

Test Code: 11067

FIAS - 2018 - GS 8D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Anand Kumar Sharma

Roll No.

Email Id.

Mobile No.

Date:

14/8/18

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
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6		
7		
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Total Marks:

Remarks:

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.

Start Time|

End Time|

Mode Of Examination :

Online Offline

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



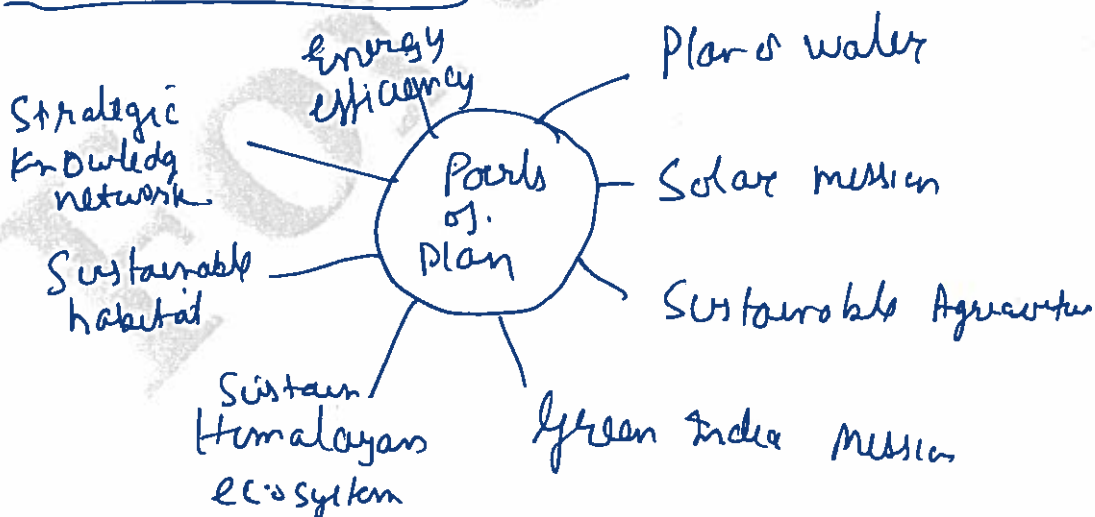
Q.1) India's climate action plan is a "vision for transformation" and reaffirms the need to focus on financial mobilization, technological collaboration and policy push to achieve the goals. Discuss in light of India's 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions'.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) India's climate action Plan focus on various aspects - adaptation, mitigation, finance and technology transfer. In this context the INDC given by India.

- ① To reduce emission intensity 33-35% of GDP from 2005 level by 2030
- ② To create additional 2.5-3 billion tons of CO_2 sink by additional forest cover.
- ③ to increase the share of renewable energy upto 40% ^{of total need.} by 2030.

Climate Action Plan



① INDC - reduce CO_2 intensity

- through Green India, energy efficiency

Solar energy - to achieve renewable energy

Green India - for CO_2 sink -

Funding - through PAT, FEEED, Green Finance, ~~DI~~ of energy efficiency Programme, Green bonds

Technology - through International solar alliance

Thus these steps will help India to adapt, mitigate, finance and technology transfer to achieve its goal of INDC and sustainable development goals. This will transform the vision for clean India, Green India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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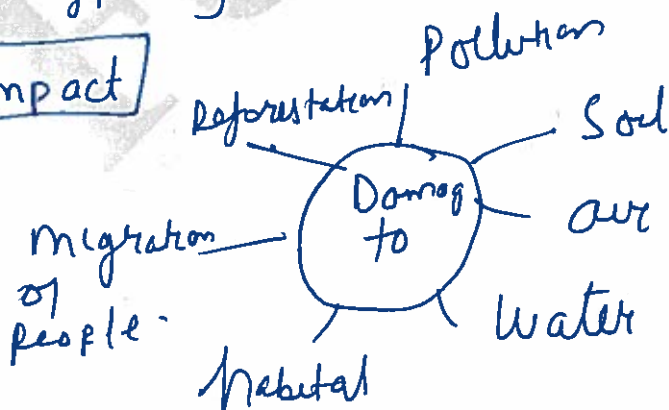
Q.2) Despite huge ecological impacts like high water usage and tree loss, large scale construction projects are declared 'smart' & 'green'. Discuss. How the debate of 'Development versus Environment' can have a logical conclusion. Explain with suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans Large scale construction projects have huge implication on environment and water loss. This causes ecological, social impact and yet they are being cleared. Recent example of clearance to cut trees in Delhi, Narmada Dam, POSCO project are examples of this.

Reasons

- ① There is no Environment Impact Assessment being done.
- ② Emphasis on BIDA and lack of expertise.
- ③ Lack of awareness among people.
- ④ Need for economic growth.
- ⑤ Bypassing the rules, laws.

Impact



Redevelopment vs Environment

This is an never ending debate but this can be resolved using

- ① Sustainable development methods to balance both: eg) renewable energy - rather than coal
- ② Environment impact assessment & social impact assessment of projects
- ③ Proper policy and rehabilitation of people
- ④ Local participation and grievance redressal mechanisms eg social audit - public hearing in BIA
- ⑤ use of traditional knowledge and eco friendly measures. eg - zero budget natural farming, drop irrigation
- ⑥ watershed management; public awareness, behaviour change.

There is a need for mass mobilisation and public participation to bring this debate to logical conclusion

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.3) Critically examine the economic and strategic dimensions of 'INDIA-ASEAN relationship' in the context of the growing significance of 'Indo-Pacific Region'.

Ans) Indo-ASEAN share a significant relation based on culture-commerce and connectivity which is now growing in content of rising Indo-Pacific focus. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Economic Dimension

- ① They form the large part of global GDP, trade and after decline of TPP and western countries recession they can form market.
- ② India can help in development of ASEAN countries whereas India can benefit by development of North East.
- ③ Important to maintain sea lines of communication as Malacca strait and South China sea are arteries of world trade (5 trillion \$ / year).
- ④ Recent focus on RCEP and expanding market also holds significance for them.
- ⑤ Rising protectionism in world will provide them market for each other.
- ⑥ oil, trade, container all happen in

Large number from this region.

Strategie

- ① To ensure maritime security for world trade.
- ② To check the rise of hegemony of China as happened in South China sea.
- ③ Important for Act east policy of India.
- ④ Important for open an free Indian - Pacific region as India being net security provider.
- ⑤ Important for projects like IMT highway, Kaladan multimodal, RCEP, Asia-Africa growth corridor.
- ⑥ Important with respect to falling U.S. footprint from Asia and Asia pivot policy.

Thus, this India-ASEAN relation holds crucial place in order to ensure security and growth for all (SAGAR) in the region.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) How Wuhan Summit was an important signal of intent by India & China to revive the relationship and better understand areas of convergence. Explain with suitable arguments.

Ans ~~but~~ Wuhan Summit though an informal one was significant as both India and China worked to not change their differences into disputes and work for common interest. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Major outcomes to revive relationship

- ① Border dispute → Both agreed to give strategic guidelines to militaries to improve communication.
- ② Trade deficit → Both agreed to reduce the trade deficit (currently \$1.6 \$ billion in favour of China) by opening agriculture and pharmaceuticals.
- ③ Contentious issues → Both agreed to resolve issues through dialogue channel on issues like DN terror designation of Azaan Masood, NSG membership of India.

Better understand areas of convergence

- ① Terrorism → Both recognised terrorism as a threat to world and work together.

② Afganistan - Both agreed to have economic project in Afganistan jointly.

③ Global reforms + Both agreed to have reforms in WTO, UN, WB, IMF, climate change, protection of interest of developing nations and stop protectionism

Thus, their agreement signifies that both countries want to go away past difference and move on from paternalism to work towards convergence. They have to realize that they both can work together to make 21st century as Asian century.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) "Passenger boat accidents are showing increasing trends across India leading to loss of life of scores of people". Examining the causes, discuss measures to prevent such boat accidents
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Passenger boat accidents are causing huge loss to life with recent accidents in Kerala, Tamil Nadu:

Causes

- ① Lack of modern technology and structure of boats. They are outdated.
- ② Lack of proper policy and guidelines to be followed for safety.
- ③ Lack of surveillance and monitoring mechanism.
- ④ Lack of capacity building among the boat owners.
- ⑤ Overloading.
- ⑥ Lack of traffic management and direction guidance for owners leading to collision.
- ⑦ Corruption and lack of compliance leading to illegal use of boats.
- ⑧ Lack of waterway infrastructure with low bridges and increasing traffic aggravates the problem.

Measures

- ① Form a policy to manage the traffic on these water-ways.
- ② Registration of boat owners and their capacity building
- ③ Prescribe guidelines of safety, passenger limit and technology requirement
- ④ Proper monitoring and evaluation
- ⑤ use of River Information System, GPS, to manage traffic.
- ⑥ Awareness among customers to avoid overloading
- ⑦ Use of waterways Bill act to develop infrastructure.
- ⑧ Inter-state and Centre-state Co-operation for the same.

Thus, comprehensive, holistic measures are required involving all stakeholders to deal with this menace

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

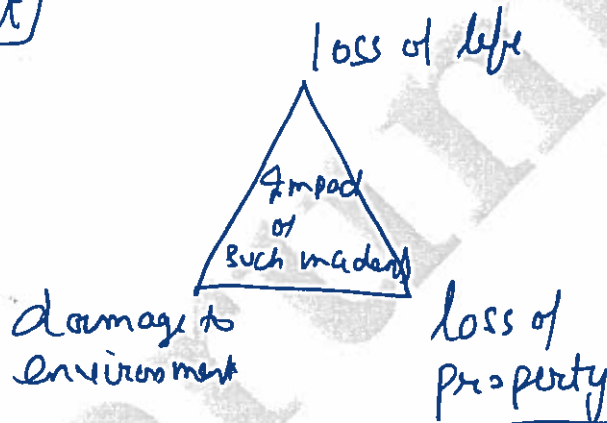
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Q.6) "A little mismanagement holds potential to turn celebrations awry. The most common fellers include stampedes and fire". Examine. How can an integrated and structured planning help mitigate and prevent crowd disasters? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Every year there are incidents of fire and stampede due to mismanagement and lack of planning leading to unprepared and hence loss of life, property. eg- ① Fire in Kerala. due to explosives
② Stampede in festival, rally;

Impact



Importance of Integrated and Structured planning

Planning holds key role for reducing the incidents - at all levels and in holistic manner - legislative, institutional, policy, guidelines, structures - (NDMA) guidelines

① Legislative -> strict laws to follow safety guidelines and norms and set accountability of officers will help in following law. eg- Mumbai fire

due to lack of implementation of guidelines

- ② Institutions ⇒ ① Capacity building of people and officers implementer to manage and plan.
- ③ Policies ⇒ guidelines, safety norms, standards, evacuation plan, emergency response, standard operating system, warning system will reduce the disaster chances.
- ④ Structural - Dedicating place for events, public places to have planning for exit, entry, fire mitigation, exit plan in order to have better evacuation and exit mechanism.
- ⑤ Awareness campaign ⇒ to have public display, boards use of public announcement system in order to make citizens aware.

These steps will help in reducing the impact as well as occurrence of crowd disaster, as ~~is~~ given in NDMA guidelines

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

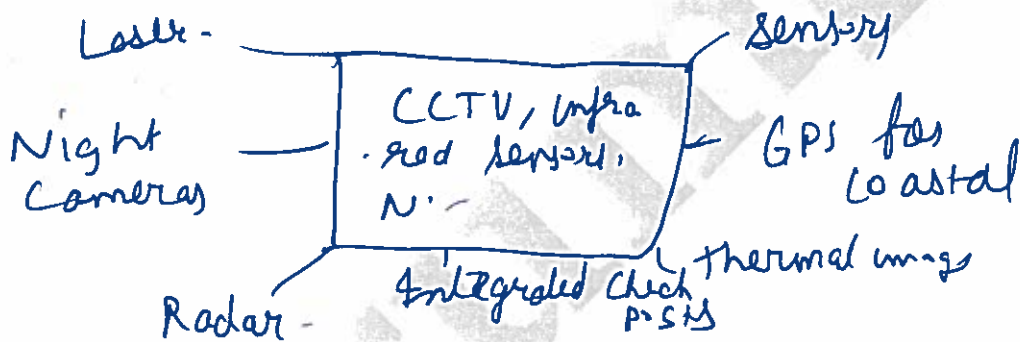
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Q.7) Technical solutions are necessary to augment and complement the traditional methods of border management. Critically discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Border management is a crucial task in defence and security. However, India faces certain challenges in border: that is lack of demarcation, difficult terrain, lack of infrastructure, shortage of staff and large size of border.

Technical solutions - It involves use of various techniques such as



Advantages - ① These will augment the traditional methods and

ensure efficiency, effectiveness

② They will be useful in difficult terrain like deserts, mountains where human presence is restricted

③ They will reduce burden on overburdened Armed forces.

④ They will be more effective in night, difficult weather, Coastal security

- Limitations -
- ① They can detect the infiltration but not stop it which requires force
 - ② They need to be trained & skilled
 - ③ Funding constraints are there.
 - ④ Traditional methods have human touch and hence help in maintaining good relations as well.

However, technical solutions are required to tackle increasing threat of terrorism, infiltration, arm-
 drow- human trafficking as India has huge land border - 15,000 km and 7600 of coastal border. The steps like Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System, National Control, Command and Communicate Intelligence network for coastal security as steps in right direction. These need to be backed with proper demarcation, border area development, integrated check posts.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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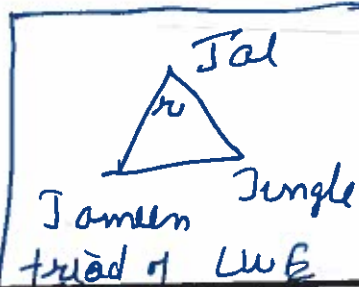


Q.8) The leakages from Government developmental spending is sustaining Maoists in their war against government. Discuss. Also, suggest measures by which Government can choke the finances of LWE. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Maoists movement is just not law & order problems but developmental problem as well.

Role of Leakages in sustaining Maoist

- ① Leakages and Corruption in PDS and government programme leads to ~~de~~ dissatisfaction of people and hence support to Maoist
- ② Corruption and lack of development deprive people and political vacuum is utilised by Maoist to attract people
- ③ Delay in rehabilitation, ineffective implementation of PESA, Forest rights Act, Land Ceiling Acts leads to further disenchantment.
- ④ These factors along with exclusion, deprivations and exploitation by money lenders
- ⑤ When these are removed LWE has declined as in Asawda, Sandesh etc



recently in Bastar through development Programme.

Measures to Choke Finance

- ① use of intelligence and local network through community policing to check local donations
- ② effective implementation of PMCA Act
- ③ regulate and audit NGO's and their funding
- ④ monitor foreign funding and role of foreign NGO-
- ⑤ Enforce quality of currency to check ~~foreign~~ fake currency.
- ⑥ Control on drugs and arms trafficking
- ⑦ Capacity building of institutions like ED, FEO, NCA -
- ⑧ use of technology and KYC compliance in Banks.

The government recently checks demonstration and holistic SAMADHAN strategy

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.9) "No strategy will succeed unless it strikes a right balance between political, economic and security measures." In this context, discuss the approach that India should take for resolution of Kashmir issue. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Kashmir issue is complex issue due to various reasons -

Causes

Political → Political vacuum in the region, frequent disruption or election, lack of dialogue and role of separatist has aggravated.

Economic → lack of development, tourism fall, unemployment.

Security - Role of China, Pakistan and increasing radicalisation.

Measures needed

① Political - (A) Political leaders shall send message of peace

(B) Dialogue and uphold spirit of "Kashmeeriyat" involving all stakeholders

(C) Dialogue and peace with Pakistan and improve relation with China.

② Economic - (D) Employment, skill and job for youth - step like

UDAAN, Humayat, Nae Roshni

- ② Promote tourism industry.
- ③ Fast implementation of development projects.
- ④ Education and awareness using social media.

Security

- ① Increase border infrastructure and modernisation of armed force.
- ② Improve intelligence and capacity of paramilitary.
- ③ Intelligence to check radicalisation and counselling of such youths.
- ④ Dilute AFSPA and increase accountability of security force to check abuse of power.
- ⑤ Check Hawala, money laundering and fake currency.

Kashmiri people are our fellow brethren and they need to be the main focus of discussion and development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.10) How scrapping of the Joint comprehensive plan of action by the U.S would affect India? Analyse. Also, discuss measures that could help India buffer the consequences of such a move. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

(Ans) JCPOA was done to stop Iran from nuclear proliferation and remove sanctions from it. However, U.S single handedly came out from it & asking India to stop ties with Iran.

Impact on India

- 1) Oil supply - Iran is third largest supplier of oil to India and this might raise oil price and affect India energy security.
- 2) Chabahar and INSTC - India is the key investor in Chabahar Port and INSTC and this will have impact on these two projects.
- 3) Impact on non oil - India and Iran have significant ties that Iran takes money in rupees that will also be impacted.
- 4) SCO - China wants to include Iran in SCO so that will have impact of India's relation in SCO.
- 5) Relations with Israel, Arab and US might be impacted if India continues to have relations.
- 6) Impact on India's membership in NSG,

UNSC membership if goes against U.S

- ⑦ This might lead to rise of China's influence in Iran if India backs out.

Measures needed

- ① India shall make it clear to U.S as P.M said "we will follow U.N sanctions and not ~~unilateral~~ unilateral sanctions".
- ② use of bilateral, or forums to make their concerns clear.
- ③ use of multilateral forum to push for rule based order in world
- ④ Develop consensus with EU, Russia, Japan to push U.S to not go for unilateral way.
- ⑤ use of law to impact contract, with ~~the~~ American companies if sanctions are pushed.

India is a sovereign country and shall maintain their strategic autonomy to decide its best interest.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.11) Today, the India-US relationship encompasses a large variety of activities, from information sharing and joint exercises to emerging industrial cooperation. Despite this convergence, India-U.S relations have been the subject of constant criticism, a combination of unrealistic expectations and doubt. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) India shows a strategic relationship on various issues due to common values like democracy, respect for global commons, peace and stability.

Common Issues - ① climate change
② Terrorism
③ democracy.

Information sharing - ① Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)
② defence sharing and partnership
③ discussion for COMCASA and BECA-going on.

Joint exercises - ① India - US - Yudh Abhyas
② Malabar exercise
③ Forming Quad group.
④ Joint group for terrorism
⑤ Indo Pacific - U.S recognises India as net security provider

Industrial Co-operation ① India-U.S Industrial Co-operation

- ② Civil nuclear agreement
- ③ Proposed Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor

However there are several Criticisms and unrealistic expectations.

Criticisms

- ① India - US solar trade dispute
- ② H1-B visa issue of America leading to conflict between two
- ③ Issue of duty on Harley demands causing conflict.
- ④ Failed to resolve the COMCASA and BECA
- ⑤ U.S support to Pakistan and not decline of fund to Pakistan
- ⑥ U.S denial to India in Kargil War.

Unrealistic expectations and doubts

- ① U.S expects India to go for Trump policy as well not give food

Subsidies

- ② U.S. expectation after CAATSA to snap ties with Russia. with which India depend on ^{Iran} defence and energy security
- ③ ~~PB~~ U.S. expectation of India to support all sanctions and protest against Palestine
- ④ India expect U.S. to go against Pakistan but failed
- ⑤ India's expectations to counter China in Asia.
- ⑥ Doubt of U.S. backing on many issues - like climate change, 2+2 talk.

However, India is declared as major defence partner by U.S and both the largest and oldest democracy shall work to promote peace and stability in world

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.12) While other geopolitical issues are important, India must give South Asia its fullest attention. Do you agree? Discuss in light of the problems and prospects of 'Neighbourhood First Policy' of India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

(Ans) Indian Neighbourhood policy has been the discussion of this time due to several issues -

Importance to South Asia

- ① India is the key player in the region and has threats from China and Pakistan. So in order to counter that focus on S. Asia is needed.
- ② All countries sharing border and common problems like terrorism, extremism, poverty, ~~and~~ climate change. So a collective effort is needed.
- ③ Poor trade (3.5%) and physical connectivity has impeded growth and development of region.
- ④ Strategically to counter China and increase presence of China focus on South Asia is needed.
- ⑤ 21st century is Asia's century with growing focus on Indo-Pacific. India need to

increase its attention in this area.

Problems

- ① Geo geographical and social issue - India has border, water, ethnic issues like Tamil, Modheri, border problem which poses a challenge to it.
- ② Lack of consensus on common security architecture - S. Asia is only region without security architecture.
- ③ Role of China - Chinas increasing presence through Belt and Road initiative, string of pearls has decrease Indias presence in S. Lanka, Maldives, Nepal.
- ④ Indias hard power - Big Brother attitude of India has not been able to create confidence among the countries like blockade in Nepal, Corall ation of visit to Maldives.
- ⑤ Political logjam - ① Nepal issue
② Now Maldives.
- ⑥ Issue of implementation - India promises but failed to deliver or deliver on time like Kaladan Project, Bangladesh.

Prospects

- ① SAGAR project of India and Project Mausam to promote soft power and maritime security
 - ② Doklam stand off for Shuntan raised India's status.
 - ③ Countries realising debt trap due to China as in S. Lanka.
 - ④ Focus on Indo-Pacific and India role by U.S. as net security provider
 - ⑤ South Asia Satellite, National Knowledge Network to promote regional growth and development
 - ⑥ Use of IORA, BIMSRF, to ensure co-operations -
 - ⑦ Projects like BBRV, Kaladan will promote trade and connectivity
- Thus, India shall learn lesson from ASEAN to form and shed big brother attitude to revive South Asia.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.13) "While India's interests in Central Asia are visible; its relations with the region are marginal". Discuss. How far do you think India's admission into SCO as a permanent member would help in correcting the existing imbalances with our neighbours? Justify with suitable arguments. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) Central Asia is key "strategic and extended neighbourhood" and focal to India's "Connect Central Asia Policy".

Importance of Central Asia

- ① Energy security → The area is rich in resources, oil, uranium
- ② Connectivity → ^{as TAPI} to Eurasia and Europe for INSTC.
- ③ Strategic - to counter China's influence in the region
- ④ Trade and investment - important for trade
- ⑤ To counter radicalisation and extremism
- ⑥ Stability as it is close to Golden Crescent
- ⑦ India's military base in Tajikistan (only base)

Marginal

- ① It is a landlocked area and hence no direct access
- ② Strained relations with Pakistan and instability in Afghanistan reduce

Chances as no direct border -

- ③ Internal Political instability and trade liberalisation restricts investment
- ④ China's presence is high - trade issues of India

(Signs of improvement) ① Indian partnership

in INSTC and Chabahar Port

- ② Ashgabat agreement
- ③ Membership of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- ④ TAPI pipeline
- ⑤ Eurasian Economic Union

Shanghai Co-operation Organisation

Consists of Central Asian + Russia + Pak + China

(Role)

- ① It will promote connection with central Asian countries
- ② Common goal of targeting extremism, radicalism, terrorism and promote co-operation through Regional Anti-terrorism structure
- ③ will help to resolve relations such

Pakistan and China

- ④ Promote Co-operation for connected Afghanistan, peace and order in the region

Limitations

- ① SAARC was also there but no improvement with Pak.
- ② BRICS in China but not result
- ③ Growing Russia - China - Pak axis may put India on backfoot.
- ④ Since SA being seen as Anti-NATO and India's growing closeness with U.S may cast shadow on US-India
- ⑤ China's proposal to bring Iran and U.S CAATSA will pose challenge.

However, SA is step in right direction and with SECURE strategy as given by our PM shall help to achieve common goal.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

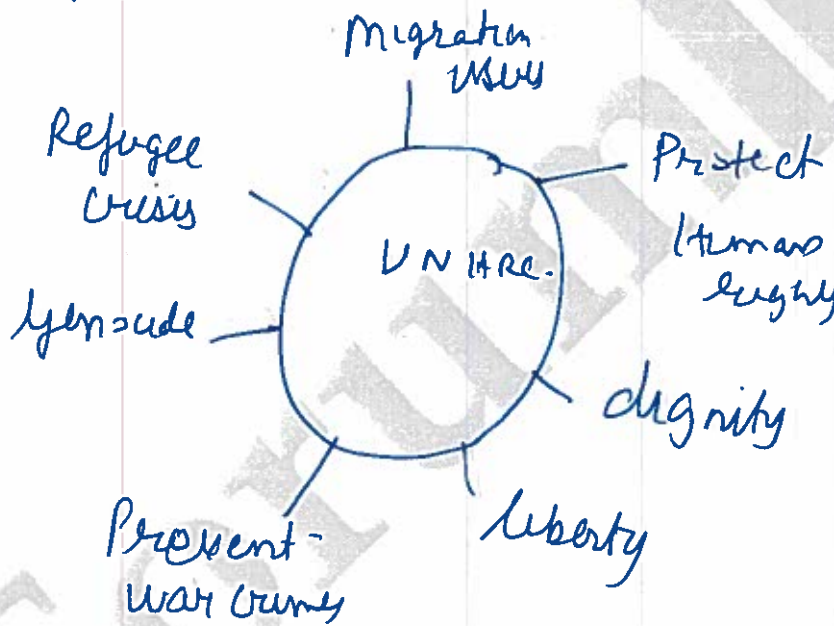
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Q.14) What is the significance of UNHRC? What are its major limitations? In light of the growing instances of human rights violations across the globe, how far do you think US withdrawal from UNHRC would affect its credibility and functioning?

Ans) UNHRC is an intergovernmental body (15 Marks, 250 Words) which seeks to work to protect Human rights - It is a ~~part~~ 47 member body.

Significance



Limitations

- ① It has no implementation authority
- ② It has lack of resources and funds-
- ③ Its advice are not decided by

the states -

- ④ UNSC members Permanent doesn't listen to it -
- ⑤ Russia, U.S have left it -
- ⑥ Violators of Human rights like S. Arabia are its members
- ⑦ eg. Violations in Yemen, Syria Africa are examples of it.
- ⑧ works on Vested interest of some blocs.

Impact of withdrawal of U.S

- ① It will impact the credibility as U.S being the superpower and P5 member so it undermines its credibility
- ② U.S has global presence and if U.S is not following it will have domino effect on others.
- ③ It will impact world based order in the world.

④ Similarly it will impact the functioning as well because US is involved in actions against nations & ~~and~~ insurgents in Syria, Africa, middle east and if it violates it then no functioning of UNHRC.

⑤ On the same lines Russia and China will violate them eventually leading to non-functional UNHRC.

Thus, UNHRC is important for U.N declaration

⑥ Human rights and to uphold its principles it shall be made more effective and given more tool.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.15) 'Aadhaar gained the currency of "proof of identity", but in reality Aadhaar in its physical form is just a plain card which can be duplicated anytime anywhere'. Discuss how Aadhaar poses an overall security threat. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

A) Aadhaar is a Unique Identity Card enrolled by Nandan Nilekani to increase convenience in administration.

Advantages

- ① For internal security
- ② To prevent duplication
- ③ Easier tracking of community
- ④ Robust social security system
- ⑤ Prevent leakages and corruption.

It was said it will be proof of identity but it is denied it will not be. Further there are issues related to Security threat by Aadhaar.

- ① Issue of privacy → Right to privacy is a fundamental right and such ID may lead to breach of privacy.

- ② Cyber security threat → India is 5th most vulnerable country to cyber attack as so much data under one roof will be dangerous
- ③ Issue of Financial security → with Aadhar linked to PAN, Bank account it may lead to threat on financial security.
- ④ Easily made → Recent report shows with false documents and hence will lead to easily made by outsiders and terrorist.
- ⑤ Release of data at just 500 Rs will pose such threats as seen recently.
- ⑥ Aadhar has no hologram and difficult to verify organically
- ⑦ Lack of accountability on leakage of data of UIDAI
- ⑧ It may cause mass surveillance.

Steps Needed

- ① Robust data protection regime and Cyber physical system
- ② declare Aadhar critical infrastruct. structure
- ③ safety check of apps and mobile laptop.
- ④ Awareness among people and civil society
- ⑤ grievance redressal mechanism

⑤ These steps will be needed to ensure Aadhar as a tool of ~~rather~~ good governance rather than a security threat and mass surveillance as predicted by George Orwell in "1984" making Indian government as "Big Brother".

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.16) What is Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and its mandate? In the view of terrorism being identified as a common global threat, how effective FATF has been in blocking the funding channels for terrorist organisations throughout the world?

(Ans) Financial Action Task force is a 38 member body along with EU formed in 1988. It is intergovernmental body to check money laundering and terrorist financing. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Mandate

- ① It set standards for law & to check money laundering and terrorist financing.
- ② It advises governments to formulate laws, bodies, personnel capacity to check this.
- ③ It regulates the functioning and policies.
- ④ Monitor the laws as well as their implementation of laws.

FATF role in blocking funding

- ① It puts the nations who fail to abide by its standards into gray list, watch list, blacklist.
- ② This leads to moral action on the nation to form its law & implement them.
- ③ It leads to naming and shaming of nations.
- ④ Investments and grants from other countries decline.
- ⑤ Have forced nations to form law. e.g. - recently Pakistan was kept in blacklist and have led to action against agencies.

Limitations

- ① It depends upon indirect action and no direct action can be

taken

- ② This limits it roll as more dependent on nations control.
 - ③ No agency to enforce it -
 - ④ It only advises and monitor.
 - ⑤ Pakistan, North Korea and other funding still there -
 - ⑥ Limitation to control Hawala, organic crime.
- FATF has played a key role in webbing the defeline of terrorism that is terror financing however it needs to be empowered more and evolve to deal with latest technologies of funding like Bitcoins etc -

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.17) Explaining India's enduring coastal vulnerabilities, discuss what are "critical gaps" in the coastal security architecture of India and how are they being plugged for improved near-seas security. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

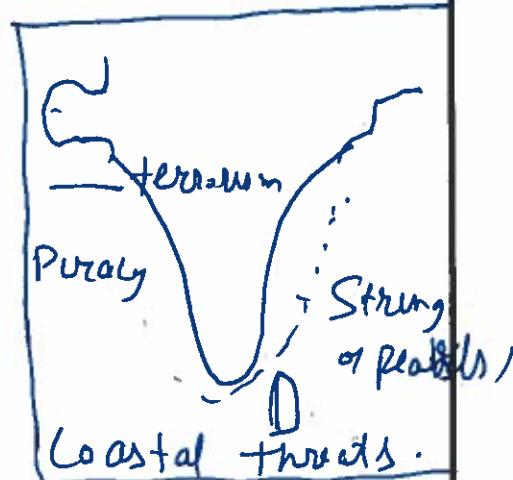
Ans) India has 7600km of coastline which poses various threats -

Vulnerabilities

- 1) Piracy and armed robbery. eg Somali group
- 2) maritime terrorism. e.g. 26/11 attack
- 3) Drug trafficking and arms trafficking
- 4) Human trafficking
- 5) Vulnerable and hostile states nearby like Pakistan, S Lanka
- 6) Rise of China in the region
- 7) Threat of SEA line of communication and oil import

Critical gaps in security

- 1) Decline in patrolling especially in night by coastal forces.
- 2) Lack of infrastructure for forces like barracks



interceptor boats and arms.

- ③ Lack of training of coastal marine force & for anti-terrorism activity
- ④ Multiple agencies like India Coast guard, Police, Coastal marine force leading to lack of co-ordinates
- ⑤ Lack of permanent monitoring mechanism like Maritime Authority
- ⑥ Lack of Port Infrastructure - only lot of port have infrastructure
- ⑦ Coastal marine force has no local intelligence
- ⑧ Delay in implementation of project like Coastal Security scheme.

Steps taken

- ① Global Co-operation → ① IORA.
② Project Mauson
- ③ CAGAR.
- ④ Ports in Mauritius, Oman, Singapore
- ⑤ LEMA and technical logistics support with France

- ② Schemes - ① Coastal security scheme

② Sagarmala Project

- ③ Institutions { Indian coast guard
 Marine Police force
- National Committee on coastal and maritime security
 - National Command, Control, Communication and Intelligence network.

- ④ Policies - ① India's maritime strategy
 ② Use of Sagor ~~Suraksha~~
 Prahari Dal for surveillance

- ⑤ Role of Fisherman - which act as eyes and ears of Police - Sagor Suraksha Dal.

These steps are in right direction and will help India to act as net security provider in the region.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.18) 'Urban Disasters' have become a 'new normal' with urbanisation and climate change being instrumental in its occurrence. Examine with suitable examples. Give measures so as to be incorporated in planning and mitigation strategies for efficient management of such events. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) Urban disasters have become new normal due to several reasons and natural and anthropogenic

Role of urbanisation

- ① Unplanned urbanisation with lack of drainage system leads to floods e.g. Chennai, Mumbai floods
- ② Growth of industries and cities on wetland and on marshy lands aggravates the problem - e.g. Bangalore - pollution
- ③ Urbanisation in hilly areas led to landslides and floods.
- ④ Concrete material and lack of drainage aggravates it
- ⑤ Use of water inefficiently & pollution
- ⑥ Urban heat island causes heat waves and dust storms
- ⑦ Urbanisation due to forest degradation

increase desertification, droughts, dust storms and heat waves
 eg Dust storms in Rajasthan recently

Role of Climate Change

- ① erratic monsoon, ~~also~~ El Niño leads to droughts and floods.
- ② Global warming causes heat waves.
- ③ sudden rainfall, and flash floods are important in this regard.
- ④ Droughts in Vidarbha and floods in Kerala recently:

Steps Needed

- General -
- ① Planned urbanisation
 - ② use of eco-friendly techniques
 - ③ Rain water harvesting
 - ④ water shed management.
 - ⑤ use of technology and GPS to have better awareness

Measures

Pre disaster

- Risk analysis
- Hazard & vulnerability analysis
- legal & institutional framework
- Planning for risk reduction
- Develop capacity for risk reduction
- Install early warning system
- Adopt risk reduction techniques financing

During disaster

- Use of trigger & SOP's
- Immediate relief & relief
- Co-ordinate NGO, community
- Installing effective information dissemination
- Monitoring & evaluation

Recovery

- Planned recovery
- Rehabilitation
- more sustainable livelihoods
- Risk reduction in rehab.
- focus on vulnerable sections
- Monitor and evaluate

Knowledge, Awareness and capacity generation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.19) Plastic is not constrained by national boundaries and has eventually established itself as an all pervasive pollutant with substantial socio-economic and environment related consequences'. Examine. Discuss pragmatic approaches to tackle plastic menace with emphasis on 'single-use-plastics'. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

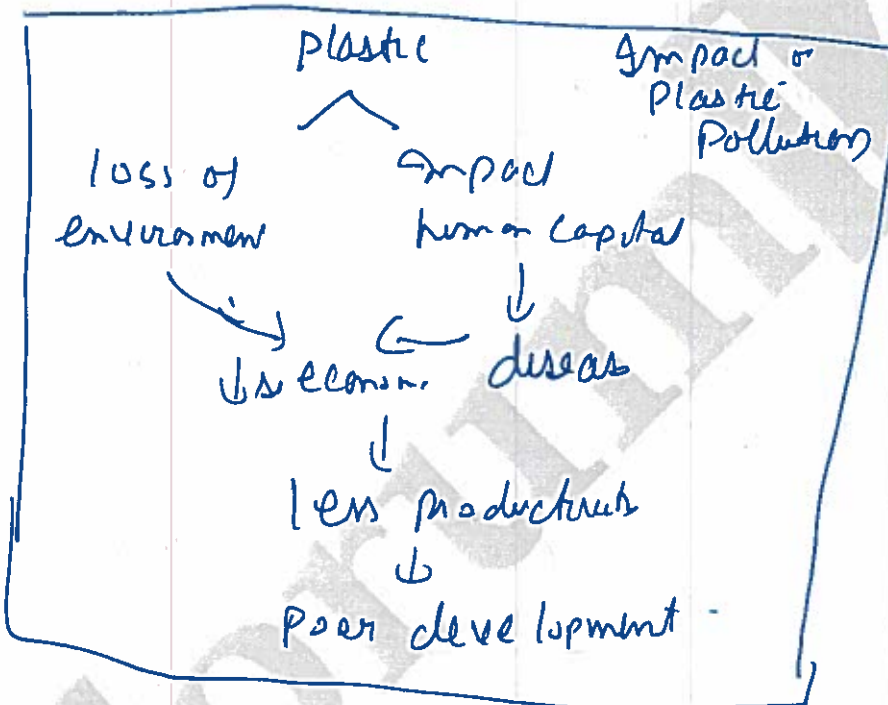
① Plastic pollution is the new menace being produced with world producing around 330 million tonnes annually and India producing 26,000 tonnes daily. Plastic is persistent and non degradable. with no national boundaries as seen with plastic soup in Indian and Pacific ocean.

Socio-economic impact

- ① It impacts the health of individual and hence their productivity.
- ② It impacts poor more than rich.
- ③ Causes disease like cancer and hence health burden of country increase.
- ④ Money spent on it causes diversion from other activities.

Environmental

- ① It pollutes the soil, air - water and other natural resources & have disease
- ② Harms the biodiversity and health of people, animals
- ③ Harms marine diversity



Steps needed

- ① Laws to ban single use plastic with strict implementation like in Maharashtra
- ② ~~use~~ Alternatives like Jute bag, biodegradable bags and

Incentives to use them such as discount.

- ③ Create awareness and mass movements to promote



- ④ Waste segregation and collection to be done and use to produce energy from it as done in waste-energy treatment plant in Alapuzza.

- ⑤ Incentives to return the plastic as Canada gives medical insurance in return of plastic waste that a tonne return.

- ⑥ Global co-operation. Thus without mass movement it is difficult to stop as alternative of plastic are less.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.20) How far do you think that the 'Draft National Forest Policy of India 2018' satisfies India's contemporary needs and is different from the previous policy of 1988? Explain with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) The Draft National Forest Policy aims to make India forest cover of $1/3^{rd}$ that is 33% .

Steps

- ① It aims to promote public private partnership
- ② It promotes the use of landscape model.
- ③ It puts incentive restraints and diversion to non-forestry use.
- ④ use of CAMP A fund for afforestation
- ⑤ It focuses on ensuring rights, livelihood and security of tribal people

Positives

- ① It promotes Public - PPLT Partnership
- ② Focus on Community role
- ③ strict rules for diversion
- ④ decentralised approach
- ⑤ landscape model take care of humans, animals, environment everyone.

Limitations

- ① No mention of role of FRA.
 - ② Capacity building not there.
 - ③ Quality of afferentation also needs to be addressed but not done.
- However, the current policy is a step

in right direction an will help
us to achieve our goal of
Article 48A of DPSP:

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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