a.) Efficient and capable officers posted
 - b.) Dialogue approach
- 3.) Development Front
 - a.) Requirement Based Programme
 - b.) Eklavya Schools.
- 4.) Skill Development
 - a.) ROSHNI Scheme
 - b.) NAI Manzil

With a sincere dialogue approach
 and talks with people, the
 problem of LWE can be addressed
 in a better manner.

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

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

Recently, Supreme Court in Madan Lal Chandhary Vs Union of India (2022) upheld the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and its amendments.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK FOR PREVENTING MONEY LAUNDERING.

1.) PMLA Act, 2002

↳ designed to provide a strict & comprehensive legal framework to catch upon money laundering activities.

2.) Income Tax Act, 1961

↳ provides framework to catch upon illegal companies (shell co.)

3.) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

↳ checks & limitations on Foreign Exchange Remittances.

4.) NDPS, 1985

↳ penalty on property derived from, or used in illegal trafficking.

Institutional Framework.

1.) Enforcement Directorate (ED)

- ↳ Central Agency to check on activities of proceeds from illegal activities
- ↳ huge powers and national responsibilities

2.) Financial Development Unit

- ↳ Check upon illegal smuggling
- ↳ trafficking cases
- ↳ narco-trafficking
- ↳ counterfeit currency

3.) National Investigation Agency

- ↳ also to check upon illegal extortion activities.

SC stated in recent judgement that money laundering affecting sovereignty and integrity of nation and is no less heinous crime to terrorism.

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

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

National Security Guard (NSG)

are one of the important military guard forces ~~on border~~ safeguarding the nation under MoHA.

ROLE PLAYED BY NSG

1.) Counter terrorism

↳ NSG takes anti terrorist activities and to put these down.

2.) Bomb Disposal

↳ another task given to NSG is to defuse & detect bombs.

3.) Anti - Hijacking tasks

↳ takes operation on Domestic and International flights

4.) Post Blast task

↳ also the one who searches & enquires Post Blast.

5.) Protection of critical Infrastructure

↳ in responsibility of protecting sensitive infrastructure like Nuclear technology cells

6.) Hostage Rescue Task

↳ trained to face hostage cases as well.

with motto of 'Salvate, Salvatam
and Suraksha', NSG have been
playing an important role in
combating unforeseen circumstances &
danger to security of nation.

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

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

Space is the new ground battle for the future. China and USA have been seen in recent times releasing satellites and projects to control each other satellites.

Dedicated space force - needed.

Yes

1.) Threat from other nations

- ↳ China has shown its space force development capability
- ↳ future attacks possibility.

2.) Strategic sector

- ↳ space is a strategic sector to make one's investment.
- ↳ beneficial for other areas as well.

3.) Ancillary benefits

- ↳ will help in Research & Development activities

4.) Strengthen security

- ↳ provide national security
- ↳ global lead.

However, have to face Challenges like.

1.) Financial & Technical Gap

- ↳ India lacks in huge financial capacity and technical know how.

2.) Against principle of Peaceful use of space → will prompt other nations to use space for warfare.3.) Arm Race

- ↳ can lead to chance of Arm Race. as USA already have a space force.

India, as a nation, should develop its space force for future threats but also insist on peaceful coexistence in space arena.

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

(150 words) 10

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

An European think tank revealed that illicit trafficking by cryptocurrency amounted to ~~\$14 billion~~ in 2019 \$14 million increase of 79% from previous year.

AS A TOOL FOR MONEY LAUNDERING

1.) Difficult to scrutinise

↳ with crypto, difficult to catch hold of the payments.

2.) Blockchain

↳ provides anonymity and.
↳ easy transmission of huge amounts

3.) Increase Illegal Activities

↳ promote more unauthorised activities.

4.) No physical Barrier

↳ no check posts and no geographical difficulty

5.) Less Border transactions

↳ easier and faster.

STEPS TAKEN BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

1.) PMLA, 2002

- ↳ to check upon illegal transactions
- ↳ scrutinise suspicious accounts

2.) Cryptocurrency Bill, 2021

- ↳ provide guideline to use crypto in provided manner.
- ↳ cut off illegal payments.

3.) IT Act, 2000

- ↳ keep check on electronic transactions
- ↳ provide regulations

Cryptocurrency are an emerging threat which needs more understanding and regulation as well. Introduction of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) can be step in right direction for its regulation.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Radicalisation of Youth has seen an increase in recent times with cases of youngsters caught from Hyderabad, Chennai and unknown in 2021-22.

Serious Threat to India

1.) Internal Security

- ↳ can disrupt the functioning & create lull
- ↳ interference in developmental activities.

2.) Affect integrity & sovereignty

- ↳ can disturb social fabric of society
- ↳ promote infolge elements - create riots

(eg) Delhi Riots 2020 due to infolge elements of society.

3.) Terrorist Activities

- ↳ can work as overground workers (OGWs)
- ↳ help militant activities.

(Eg) - JAK police arrested 27 OGWs recently in an operation.

4.) Promote Crimes & Criminal Activity

- ↳ lead to more crimes like
- ↳ murder, trafficking

(Eg) - Myanmar border - huge wildlife & human trafficking

MEASURES FOR DE-RADICALISATION.

1.) Employment opportunities

- ↳ providing youth with employment.
- ↳ livelihood alternatives.

2.) Skill Development

- ↳ schemes like RDSHNI, NAYI, MANZIL

↳ Skill India Programme to implement holistically.

frustrated youth will channelise in right way.

3.) bridge trust gap

↳ between police force and people.

↳ listen to their grievances
(Eg) PEHAL scheme.

4.) Change of attitude

↳ change of image of Army and Indian state.

(Eg) Civil Action Programme.

5.) leader Diffusion Technique

↳ Dialogue approach

↳ leaders coming on ground to talk to them.

6.) Instill Patriotism

↳ national and patriotic feeling

(Eg) Delhi School Dosh Shakti classes.

Radicalisation of Youth is a serious problem which can affect society, polity and economy of India in variety of ways.

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

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

Recent Russia - Ukraine War going for more than 10 months have brought to limelight importance of military and technologies.

WEAK MILITARY NATION - cannot sustain

1.) Recently seen in takeover of Afghanistan by Taliban

↳ completely destroyed nation political and social structure.

2.) Ukraine & Russia War

↳ Russia being more dominant able to take over Donetsk & latak area

↳ Declared war on Ukraine & Ukraine suffer heavily incurring huge losses.

3.) African Nations Coup

- ↳ Also recent coups in African nation showed weak nations
- ↳ let other power to overtake easily.

4.) Myanmar ~~Internal~~ Military Overtake

- ↳ from Democracy turned to Military nation

LESSONS FOR INDIA

1.) Self-Reliance

- ↳ no other country is going to come up to save.
- ↳ have to be self sufficient & reliable.

2.) cannot go on with 'Neutral' Attitude

- ↳ changing times need bold steps
- ↳ voice against injustice needs to be raised.

3.) Strengthen Military System

- ↳ India need to make its Defence and Military more stronger.

↳ Secure Border Areas in more sophisticated manner.

4.) Diplomatic Relations

↳ help in votes in Resolutions in UNGA

↳ Russia able to use its allies and cancelling resolutions against it.

5.) Bilateral Relations

↳ not lead to dependency on other nation

↳ But should keep in making condition better than before.

6.) Reduce Dependency

↳ the oil crisis & Energy or in Europe is a lesson to learn.

↳ Develop indigenous energy and technology

Though, statement of PM of India in International conference that

'This is not era of war' reflects India's commitment to peace and harmony

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

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

DARK WEB is a part of world wide web on which the access cannot take place through traditional sites like Google, Safari, chrome.

PLATFORM FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES & CRIMINAL.

1.) Cyber Terrorism

↳ can promote due to anonymity & easy accessibility.

2.) Human Trafficking

↳ information can be shared without big caught
↳ improve communication

3.) Smuggling

↳ increase cases of smuggling as can be go untracked.

4.) Child Pornography

- ↳ can provide easy accessibility
- ↳ can increase its cases.

5.) Credit / Debit Card Theft

- ↳ financial fraud can increase
- ↳ frauds & fooling people

6.) Phishing

- ↳ faking & making out money
- ↳ offering good profiles & extracting money

7.) Money laundering

- ↳ can promote activities related to money laundering.

MEASURES TO TACKLE.

10.) New Forensic units

- ↳ can help in better investigation and tracking them.

2.) Investment in Research & Development

↳ can strengthen position to
batter loss.

3.) Awareness

- ↳ can spread to people to not
click on every links
- ↳ not to share OTPs & sensitive
information

Dark Web is the recent emerging
threat which needs advanced
technology and better preparedness.

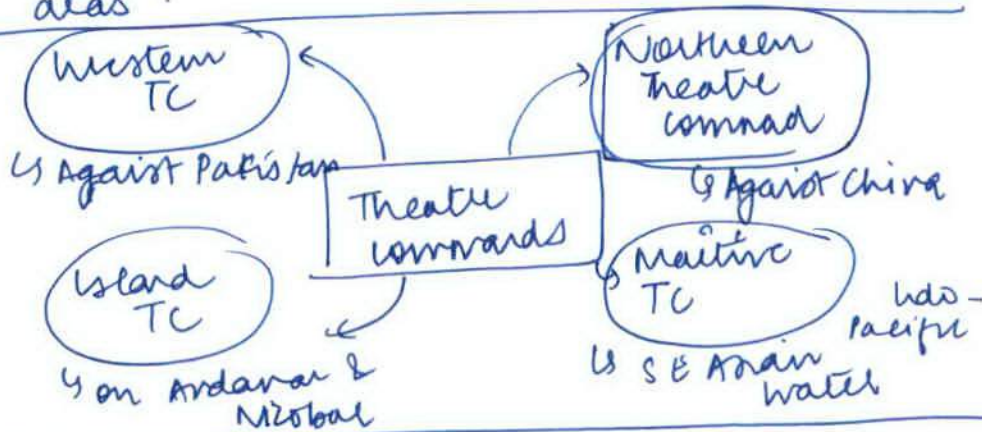
14. What are Integrated Theatre Commands (ITCs)? Discuss the importance of setting up ITCs in India and challenges in this regard. (250 words) 15

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

INTEGRATED THEATRE COMMANDS (ITC)

on recommendation of Kautilya
Review Committee and DB Shethkar

committee is the way of keeping
specific personnel of three services
(Army, Navy, Air) in specific geographical
areas.



Theatre Commands

IMPORTANCE OF SETTING UP ITCs

1.) Better Responsiveness

↳ with ITCs, India will be
better prepared & better in
response

2) Increased Synergy

- ↳ with theatre commands, there can be improved synergistic efforts.

3) Improved Coordination

- ↳ Better coordination among forces can help in better safeguarding.

4) Better Surveillance

- ↳ will provide improved security on border areas.

5) Counter Neighbour attacks

- ↳ Recent Chinese - Galwan attack
- ↳ ~~near~~ Pakistan invasion on LOC
- ↳ Better preparedness needed.

CHALLENGES WITH ITC.

1) No experience

- ↳ Indian Military forces lack experience in such an provision
- ↳ with no prior experience, it creates uncertainty regarding its working.

2.) No clear demarcation of functions

- ↳ Functions of each battalion are not clear
- ↳ can create confusion

3.) Trained Workforce

- ↳ need to train them for better coordination
- ↳ otherwise can backfire

4.) Needs leadership

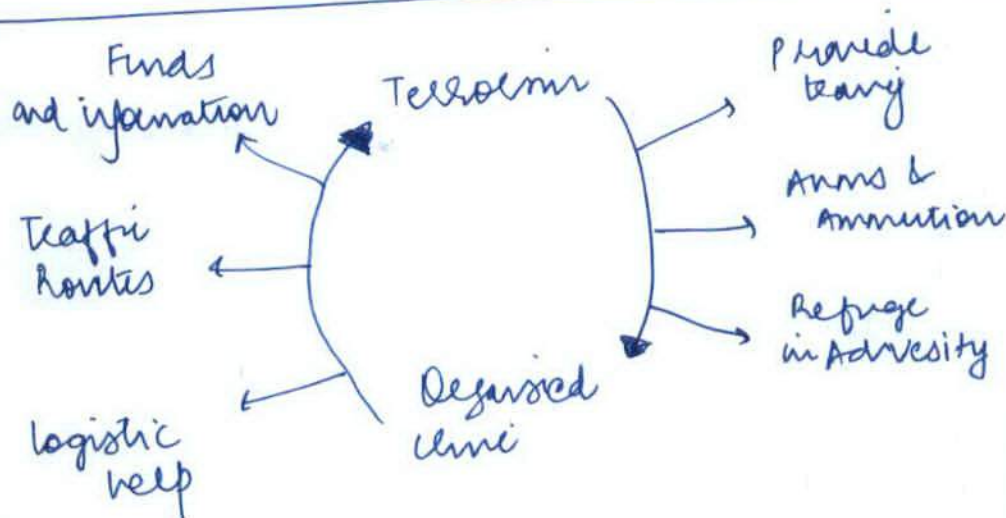
- ↳ An efficient leadership can guide the pathway.

Not just structural, but also depends on other areas, can help Indian military to be on better preparedness on account of safeguarding the nation.

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

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

ORGANISED CRIME are ~~are~~ the illegal activities running as a business in order to gain monetary benefits or other are recently seen in close link with TERRORIST activities.



Organised crime & Terrorism

Decoupling requires a Holistic Approach.

1) Intermining - needs to cut off

2) Organised crimes usually seen providing help to terrorist organisations

(Eg) - Mumbai Attacks 1993, D-company of Dawood helped LeT.

2) Cutting off supply chains

- ↳ illegal smuggling & trafficking need to track upon
- ↳ can create disruption in their financing

3) Breeder checking stringent

- ↳ needs more strict checking on breeder areas
- ↳ poor breeders allows proliferation of criminal groups.

4) Social Media Checks

- ↳ Terrorist org use social media to radicalise and recruit
- ↳ thus, a check upon it can help.

5) Upgrading of forces

- ↳ providing the army with better training - can help in better vigilance
- ↳ upgradation them with advanced technology.

6.) Use of technology

- ↳ can help in better surveillance
- ↳ body worn cameras, UAVs can help

7.) Breaking their hierarchy

- ↳ as they work upon hierarchical system.
- ↳ with investigation, target the heads to cause a fall out of organisation.

8.) Cut off funding

- ↳ track their funding channels.
- ↳ cut off these to dysfunction the organisation.

Organised Criminal Groups with co-existence, co-operation and confluence have been helping terrorist groups which needs urgent action to have better security and safety of nation.

16. India faces a number of security native threats and challenges that originate from the seas. Discuss. Also, give an account of the initiatives taken to strengthen the coastal security of India in recent times. (250 words) 15
- भारत समुद्र में उत्पन्न होने वाले अनेक सुरक्षा खतरों और चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में भारत की तटीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए की गई पहलों का विवरण दीजिए।

India has a 7,516 km of coastline and covered by three sides from sea has potential dangers coming from sea which India needs to take care of.

Threats & Challenges from Sea

1.) Terrorist activities

↳ Mumbai Blast 1993 and 26/11 came from sea route.

2.) Drug trafficking

↳ cases of seizure of drugs caught on seaports
 (Go) Chennai, Mumbai

3.) Smuggling cases

↳ cases reported from seaports across nations
 ↳ easier to transport.

4) Aggression by other states

↳ From China, Pakistan, ships
have been caught with suspicious
activities.

5) Threat of Piracy

↳ possibility be there.

INITIATIVES BY INDIAN GOVT.

1.) SAGAR POLICY

↳ India envisages to strengthen
its maritime security.

2.) Coastal ^{Security} Guard Force

↳ to check & undertake protection
duty.

3.) Coastal security scheme

↳ to provide a framework to
plan & strategise security concerns.

4.) Investment in R&D

↳ to nurture & develop
advanced technology

Indian coastline is an important
~~portion~~ part in its security
strategy and requires robust
system to guard its maritime
boundary.

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

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

NARCO-TERRORISM means the increase illegal use of narcotics and drugs and use them for radicalising youth and for terror activities.

NARCO-TERRORISM IN INDIA

1.) Recent surge

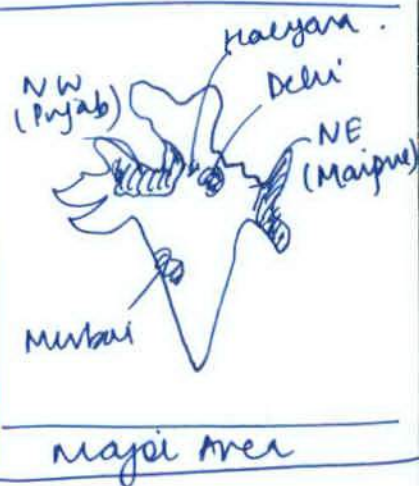
↳ NCB in data showed that there was an 70% rise in cases across India.

↳ youth are the main targets of this

2.) Regional

↳ mostly cases are from some specific regions

→ Manipur (NE), Punjab (NW)
Delhi, Mumbai & Haryana.



3) Glaurification in Cinema

- ↳ allures the youth
- ↳ gives them the validation and attract them.

4) Porous Borders

- ↳ India between Golden Crescent and Golden triangle - transit hub of narcotics & Drugs.

5) Trafficking & smuggling

- ↳ human trafficking & drug-trafficking on rise from Myanmar & Sri Lanka

Measures by Indian Government.1) Legislative

- ↳ Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic System Act (NDPS).

2) Nashtra Mukta Bharat Abhiyan

(2021-22)

- ↳ promote drug free nation.

3.) International

↳ India signatory to Single Convention on Narcotics, 1954.

4.) Community

↳ Centers to de-addict youth and addicts opened.

5.) Awareness campaigns

↳ to make them aware about the importance of health & consequence of narcotics.

6.) Strict checking on entry points

↳ to reduce the supply chain
↳ cut off their entry.

Narco-terrorism as a threat can be handled by proper coordination between different agencies and people and the Government.

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

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

North-East of India has shown instances of frequent violence due to historical, geographical, psychological and socio-cultural factors.

Internal Factors

1.) Lack of Development

- ↳ less industries & development
- ↳ provides parallel Govt.

2.) Psychological

- ↳ ignorance by mainstream media
- ↳ Racial discrimination

3.) Historical

- ↳ British were sole over NE - lead to
- ↳ lack of integration with the nation

4.) Ethnic Diversity

- ↳ multiple ethnic groups - lead to ethnic rivalry
- ↳ Ex - Nagas vs Kulis in Nagaland.

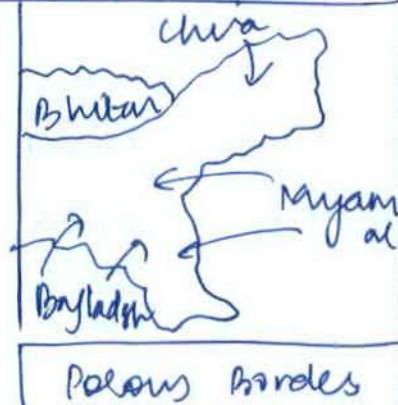


North-East

EXTERNAL FACTORS

1.) Porous Borders

- easy intrusion from Myanmar & Bagladesh
- smuggling and illegal activities.

2.) Geographical terrain

- difficult to rebel groups trained in Guerrilla warfare gives them upper hand.

3.) Trained in Neighbour

- ↳ Report by CAPF - showed that 40 militants in India trained in Nepal.

4.) Refuge in border Areas

- ↳ China & Myanmar provide refuge to insurgent groups.

5.) Arms & Ammunition

- ↳ illegal trade & passing of arms and ammunition is done through roads and maritime borders.

GOVERNMENT STEPS

(I) Law & Order

- ↳ ~~the~~ increased vigilance on borders.
- ↳ AFSPA & VAPA
- ↳ Modernisation of Police Force.

(II) Development

- ↳ creation of Ministry of North East Development Region (MONEDR)
- ↳ Bamboo Mission & Horticulture Mission
- ↳ Act East Policy

(III) Governance

- ↳ posting of capable & efficient officers
- ↳ sensitize bureaucrats.

By signing 3rd Bodo Peace Accords and Tripalite Agreement on Karbi Anglong Area, Indian Government is taking the right step to solve the problem by dialogue approach.

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

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

Indian Defence Exports have
accounted for 13,000 US (2021²²)
an increase from 1,521 crore (2016-17)
Presently, India exporting to 75+
countries.

Increasing Security Challenges

1.) On Border Areas

- ↳ Galwan Clash on LAC
- ↳ Nepal - Anti India activities
- ↳ Pakistan - on LOC

2.) Globally 'War' Scenarios

- ↳ Global disruptions
- ↳ increased rebels overall
- ↳ Russia - Ukraine

3.) Neighbourhood unstable

- ↳ Myanmar - military
- ↳ Afghanistan - Taliban

Need For Self Reliance

- 1) Huge Exchequer on Government
 - ↳ India imports 70% of Defence equipments
 - ↳ huge burden on Govt Budget.
- 2) Altered Threats
 - ↳ changed way of threats to security
 - ↳ need better preparedness.
- 3) Global Destabilisation
 - ↳ alliances & groupings globally can cut off supplies anytime
- 4) Increased security challenges
 - ↳ had to safeguard nation on own.
 - ↳ diplomatic nation can anytime betray nation.
- 5) No Dependency on other nation
 - ↳ can handle in times of crisis
 - ↳ better & more prepare.
 - ↳ ~~eco dep~~ Benefits noni

CHALLENGES

- 1.) Funds → India spends less than 2% of GDP.
- 2.) Technical know-how → India lacks in proper & advanced technology to incorporate.
- 3.) Manpower → skilled manpower & technicians needed.
- 4.) Capital → Advanced capital lacks in India.

WAY FORWARD

- 1.) Increase private participation.
 - 2.) Increase percentage of GDP on military manufacturing.
 - 3.) ~~Atmanirbhar~~ Public Sector Funding.
 - 4.) Cooperate with other nations
- India's policy of Defense Expenditure & Export Promotion Policy, 2020 and Defense Acquisition Policy, 2020 are steps in right direction to make India - Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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

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

In India, the Data Protection Bill was recently withdrawn from the Parliament, which brings to forefront the question of Data Privacy.

Data Privacy Law

Personal liberty

1.) Breach of Data

↳ can invade personal data & personal privacy

2.) Fundamental Right

↳ Article 14, 19, 21 provides right to safeguard privacy.

3.) Privacy

↳ of an individual has not to be breach

sovereign security

1.) National Interest

↳ national security has to be kept in mind.

2.) Security Issues

↳ can affect national sovereignty & integrity

3.) Safety

↳ can pose threat to safety

↳ cyber crimes.

NEED OF BALANCE

1.) Creation of universally Accessible Data

↳ to increase access to data.

2.) Collect only relevant Data

↳ no unnecessary and sensitive information to be used for.

3.) Promote Privacy Respectable Technological Innovation

↳ promotion of technology which preserves privacy as well.

Data is the new currency,
thus India needs to make
a balance between keeping
safety over personal liberty of
citizens as well as safeguarding
nations security & sovereignty.

