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GS 3 Slot 2

Test Code: 21100

FIAS – 2019 – GS 3H/7G/11E/13D

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Shubhank Mishra		
Email Id.	[redacted]	Roll No.	1910047045
Mobile No.		Date:	10/09/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
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4		
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Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

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.

Remarks:	**Start Time|** 2:00	**End Time|** 5:00
	Mode Of Examination :	**Online** ☑ **Offline** ☐
	ECN CODE:	**Evaluation Date:**

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) "No major country has managed to reduce poverty or sustain economic growth without a robust manufacturing sector." In this context, discuss the need for a new industrial policy in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Countries like China, Japan etc. thrived because of robust manufacturing sector. It reduces poverty as:

① Manufacturing sector generates greater number of quality jobs than agriculture sector.

② It doesn't require highly trained workers unlike service sector. Hence, a common citizen can get job easily after due training.

Moreover, economic growth is sustained due to high investment, high export and high employment generation.

Need for new industrial policy

① Share of industry in GDP and employment has remained stagnant for long time

② Poor performance of Make in India

requires relook of policy.

(3) Disguised unemployed agricultural workforce need to be shifted to industry to avoid middle income trap by boosting productivity

(4) Demographic divvdend can be realized only when workforce is skilled. Industries have potential for it. (Eg.) Textile industry

(5) Fourth Industrial revolution requires disruptive changes in supply chains New policy should address it.

(6) Moreover, increasing energy demand & focus on environment require industry to adopt sustainable practises.

Hence, new Industrial policy is need of the hour. It is also essential to boost growth to realize $ 5 trillion economy by 2025.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.2) What is Land Degradation Neutrality? In what ways it can act as a centrepiece in achieving the goals of Sustainable Development Goal by India. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

UNCCD defines Land degradation Neutrality (LDN) as the ability to reverse the land degradation and if possible, to increase the productive capabilities of land.

Eg Kubuki model of Mongolia to reclaim deserted land through LDN

LDN to achieve SDG

1. Productive land will improve agricultural productivity thus ensuring food security and zero hunger (SDG-2)

2. Moreover, farmers' income will be increased thus reducing poverty (SDG-1)

3. Further, healthy state of land will help ground water recharge

Life on land and water will be protected (SDG 13, 14)

(4) Dust storms due to deserted land often cause pollution as seen in Delhi, thus impacting health. LDN will ensure good health (SDG-3)

(5) Moreover, industries can be set up on non degradaded land ensuring healthy infrastructure (SDG-9)

(6) LDN will also help local communities like tribals who depend on forests for livelihood. Inclusive growth will be ensured. (SDG-10)

Recent COP 14 of UNCCD in India can be used to share best LDN practices thus ensuring sustainable development of all

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.3) "Quality of India's human capital is the major impediment in reaping the benefits of demographic dividend." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recent world bank report showed dismal status of India's human capital (0.44). Moreover, UNDP's HDI also highlights the similar condition.

Human capital impeding demographic dividend

1. Poor nutrition standards makes the workforce less productive
2. Lack of adequate education is impediment in excelling in high technology jobs
3. Poor sanitation gives rise to the diseased workforce which causes demographic disaster instead dividend
4. Inadequate skills due to lack of vocational education renders many educated youth unemployed in market

(5) Moreover, lack of reskilling and reskilling will not help in taking the advantage of 4th industrial revolution.

Moreover, poor governance, lack of investment in social infrastructure like hospitals etc. and jobless growth also impede in reaping the benefits.

India's demography ~~div~~ will peak in 2041 (59% working age population) as per Economic Survey 2018-19. Hence, comprehensive policy framework should be evolved to take advantage of this small window and make India 'Golden Bird' again

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.4) "Despite bringing in new crops, technologies and markets for farmers, contract farming excludes the smallholder farmers." Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Contract farming is a contract between farmers and a private company which provides new and modern seeds, crops, technologies, credit and assured market to farmers in lieu of fixed quality produce.

Eg. PEPSICO growing potatoes

Though contract farming is beneficial as it

1. Ensures economy of scales for farmers
2. Fixed income thus saving farmers from vagaries of market
3. Quality product to company

Contract farming often excludes small holder farmers who contitute about 86% of farmers (Agriculture Census 2015-16)

Reasons

① Difficult to negotiate with many farmers

② Limited investment option for small farmers as they find difficult to get - institutional credit

③ Reliance on obsolete technology

④ Low literacy of small farmers hence are unable to understand the contract

⑤ Further, difference in standards of output if company engages with many small farmers

Hence, Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs) should be promoted to bring benefits of contract farming to all.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) "Plant Variety Protection law regulating intellectual property rights in seeds is considered indispensable for seed sovereignty and thus food sovereignty." Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently PEPSICO filed complaint against Gujrat farmers alleging them for growing patented FC-5 variety of potato illegally.

Plant variety Protection law in India provides IPR protection to companies as well as farmers.

Indispensable for seed sovereignty as:

1. Patent of companies are protected
2. However, farmers are allowed to grow crops using these seeds for non-commercial purpose
3. Moreover, farmers can sell non-branded seeds which are patented.

(Don't Write anything in this)

~~food security~~

Food sovereignty

① Seeds developed in India, should not be allowed to become exclusive property of any company

② Indians have sovereign rights to grow food using these seeds for food security

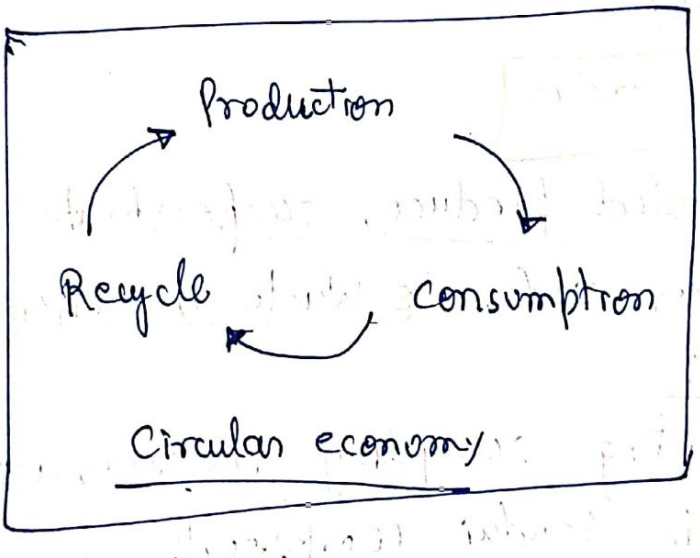
However, adequate protection should be given to industry also to encourage innovation and investment in farming sector

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) What do you understand by Circular Economy? Describe the role of Circular Economy in increasing productivity and sustainability. Discuss the steps taken by India towards being a circular economy. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Circular economy means anything produced in economy should return to the production cycle after due consumption. It leads to minimization of waste production.



Increasing productivity

1. Efficient utilization of waste material
2. Reduces the input cost as scrap material re-enters production cycle
3. Reduced cost to consumer for end product

Increasing sustainability

(4) Prevents waste accumulation in environment

(5) Reduces exploitation of natural resources

(6) Promotes 'frugal culture' in society

Steps by India

(1) Extended producer responsibility for producer under e-waste management rules

(2) Promoting recycling in accordance with Sendai Framework

(3) Incentivising industry to reprocess waste to generate energy

Thus circular economy is central to realise sustainable consumption & production (SDG-12)

Q.7) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) could fill a real gap at a time when climate change-induced floods, cyclones and fires have multiplied in destructive force. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India recently pledged a handsome amount to Asian CDRI conference held in India.

~~Disaster~~ CDRI is helpful in filling a real gap as:

1. Technologies to develop disaster resilient infrastructure can be shared.
   Eg: Japan's cyclone shelters.

2. Funding to prevent loss due to floods by making climate adaptive houses

3. Effects of fires due to increased temperature can be avoided by making office and residential place fire proof

(4) Moreover, collaboration in understanding risks and developing early warning systems.

(5) Capacity building of locals and disaster forces can also be done through common exercises.

Disasters reverse developmental gains. Hence, 'Building Back Better' using Sendai's spirit should also be implemented.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.8) Discuss the contribution of Vikram Sarabhai in the advancement of space technology in India. Also, enumerate challenges faced by Indian Space Research Organisation in the commercialisation of its Space programme.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vikram Sarabhai is said to be father of India's space programme.

Contribution

1. founder of ISRO in 1960s
2. Provided a layout of development driven India's space programme
3. Was instrumental in launch of India's first satellite Aryabhatta in 1970s
4. Helped established India's rocket launch centre at Thumba
5. Great leader and source of inspiration even today

Challenges in commercialisation

1. Over occupied with developmental mission of India
2. Lack of dedicated agency for commercial operation
3. Overburdened staff

Hence, recent budget announcement to establish National Space India Limited (NSIL) is good step to commercialise space activities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) What is a cyborg? Enumerate different application of cyborg in humans. Also, discuss various concerns arising out of it. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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(Don't Write anything in this)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.10) What are the different challenges arising out of social media? Also, suggest additional measures to tackle the menace of social media. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social media has been useful in providing information, increasing interpersonal connect etc.

Challenges

1. Cyber bullying of children and online harassment of women
2. Radicalisation by terrorists
   - Eg. Kerala youth joining ISIS due to online radicalisation
3. Spread of fake news and hate news leading to lynching.
   - Eg. whatsapp induced lynching in India
4. Increasing banking fraud using social media
5. Addiction and reduction in social bonds

⑥ Issues of data security and privacy.

(Eg) Cambridge Analytica misusing data to influence election in USA

Additional measure

① Comprehensive data security and privacy laws following BN Srikrishna committee recommendation

② Promote data localisation

③ Regulate social media companies to provide information about anti national activities

④ Awareness among user to raise malacious content following community guidelines.

Further, KYC norms should also be explored to ensure security at these platforms.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.11) What is gene-editing technology? Also, enumerate the ethical and biological concerns associated with the gene editing in humans. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Gene editing technology makes changes at genome level to prevent occurence of new disease or to cure the existing diseases among other functions.

Eg. CRISPR-Cas to treat cancer in China

Ethical concerns

1. Treating human as means than ends
2. Challenging the power of nature by creating artificial human beings
3. May increase bio-divide as only rich can afford these technology

(4) May lead to bio-terrorism by creating an army of resilient humans

Biological concerns

(1) May lead to uncertain biological consequences

(2) May aggravate disease and even compromise life if goes wrong

(3) Practises of selective breeding may start

(4) Cloned human may have short life-time. Moreover, they may be susceptible to

various diseases.

Hence, adequate laws should be made to regulate its use in curing diseases largely.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.12) "Investment, especially private investment, is the "key driver" that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs." Examine. Also, bring out the factors inhibiting the flow of private investment in India in recent past and suggest measures to address them. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Economic Survey 2018-19 highlighted the importance of private investment in sustaining the virtuous cycle of growth. Investment is key driver as it:

1. Drives demand by generating employment thus increasing the purchasing power of people
2. Creates capacity by developing basic capital goods industry and investing in technology
3. Increases labour productivity by skilling them and adopting better management practices
4. Introduces new technology by investing in research and development
5. Allows creative destruction by investing in recycling plants
   Eg: Plastic waste management, Waste to energy plants
6. Generates jobs as economic activity gets boosted

India witnessed all these things during 2002-2008 when investment to GDP ratio peaked at 36%.

Today it has declined to about 26%.

Factors inhibiting private investment

Domestic factors

1. Rising NPAs at banks (About 10.1% of total assets in 2018)
2. Slowdown in economy as witnessed in low growth rate
3. Stringent labour laws
4. Difficulty in getting land, environment clearances at state level
5. Poor logistics infrastructure
6. Weak contract enforcement regime.

Global factors

7. Reduction in global demand which impacts export potential
8. Competition with neighbouring countries for

attracting investment

Measures

1. Solving twin balance sheet syndrome through laws like Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code
2. Better bank governance to reduce NPAs
3. Single window clearance to improve ease of doing business
4. Streamline labour codes Eg: 4 labour codes
5. Improve logistics through programmes like Bharatmala, Inland waterways etc
6. Establish international arbitration centres for quick dispute resolution
7. Easing FDI norms for inviting foreign investment.

India needs investment of Rs 100 trillion in next 5 years (Budget 2019). Hence, private investment should be increased to achieve the goal of $5 trillion economy by 2024-25

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13) Discuss the significance and salient features of FAME II (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid Electric Vehicles) Scheme. Also, evaluate the impact of the FAME II scheme on the promotion of electric vehicles in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently FAME II scheme was announced by government.

Significance

1. Promote adoption of hybrid and e-vehicles
2. Saving of ~~info~~ money as imported oil will not be required for it
3. Environmental benefits as less pollution
4. Moving towards new technology in era of 4th industrial revolution

features of FAME II

① Incentive to industry to promote hybrid vehicle production

② Provisions to develop charging infrastructure

③ Focus on developing battery technology

④ Incentive to user to buy there products

Impact of FAME II

① Limited impact as share of e-vehicles is still about 1% in total vehicles

③ However, industry is moving fast towards adopting new standards.

Further, rules for scrapped old vehicles and e-waste management should be made to ensure sustainable adoption of e-vehicle

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.14) "Revival of Inland Waterways in India is a new step towards economic development." Bring out the factors that hamper the progress in the development of inland waterways in India? Discuss initiatives taken by the Government of India in this regard.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Revival of Inland waterways usher economic development as:

1. Lowering the cost of logistics
2. Better connectivity of hinterland with ports
3. Cleaner mode of transportation.

Factors hampering progress

Geographical factors

1. Uneven terrain of river bed, especially in South India
2. Non perennial rivers which usually get water in monsoon time
3. Frequent floods in Northern rivers
4. Silting of rivers reducing the depth of waterway

Economic factors

(5) Huge Initial investment required

(6) Frequent ~~desi~~ desilting is costly affair

Governance factors

(7) Interstate co-ordination is difficult

(8) Issues in land acquisition for developing inland port

(9) Moreover, environmental issues like impact on biodiversity etc. need to be taken care of.

Initiatives by Government

(1) National Inland Waterways project with the help of World Bank was launched in 2016

(2) Development of National Waterway-1 connecting Hugli to Varanasi.

(3) Multimodal logistic hub at Sahib ganj

was inaugarated recently

(4) Inviting private sector to partner in developing waterways

(5) Incentivising state governments to expedite the process of clearances

Inland waterways have potential to bring development to hinterland regions of country. With adequate ecological safeguards, projects should be expedited to bring inclusive growth & development (SDG 10).

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.15) What do you mean by Environmental Impact Assessment? Discuss the major reasons that have limited the success of EIA. Suggest measures that can be taken to make EIA an effective tool. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

EIA means evaluating the impact of any project concerned on environment

Reasons for limited success

1. Poor capacity of agencies conducting EIA
2. Screening, scoping are not done adequately
3. Poor people participation in public screening and scrutiny

Measures

1. Integrate EIA with Social Impact Assessment

(2) Clearly define procedures

(3) Time bound assessment to avoid delays

(4) Develop EIA experts

Moreover sensitize community and corporates towards need of adopting environment sensitive technologies.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

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Q.16) Illustrate with examples the menace of plastic pollution. With reference to Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of the plastic wastes in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

In India, about 20,000 tonnes of plastic is generated everyday. However, only about 65% is collected and processed as per Ministry of Environment.

Impact of plastic pollution

Environmental

1. Soil and land degradation due to dumping of plastic waste on land.
   Eg. Gazhipur landfill in Delhi

2. Water pollution as microplastics reach to waterbodies thus polluting it

3. Air pollution due to burning of plastic waste

4. Impact animals as plastics are eaten by cows, dogs and even fishes in sea.

Economic & Existential

⑤ Plastic enters into foodchain when consumed by animals leading to bioaccumulation and biomagnification

⑥ Soil degradation impacts agricultural productivity and food security

⑦ Several diseases happen due to consumption of food packed in plastic bags

Hence, Plastic waste management rules 2016 were introduced which provide for:-

① Extended producer responsibility for plastic producer

② ~~Establishes~~ Buy back mechanism through collection centres

③ Responsibility of urban local bodies to collect the plastic waste

(4) Incentive to user to segregate plastic waste at source

(5) Moreover, 2010 amendment provides for phasing out all plastic with thickness less than 50 microns within 6 months

Way forward

(1) Technology development for converting plastic waste into energy

(2) Awareness campaign to reduce the use of plastic

(3) Sin tax on industry to reduce the production

Plastics may seem beneficial in short term. But they are harmful in long term. Alternate solutions like Jute bage should be encouraged too.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.17) "Despite India's outstanding growth in the last two decades, low pay and wage inequality remain serious obstacles towards achieving inclusive growth." Comment. Also, suggests the way forward for rationalising and streamlining the policy for minimum wages.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Post liberalisation in 1990s, India's growth rate has been among top few nations of the world. However, inequalities also increased as 1% of Indians have about 58% of country's wealth. (Oxfam report 2018)

Low pay remains obstacle as:

1. Vulnerable section like contract workers do not come out of poverty
2. Human capital development could not happen due to low disposable income

Wage inequality also contribute as:

1. Women could not improve their conditions due to discrimination in wages
2. Purchasing power of large section remains low thus impeding inclusive growth

Moreover, due to low wages, productivity of workers remain low. They could not move to high skill jobs, Less income leads to poor health and education to their children, thus sustaining the vicious cycle of non inclusive growth

Way forward for minimum wage policy

Rationalisation

① Fixing minimum wage based on objective criteria for a region.

Eg: Skill level required and local demand can be the factors

② Periodic revision of National Floor level wage to adjust according to inflation

③ No gender discrimination in wages

④ Adequate pay for overtime work

Streamlining

⑤ Regionwise and sectorwise slabs to prevent complexity of wage system

⑥ Ensure adequate enforcement at state level

⑦ Grievance redressal mechanism for workers.

⑧ Advisory Committee at centre and state level to improve the policy

Government recently brought Minimum wage code. Adequate enforcement will help realize the twin objective of decent work (SDG-8) and reduced inequalities (SDG-10).

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.18) The space war would destroy the intrinsic trust and cooperation necessary to maintain the systems deployed in space for peaceful purposes. Examine. Also, discuss the concerns related to space debris with respect to India's mission Shakti.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, USA announced creating special wing to look into the prospects of space war. It can lead to bandwagon effect resulting into arms race in ~~race~~ space.

Space war destroying instrinsic trust

① Lack of trust would mean poor international co-ordination in peaceful space programmes like maintaining International space station

② Programs like remote sensing to measure climate ~~change~~ will be impacted as it requires co-operation from multiple stakeholders

③ International communication system can be jeopardized

④ Weather forecaste for predicting rainfall and natural disaster prediction may also take a back-seat

⑤ Moreover, preventing earth from harmful asteroids through anti-satellite weapons will also be seen through mistrust.

India's mission Shakti where India tested anti satellite missile by destroying its own satellite in low earth orbit created concerns like:

① Generation of space debris which can ~~get~~ hit any other satellite

② It takes time for these debris

to naturally extinguish.

However, India took adequate safeguards as:

1. Debris are small enough to hit any object
2. They are in orbit where currently no other satellite is placed
3. Most of large debris got cleared within 14 days.
4. Moreover, the mission was in compliance with international Outer space treaty.

Nevertheless, with evolution of technology, treaty needs to modified to prevent any possible space war

Q.19) Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is the stepping stone for tri-services integration in India. In this context, discuss the significance of CDS and outlines the challenges faced in its appointment. Also, discuss further reforms required to make Indian military a modern force. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently Indian prime minister announced creation of CDS for tri-services integration as recommended by Kargil review committee.

Significance of CDS

1. It will act as single point of contact between government and armed forces thus ensuring better communication
2. Synergies in functioning of armed forces and war spaces are increasingly becoming integrated
3. Avoid duplication of efforts as ~~sim~~ same resources can be shared by all forces
4. Comprehensive defence policy can be made

Challenges in appointing CDS

1. Power of respective chiefs of armed forces may be compromised as CDS will be point of contact for government now
2. Work culture needs to be changed in armed forces
3. Bureaucratic intervention may increase in armed forces which may cause friction between the two
4. CDS may not develop expertise to guide government with respect to special needs of all three wings.

Hence, CDS should be appointed only after proper consultation.

Further reforms

① Defence indigenisation to reduce import dependence

② Incentivise private sector through policies like Offset clause where a share of imported items must be manufactured locally

③ Improve research capabilities of DRDO by reforming governance

④ Technology adoption like Artificial Intelligence in force. (Chandrashekhar task force)

⑤ Using modern equipments like night vision camera etc. for border management

Moreover, preparation is required for possible cyber war & space war as suggested by Naresh Chandra committee.

Q.20) In an era when cybersecurity is increasingly becoming a grave threat to nations, 'Digital India' cannot sustain without a 'Digitally Secure India.' Discuss. Also, critically evaluate the interventions by the Government of India in creating a digitally secure India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India faced the largest number of small and medium cyber attacks in recent times leading to decline in it's ranking in ITU's Global Cyber Security Index.

Today when 'Digital India' programme is envisaging to create digital ecosystem in all walks of life, "Digitally secure India" becomes equally important as:

1. About 70 crore Indians would be using internet by 2020. Most of them are digitally illiterate, hence would need protection
2. Weak capacity of law enforcement agencies. Eg: Police

③ Increasing banking frauds online may create sense of fear among people, thus impeding online payment thrust given by government

④ Data security and privacy are also the concerns.

Interventions by government

Positive

① NCIIPC to protect critical information infrastructure like banking etc.

② Cyber-Fin and Cyber-In for emergency response to cyber attack.

③ I4C for better co-ordination among various agencies.

④ Cyber Security Policy 2013 at national level

⑤ Amendment to IT Act 2000 to cover latent threats

⑥ CCTNS for local police.

⑦ Cyber Hackathon for innovative solution.

Issues

① Most of digital equipments are imported thus compromising safety

② Poor security audit of websites

③ Limited focus on digital literacy

Eg. weak password by users

④ Weak capacity at state level officers

⑤ Lack of dedicated cyber security experts

⑥ Absence of comprehensive data protection laws.

Hence, government must address these challenges. Moreover, it should join international Budapest convention to share the best cyber security practices

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	