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Name of Candidate	Apurv Chauhan		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13129
Center	02	Date	13 June 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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

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

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संबर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (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।

Border management is one of the core components of ensuring national security of a nation.

In order to achieve this, CIBMS formulated on the principles of Madhukar Gupta committee has been proposed for securing Indo-Pak border.

Components

A) Traditional Components

- 1) Border fencing
- 2) Flood lighting
- 3) Patrolling via check-posts

⑧ Technical Components

- 1) Infra-Red cameras
- 2) Night vision
- 3) Underground sensors
- 4) Laser walls

Improvement over current system

- 1) Integrated grid system to ensure complete picture from various sources
- 2) Overcomes difficulties in guarding varied terrain such as rivers which can't be fenced traditionally (using laser walls)
- 3) Efficient system with check failsafe system via multiple approaches.

Border management will ensure prevention of terrorism, narco-smuggling and illegal migration.

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

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

Cambridge Analytica - Facebook Controversy
demonstrates how data obtained via unethical means may be used for harmful purposes such as -

- ① Identification of swing voters for focussed campaigning
- ② specially tailored messages for ~~consume~~ target audiences
- ③ These are not limited to political campaigns but also to business marketing, fund raising, marketing etc.

Therefore a robust data protection framework is needed as in its absence it may lead to -

- ① Unfair elections undermining democracy
- ② Loss of citizen's privacy
- ③ Creation of "echo-chambers" in society of varied ideological leanings
- ④ ~~From~~ Reduction in market competitiveness
(as richer firms may access these which may be unavailable to smaller firms)
- ⑤ Loss of citizen's trust in State and business ecosystem.
- ⑥ Loss of Sovereignty due to external interference.

A data protection framework based on principles of informed consent, data minimalism, data localization, holistic coverage, regulatory oversight and penalty for fiduciary as recommended by BN Srikrishna Committee is the need of the hour.

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।

Deterrence in national security doctrine refers to prevention of offense by an adversary due to fear of disproportional damage.

It is limited and complicated in cyber warfare vis-a-vis conventional warfare as -

- ① Source of attack can be hidden using proxies
- ② Can be carried out from any part of the world.
- ③ Proving offence by a nation is difficult which makes building

international diplomatic consensus challenging

- (4) Slow Sabotage (eg - Stuxnet by Israeli-USA against Iranian reactors) or espionage (eg - Chinese attacks on Lockheed Martin mainframe) may be detected very late.

India's Preparedness

- (1) Cyber Security Policy 2013 containing policy guidelines.
- (2) CERT-In for first response
- (3) National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) under NTRC
- (4) Government initiatives such as Cyber Swaccha Kendra, Saahasit Bharat, the for Chief Info Security officers of departments.
- (5) NCCC as nodal agency for surveillance of metadata.

However, more focus is needed for indigenization of technology, enhanced awareness, standards, etc.

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।

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles can act as a critical force multiplier for the Indian armed forces in the following ways -

① Reconnaissance and Surveillance such as by Rustom-2 developed by DRDO over bordering territories or insurgency hit areas.

② Targeted strikes such as by reaper drones proposed to be purchased from USA thus preventing scope of pilot casualty.

- ③ Air dominance by Airborne ~~Adva~~
Early Warning and Control system
drones for enhancing efficiency of
Indian air force
- ④ Enhancing border security and
management to prevent infiltration
- ⑤ Territorial surveillance for identifying
physiographic conditions for troop
movement.

Given the various benefits, the Indian
armed forces are enhancing usage
of ~~of~~ UAV both by purchase and
domestic production.

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 an open border policy with Nepal and Bhutan allowing for free movement of people between the nations.

Benefits

- ① Enhanced people to people contacts via trade, business, marriages.
- ② Increased potential for tourism.
- ③ Diffusion of cultural practices in border regions such as Terai belt in India and Nepal.

- ④ Better ~~no~~ Cooperation among bordering
and villages for mutual benefit.

Security Concerns

- ① Routing of terrorists ~~are~~ ~~the~~ by
third countries such as Pakistan
via Nepal route.
- ② Fake Indian Currency Notes smuggled
into India via open border with Nepal
- ③ Exit route for ~~a~~ Insurgents and
terrorists
- ④ Concern over forced migration
In case of instability as happened
during Madhesi agitation against
Nepal's promulgation of constitution in
2015.

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

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

~~While law and order & police is a state
subject, CAPF under Ministry of Home
Affairs play~~

CAPF play a very important role
in guarding India's borders

S.No.	CAPF	Border
1.	BSF Border Security Force	India-Pakistan India-Bangladesh
2.	Sashastra Seema Bal	Indo-Nepal
3.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police	India-China
4.	Assam Rifles	Indo-Myanmar

Roles

- ① Prevent infiltration of terrorists & illegal migration
- ② Prevent narco-smuggling, human and wildlife trafficking
- ③ security for Border Roads development
- ④ Intelligence networking in border areas

Challenges

- ① Poor infrastructure facilities for housing, food, etc
- ② Lack of state of the art equipment
- ③ Less career prospects vis-a-vis armed forces of India leading to frustration and low morale
- ④ Extended duties without break leading to psychological stress.

Solutions

- ① Better pay and promotion
- ② Investment in infrastructure and equipment
- ③ Sanctioning of leaves
- ④ Better grievance redressal system

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?

Since time immemorial, South Asia has acted as a system from security perspective with instability in one part affecting the other.

Impact of Instability on Indian Security

- ① Influx of refugees (eg- over 10 million from Bangladesh in 1971 due to repression of East Pakistan by West Pakistan)
- ② Haven for anti-India terrorist activities (eg- Mujahideen during Soviet invasion 1979-89 turned to Kashmir after the war)

- ③ Scope of foreign a-power interference
(eg- Maldivian governments reliance on China leading to concerns over Indian maritime security)
- ④ Domestic political repercussions (eg - Unrest in Tamil Nadu due to persecution of Tamilians in Sri Lanka in 1980s and thereafter)
- ⑤ Lawlessness in bordering areas leading to trafficking (eg- Indo-Myanmar border source of opium in Nagaland and Manipur)

Steps Suggested

- ① Promotion of democratic values
- ② Enhanced border control and management
- ③ Regional connectivity and prosperity
- ④ Revival of structures such as SAARC
- ⑤ Sub-regional grouping - BBIN, SASEC

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।

Law and order and Police is a state subject in Indian Constitution.

However, in certain circumstances, the Centre can deploy CAPP such as CRPF in states.

Need for Deployment

- ① Poor security situation due to insurgency (eg - LWE belt in Eastern India) where law and order cannot be maintained by state alone
- ② Explosive situations such as riots, communal attacks, etc where reinforcements are needed (eg - Babri Masjid demolition 1992)

③ To counter state sponsored terrorist activities eg. in ~~To~~ Kashmir valley requiring enhanced capacity.

④ ~~These~~ Concerns

- ① State's rights to enforce law and order violated as they may be deployed by centre ~~are~~ against state's wishes
- ② Local forces of state have better domain awareness, intelligence networks
- ③ Political repercussions as it may denote state's lack of capacity to maintain law and order.

Remedial Measures

- ① Deployment only on request except if evidence of internal subversion by state.
- ② Better coordination and joint planning
- ③ Primacy to state leadership in operations.

④ Enhanced capacity building of State police.

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?

Indian physiography presents various challenges in preventing terrorism such as -

① 15000km of land border with mountains, dense jungles, rivers, deserts and marshes making infiltration by enemy nation easy.

For example - melting of snow in spring opens up mountain passes along LOC.

② 7500km of coastal region leading to infiltration by sea. eg- 26/11
terrorists used ~~naval~~ ^{sea} route to enter India

- ③ Dense jungles in Red Belt enables maoists to carry out attacks and hide
- ④ Cross border links among people along Eastern border enabling illegal Movement of arms, Fake Indian Currency Notes via Malda route, etc.

Remedial Measures

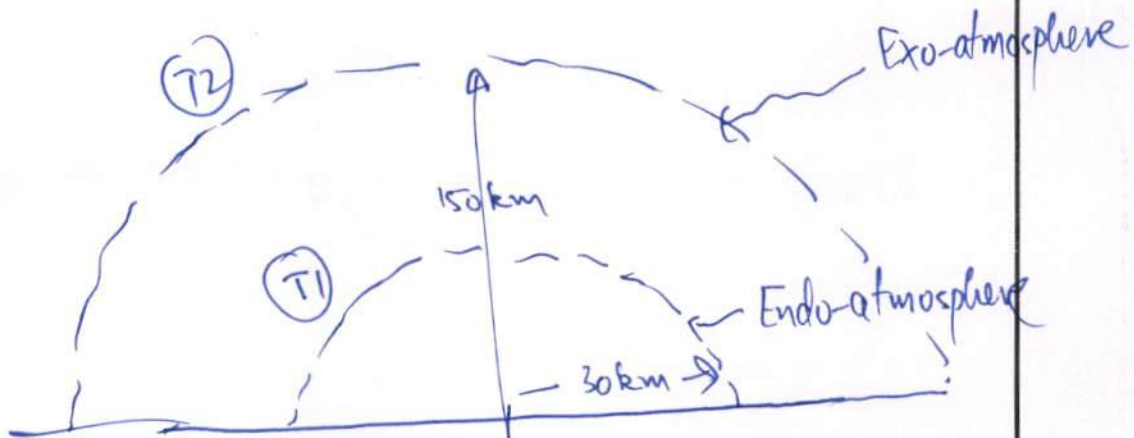
- ① Integrated Border Management using fencing and technology
- ② Border area development and connectivity with all weather roads
- ③ Generating goodwill among people in border villages via outreach programmes
- ④ Enhancing development and in LWE areas
- ⑤ Integrated Coastal Security Scheme
- ⑥ Coordinated intelligence networking

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।

India is one of the few nations in the world with a functional Ballistic Missile Defence system.

Components



2 Tiered Ballistic Defence

Endo-atmosphere	— Advanced Defence Vehicle
Exo-atmosphere	— Pradyumana Defence Missile

India is negotiating purchase of
S-400 Triumph missiles from Russia for
defence in 400km range.

BMD enhances strategic options as -

- ① Pakistan's nuclear blackmail can be countered via positioning BMD in major cities
- ② Gives more time to put in force Cold Start Doctrine in case of ~~the~~ state sponsored terror attack creating deterrence.
- ③ Can counter tactical nuclear missile deployment in border areas.
- ④ Enhanced capacity against ICBMs from great powers such as China.

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 मिक्चरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

A net security provider can be defined as a nation which secures itself as well as provides security to other nations in a region.

India: Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region

① Cooperation with ASEAN Countries such as Vietnam and Indonesia and Singapore in provision of line of credit for defence purchases

② Joint military exercises eg- SIMBEX

- ③ Trilateral Malabar exercise with Japan and USA.
- ④ Installation of radar and surveillance system in Seychelles.
- ⑤ Strategic port development eg- Chabahar in Iran,
- ⑥ Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief cooperation
- ⑦ Anti-piracy operations off the Gulf of Aden.

Challenges

- ① Naval Capacity and indigenization is to needs improvement vis-a-vis China
eg- building of more and larger aircraft carriers such as Liaoning-1.
- ② Project execution concerns such as in Chabahar.

- ③ Concerns over getting into entangling alliances
- ④ Opportunity cost of expenditure which could have been used for development

Opportunities

- ① Ensuring Sea lines of Communication securing India's economic lifelines of oil and trade
- ② Enhanced diplomatic coverage in port development projects
- ③ generation of goodwill in beneficiary countries
- ④ Enhanced surveillance and docking capacity for blue water navy.

With ~~or~~ diplomatic, civil and political cooperation to military, Indian can emerge as a net security provider in Indian Ocean 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 (ट्रान्सनेशनल 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 Organized Crimes p such as
international arms smuggling, wildlife
trafficking, human trafficking, etc
present with a unique set of challenges
due to their wide expanse such as -

- ① Perpetrators may operate in country
which does not have extradition
treaty with their country of residence
or may be uncooperative.
This makes bringing them to justice difficult.

② TOC Groups may collaborate for money laundering which may pass through several shell companies across various jurisdictions.

③ Law enforcement requests to other nations takes time for processing and depends on mutual recognition of crime.

UNODC's Integrated approach may help overcome these challenges in the following ways -

- ① Enhanced cooperation in evidence collection via Letter Rogatory.
- ② Expedited ~~extra~~ extradition

- (3) Intelligence sharing
- (4) Mutual help in capacity building
eg- cyber offences by TOC groups
- (5) Enhanced deterrence value
with international cooperation
- (6) Crackdown on linkages between
TOC groups operating in collaboration

Given these benefits, an integrated approach is necessary to tackle Transnational organized crime.

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।

Organized crime has the following characteristic features differentiating it from regular offences —

- ① ~~the~~ hierarchical network of command and control
- ② Protection by political patronage
- ③ Skilled personnel such as lawyers and accountants for legal protection and laundering.

With technological developments (such as SWIFT for interbank communication, digitization of bank workflows, etc)

financial frauds such as siphoning of funds in PNB case, stealing from Central Bank of Bangladesh, etc are taking the nature of organized crime satisfying all 3 features.

Implications

- ① Loss of people's trust in financial institutions such as banks and credit rating agencies leading to concerns over systemic stability
- ② Difficulty in recovery due to technical nature of frauds, investigation and prosecution across multiple jurisdictions
- ③ Collusive nature of crimes makes

discovery difficult

- ④ Concerns about over-regulation in response hurting genuine market participants.

Holistic Approach for Fraud Management

- ① Enhanced Capacity building of regulators in digital and cyber crimes
- ② Whistleblower and witness protection for those reporting financial crimes
- ③ International cooperation among law enforcement agencies
- ④ Enhanced cooperation among agencies such as SFIO, FIU-Ind, CBIC, CBI, DRI, RBI, SEBI, IRDA, CEIB, etc.
- ⑤ Internal reporting and grievance redressal systems

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 the backbone of national security of any country.

There are various intelligence agencies in India such as IB, RAW, NTRG, GSTI, DRI, CEIB, FIU-Ind, etc

Challenges in Recruitment faced

S.No.	Challenge domain	Challenge Nature
1.	Recruitment	1. Integrity of personnel 2. Prevention of espionage agents by hostile countries 3. Aptitude in modern skills

S.No.	Domain of challenge	Nature of challenge
2.	Legal status & accountability	1. Coverage under intelligence act 2. Power to intercept data to be given must not be misused 3. a unauthorized tracking must be prevented 4. Due cause before interception.
3	Coordination	1. Sharing of information which may come from various sources 2. Turf wars must be prevented 3. Joint operations must be coordinated

Suggested Measures

- ① Enhanced scrutiny before recruitment and in service
- ② Removal of deadwood and inefficient/unethical officers
- ③ Joint coordination forums such as Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) ~~head~~
- ④ Deputation of personnel within agencies for better mutual understanding
- ⑤ Monitoring by appropriate authority to review permission given before intercepting of communication.

Holistic approach and shared vision for actionable intelligence generation is the need of the hour.

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 संबंधित उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

Subconventional warfare such as by state sponsored crossborder terror strike, cyber attacks, etc require a response other than full scale war or nuclear strike to prevent escalation.

These responses are needed because -

- ① The threat may not be large enough to sanction going to war
- ② International pressure against conventional war / nuclear strike
- ③ Excessive loss to civilian life and

Infrastructure

- (4) Casualty of personnel in war
- (5) Economic losses in going to war.

Possible alternatives for enhanced response

- (1) Cyber ~~off~~ attack of proportional nature to ensure deterrence while maintaining plausible deniability.
- (2) Surgical strikes across border on actionable reports of terrorist camps
- (3) Re-negotiation of international treaties which benefit enemy nation eg - Indus Water River treaty

- ④ Diplomatic sanctions eg-
FATF greylisting of Pakistan
- ⑤ Suspension of trade items ~~in~~
after due diligence keeping into
account balance of bilateral trade.

Unconventional challenges require
unconventional responses given the
persistent nature of such threats.

However, such responses must be
proportional and prevent damage
to civilians in adversarial country.

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।

National Policy and Action Plan 2015 for
LWE has the following Components -

S. No.	Domain	Measures
1	Security agenda	1. <u>Security Related Expenditure (SRE)</u> for reimbursement to states 2. Special Central Assist 2. <u>Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)</u> for fortified police stations 3. <u>Utilization of drones for Surveillance</u> 4. <u>Specialized training (Greyhounds)</u> and <u>CRPF (CoBRA)</u>

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 2. | Development Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Special Central Assistance (SCA)2. RRP-I & II for road building3. USO for mobile towers4. Skill Development & Placement of- ROHNI by MoRD |
| 3 | Good Governance | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ensuring implementation of Forest Rights Act 20062. Mineral Development Fund from utilization3. PESA 1996 : empowerment of gram panchayats4. Proper media outreach |

After recent attacks in Sukma,
government has adopted the
SAMADHAN strategy.

S	- Smart Leadership
A	- Aggressive strategy
M	- Motivation & Training
A	- Actionable Intelligence
D	- Dashboard
H	- Harnessing Technology
A	- Action plan for threatre.
N	- No to terror financing

Its adoption with greater involvement of
states will help in tackling the
challenge of LWE in India.

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।

Terror attack in Pathankot ~~where~~ on army base lead to deployment of forces ~~across~~ from across hundreds of kilometres when local resources were available.

In this context, National Security Strategy is needed because -

- ① Better coordination among various agencies such as Armed forces, NSG, NIA, IB, RAW, etc.

- ② Interconnected nature of modern security challenges - Attack on telecom infrastructure may also bring down payment gateways and stock exchanges of India.
- ③ New domains of space and cyberspace.
- ④ Network between terrorism, drug trafficking, insurgency requires intelligence agencies working across security, Economic Intelligence, wildlife monitoring, etc.
- ⑤ Quick response time is needed for tackling newer threats.

Challenges

- ① Turf wars between agencies in distribution of responsibilities
- ② ~~Ex~~ Difficulty in ensuring finance and capacity building to implement the National Security Strategy
- ③ Regulatory and oversight mechanisms need to be evolved.
- ④ Different personnel conditions of service and cadre management.
- ⑤ Coordination with state governments

These challenges must be overcome to deal with security challenges of 21st Century.

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।

Policing force, according to 2nd ARC 2005 "Public Order", must transform itself from a force to a service. This SMART Police can be achieved via

S.No.	Domain	Reforms
1	Legislative	Implement Parkash Singh case (2006) directives into <u>Police Acts</u> by <u>States</u> having 1. Separation of law enforcement from investigation 2. Police Complaint Authority 3. NS National Security Board 4. State Security Board 5. Fixed tenures for officers 6. Police Establishment Board 7. DGP tenure system

2

Administrative

1. Incorporate Community policing model eg - Kavela
2. Removing unethical / Incompetent officers
3. Transparency in recruitment specially at ASI levels by states
4. Honest reporting of crime statistics

3.

Technological

1. Better capacity building in cybercrimes & e-Policing
2. State of the art riot control equipment and guns (eg - PAVA shells)
3. Evidence based policies with research by Police Bureau for Research & Development

Thus, the vision of SMART Policing can be realized to ~~more~~ ensure reform of the wider criminal justice system.

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।

~~Public~~ Defence production in India is dominated by Public sector due to various reasons —

- ① Preferential purchases by Defence Acquisition Council and in awarding offset contracts
- ② Unequal treatment in excise/ customs and taxation.

- ③ Poor communication vis-a-vis
Long Term Strategic Vision
- ④ FDI restrictions via automatic route
- ⑤ Difficulty in Transfer of technology
to private sector
- ⑥ Issues faced by private MSME in
growth and tendering
- ⑦ Concerns over blacklisting & corruption.

Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018
:- Enhancing private participation

- ① Defence Production Corridor in
Agra-Chitrakoot (U.P.) & Tamil Nadu
with SPV with private sector
investments

- ② Liberalizing licensing
- ③ Defence Export organization
for promotion of exports
- ④ Enhanced FDI from 49% → 74%
via automatic route
- ⑤ special incentives to MSME sectors
- ⑥ Reforms in Make-II in DPP-2016.

These should help in achieving
in targets ~~of~~ by 2025 —

- ① ₹ 1.7 lakh crore domestic production
- ② ₹ 0.35 lakh crore exports
- ③ Indigenization in 13 sectors in
defence.

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।

Fund scarcity is a major issue in defence preparedness of India.

Implications

- ① Lack of ^{basic} equipment such as guns
- ② Shortage / poor quality ammunition
- ③ Vacancy of officers at various levels
- ④ Inability to ~~partly~~ build capacity in new areas such as AI

- ⑤ Low private sector participation
- ⑥ Low indigenous manufacturing.

Suggested Steps

- ① Non-lapsable pool of funds
- ② Implementing Shebalkar Committee recommendations
- ③ ~~Go~~ Better civil-military relations
- ④ Defence Planning Committee
- ⑤ Enhanced skill training in emerging spheres.

