

Test Code: 11035

FIAS - 2018 - GS PAPER 3

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**GENERAL STUDIES**

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time  9:30 AM	End Time  12:30 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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



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

Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique identification number, intended as a mode of improving government service delivery by weeding out ghost beneficiaries and reaching to the genuine ones.

## # Criticisms of Aadhaar

- ① Exclusion errors: e.g. many ~~times~~ people are still not enrolled
- ② Denial of service, which allegedly lead to deaths in Jharkhand
- ③ Poor connectivity in remote areas leading to failure in authentication
- ④ High rate of failure in authentication  
↳ 30%
- ⑤ Legal standing of Aadhaar itself is not clear and is the matter is sub-judice.

## # Potential Solution

- ① Proper implementation of the Act : as the Act itself says no one to be denied service even if Aadhaar is not there.
- ② Capability building in terms of connectivity, skills, etc. before universalizing Aadhaar as mandatory.
- ③ Creating a grievance redressal mechanism for the ones not satisfied.

Though Aadhaar in itself is revolutionary, still it needs various accompanying steps so that people are not deprived of their rights based entitlements.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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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)

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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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)

As the economic strength of India is growing, its aspirations at global level are also growing. Thus, it has to play an important role in shaping the 'new issues' at WTO:

- ① e-commerce: which is a multi-billion dollar industry and growing fast
- ② TRIPS+: for providing protection to intellectual property.

However, India cannot sacrifice its interests in the following core matters:

- ① Special Safeguard Mechanism to check surges in agricultural imports
- ② Protection for food security and Public Distribution System

- ③ Lack of market access by developed countries using sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- ④ Tendency of the West to bypass WTO through regional agreements like TPP
- ⑤ Discriminatory subsidy regime (game of boxes) and archaic price base
- ⑥ Doha Development Agenda

Thus, although the new India issues are important for an Aspirational India, it cannot sacrifice the core issues which are critical to India's economy, particularly the farmers.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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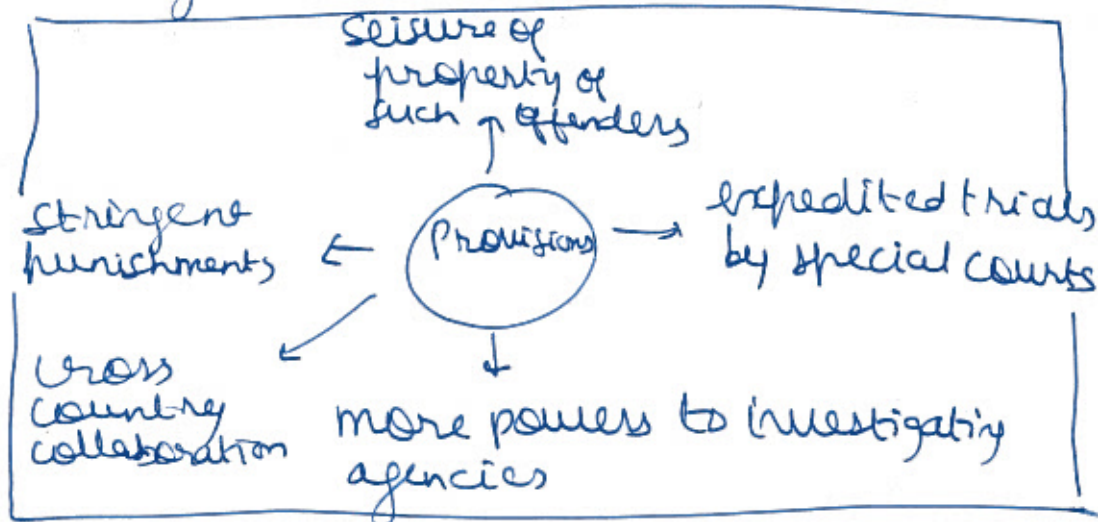




4. Given the apparent ease with which Economic offenders flee India, analyse how far would 'Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018' be effective and meaningful in this context? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The cases of Vijay Mallya and Nirav Modi highlight the "apparent ease" with which economic offenders flee India.

## # Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018



### \* Significance of the Act

- ① It allows the government to take over the property of the fugitives in order to compensate the lenders and employees
- ② Time-bound process would create deterrence for other such cases

③ It will also help in tackling the NPA crisis

## # Shortcomings / Concerns

- ① Collaboration & support from other agencies is limited, e.g. Mohul Choksi got citizenship of Antigua after Police verification
- ② Poor condition of Indian jails is often cited by foreign courts as a reason to stop extradition.
- ③ Doubts over time bound completion of the process.

Nonetheless, Fugitive Act is a good beginning and with time it is expected to ~~at~~ create a stable system of dealing with such offenders.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Different land reforms in post-independence India include:

① Abolition of zamindari:

- most successful
- implemented in all states

② Land ceiling

③ Redistribution

④ Tenancy rights

⑤ Cooperativization of land

# Role in poverty alleviation

① These have allowed the poor to farmers to get land

② Have reversed the unjust system created under the British-rule

③ Have increased productivity by giving rights to tenants and by cooperativization.

## # Role in food security

- ① Increased productivity has boosted food production
- ② Land to subsistence farmers has enabled food security for small & marginal farmers.

However, the process of land reforms remains far from incomplete. Most farmers still remain small and marginal and also lack a political voice.

Accurate land records and a strong political will can be the way forward to replicate the success of land reforms seen in Kerala and West Bengal in other states across.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Union - budget 2018-19 has proposed various measures to aid in the realization of target of doubling of farmers income by 2022:

① Operation Greens : It

- it is based on operation flood
- will make TOP farming (Tomato, Onion, Potato) remunerative

② Tax break for FPO upto 100 crore turnover : this will boost FPO

③ GOBARDHAN Yojana

- will promote organic farming
- bio-gas will augment farmer's income

④ Kusum scheme :

- will increase use of solar power for pumps
- will augment farmers income by sale of surplus electricity.

⑤ increased allocation for SAMPADA scheme, infrastructure & storage facilities development

⑥ NHPS will allow farmers to save money on healthcare & spend more on agriculture

However, a lot more needs to be done to achieve the ambitious targets in such a short span of time.

Recommendations of Ashok Dalwai Committee should guide the way forward in this regard.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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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)

As per Census 2011, 31% of Indian population was urban & and this number will reach 50% by 2040. This has led to rapid increase in ~~the~~ municipal solid waste.

## # Adverse impacts

### ① Environment pollution

↳ air pollution due to methane from landfills

↳ ~~the~~ leachate pollutes groundwater

② Clogged sewers give rise to diseases by breeding mosquitoes and also play a role in urban floods

③ Risk of fire, as seen in Ghazipur waste mound in Delhi

④ Poor aesthetics, impact on biodiversity

⑤ Plastic entering into food chain when

animals consume it.

## # ways to convert waste into energy source

- ① Segregation of waste at source:  
The biodegradable waste can then be used for biogas production.
- ② Palletization can give fuels for thermal power plants.
- ③ Biodegradation of plastic using microbes is also a potential source.

With the growing waste burden and low rates of treatment (8%), India needs to act now to check the menace of municipal solid waste.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

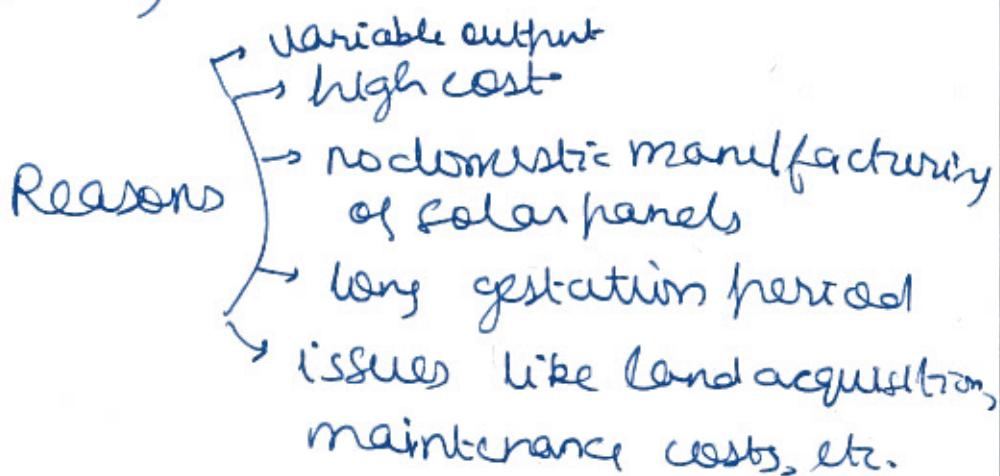
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8. The installed capacities of solar and wind, at present, are far from the combined target of 160 GW to be achieved by 2022. In this light, examine the significance of 'National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy'. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Although the target is 160 GW by 2022 (Solar  $\rightarrow$  100, Wind  $\rightarrow$  60), the combined capacity is still less than 75 GW.



## # National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy

### \* Objective

- to promote hybrid systems
- affordable renewable power
- reduce dependence on fossil fuel

### \* Significance

- ① It addresses land acquisition problem to a great extent as by increasing land use efficiency

② It provides a more steady output as wind system also functions at night

③ will be able to serve remote areas better

However, some issues still remain like high import dependence, low cost of other electricity mediums, maintenance issues, etc. Addressing these can help in achieving the objectives of the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

Dams are structures built over rivers to store the water and use it in a controlled way.

Uses of dams

- drinking water
- irrigation
- hydroelectricity
- aesthetics & tourism
- flood control.

However, these uses may be considered as the short-lived victories of engineering over natural sciences because of the following:

- ① Failure to control flood, as seen in Kerala recently
- ② Adverse impact on natural processes like siltation, breeding cycles of aquatic organisms.
- ③ Submergence of vegetation limits

greenhouse gases like methane

④ Reservoir induced seismicity, e.g. Mahe dam

⑤ Destruction of fragile ecology, e.g. in Himalayas

Thus, although dams solve our ~~an~~ varied problems, but these solutions are short term and come with negative consequences. Long term approach should be based on a decentralized approach with more community participation through methods like watershed developments

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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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)

Although the <sup>air</sup> pollution in India is very high on the whole, there is a wide North-South divide as well

## # Reasons

- ① Land locked nature; <sup>of North</sup> the polluted air gets drifted towards the sea in South India
- ② Winter season is more pronounced in North which makes air colder and which stays closer to ground
- ③ Practices like Stubble burning practiced in Punjab, Haryana, etc.
- ④ Fragmented response framework  
e.g. Delhi alone has more than 10 agencies responsible for pollution control.

## # Measures taken work PM

- ① Graded Response Action Plan
- ② Adoption of BS VI in Delhi and plans for early adoption by the whole country
- ③ Regulating construction activity, particularly during winter
- ④ EIA and social audits
- ⑤ establishment of NAT
- ⑥ SC banned ~~use~~ <sup>sale</sup> of firecrackers in NCR in 2017

However, the results have not been satisfactory. The government needs to create deterrence by swift action against violators and by taking actions like strong public transport, plantation drives etc.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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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)

Kerala recently witnessed its worst ever floods leading to great loss of life and property.

# Role of degradation of Western Ghats  
in worsening the floods

- ① Deforestation and soil erosion reduced the water retention capacity, which is critical to absorb the excess rainfalls
- ② Construction activity on the fragile mountains increased chances of landslides
- ③ Industry & the pollutants impacted the local ecology



In this context, it becomes important to revisit Jadgil Committee recommendations on protection of western ghats due to the following reasons:

- ① With climate change, extreme weather events are increasing
- ② India lacks disaster resilient planning and focus has been more on post-disaster interventions
- ③ Due to increasing population & growing economy, damages by such events are very high.

The following recommendations of Jadgil Committee may be helpful in this regard:

- ① No construction in the Ecologically Sensitive Zone
- ② Regulation of industries



- ③ Involvement of local community in preservation efforts
- ④ Sustainable use of resources.

It is high time that strict actions ~~be~~ be taken to protect the Western Ghats, because being a biodiversity hotspot, the impacts of its degradation will be very significant for the country as a whole

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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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)

Recently, Heishang village in Manipur became the last village (habited) to be electrified, making all villages in India electrified.

However, all villages households in villages have not come out of darkness because of the limited definition of electrification in Electricity Act.

Conditions for deeming a village electrified

- 10% household electrified
- public places like Panchayat, School, health centre electrified
- Dalit basti (if any), getting electricity.

Also there are issues related to number of hours of electricity supply even in the electrified villages.

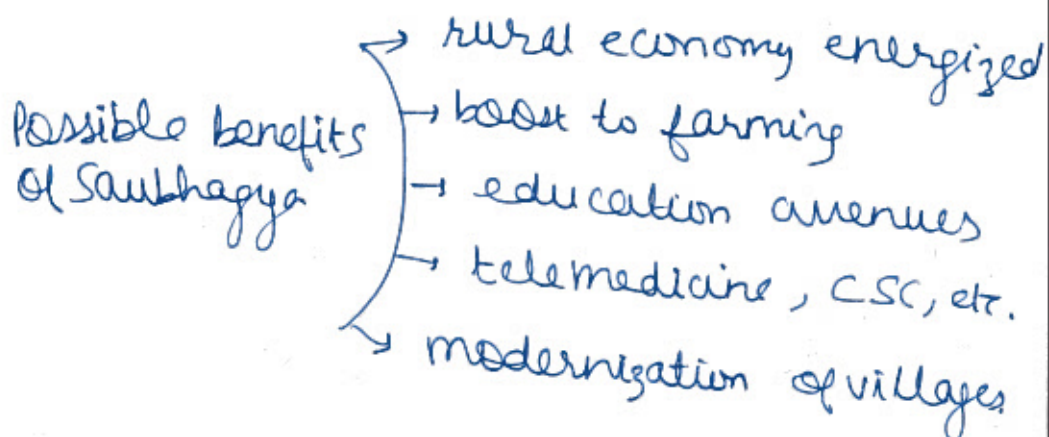


## # Saubhagya Scheme

In above context, Sahajki Ji Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) has been launched

### \* Significance

- ① It aims at 24x7 electricity for all by December 2018
- ② It is not based on subsidy, but aims at market rates
- ③ covers all households, even the ones above poverty line
- ④ Uses SECC data to identify priority beneficiaries



## # Challenges

- ① Poor capacity of beneficiaries to pay
- ② Not-so-good health of DISCOMs
- ③ Financial viability due to remote locations
- ④ Capacity to provide 24x7 electricity not there.

To address these challenges, the government is following a multi-dimensional approach. Initiatives like UDAY, Shakti policy, base to renewables like solar, are expected to aid in ~~provide~~ fulfilling the targets of Saubhagya Yojana.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

In 2018 alone, Indian rupee has depreciated more than 6% with respect to US dollar, touching the lowest ever mark of ₹72/\$ recently.

## # Factors behind depreciation of rupee

### ① Strengthening US economy

- Tax cuts, fiscal stimulus have made US an attractive investment destination
- as a result, almost all currencies have depreciated

### ② Turmoil in Turkey

- This has led to flight of money from emerging economies

### ③ Temporary slowdown in Indian economy post GST & demonetization

(though now the economy has touched 8.2% again, implying recovery)

## # Implications on Indian economy

- ① Increased import bill & current account deficit
- ② Rise in inflation and subsequent decrease in policy rates leading to costly borrowings
- ③ Potential to boost exports
- ④ Autocorrection of an appreciated REER which had risen 16%
- ⑤ Moreover, since the factors behind the depreciation are mostly external, the trend is not indicative of any significant structural defect in the Indian economy

## # Measures to check downfall

- ① RBI may have to sell dollars to control supply of rupee
- ② Reforms like labour reforms, Ease of doing business, etc. will

attract more foreign investment,  
checking Rupee's depreciation

③ Solving Twin Balance sheet problem  
and the NPA crisis.

The government has assured that  
the current depreciation is not a major  
~~cause~~ cause of worry, but still  
caution has to be exercised and  
preventive steps be taken.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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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)

Goods & Services Tax (GST), introduced on July 1, 2017 subsumed 18 Indirect taxes and ushered in a new era of cooperative federalism.

## # Objectives of GST

- Objectives
- one nation, one tax
  - single, unified indirect tax structure
  - boosting economic growth
  - ease of doing business
  - removing cascading of taxes.

## # Achievements of GST

### ① Revenue:

- ~~as~~ it has reached 94,000 cr per month (projections: 100000 cr)
- need to compensate states for loss in revenue has not arisen.



- ② Subsuming different indirect taxes into a single structure, with 5 different tax rates
- ③ Most items now fall into either 12% or 18% slabs, making GST effectively a 2 rate structure
- ④ Cooperative federalism: all decisions have been by consensus till now
- ⑤ Increase in formalization of the economy and increase in tax base.

### # Short-falls

#### ⊗ Government

- ① many items are still outside GST: petroleum, real estate, land electricity
- ② multiple slabs create confusion and scope for lobbying
- ③ firms have not passed the benefits of tax cuts to customers

## \* Taxpayers

- ① Increased compliance cost as digital skills are poor
- ② Frequent ~~tax~~ slab changes for items do not allow market to stabilize
- ③ High limit for Composition Scheme
- ④ Glitches in e-way bill mechanisms

The government has taken steps to address these challenges, e.g. Anti-Profitability authority, ~~to~~ doing away with 3 returns in a month, etc. Now, to unleash the true potential of GST, band, petroleum, etc. should be brought under the GST and also a 2 slab structure should be aimed for in the long run.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Commercialization of space refers to allowing private players to play a role in the space industry, which in India has been dominated by the government agency ISRO.

This is in line with growing global influence of private players like SpaceX, Virgin, etc.

# How it can augment ISRO's capabilities & capacities

- ① Private sector is known for innovation, & fast speed, and thus can accelerate ISRO's missions
- ② By contributing in manufacturing, it can free ISRO & which can then focus more on R&D.
- ③ ISRO always faces a funds crunch, which can be ~~helped~~ curbed through

private players

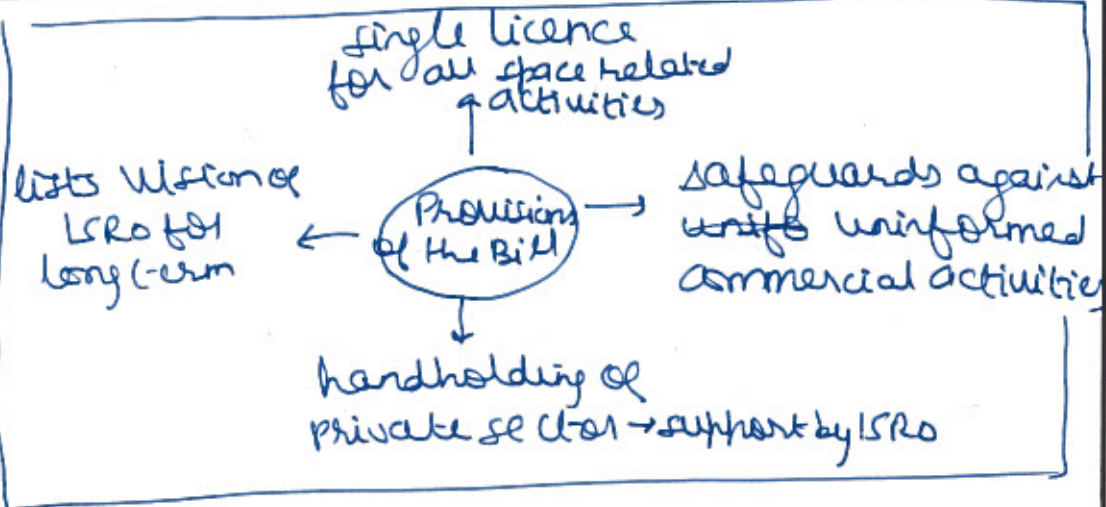
- ④ like any other economic sector, competition will also force ISRO to become more efficient.

At present, ISRO plans to privatize manufacturing of PSLV manufacturing, but still private participation is limited.

## # Issues

- ① No comprehensive policy in this regard
- ② Distrust towards private players owing to strategic nature
- ③ India's private sector has more expertise in service sector and not in manufacturing
- ④ Restrictive rules and high taxes which deter private players

To tackle these, the government has introduced Space Activities Bill 2017



The bill is expected to facilitate a smoother entry of private sector player, which becomes important in light of upcoming critical missions like Mangalyaan-2, Gaganyaan, etc.

This will also need the issues related to the bill to be tackled like lack of clarity over the responsibility of private sector, blanket definition of 'space activities', etc.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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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)

Starting from HIV to Rabies to now Nipah Virus in Kerala, we are witnessing a growing trend of zoonotic diseases spreading to humans.

## # Reasons

- ① Increased populations and the subsequent risks
- ② Rise in the 'ecotone' areas due to destruction of forests
  - ↳ this increases chances of contact with animals
- ③ Unprepared healthcare system
  - ↳ overburdened
  - ↳ lack of capacity
- ④ no available vaccines
- ⑤ adaptation of pathogen to human anatomy, e.g. HIV

- ⑥ less government spending on healthcare in India
- ⑦ lack of awareness in population about the diseases and the associated risks.
- ⑧ Anti-microbial resistance is rising

### # Measures to check & prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases

- ① Strengthening the healthcare system, and creating sterilization facilities for isolating the patients
- ② Increased R & D on vaccine development
- ③ Checking indiscriminate felling of forests and destruction of animal habitats
- ④ Awareness drives
- ⑤ Collaboration with other countries and WHO to achieve synergy of outcomes

Government has sought to increase expenditure in healthcare to 2.5% of GDP in Health Policy of 2017, this will help in fighting zoonotic diseases as well. Though more steps are needed

**Feedback( For OFFICE use only )**

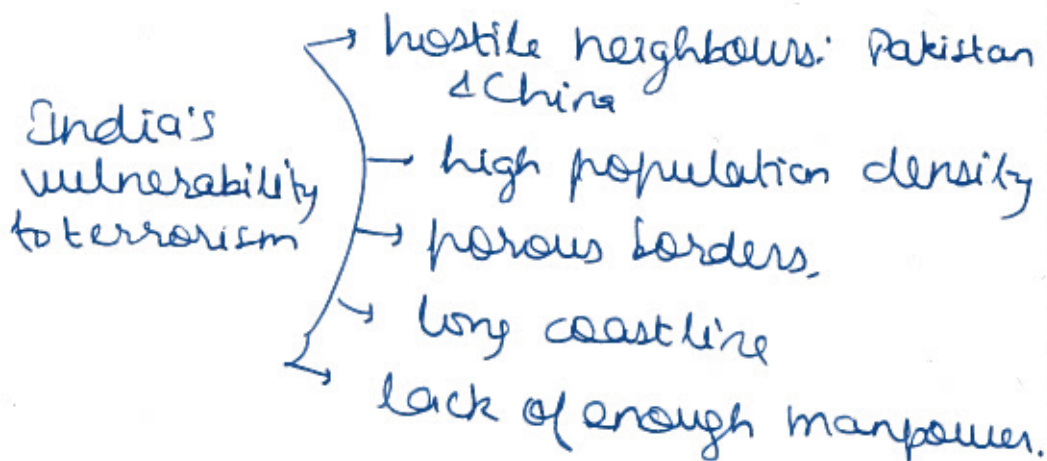
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17. India despite being highly vulnerable to terrorism, has till now fortunately not witnessed any lone wolf acts of terrorism. What reasons can be attributed to this? How India should further prevent itself from such acts of terrorism? Give suggestions.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

Lone wolf acts of terrorism involve a single individual engaging in acts like suicide bombing, mass shooting, vehicle accident, etc. Lone wolf acts have increased globally (London, Paris, Dhaka) owing to intense action against traditional terrorism, though India has not witnessed a lone wolf attack.



## # Reasons behind no lone wolf attack in India

① Active monitoring of vulnerable individuals and their online activities

e.g. Operation Chakravyuh of IB

- ② Limited presence and influence of groups like LTS
- ③ Active efforts of state to address deprivation of vulnerable groups.
- ④ Increased vigilance by agencies like NIA, particularly in the wake of 2008 Mumbai attacks.

But still, as mentioned above, the vulnerabilities are high and India should not become complacent.

## # Measures for prevention

- ① Enhanced security measures, particularly in crowded areas and big cities
- ② Use of social media, to allow citizens to share details of any suspect

- ③ Inclusive development will reduce vulnerability of communities
- ④ Cross-country collaboration and efforts to get CCIT adopted by UN.
- ⑤ Maintaining a vigil on the online activities of the terrorist groups.

A rise in lone-wolf attacks itself shows the limiting option of the terrorist. India should, thus continue this fight against terrorism and take the above measures to prevent lone-wolf attacks.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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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)

Cyber security has emerged as the 5<sup>th</sup> dimension of warfare.

# Cyber security threats in India

① Attacks like Ransomware which can cripple the digital systems

② Increased digitization increased vulnerability

③ chances of cyber warfare from hostile neighbours like China and Pakistan

④ Issues of financial frauds, hacking, phishing, etc.

In this context, BN Srikrishna Committee has proposed a draft Personal Data Protection Bill 2018.

# Effectiveness of the Bill

- ① It upholds the principle of privacy in light of the judgement of SC in Puttaswamy case
- ② It fixes accountability of private sector, e.g. processing of 'critical data' only in India
- ③ Stringent safeguards against data leaks and breach of privacy
- ④ It also stipulates private players to allow users to withdraw consent from data collection and to make sure the consent is informed

However, the bill has been criticized for its lack of focus on the accountability of government with respect to data collection and breach of privacy.

PTD.

## # Other steps needed

- ① Relevant provisions of GDPR & FU can be adopted in India as well
- ② Capacity building of state agencies like Cert-In to deal with Cyber security issues
- ③ increase user awareness
- ④ Create effective grievance redressal mechanisms.

In this information age, where data has become the new oil, it is important that governance frameworks adapt quickly with the fastly fast changing dynamics of the field to tackle the challenges to security as well as privacy.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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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)

Migration & demographic change in Assam has been ongoing since the British times, and got accelerated during the 1947 War with Pakistan. This led to creation of organizations like AASU, ULFA, which demanded cessation and posed internal security problems.

## # National Register of Citizens (NRC)

It is being prepared under the vigil of SC and as a part of agreement of Government of India with AASU.

### \* Significance

- ① It will identify the illegal migrants to Assam
- ② It will check the demographic change in Assam and will reduce competition for the scarce resources.

## \* Impact

- ① Concerns have been raised about the process, e.g. many people have lost documents
- ② fears of exclusion of genuine citizens have been raised after the exclusion of 40 Lakh people in the draft NRE.

## # Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016

### \* Significance

- ① It aims to provide citizenship to the persecuted minorities (Hindus, Jains, Christian, Buddhist & Sikhs) in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan
- ② It ~~reduces~~ relaxes the stringent citizenship norms

### \* Impact

- ① Though it will protect the minorities, fears are there that it may incentivize the majorities



in those countries to ~~remove~~ persecute them more

② It has been accused of bias by not allowing persecuted Muslims to get citizenship

## # Impact on internal security

\* NRC: excluded group may become hotbed for radicalization in the absence of clear deportation policy

\* Citizenship bill: No clear policy on refugees & Opposition from local population may mean threat of isolation of migrants and

The government needs to come out with a comprehensive policy to tackle these challenges.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Content	
<b>Total</b>	



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)

CAG report has highlighted that India lacks combat resources even for 20 days of intense warfare. Apart from less expenditure, even inefficient synergization and utilization of available resources has been a reason.

# Factors behind this scenario

\* Systemic weaknesses

- ① Lack of integrated planning
- ② no Chief of Defence Staff
- ③ Lack of indigenous manufacturing industry leading to dependence on imports (60%) & high costs

\* Structural shortcomings

- ① Bureaucratic delays & hurdles
- ② History of scams, e.g. Bofors deal

③ Lack of consensus across political spectrum over defence policies.

## # Defence Reforms without enhancing budgetary allocations

① Increased participation of private sector to save money on expensive imports.

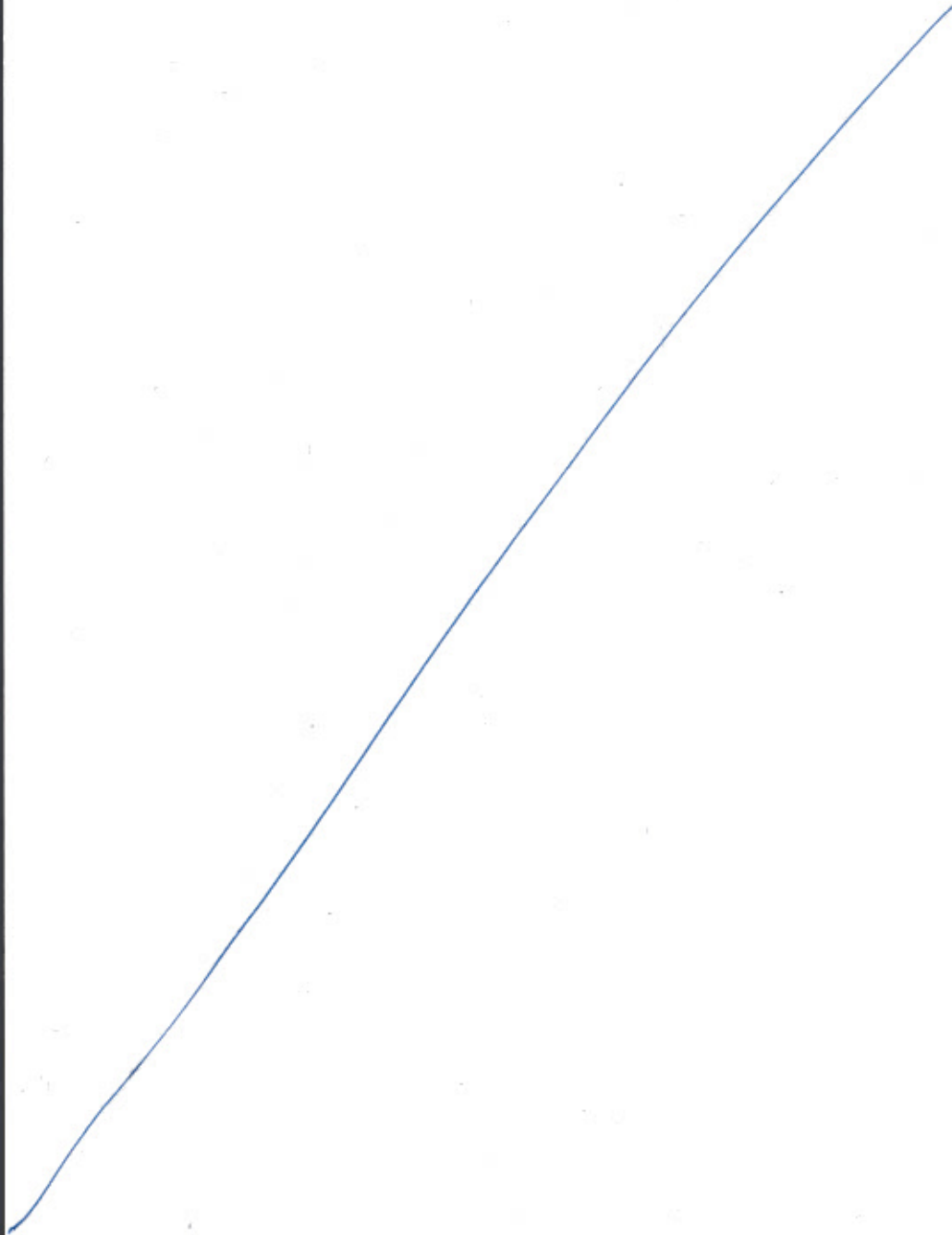
② Rationalizing existing hierarchical structure

③ Expediting clearance process to save costs on time wastage

④ Reforming DRDO to address long delays

⑤

The government has taken steps like Defence Planning Committee, Defence Procurement Policy 2018, Manufacturing incentives, etc. in this regard to increase the efficiency of usage of existing resources



**Feedback( For OFFICE use only )**

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

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

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

## Outcomes

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