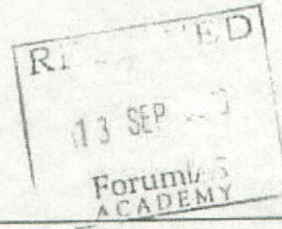


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FIAS - 2018 - GS PAPER 3

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VISHAL BAH		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	13/09/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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)

Ans:- Aadhaar is a unique ID given to Indian residents and has biometric information which now a days have been used in delivery of public services.

Although Aadhar has helped in reducing wastage in public services it has been criticised because

- * Cases of death as in Shankhand where girl was denied food ration due to lack of aadhar
- * Cancellation of ration card without chance of representation is inhumane
- * There is repeated case of Aadhar data leak
- * Due to lack of infrastructure & failure

of internet people are denied rights (under NPSA) or are forced to undertake multiple journey to get ration * cases of mismatch of biometric due to old hands & roughness in case of labourers. They form most vulnerable section

Suggestions :-

- (i) Direct benefit transfer can be done
 - (ii) Improvement of infrastructure in Rural areas ex:- NOFN, Digital India
 - (iii) Bulk ration for 6 months can be given (Shanta Kumar Committee)
 - (iv) Alternate proof should be allowed till aadhaar is universalised
 - (v) Technology - messaging to notify users of ration availability
 - (vi) data protection norms should be made strict.
- Aadhar should be utilised with mobile & bank accounts to wipe every tear of every eyes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans -

Consumer Protection Act 1986 provided basic rights for consumers to protect from fraud.

- + Right to protection from harmful advertisement
- + Right to information of products
- + Right to be heard
- + Right to redressal
- + Right to education

However it is unable to keep pace with new market dynamics

- * Multi state nature of purchase
- * spread of e-commerce & digital shopping
- * increasing awareness of consumers
- * stricter rules in 1st world countries leads to dumping of production

3rd world (ex. Kinder joy banned by FDA in America)

Consumer Protection Bill 2018 is a step ahead of its previous Act because

- * It provides for a ^{single} grievance redressal for multi state purchases
- * greater compensation in case of issues
- * Prohibits undue or false advertisement with penalty on participants of advertisement.

Consumer protection ensures stability in market. It reduces insecurity from consumer mind & thus helps in increasing demand leading to growth & prosperity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:- WTO was established in 1995 to carry out international trade in a rule based manner.

Issues that Aspirational India cannot ignore

- * As pointed out by Economic survey the problem of being a huge market with larger controls impedes reciprocity in terms of favour in trade agreement.
- * India wants to participate in labour market (mode 4) of other countries but it has to give reciprocal favour for the same
- * Aspiration for greater agriculture exports
- * IPR laws for growth of

domestic pharmaceutical industries
 * greater investors protection for attracting foreign investment.

However these ~~issues~~^{goals} can't be sacrificed for core issues such as

- * protecting Indian agriculture that supports 29% of population
- * Amber box subsidies does not take level of production (1985-86) which is unreasonable
- * food security of millions of poor in India
- * protection required for growth of domestic industries to achieve developmental goals.

A balance has to be struck between the above two ^{scts of} goals & core issues at international level in 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)

Ans.

Fugitive Economic offenders Act 2018 was passed on account of recent big ticket fraud & flee of Nirav Modi & Mihir chowkri.

Extent of effectiveness :-

- (i) defines fugitive offenders as those who flee country against whom scheduled warrant is issued
- (ii) empowers authorities to confiscate property of such offenders
- (iii) can act as deterrent to web this new trend.

However limitations exists such as

- (i) Govt. cannot revoke passport unless it is submitted to it.

- * The law can be only as effective as a treaty of extradition b/w the countries involved
 - * Due to ^{non existence of} ~~anti~~torture laws in India it is tough to get extradition cleared
 - * Interpol can issue red corner notice but it cannot force individual nation to arrest the individual
 - * Investment based citizenship allows rich to buy citizenship & escape increase of prosecution.
- The shortcomings of the law needs to be addressed to ensure effectively nab offenders & bring them to justice.

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)

Ans:- India started the process of land reforms just after Independence. The various types of land reforms are

- a) abolition of Zamindari where zamindari system & zamindars ceased to exist (by law)
- b) ceiling on land holding which capped the maximum amount of land that could be held by a person. Limit was different in different states
- c) Redistribution of surplus land held by person to landless & tenants.
- d) security of tenants & sharecroppers was increased.

success of land reforms was limited to few sections of middle class peasants.

Due to lack of investment it did not contribute much to food security.

Green revolution was required for it.

Limitation

- * Still 85% of farmers are small & marginal. (less than 2 ha of land).

- * Average size of land holding is reduced to 1.16 ha

- * Poverty is still persisting at 22.4% (Tendulkar Committee)

- * It is high among SC & ST who have been denied land since ages.

A 2nd land reform is required to be implemented (Swaminathan Committee) to double farmers income.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans!

Doubling farmers' income by 2022 has become major goal of govt.

following proposals have been announced by the govt. in this budget

- (i) Allocation to agriculture has been highest since decades.
- (ii) Gramsena agriculture markets reach out small & marginal farmers
- (iii) operation Greens for tomato, onion & potato which forms 50% of vegetable cultivation
- (iv) MSP increased to 1.5 times of A2 + FL
- (v) Farmer produce organisation has been provided tax holiday
- (vi) National Bamboo mission will help farmers esp. in Northeast. to realise bamboo as green gold.

(VI) scheme of KUSUM & Gobardhan to utilise solar energy & recycling waste as source of income.

limitations :-

- (i) Acts such as APMC still an obstacle
- (ii) For doubling income growth of 10% is required. currently growth stuck at 4-5%
- (iii) largely a state responsibility so ~~state~~ central action needs to be supplemented.
- (iv) climate change poses a huge threat.

A holistic policy to minimise input cost, maximise output realised & diversification of income sources can help achieve the target.

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)

Ans. Indian cities produce 150,000 tonnes of MSW daily.

Adverse impacts

- * Only 30% is treated
- * breeding ground of disease & mosquitoes
- * landfills are unregulated & cause menace by contributing to groundwater, air & pollution
- * mechanism of collection & treatment is yet not existing in several cities
- * Causes groundwater contamination
- * Recently CPCB declared pungent smell as public nuisance
- * Affects tourism industry.

Ways of sustainable conversion to energy

- * Biofuel plants can be established
 - * segregation of waste can help recover metal & reusable items
 - * Biochar can be manufactured
 - * Pelletization can be done to increase mobility of fuel produced
 - * Methane gas can be extracted which can be used as fuel.
 - * Converting ^{polymer} ~~plastic~~ waste to crude oil is under nascent stage. Such technology can be used in pilot stage.
- waste to energy offers a economically viable & ecofriendly method to handle waste generated in cities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:- The current installed capacity of wind is 56 GW & solar is around 20 GW which is way behind the potential & target for renewable energy.

Significance of National Wind solar Hybrid Policy :-

- (i) helps in utilisation of common resources in generation of energy
- (ii) evacuation & integration of energy to national & regional grid can become easy
- (iii) Attract greater investment
- (iv) helps in flexible procurement to reach renewable purchase

obligation .

(V) Convergent development of energy storage facilities required by both sets of energy sources.

(VI) Exploit coastal areas which have both rich sunlight & wind potential

(VII) reduce related landacquisition cost.

A hybrid policy ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{long} ~~due~~ given the similarities shared by wind & solar energy.

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)

Ans. Dams are constructed to manage flow of water bodies and utilize it for electricity, water storage, irrigation & flood mitigation purposes.

Yes, it is a short-lived victory because

- (i) The life span of dam is limited
- (ii) Old dams which are vulnerable to fall pose risks to human & wildlife
- (iii) The case of earthquake induced by dams (in Laos) is example of the same
- (iv) The fragile nature of Terai Valley in Uttar Pradesh due to numerous dams

is example of risk associated with dams.

(V) lack of monitoring & proper release has resulted in floods

Aydar dam - Chennai floods
Idukki dam - Kerala floods

(VI) The objective of electricity generation & water storage for flood mitigation is contrary defeating the whole purpose

(VII) The geological profile & ecological profile such as sediment load is affected by dams.

Schemes like DRIP & small dams are wayahead.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans-

The incidence of air pollution is a cause of concern in North but not in South because

- (i) greater share of population
- (ii) greater share of addition of new vehicles
- (iii) geographical condition in winter -
 - (a) low pressure
 - (b) westerlies
 - (c) moisture from UP side
 - (d) stubble burningleading to high level of pollution (400 times the permissible level)
- (iv) lack of measures taken by municipal bodies.

Particulate matter (2.5 & 10) are of greater concern due to their affects :-

Steps taken

- (i) mechanical sweeping of roads
- (ii) Changing to BS VI by 2020 & proposed in case of NCR
- (iii) Monitoring stations of AQI
- (iv) incentives to reduce stubble burning
- (v)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:- Gadgil committee recommended entire western ghats to be considered as ecosensitive zones.

failure in following case has resulted in kerala flood

- * Unregulated mining
- * Cutting of trees in ecologically fragile regions
- * rampant increase of tourist spots & waste generated by the same.
- * Construction of large dams
- * people living in areas which are prone to floods.



Yes we should revisit Jodhpur Committee recommendation because

→ western ghats is a biodiversity hotspots

→ unregulated mining & other activities will increase natural & manmade disasters

→ climate change could aggravate the issue.

⇒

However a balance needs to be struck with the need of development in the region

→ diverse cropping systems should be used

→ illegal mining should be stamped out.

→ monitoring systems should

be put in place
 → Single authority should be responsible for managing structure such as dams.

we should learn from mistakes & future planning should ensure conservation of ecologically significant wetland habitats without compromising delivery in process of development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana is Govt. flagship program of Rural Electrification. Recently govt. announced completion of target under this scheme.

However all households have not come out of darkness because:

(i) Definition of electrification in DDJY covers only 10% of households & public places under it.

(ii) Still around 300 million people in village is without electricity

(iii) Although India achieved electricity surplus in 2017 several states still are unable to provide continuous electricity for more than 10 hours.



Other challenges in power sector w.r.t. electrification is

- lower purchasing power of DISCOM due to debt
- inability to extract payment of usage charges due to lack of metering
- high AT&C losses (23%)
- Issue of power theft.

Saubhagya scheme is therefore launched to ensure complete household electrification in India. ~~It is a~~

provisions

- Free electricity connection to BPL houses
- For non-BPL houses ₹ 500 in installment can be paid for connection
- identification of target from SECC 2011

- Mobile phones for on spot registration
- Gram panchayat to enable power companies collect charges.
- Solar power packs for remote households

Challenges

- UN advocated energy plus approach where electricity should be coupled with developmental activities. This is missing in Saubhagya.
- No subsidy component so household may find it difficult to purchase power
- Discom debt could question economic viability of the scheme
- NITI Aayog says per capita consumption of electricity will become ^{by 2040} thrice, which needs to be addressed with sustained generation.
Electricity in each household will ensure emergence of new India which is clean & developing.

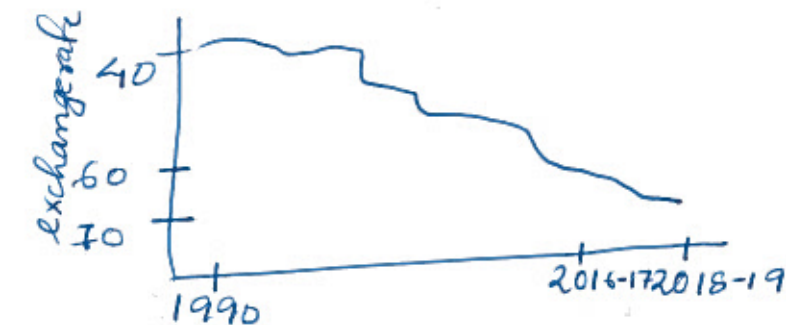
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Question Interpretation	
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13. To what factors can depreciation of Indian rupee in the last few months be attributed? What implications does this trend have on the Indian economy? Also, suggest measures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

Ans. Indian rupee dwindled to ₹2 for a dollar in recent times.



Factors responsible for fall of Indian rupee

→ Global trade is anchored around American Dollar. Fed has started tightening its monetary policy resulting in strong Dollar

→ Almost all emerging & developing markets has been hit.

Yuan = - 6%

Pakistan Rupee = - 16%

Indian Rupee = - 10%

- Due to better returns in home market there is fled of dollar investment in India.
- emerging market such as India has higher inflation than the developed countries
- Developing countries have higher currency risks due to existence of hot money in the market which is highly fluctuating.
- Increasing outbound remittances from India
Such a dwindling of Indian rupee have following implications :-
 - (i) Increase in prices of imports such as crude oil
 - (ii) The prices of petrol & diesel is increasing
 - (iii) domestic production get hurt due to high input cost
 - (iv) export is getting hurt but fluctuation causes instability in trade.

(V) There is increase in public unrest & political tension (ex. All India Bandh by parties)

Measures to arrest fall in rupee :-
short term

(I) RBI can intervene to control the fall. (\$400 Billion forex reserve)

(II) Stricter capital control norms can be applied

(III) Greater assurance to investors to attract investment

(IV) Banks can be roped in to mobilise forex based FD (as done earlier)

long term

(I) Increase return of investment for FDI

(II) Ease of doing business reforms

(III) Reduce corporate tax (now it is as high as 34%)

(IV) Reduce import dependence.

Rupee dwindling is a cause of concern & needs to be addressed readily.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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 taxpayers in attaining its intended objectives. Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans: GST remains one of the most significant tax reforms of independent India.

Success in 1st year of GST

Implementation :-

- Increase in tax registration & revenue
- model for cooperative federalism seen in GST council. Till yet all decision has been arrived using consensus
- Economic survey pointed out that it allayed fear of manufacturing based states about loss in tax revenue.
- GSTN provides a "bird eye view" of economy
- Smoother logistics as transport does not have to make long queue at state borders.

→ Input tax credit is leading to greater compliance. Small traders are opting for registration over "composition scheme" to avail tax benefits. (Economic survey).

~~###~~ The long term objective of GST ~~was~~ is one nation, one tax, one market. This objective still remains far away because :-

→ GSTN system is facing technical glitches which leads to delay in payment & subsequent release of input tax credit.

→ Exporters also faced issue of credit during initial months of implementation

→ 1st quarter of 2018-19 saw decrease in tax collection by margin of 90,000 crore

→ Fuel, real estate still remains outside GST.

- The number of tax filling is still high & cumbersome.
- Commodities in 0% tax bracket are unable to avail credit which leads to discouragement of its production. (ex. recent debate on sanitary napkins)
- 28% tax is high & overall dependence on indirect tax in economy is large (60%) leading to greater issue for poor people.
- Modality of working of anti-profiteering authority is not yet clear as a result of which businesses are yet to pass reduced prices to consumer.

GST needs to be rationalised into 2 tax bracket & issues needs to be addressed to make it a good & simple tax.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:- Indian space sector has been largely the responsibility of state agency ISRO. Although its achievement (Chandrayaan, MOM, GSLV MkIII) are remarkable participation of private parties can help in following ways:-

- (i) It would add to research & development capabilities of Indian space sector
- (ii) increasing demand of ^{new} payload vehicle from developed & developing countries could be met
- (iii) It will be new source of finance for this sector
- (iv) Will increase competition in

this field & increase the overall efficiency

- (v) positive externalities such as greater thrust to startup India, Make in India would be achieved.

Critical issues that needs to be addressed:-

- (i) Issue of sovereignty attracts paramount importance when inviting private players in space domain
- (ii) Equal treatment to private & public sector players to encourage participation
- (iii) ^{challenges in} Negotiation of contract with other countries
- (iv) Security of research & equipment as it would be threat to national security if it falls to non state players.

① Attract global fund & talent.

Space activities Bill, 2017 in this context address the issues of Sovereignty, national security & fair platform for startup & private sector participation. It clearly defines various parties in contract so as to ensure greater demand of Indian space capabilities in foreign market.

A long term policy helps in bringing clarity & attract greater number of talent & funds in the space sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

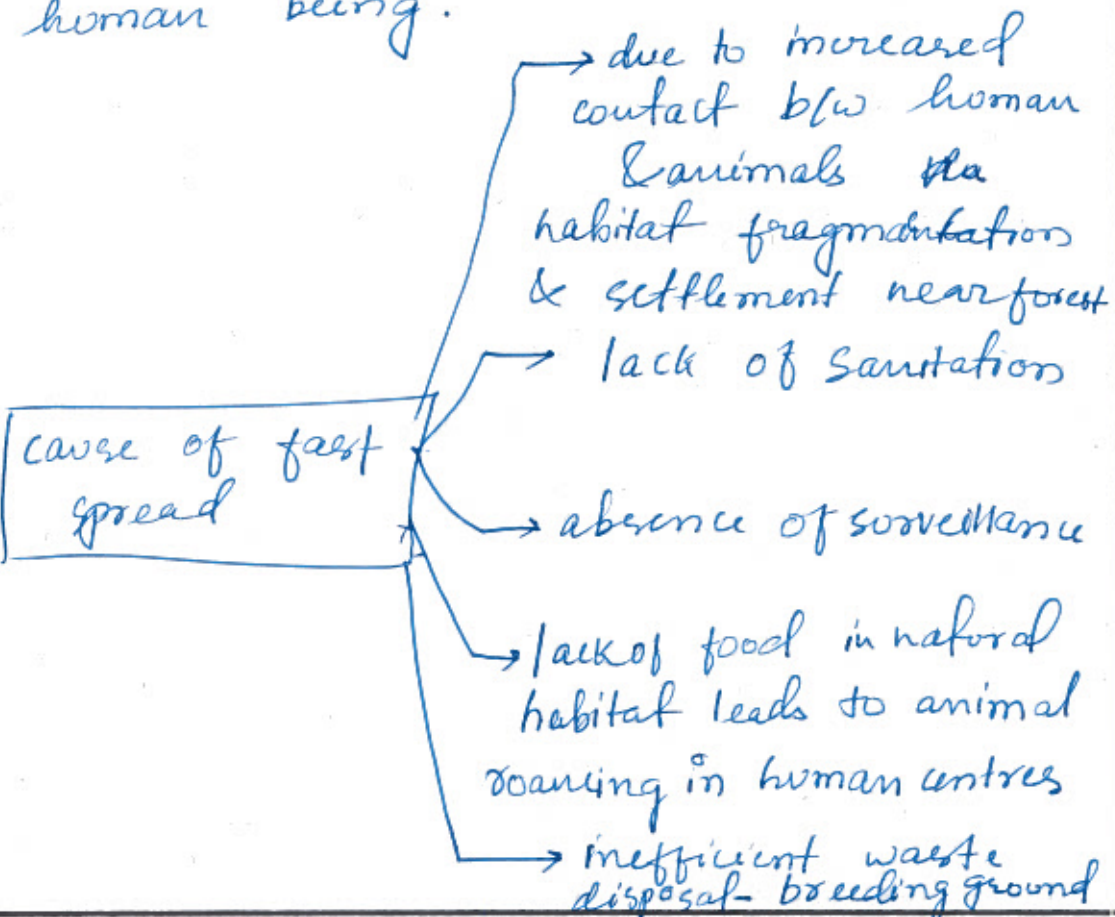
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16. Infectious diseases that were once confined to animals in forests are now attacking human beings, at a faster pace. Discuss why zoonotic diseases are fast spreading to humans? How such spread of zoonotic diseases can be checked and prevented in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

Ans:- Recent outbreak of Nipah virus in Kerala & Monkey fever in Goa is example of spread of zoonotic diseases to human being.

Zoonotic diseases are disease which spread from animals to human being.



of animals carrying diseases.

Other Issues :-

- (i) lack of preparedness of health department
- (ii) Nurses handling patients are at prime risks ex. Nurse death due to Nipah virus
- (iii) inefficient disposal of affected bodies
- (iv) Plantation agriculture attract carriers like monkeys however proper safeguards has not been placed.

To check spread of zoonotic disease a multipronged strategy is required.

Preventive measures :-

- * Surveillance to monitor outbreak
- * greater capacity building for PHCs based on disease history of

locality

- * training & immunization of front end health workers
- * information & awareness campaign

creative measures

- * stocking sufficient drugs
- * disposing bodies in proper depth to reduce spread of infection
- * quarantine measures to ^{prevent further} spread.

Zoonotic disease can derail

India's achievements in reducing incident of infectious diseases.

A coherent strategy is required to address this challenge.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans- Terrorism can be said as use of force & violence to spread one's agenda & ideology. Lone wolf acts is strategy of terror groups and has been seen in knife attack in Germany or Paris attack.

India till now has not witnessed lone wolf attacks because

* The Indian family system which is usually joint in nature prevents radicalisation of youth to such an extent.

* The nature of society where community is vigilant of people around & specially youths thus leading to timely interventions.

* Reports have suggested that people of India still have high faith in democracy & government which gives way to resolution by dialogue

* Historic precedence of India in non interference ~~of~~ in internal affairs of other countries. ex:- India refused ^{to send} army in Afghanistan.

* Nature of state being secular with space of expression of all faith

* The police officers also needs to ^{be} given credit for remarkable monitoring of social media & running campaigns to address radicalisation. (ex:- Mumbai Police)

However, all above reasons does not make India immune from such attacks for perpetuity. Therefore other measures that can be taken are :-

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- (i) greater ^{stress on} community policing to identify deviants
- (ii) quick reporting of missing persons to the police.
- (iii) Police needs cooperation with other states to trace trail of suspected individuals
- (iv) social media should be monitored & spread of fake news should be wiced
- (v) Address public unrest by providing space for political participation & stake in economic growth.
Low world attacks tend to generate fear & insecurity among public. State should take steps to allay such fears from public.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:-

The draft personal data protection Bill, 2018 has been the outcome of recommendations of B.N. Srikrishna committee.

Major provisions :-

- (i) establishment of data protection authority
- (ii) Data principal is defined
- (iii) Consent of individual is required for acquisition & processing of data.
- (iv) clause of data processing by ~~state~~ ^{govt.} for ensuring function of state
- (v) UIDAZ strengthened for Aadhar data protection.

(VI) equal liability of data protection on both public & private entities.

Limitations :-

- * Definition of function of state is missing which could lead to surveillance & attack on personal privacy
- * independent working of data protection authority is missing.
- * Data localising norms to ensure community data with security implication are stored within India has not been provided.
- * Capacity building to address emerging challenges such as WannaCry, Petya is missing.

Measures to counter cyber-crime & ^{more} data protection :-

Govt.

- + strict enforcement of laws
- + laws & policy modeled on best practices such as GDPR
- + Right to forget should be brought
- + Bilateral & multilateral pact to address multinational nature of crime

People

- + increase usage of licensed software
- + regular updations of operating systems
- + judicious & prudent sharing of data on social media

The number of people accessing internet is increasing in India. Govt. plans of digitalisation is also getting greater thrust. Cyber security & data protection for essential pillars to ensure the success of these policies.

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)

Ans:- Assam Public Works (NGO) filed a petition in Supreme Court against state dereliction of duty of identifying illegal migrants which led to the wroent implementation of NRC in Assam.

Significance of NRC

- * including illegal immigrants in election has led to denial of one person one vote rights to citizens of Assam
- * Repeated public protest & violence has erupted due to this issue
- * illegal immigrants have become vote bank in politics which

is changing election outcomes
 * It is in line with fulfilment of govt. promise during the Assam Accord of 1985.

issues :-

* As many as 4 million people have been out of NRC list released by the govt.

* No bilateral treaty with Bangladesh is in place which has put the future of these people in question

* They have been integrated into the society & economy of Assam & have no other place to go

* mistreatment on ~~at~~ large scale could breed radicalisation among these people

* It also question India's humanitarian policy.

Citizenship (Amendment) Bill has been criticised for treating religious unequally as it allows ~~only~~ citizenship for people except of muslim community from neighbourhood countries to get citizenship.

Non-State actors could utilise such discrimination to increase threats on national security. Due to porous borders & connectivity with North Eastern states there is chances of reaction from people of other states too.

The NRC tests maturity of Indian democracy. Access of people to foreigner Tribunal is a welcome step. Unless all steps of procedure established by law is not exhausted people should not be displaced.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans:- India is facing war at 2 and 1/2 fronts.

In this scenario, systemic weaknesses & structural shortcomings has led to following issues in India's national security

- * There is lack of coherence between the three wings of Armed forces
- * Absence of theatre command reduces ability of India to respond to changing nature of war.
- * Large deployment of ~~army~~ ^{forces} in least amount of time remains elusive
- * Border infrastructure is not

upto the scale of adversary like china

- * Single point of contact b/w political leadership & military is missing
- * defence budget largely is utilised in revenue expenditure that too salaries & pensions
- * reports suggest india has ammunition only to sustain till 90 days in a war
- * huge import dependence for arm & ammunitions. Sanctions like caesa poses new challenges.

Measures for defence reforms without enhancing its budgetary allocations :-

- * chief of defence staff is required to ensure single point advisory to political leadership

- * Integrated theatre command under one 3 star general to ensure synergy & fast deployment of defence forces
 - * Usage of technologies such as Artificial Intelligence & big data to reduce expenditure on salaries
 - * Impetus on indigenous production to cut cost of procurement
 - * Usage of softpowers to handle bilateral & multilateral issues.
 - * one border-one force should be applied
- National security is of paramount importance. We should take lessons from West & China in terms of cutting size of force & increasing use of technology to increase tooth to tail ratio of defence forces.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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