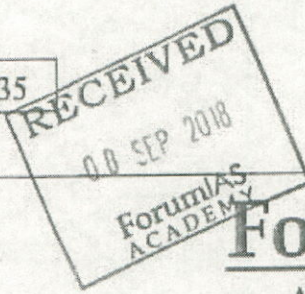


Test Code: 11035

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 3

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	KAJAL JAWLA		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	8/9/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
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			End Time   12:00 pm
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



1. The system of Aadhaar has been under continuous criticism for depriving the most vulnerable people of their rights-based entitlements. Discuss, while suggesting potential solutions. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Aadhaar is a biometric based unique identification system that has been introduced in India with the objective of easy identification of beneficiaries for social welfare programs and reduce leakages.

Over the past couple years, the govt. has vigorously pushed people to enrol in the Aadhaar programme to allow them to claim benefits under PDS, MGNREGA, bank accounts. The SC in its verdict in 2016 clarified that rights based entitlements cannot be denied for the lack of Aadhaar and it should be treated as an enabler only.

## Criticisms

→ In Jharkhand, PDS is Aadhaar based and biometric identification for food grain entitlements has been introduced. The disparate technologies and lack of electricity, internet connectivity and POS machines has led to denial of <sup>rations</sup> ~~services~~ to many

→ The enrolment of children in Aadhaar for Mid-day meal scheme would further deprive sections that are most vulnerable and will be a setback for

education .

- 1) Privacy concerns and no right to be forgotten.
- 2) Biometric data for children might change over time of fingerprints and they will fall out of safety net

## Potential solutions

- 1) Aadhaar must be an enabling framework and not an eligibility criteria
- 2) Standard Operating Procedures to allow services to people without Aadhaar
- 3) Stricter data privacy norms
- 4) Do away with POS based identification in PDS.
- 5) Right to consent & be forgotten.

Though Aadhaar may help weed out inefficiencies, the technology must not keep the deserving <sup>from</sup> benefits.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



2. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in its present form is not keeping pace with the new market dynamics. In this light, analyse how far would 'Consumer Protection Bill, 2018' be effective and different. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was a culmination of a long consumer movement in India.

## Concerns

- 1) Does not ensure data safety and privacy that has become the most pressing concern with digitisation today
- 2) Lack of consumer education
- 3) Does not consider consumer rights in case of e-commerce and international buying

## Consumer Protection Bill

- 1) Focus on protection of consumer rights in e-commerce and digital space.
- 2) Proper description of products mandatory on websites
- 3) Designation of a time limit for resolution of consumer grievances.

Concerns → Must address concerns of international

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- purchases through e-commerce markets
- 2) Legibility of terms & conditions
  - 3) Accessible and disability friendly websites
  - 4) Penalties must be properly defined -

In the scenario of rapidly changing markets and consumer interests, consumer right protection must be modelled based on changing needs of time.

## Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



3. "Aspirational India cannot ignore 'New Issues' in WTO but it has to articulate its position without sacrificing core matters which are important". Critically examine the above statement. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is a founder member of WTO that is the successor organization of GATT.

## New Issues in WTO

1) Focus on e-commerce. However, India is yet to formulate a national policy on e-commerce. Due to asymmetrical capabilities, some developed countries will be more benefited.

2) Freedom of data movement & transfer.

Since data is the new currency, developed countries and private players want freedom for transnational movement of data. Without a data protection policy in place, India would lose rights over data and taxing benefits accrued through dealing in data. This must be guarded against.

~~3) Freedom from agrisubs~~

3) Removal of agricultural subsidies in countries like India and free market freedom.

## Why India cannot ignore?

- 1) Growing e-commerce
- 2) Data being generated every single second & most important commercial resource.

## Core issues

- 1) Must focus on making the 'peace clause' permanent to ensure food security.
- 2) Protect private data due to obligation under Right to Privacy (Art 21)
- 3) Free movement of people and services pact to capture demographic dividend's potential and increase remittances.

India must remain vocal about its core concerns while also instituting laws to be able to discuss emerging issues at WTO.

### Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	





4. Given the apparent ease with which Economic offenders flee India, analyse how far would 'Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018' be effective and meaningful in this context? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The apparent ease with which economic offenders flee India has come to fore with the absconding of Vijay Mallya and Nirav Modi.

### Reasons

- 1) Lack of enforcement of guidelines
- 2) Elitist bias
- 3) Multiple bodies dealing with financial crimes
- 4) Slow investigation process

### Fugitive Economic Offenders Act

- 1) Provides a definition for fugitive economic offenders
- 2) Confiscation of passports
- 3) Confiscation of property by empowering banks
- 4) Attachment & auction of assets to realise security
- 5) Defined process for extradition requests

However, the Act alone would not be sufficient as many countries refuse to extradite the offenders and steps must be taken to prevent escape.

the first place.

## Measures

- 1) Ratify UN convention Against Torture for quicker extradition
  - 2) Quarterly audits of NPAs and banks must act immediately when the default happens
  - 3) Easier extradition process.
  - 4) Empowering enforcement officials to apprehend & cancel passports
  - 5) Better collaboration with INTERPOL.
  - 6) Money laundering as an offence in itself.
- A faster paced inquiry and quicker resolution of stressed assets is needed to prevent economic defaulters from absconding.

### Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



5. Explain various types of land reforms that have taken place in India since Independence. How these land reforms have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India was a feudal society with most cultivators not owning land. Post independence, various land reforms have been undertaken to ensure an equitable distribution of land & economic development.

### 1) Land ceiling laws

- Ceiling on land that one person can hold for agricultural purposes.
- Has provided land to peasants. Ownership over land leads to better investments in improving land productivity.

### 2) Redistribution and abolition of zamindari

- Redistribution of land to landless labourers and abolition of zamindari has led to greater dignity and rising incomes for families.

### 3) Increase in net sown area

- By converting fallow land to agricultural land
- 46% of net area in India is net sown area as per Deptt. of Land Records.

## 4) Cooperative farming

→ land pooling and cooperative farming for larger land tracts that can easily adopt mechanised farming eg. Kereela.

### Consequences

- 1) Increase in cultivated area
- 2) Green revolution and self sufficiency in food grains
- 3) Modern farming technology
- 4) Source of income to landless.

However, the real potential in agriculture has to be realised to feed growing population. Land leasing, land titling and female land ownership has to be introduced to improve productivity and reduce poverty.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



6. Reiterating the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022, the Union Budget 2018-19 gave a big thrust to agriculture and the related Agritech sector. Analyse the measures proposed in the Budget 2018-19 to achieve the given objective.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The goal of the govt. is to double the farmers' income by 2022.

Measures in Budget 2018-19

- 1) More resources for farm ponds (500000) under MGNREGA to climate proof agriculture
- 2) Funds for Long Term Irrigation fund to complete large and medium dam & irrigation projects.
- 3) Complete premium under PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- 4) Increase in govt. stake and resources under NABARD to improve agricultural credit access.
- 5) Fund for dairy development to increase farmer income through diversification.
- 6) Soil Health Card scheme expansion.
- 7) GOBAR Dan Yojana to provide supplemental income.
- 8) MSP 50% above average production cost as per MS Swaminathan Report.

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9) Focus on agricultural infrastructure in warehousing & ~~is~~ processing

PM Kisan Sampada Yojana.

10) Rupay cards will be issued by converting Kisan credit cards along with farmers

insurance.

11) Incubation of agri-startups under BIOTECH-KISAN

Thus, Budget 2018-19 takes commendable steps to double farmers income by 2022.

## Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



7. Discuss the adverse impacts of rapid increase in municipal solid waste due to expansion of urbanization in India. In what ways, this waste can be converted into a sustainable source of energy in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

With increase in population and urbanisation, the problem of managing municipal solid waste has become alarming -

As per 2011 census, 36% of Indian population is urban which is bound to increase to 45% by 2030.

### Adverse impacts

- 1) Pollution of ground water
- 2) Health hazards as vector borne diseases increase due to solid waste accumulation
- 3) Air pollution
- 4) Poor urban landscape and living conditions

### Sustainable solid waste management

- 1) Proper segregation at source and timely collection from sources by municipality
- 2) Vermicomposting to produce organic manure
- 3) Biological waste like sewage and human and animal excreta can be fermented in anaerobic conditions to produce biogas

which is a cleaner fuel

→ A Waste to Energy Corporation of India can be instituted that can help municipalities design technology to convert waste to energy.

→ Sustainable energy generation as done in a locality in Kerala (Haritha Gramam) from waste and vermicompost is a model example.

→ Extraction of heavy metals from e-waste.

Proper disposal, segregation and recycling can not only provide health benefits, it can also act as a source of cheap energy.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





8. The installed capacities of solar and wind, at present, are far from the combined target of 160 GW to be achieved by 2022. In this light, examine the significance of 'National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy'. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Indian govt. has targeted achieving 160 GW of solar wind energy by 2022 - 100 GW from solar and 60 GW from wind energy.

### Concerns

- 1) Lack of infrastructure in wind energy which generates close to 1% of the perceived target
- 2) High import duties on solar panels and lack of local manufacturing
- 3) Non-renewable energy sources are deaggregated and financing is risky so the full investment potential has not been realised.
- 4) Large land requirements for wind energy and potential only during few months and limited areas.

### National Wind Solar Hybrid Policy

- 1) Takes an integrated approach to all non-renewable energy sources with focus on wind & solar.
- 2) Aggregation of projects and finance through

green bonds and value capture financing.

3) Renewable portfolio obligations for power producers & purchasers

4) solar rooftop and net metering

5) Reverse auction to make the energy cheaper than conventional energy.

India needs to honour its INDC commitments under Paris Pact. For this, rapid strides in solar and wind energy through International Solar Alliance, rooftop solar, National Solar

Mission need to be synergised.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



9. According to several geologists and hydrologists, dams represent short-lived victories of engineering over natural sciences. Do you agree? Give reasons using suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Dams were considered as temples of modern India by Jawaharlal Nehru. In an agricultural country, subject to vagaries of monsoon, dams were to bring security in agricultural productivity.

However, many geologists & hydrologists ~~regard~~ regard dams are not the answer to India's water woes.

~~Concerns~~

Concerns

1) 40% of large dams concentrated in Maharashtra while 60% of Maharashtra is still rained.

Thus dams do not ensure assured irrigation.

2) High investment costs and rehabilitation costs to resettle impacted community.

3) Siltation is regularly required due to sediment load from fast flowing young rivers like in Himalayan region.

4) Change in course of rivers due to geological factors cannot be checked.

## Benefits

1) Provide assured irrigation to some regions  
eg. SAUNI Yojana

2) Provides drinking water, hydroelectric power.  
eg. J&K derives major part of its GDP from HEP.

3) Tourism and recreation

4) Has increased agricultural productivity in large areas and concerns occur due to enforcement of regulations rather than design fesse.

5) Flood control in Bihar

Dams may not be the only answer to India's water woes but they are one of the most potent solutions.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



10. Why Air pollution in India is a cause of concern in North but not in South? Discuss. Also, highlight, the measures taken so far to tackle the menace of air pollution in India with focus on Particulate Matter (PM). (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to WHO estimates, 60000 people in India died premature deaths due to air pollution in 2015.

With the rising incidents of dust storms and smogs in northern India, the issue of pollution has come to the forefront in national debates.

Air pollution in India is a problem across all regions which can be seen from AQI that ranges from moderate to severe ~~from~~ in various cities.

However, the situation is more aggravated in North India because:

- 1) Unfavourable winds especially during winter or autumn months
- 2) No vertical mixing of air.
- 3) Lower temperatures.
- 4) Higher population density and congested living.
- 5) Vehicular exhausts.
- 6) Paddy straw & biomass burning (in autumn & winter)

### Measures

- 1) Graded pollution response plan in Delhi that automatically kicks in based on quality index

- 2) NAAQI - National Air Quality Index & monitoring in major cities
- 3) Mandatory use of BSVI fuel across the country to reduce particulate pollution.
- 4) Mechanised sweeping of roads
- 5) Ban of on fire crackers.

Particulate matter are particles below 2.5  $\mu$ m in diameter that can cause damage to lungs. Other than the steps mentioned above, measures like ban on bonfires burning, paddy straw burning, alternate avenues for farmers to sell paddy straw can be taken to reduce the issue.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



11. How the failure to stop the degradation of Western Ghats worsened Kerala floods? Is it time to revisit the Gadgil committee recommendations on conservation and protection of Western Ghats to ensure more sustainable construction? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Western Ghats receive 30% of Total rainfall in India. These are designated as Biodiversity hotspots and act as natural barriers to destructive natural forces like storms and floods.

However, due to rampant exploitation and degradation, Western Ghats have become vulnerable to the vagaries of nature.

## Kerala floods and reasons

- 1) Denudation of Western Ghats leads to lack of breakwaters to storms and the force of winds, waves and water increases.
- 2) More soil erosion and resultant silting of rivers and water bodies. This leads to reduction in water bearing and percolation capacity of soil thus aggravating floods.
- 3) Encroachment of wetlands that recharge soil and reduce intensity of floods has led to greater damage.



Gadgil committee recommendations to protect the entire region of Western Ghats as sensitive areas shed light on the urgency of conservation activities. A more environmentally sensitive production and development path is needed to arrest natural calamities from wreaking havoc. Gadgil committee recommended demarcating entire Western Ghats as a protected area.

## Pros

- 1) Will ensure protection of biodiversity hot spot
- 2) Will protect the nearby areas from natural calamities
- 3) Livelihood opportunities
- 4) Help sustain rainfall patterns
- 5) Ensure climatic resilience
- 6) Protect habitats of wildlife

## Cons

- 1) Will need displacement of people from their natural habitats.



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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- 2) Increase alienation of people
- 3) Arrest development due to mining activities being stopped.

In order to ensure sustainable development and prevent future destruction due to natural disasters, a balanced approach to development must be taken

## Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



12. Despite the government's rural electrification data showing that electricity has reached all villages in India, all households in the villages have not come out of darkness. Comment. Discuss the significance of 'Saubhagya Scheme' and related challenges in this context. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

As per International Energy Agency's report, 65% of people in India still depend on traditional biomass and lighting (2016)

With the data in backdrop the recent achievement of the govt. in achieving 100% rural electrification is a major milestone.

Rural electrification does not mean all households have electricity supply.

As per CEA definition, a village is considered as electrified if 10% of the houses have electricity and major community centres like schools, hospitals and Panchayat office have electricity.

Considering this, most of the households donot have electricity supply.

Also, many households may be connected to the grid but may not be getting electricity for



sufficient number of hours. This defeats the purpose of electrification.

## Saibhagya Scheme

PM Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana is a next step in electrification of all households.

It provides subsidized electricity connections with payment of installation charges in installments.

This would bring majority of households onto the grid.

However, there are some concerns & challenges that must be overcome.

## Challenges

- 1) AT&C losses are high in India leading to inefficiency in operations
- 2) Grid connections must mean electricity for a decent number of hours. The

generation capacity has to be boosted

3) Renewable energy must be popularised to reduce negative environmental impact

4) Cheaper Tariffs

5) Smart metering to avoid leakages and divert surplus energy to rural areas

UDAY, Vijwala, Vjala and SLEP are the steps in the right direction to ensure every house has light during hours of darkness.

**Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )**

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



13. To what factors can depreciation of Indian rupee in the last few months be attributed? What implications does this trend have on the Indian economy? Also, suggest measures that you think should be taken to arrest the rupee's downfall? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian currency has been in a free fall over the past few months.

## Reasons

- 1) Trade conflicts with US over various issues like anti-dumping duties, agricultural subsidies and solar panels.
- 2) Increasing trade deficit with US & China. and resultant fall
- 3) Inflation at record low rates  
2.8% ~~food~~ <sup>core</sup> inflation  
4% food inflation
- 4) Increasing interest rates in US market and exit of foreign portfolio investors from Indian market

### Implications

- 1) Rise in export attractiveness because of low currency value. However, exports depend on structural efficiencies as well and cannot be guaranteed by fall of rupee only.
- 2) Increased import bill due to larger payments to be made in dollars.
- 3) Weakening interest of foreign investors and further fall in stock prices due to speculation.

### Measures

- 1) Flexible money policy
- 2) Structural reforms in export competitiveness like Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme.

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3) Import dependency reduction.  
4) Reduce tax litigations against nations  
Measured response is needed to arrest downfall  
of rupee while maintaining export competitiveness

## Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



14. In spite of significant success of GST in its first year of implementation, there still seems to be a long way to go for both the government as well as tax-payers in attaining its intended objectives. Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Goods and Services Tax as a single indirect tax came into force on 1st July, 2017.

## Success

- 1) Welded the disparate markets as 'one nation, one state'.
- 2) Simplified tax structures and removed cascading of taxes.
- 3) Easier tax registration and payment interfaces for markets.
- 4) Widened tax net to ensure greater tax collection (India has a tax to GDP ratio of 17.5%.)
- 5) Essential commodities have been put in zero tax bracket for benefit of all sections.
- 6) Reduced the price of several essential goods.
- 7) ~~Consumption~~ Composition Scheme has benefitted several small business.



B) India has jumped 30 places in case of Doing Business Index.

## Long way for the govt.

- 1) Operationalisation of e-way bills
- 2) Ensure assured tax incomes to compensate states while also maintaining tax at low levels to increase tax base.
- 3) Bring crucial sectors like real estate and gold, petroleum, etc. under GST.
- 4) Iron out implementation issues and concerns of auditing GSTN by CAG
- 5) Reduce taxpayer's interface.
- 6) Simplify tax procedures.
- 7) Empower ~~Anti Profiteering~~ Anti Profiteering Agency to bring down consumer prices.

## Long way for tax payers

- 1) Ensure compliance to the complications of differential tax rates of on different items.

2) Pass on benefits to consumers .

GST is a commendable and long overdue reform but the concerns of taxpayers & states must be addressed to ensure better results & tax ~~re~~ income for govt .

**Feedback( For OFFICE use only )**

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



15. How 'commercialisation of space' in India could augment much needed ISRO's capabilities and capacities? What are the critical issues that need to be resolved for a smoother entry of private players in the space industry of India? Discuss in light of the Space Activities Bill, 2017. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Outer space is an exciting field for most countries today owing to the vast unexplored space, the technological edge and leadership it provides. ISRO has proven its capabilities to produce low cost space flights and satellites and with launches like Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan and indigenisation of technologies like Scramjet, Cryogenic Upperstage, ISRO is poised to be the leader in space.

## Commercialisation of space

(1) Need for development of cheaper launch technologies has attracted ISRO. This has brought foreign capital as the interest in PSLV has waned.

(2) Commercialisation would free up ISRO to focus on more strategic missions of national importance eg. Human in space mission  
Heavier satellite launch vehicle  
Nano satellites

- 3) Generate space interest among students & youth
- 4) Provide a foreign policy impetus as India has capabilities that can be leveraged.
- 5) Provide manpower and investment.

## Issues for private players

- 1) Huge investment required
- 2) Long gestation periods.
- 3) No access to cutting edge space technology
- 4) Security and clearance constraints
- 5) Lack of enabling legislation.

The first private moon rover project from India MOON EXE was also shelved due to these concerns.

## Space Activities Bill

- 1) Must understand India's space security liabilities and obligation to use space for peaceful purposes.
- 2) Allow private entry into space but do not resolve privacy concerns and investment issues.

A coherent space bill that provides PPP models and handholding to private space companies is needed to ensure that India captures the space market =

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



16. Infectious diseases that were once confined to animals in forests are now attacking human beings, at a faster pace. Discuss why zoonotic diseases are fast spreading to humans? How such spread of zoonotic diseases can be checked and prevented in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Zoonotic diseases are diseases that are spread to human beings through animal vectors or reservoirs.

Example: Plague - Rats  
Nipah fever - Fruit bats  
Rabies - Monkey / Dogs

## Reasons for spread

- 1) Habitat destruction and habitat fragmentation has led to increasing man-animal conflict. Due to rapidly shrinking habitat, the animals stray near habitations and acclimatise to urban living. This leads to spread of such diseases.
- 2) Lack of sanitation and congested living. Example. In Mumbai, the drains are usually clogged in congested living spaces and are infected with rats. This increases tendency of spread of disease to man.
- 3) Contaminated drinking water sources or food.

Nearly 280 mn people in India donot have access to safe drinking water. This leads to spread of diseases through fluids.

## Prevention measures

- 1) Transition green belts around forests to reduce man animal conflict
- 2) Provision of safe drinking water & food.
- 3) Immunisation of rabid dogs and monkeys  
eg. success of Bihar's SARAH programme
- 4) Have epidemic monitors and epidemic control units in district hospitals  
eg for NIPAH spread.
- 5) Provision for sanitation facilities
- 6) Health WASH habits to bring about an attitudinal change.
- 7) NEPI must be augmented with skill & staff strength
- 8) Focus on developing vaccines for ignored tropical diseases like NIPAH in association with Coalition for Epidemics preparedness.

## Institution Initiative.

India has a huge burden of non communicable and communicable diseases. A targeted approach to prevention of diseases is needed as 'prevention is better than cure'.

### Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





17. India despite being highly vulnerable to terrorism, has till now fortunately not witnessed any lone wolf acts of terrorism. What reasons can be attributed to this? How India should further prevent itself from such acts of terrorism? Give suggestions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Lone wolf attacks are terrorist or violent attacks that are carried out by individuals without any evident support from a terror organisation and usually by deploying very simple arms or vehicles.

Lone wolf attacks have been increasing over the world as they are difficult to intercept and can be ~~conducted~~ conducted without being detected by security radar. eg Bastille Day Parade Attack in Nice, France

Night club attack in Istanbul  
Berlin shootings

India, due to a hostile neighbourhood and a being a multi-religious society is highly susceptible to terrorism. However, India has not faced any lone wolf attacks so far because :-

- 1) A tolerant state that provides religious freedom to all (Art 25-28) has immense soft power

- 2) Importance of family structures and social influence of peers and society as a whole has led to a tolerant society.
- 3) A moderate form of religions is practised and the Islamic schools and sects have a harmonious & progressive outlook.
- 4) Densely packed habitations in cities with socially mingling people usually intercept any suspicious behaviour.

## Methods to prevent terrorism

- 1) Rapid economic development while boosting social sector spending and ~~to~~ reducing economic inequalities.
- 2) Augment police force and introduce social policing that is trustworthy and community friendly.
- 3) ~~Mutually~~ Mutual cooperation with countries to share terrorists details (UNSCR 2322).
- 4) Boost cyber capabilities like CCTNS, NSS and NATGRID.

- 5) Normalise ceasefire agreement with Pakistan
- 6) Promote religious and food preference freedom and avoid political populism.

India is a vulnerable country to security threats and must take all possible steps to protect the country from scourge of terrorism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



18. Analyse the effectiveness of the draft personal data protection bill, 2018 in light of the growing and fast changing landscape of cyber security related threats in India. What other steps do you think are required for cyber-crime and data protection? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The world is highly connected due to the rapid growth and penetration of internet. However, this interconnectedness has led to increase in cyber attacks and cyber crimes.

As per a recent PwC report, there has been a 300% increase in cyber crimes in India since 2015.

Also, a BRICS report mentions India as one of the most vulnerable to cyber attacks & data threats.

With India's digital push and Aadhaar project and ransomware attack on JNPT (WannaCry), it is imperative to reframe our data protection policies.

## Personal Data Protection Bill

→ Proposed that companies dealing in data and providing services in India using personal data will have to maintain data servers within India's territory will ensure legal protection of data of users.

→ Right to informed consent before providing data

is a welcome step.

However, with complicated warnings that people don't read or are illegible would not ensure protection. A rights-based privacy is needed as instituted in Germany.

→ The bill proposes that any breaches must be communicated to the public whose data may have been compromised. This would boost transparency. However, the institutional framework and policy guidelines have not been mentioned. Also, no penalties have been enforced.

### Steps required

- Rights-based privacy rather than consent-based privacy.
- Independent audits through a Cyber-CAG department
- Mandatory right to be forgotten and right to withdraw
- Empower Cert and Cert-Fin must be operationalised
- Mandate that payment servers must comply to PCI-DSS.

→ Implement BN Srikrishna committee recommendations.

Though the 2nd Cybersecurity Index released by ITU ranks India 23rd in cybersecurity, the increasing complexity of ransomware and cyberattacks must keep the govt on its toes.

**Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )**

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



19. Issues of migration and demographic change in Assam since independence have repeatedly got expression in the form of internal security related problems. In this context critically discuss the significance and impact of both 'National register of Citizens (NRC)' and Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016 on India's internal security. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Assam, with the incessant work of Gopinath Bardoloi, acceded to India as against the grouping per Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.

Due to porous borders, Assam has seen infiltration from Bangladesh (and then East Pakistan) that has led to a change in demographic structure.

There has been an ongoing agitation in Assam against Bengali speaking people irrespective of religion that led to student protests in 1980s by AASU.

Though Assam Accord tried to mitigate the tensions, the overlapping demands of homeland has led to Assam being on the boil in perpetuity.

AFSPA has been in force in Assam and in Meghalaya districts bordering Assam due to these internal security problems.

## National Register of Citizens

- The national register is for registering all "original inhabitants" of Assam and identifying infiltrators and illegal migrants.
- Though the exercise can help identify rightful Assamese, the concerns of absence of an objective criteria and non inclusion of rightful owners who have lived in Assam for generations persist  
eg. An MLA from Assam was excluded from NRC

Resolution :-> Objective criteria must be laid out

- Transparency in parameters
- Detail reasons for excluding people
- Enforce a standard grievance redressal mechanism -

## Citizenship Amendment Bill

The bill provides for a non obstante clause that religious minorities from Afghanistan, Pakistan & Bangladesh would not be treated as illegal migrants.



The period of naturalisation has been reduced to 6 years.

Assamese fear that this would lead to Bengali/Hindus getting citizenship and will remain in Assam.

The Bill is also against the Art 14 and Art 15 of the Constitution.

However, this does not guarantee citizenship.

Resolution :- The bill must be redrafted to ensure it is not ultra vires the Constitution.

There is a need to take a holistic view of such conflicts as with rising population and competing claims on resources, such conflicts are bound to increase.

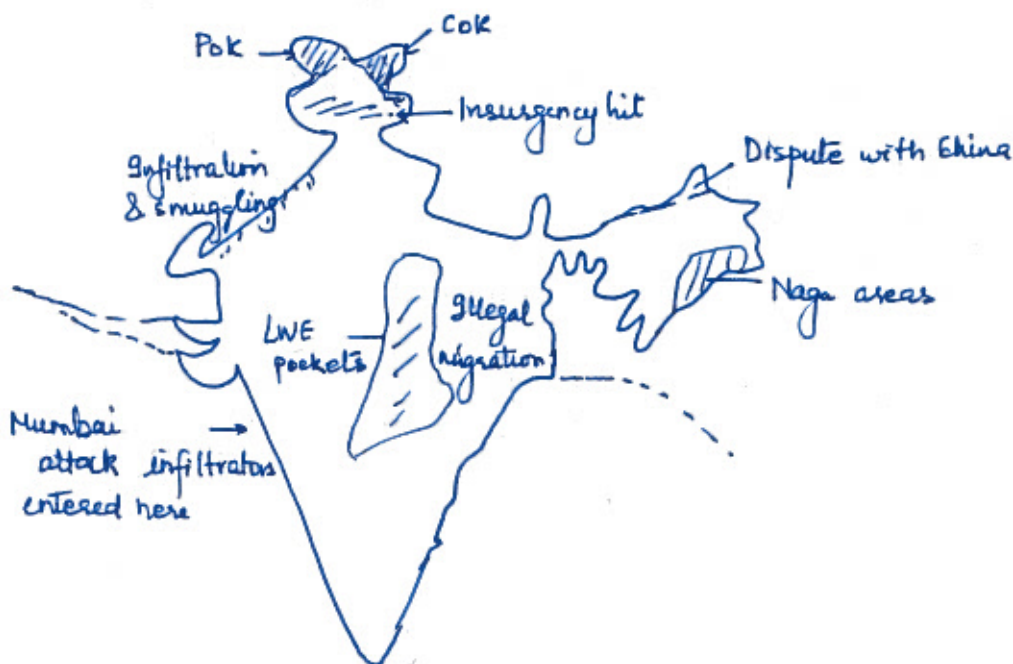
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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20. Systemic weaknesses and structural shortcomings in India's national security system have led to inefficient synergization and utilisation of available combat resources. Comment. How India can attempt defence reforms without enhancing its budgetary allocations? Give suggestions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has a vast coastline (~7500km) and unresolved border issues with two of its major neighbours. Alongwith this, there are various threats from secessionist and violent uprisings in various parts of the country.



## Systemic weaknesses

- 1) Dependence on foreign technology for combat and defence technology with insufficient indigenisation.
- 2) Absence of a well settled Ceasefire Agreement

in Western sector.

- 3) Disparate system and lack of common database
- 4) Fencing issues, difficult terrain and collusive smuggling & trafficking across borders
- 5) Obsolete crafts and ammunition and slow procurement processes.
- 6) Non operationalisation of Mountain Corps (17 Corps) and a Common Defence Service Command.
- 7) Slow development process and lack of political will for negotiations
- 8) Poor training techniques
- 9) No development of COBRA and Greyhound forces despite these acting as successful models
- 10) Lack of incentives for military & paramilitary forces and no pay parity.

While budget augmentation is needed, there are a few gains that can be made through some structural changes without enhancing budgetary allocation

- 1) Common Defence Command and Chief of Defence Staff must be operationalised

- 2) Reduce tooth to tail ratio (Shekatkar Committee Recommendation)
- 3) Optimise non combatant forces like signals, ordances and estates by merging.
- 4) NCC command to retired officers
- 5) Political negotiations with combatants and operationising ceasefire agreements
- 6) Develop CCTNS, CIBMS and NSS.

Security is imperative to ensure that undivided attention can be given to development priorities.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

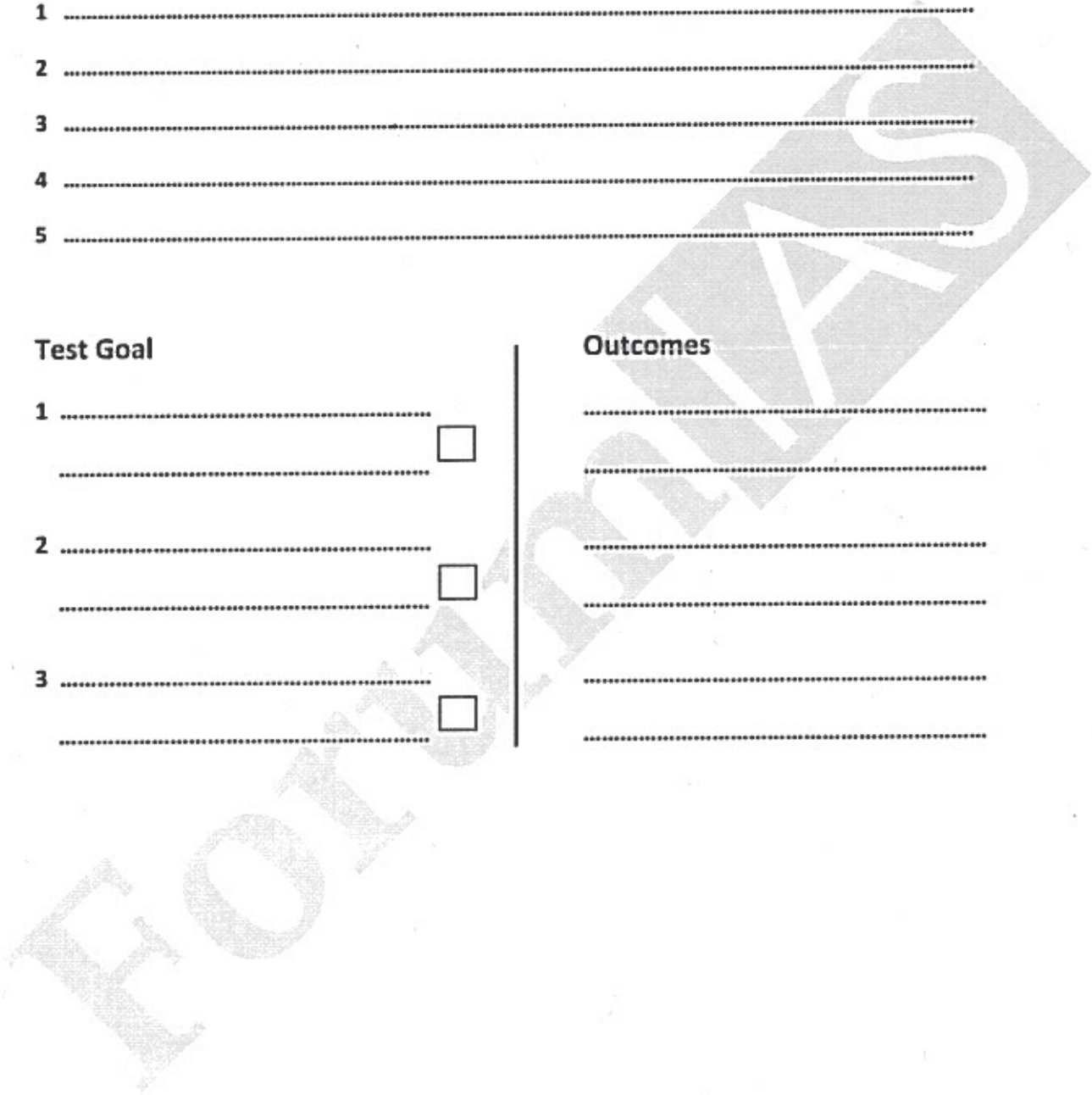
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- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....



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