

Test Code: 11035

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 3

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			<b>Start Time</b>   9:00 AM	<b>End Time</b>   12:00 PM
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b>	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>Evaluation Date:</b>

<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						
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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 unique identity card which is designed to streamline the subsidies and other welfare benefits towards needy without leakage and pilferage

⊕ Deprivation of vulnerable

→ Due to lack of infrastructure at the rural / remote areas, delayed delivery

→ Failure of biometric authentication  
lack of internet coverage

→ Also coverage is yet to reach 100% leaving some genuine people out

→ Apathy of govt officials / PDS operators who might rip off the resources meant for poor

→ Lack of awareness among poor

→ Aadhaar being misused by illegal migrants, ghost beneficiaries

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\* Measures required

1] Trying to cover all the remaining population with 100% coverage

2] Alternate ID proofs should be allowed till the time mechanism becomes foolproof.

3] Providing requisite infrastructure to make delivery of public services streamlined eg. Common Service Centres

4] Training of govt officials to sensitize towards poor people needs

5] Designation of NGO in order to look into inclusion / exclusion errors

Supreme Court has also remarked that lack of adhoc cannot be justified to deny entitlement to poor and hence govt should approach cautiously before making it mandatory.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

India has steadfastly maintained its autonomy at the forum like WTO and demanded fair and equitable treatment keeping into mind the welfare of its huge population

### \* New Issues

- India is huge market for 'e-commerce' : And the newly proposed e-commerce policy is right way forward
- Also India should try to negotiate new investment related pact to leverage its growing FDI's and proposed infra development project
- Gender equality in trade is another issue which India should address concerning falling labour force participation rate e.g. Standup India, MUDRA Yojana
- Also India should use the flexibilities in present TRIPS mechanism according to its domestic needs e.g. IPR policy 2016

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- 1] Without sacrificing core matters  
Constant pressure to remove the base year of calculating aggregate measure subsidies
  - 2] Strengthening special safeguard mechanism pronounced to farmers against the cheap agri exports
  - 3] Public stockholding rights to maintain large scale schemes like PDS, National food security act
  - 4] Innovative use of antidumping duty countervailing duty to fight against trade wars
  - 5] Continuation of 'Peace clause' and further completion of Doha development agenda to the satisfaction of developing countries
- India should emerge as voice of developing countries and jointly save the WTO forum as consensus based forward looking agenda.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

Post independence land reforms remain the unfinished task with small and marginal farms forming 86% of total farming population pointing towards skewed landholding pattern

### Land Reforms

1] Abolition of Zamindars → which was continued from medieval times and strengthened during British period

2] Land titles: The tenants and the sharecroppers who were tillage the land for generations got their land rights

3] Security of Tenure: Arbitrary removal of Tenure at the whims of landlord was made illegal

4] Reduced land rent: Reduction upto  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of prevailing rates

5] Land ceiling and redistribution: Most challenging and still unfinished. Good performance by states like West Bengal & Kerala

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- ★ Reduction in Poverty & food security
- 1] Landholding rights led to investment in agriculture with incentive to maximize production
- 2] More land was brought under cultivation eg. fallow / uncultivated waste land
- 3] Removing absentee landholding, opening door for cooperative farming led to economies of scale
- 4] Green revolution led to enhanced productivity with use of agri irrigation, fertilizers, HYV seeds
- 5] Growth of agri. wages led to increased disposable income and boost to rural economy

Government should now focus on new age reforms like land leasing out, contract farming, Agri-business promotion to achieve the task of doubling farm income by 2022

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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 budget 2018-19 was forward looking document oriented towards achieving holistic growth of farm sector and rural development.

★ Measures in budget

- 1] Operation Greens: To improve the earnings of farmers in horticulture products. TOP - Tomato, Potatoes, Onions
- 2] GRAM: Gramin agricultural market will be 'connected' with nationwide APMC market
- 3] FPOs: 100% deduction of taxes allowed on profits of FPOs to boost Agri exports
- 4] MSPs: Government also announced rise in MSP to the tune of 1.5 times for all the crops yet to be announced
- 5] Agri credit: Target of achieving 11 lakh crore through institutional mechanism

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## Challenges.

- Focus on implementation of Ms. Swaminathan Commission Report
- Calculation of MSP should be based on the formula with incorporation of labour cost, ~~and~~ land cost etc
- Implementation of Model APMC act should be made mandatory for States with fixed time period
- Releasing data on the performance of e-NAM, soil health card so as to rectify shortcomings
- Taking up contract farming, land leasing etc.

Government has launched PM SAMPADA Yojana, Cluster-based organic farming, PM Kishu Sanchayee Yojana to achieve the target of doubling of farm income as per Dalwai committee

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

Indian urbanization is 'top heavy' with haphazard growth of its metropolitan areas and rising challenges of storm, waste disposal, and over burdening of ULBs to deliver amenities

Adverse impact of solid waste

- 1) Choking of storm drainage, sewage lines leading to disasters like floods, massive pollution in coastal cities
- 2) Destruction of wetlands, national parks located within city limits threatening biodiversity eg. Sanjay Gandhi NP in Mumbai
- 3) Lack of proper disposal leads to health and sanitation problems leading to spread of epidemics eg. Malera, Dengue
- 4) Improper management of landfill can lead to situation like fire, spread of toxic fumes eg. Deonar dumping yard, Mumbai
- 5] Overall standard of living in the cities goes down with environmental pollution and lack of aesthetics

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- A. Converting into sustainable source of energy
- 1) Waste derived energy through use of solid waste
  - 2) Sewage treatment plants → Generation of biogas can be used as source of energy
  - 3) Sanitary landfills can be used for generating compost which acts as fertiliser for organic farming
  - 4) Segregation of waste at the source can also lead to recycling and reuse of non-biodegradable waste e.g. Paper, Glass

Government has come out with solid waste management guidelines, 2016 which need to be implemented with empowerment of URBs to take issue along with awareness generation in urban

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

The government has embarked upon the ambitious target of achieving 100 GW solar energy and 40 GW wind energy by 2022 with a view to achieve India's INDC under Paris Climate deal.

→ Present Scenario

→ The rooftop installation of solar power is yet to get proper impetus with challenges like low awareness, regulatory lacunae etc.

→ The solar park projects are being built but are also facing challenges regarding land acquisition, tariff fluctuations, storage and distribution etc.

→ National Wind Solar Hybrid Policy

Positives

→ Optimum utilisation of land with maximum energy output  
- Less land requirement

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- 2) Reducing the fluctuation in energy generation due to maintenance of continuous energy supply
- 3) Seasonal variations can be tackled due to complementary use of two sources eg. wind energy during low sunlight hours of day
- 4) Tackling the challenge of grid-parity

## Challenges

- The technology is still in the nascent stage
- Need for green finance market to attract private investment
- Challenges regarding viability of project in light of DISCOM demanding re-negotiation of purchase agreements

National wind-solar hybrid policy is step towards achievement of goals to reduction of carbon emission intensity and emerge as renewable energy front-runner on global platform

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

Post-independence focus was solely on development of multipurpose project with dam construction but with changing understanding the viability of dams is need to be re-evaluated.

\* Short-Term gains

- 1] Project like Damodar Valley Corporation helped alleviate the situation of continuous floods in East India
- 2] Bhakra-Nangal dam led to boost in canal irrigation leading to agricultural productivity
- 3] Hydropower generated from the Tehri project improved availability of electricity
- 4] Also multipurpose projects led to development in inland navigation through canals, tourism, inland fishing in states like Haryana providing livelihood to local people

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- 1] Long-term downside
- 2] Displacement of tribal and indigenous people with loss of livelihood  
eg. Namada project
- 3] Reservoir induced earthquakes as observed in Koyna project
- 4] Destruction of riverine biodiversity with ecosystem collapse  
eg. Ganges dolphin on verge of extinction
- 5] Catastrophic floods in case of dam collapse eg. Parshet in Pune also upstream area submergence
- 6] Oursure of canal water leading to problems of waterlogging, land salinisation

Focus has now permanently shifted away from large scale dams to small hydropower project, small check dams which take into consideration local ecosystem and livelihood requirements

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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

Each winter the Northern Indian cities eg. Delhi are gobbled in the dense dusty smog with severe impact of on the daily lives, health, hygiene and economy of India as well

\* North Vs South

1) Stagnant air conditions due to basin of Himalayas which is about 1000m

2) Oceanic moderation effect clean the air in southern cities

3) North is also covered with coal fired thermal plants while southern states have hydropower due to lack of coal

4) Farming practices like burning of paddy in states like Punjab, Haryana adding the pollution

5) Western disturbances bringing the sand from Thar desert adding to air pollution in North

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\* Measure Taken

- 1) Graded Response Action Plan → with measure like ban/halt on construction activity, Congestion taxes etc
- 2) National Green Tribunal has banned old diesel vehicle and registration of new diesel vehicle banned in NCR → Bharat Stage VI
- 3) Odd-even traffic → To reduce the vehicular emission
- 4) Paddy burning to be discontinued with promotion of diversification of paddy such as use of fertiliser, energy source
- 5) Covering of construction sites, sprinkling water on roads, regulation of thermal power plants around NCR
- 6) Comprehensive pollution India to identify critical polluting industries to identify national level strategy with focus on tackling rising disease burden due to air pollution

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

The recent floods in Kerala has brought to the fore the issue of environmental degradation in pristine western ghats and the impact on the surrounding region

A Degradation of Western Ghats

- 1) Rampant deforestation in the western ghats region → soil erosion
- 2) Illegal mining, quarrying, stone crushing with damage to the fragile ecology of the ghats
- 3) This lead to obstruction of pathway of rivers with drainage pattern disruption leading to flood
- 4) Increased soil erosion, siltation of river beds further increased the river flow



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➤ Due to loosening of soil the water infiltration decreased with high surface runoff leading to floods

↳ Increased pollution due to plastics, solid waste generation further obstructed river flows

★ Gadgil Committee Recommendation

1) Declaring entire Western Ghats stretch along six states as ecologically sensitive zone

2) Complete ban on mining, quarrying, stone crushing in the Western Ghats

3) Not allowing new projects like hydrospans, nuclear power, large scale infrastructures within Western Ghats

4) Empowering local community leaders and village population in conservation of Western Ghats

5) Protection to biodiversity of Western Ghats with conservation boost within protected areas

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## 2 Challenges

- 1) Local population need to be made aware of the need of conservation and assumed that conservation won't infringe their rights
- 2) Lack of political will to implement conservation measures
- 3) Nexus between mining officials - Govt. leading to collusion destruction  
e.g. Goa iron mining case
- 4) Balancing nature conservation with socio-economic imperatives

Government recently notified Kanchenjunga Biosphere and ESZ around Western Ghats which is much truncated version than original Gadgil recommendations. Govt should implement Gadgil committee report with working on Disaster management plan.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

Government launched Saubhagya scheme with the ambition of providing 24x7 electricity to all rural households which will be affordable and reliable boosting economic development of country

Challenges in household electrification

→ Under DDU Gram Jyoti Yojana, target was to reach 100% village coverage

→ Challenges in providing electricity to hamlets situated at the outskirts of village

→ Challenges in North-east areas, Naxal affected areas due to difficult terrain, law and order problems

→ Lack of infrastructure like transmission lines, distribution networks, grid-party

→ DISCOMs are also running huge losses and their turnaround under UDAY will take time



✶ Significance of Saubhagya

- First time scheme targeting each household across the country
- Availability of electricity to poor, marginalised population of India
- It will make India leading power with universal electricity coverage to each household
- Improved productivity, socioeconomic development
- Ease of doing business, boost to rural MSMEs, cottage industry
- Better standard of living, spread of education, improved health services
- Mainstreaming of women marginalised, remote population e.g. Dalit banks, remote island populations

✶ Challenges in Saubhagya

- 1) Lack of electricity leading to losses to DISCOMs

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2) There is need to achieve saturation of electricity consumers as only initial connection is free to BPL population

3) Generality awareness and behavioural change towards sustainable use of electricity

4) Need of shortening off-grid power generation and its integration into national grid

5) Promoting net-metering, rooftop solar power for convert consumers into producers

6) Rationalisation of electricity subsidy to end cross-subsidisation and promote responsible use

Consumer should focus more on renewable energy generation and inculcate habit of energy efficiency eg. LEDS, Unnat Jyoti etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	





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 last few months Indian currency is experiencing sharp fall vis-à-vis US dollar having serious implications towards achieving double digit growth of India's economy

Causes of depreciation

- 1) Tightening of monetary policy by US federal reserve leading to increased demand for dollar
- 2) Rising interest rates in US leading to diversion of investment flows to US
- 3) Looming protectionist tendencies has led to trade wars due to transition to find safe destination
- 4) Rising oil prices and other imports has put pressure on Indian rupee

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## Implications

### 1) Negative

- Rising current account balance due to high imports
- Falling corporate revenue which leads to falling wages of workers
- Limited external borrowing options leading to decreased investment
- Diversion of foreign investment
- Inflation rising in domestic market
- High cost of living for students and other Indians living abroad
- Possibility of stock market crash

### 2) Positive

- India's exports will become competitive
- Increased earnings of NRIs with rising value of remittances
- Possibility of domestic product replacing expensive imports in domestic markets
- Attractions of Indian services like tourism, medical care increase due to it being cheap

A Measure needed

- 1) Open market operation by RBI  
to reduce fall of rupee
- 2) Limiting ~~exp~~ imports of items  
like gold, gems etc.
- 3) Promotion of exports to halt  
the depletion of ~~ex~~ foreign exchange  
reserves
- 4) Streamlining tax, trade policy,  
liberalising FDI, increasing ease of  
doing business to attract foreign  
investment

Government has to cooperate  
with central bank and prudently  
follow further erosion of currency  
through responsible use of around  
400 bn \$ of foreign exchange.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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)

GST is transformative change in India's economy towards rationality of indirect tax regime and achievement of single national market with uniform tax rates.

A Positive change achieved

- 1) Rationalisation of taxes to 4 slabs of 5%, 12, 18 and 28 with continuous union bringing down high tax commodities to low tax basket
- 2) Single national market is created with improved competitiveness of Indian business.
- 3) Removal of cascading effects of earlier regime
- 4) Increase in number of enterprises entering into voluntary tax filing regime

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5) Creation of anti-profiteering authority to ensure benefits are transmitted to consumers

6) Most of the manufacturing states have generated high revenue reducing their fear of losing out on revenue

7) Seamless movement of consignments across the state border with reduced transportation time and logistics cost

8) The overall tax buoyancy is expected to boost GDP by 2-3% in coming years

★ Challenges in implementation

1) Achievement of 'one nation, one tax' is still not in sight with multiple states making it complicated

2) Petroleum products are still not under GST leading to high tax burden on consumers

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- 3) Modalities of co-sourcing of NAA are not yet clear
- 4) Issues in implementation of e-way bill due to lack of internet, increased possibility of official intrusion negating the purpose of GST
- 5) Glitches in the functioning of GST network leading to increased compliance cost to the companies
- 6) Challenges of credit or over invoicing still remain.

The GST Council has shown excellent example of cooperative federalism as mentioned in Economic Survey. Attempts should be made to simplify the structure of GST further to help serve as a factor for economic growth.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

ISRO with its frugal technology has emerged as reliable and affordable player in space services and boosting India's standing on global platform.

Commercialisation of space

- 1) Boosting private investment into space operations, launch of PPP projects
- 2) Impetus to commercialisation of various research and innovation in space technology commanded by ISRO
- 3) ISRO being able to generate valuable foreign exchange by providing its services to private players
- 4) Improved spending on R&D which is usually languishing less than 1% of India's GDP

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5) Make various divisions and prompt people oriented moulded according to domestic needs  
eg. space technology boosty form incore

\* Critical issues on entry of private players

1) National security, defence preparations of India should not be compromised

2) Preference to be given to Indian private industry to boost indigenation of technology

3) Strict demarcation of liability claims of supplier and operator in case of contingency

4) Streamline FDI and space technology policy to facilitate entry of private players

5) Collaborations with foreign space operators to promote technology transfer to Indian industry



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## Challenges

- Corruption scandal that hit Antra corporation
- Red-tapism and bureaucratic mindset

## Space Activities Bill

- Paving way for regulation of space services in India
- Promoting entry of multiple players, boosting competition in space sector in regulated manner
- Clear ~~the~~ liability clause helped while developing contract with foreign countries, foreign entities seek services of Indian space services provider.

Government should also ramp up remote sensing data policy, and pass Geospatial information regulation bill to keep the momentum of its space sector

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

Zoonoses are the diseases which have potential to transfer from animals to human with animals acting as potential reservoirs of diseases.

Causes of faster spread

- 1] Habitat destruction of animals, has led to increased man-animal contact e.g. Kyasanur - forest disease in Karnataka - Monkey fever
- 2] Globalization has also increased the people to people contact leading to spread of the disease easily e.g. Ebola outbreak
- 3] Introduction of alien species, exotic species lead to destruction of native population e.g. Spanish flu in South America during colonial time

- 1) Health state: Changing lifestyle has reduced the immunity of humans to take such diseases
- 2) Biological warfare: Used by terrorists  
e.g. Anthrax

### Measures of Protection in India

- 1) Surveillance & Quarantine  
Screening of population, Check for disease state at borders like airports, land ports, International shipping ports etc
- 2) Vaccination: Global collaboration to develop vaccine to the diseases to prevent the development of Pandemic  
e.g. CEPI, GAVI
- 3) Research & Development: On mutation, development of drugs and probable cause of diseases in future e.g. Superbug

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- 4) Priority interventions to avoid resistant development
  - 5) Animal vaccination programme → with proper training of farms to maintain health & hygiene of domestic livestock
  - 6) Containment of protected areas - To reduce man-animal conflict
  - 7) Strict implementation convention against biological weapon eg. Australia group
  - 8) Generate awareness among people, promotion of public health services at local government levels, timely availability of drugs etc. eg. Doxycycline for leptospirosis
- Zoonotic diseases need to be controlled at the level of animals itself to avoid their spread to humans.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

Lone wolf attack is the term referred to terrorist attack carried out of individual who goes self motivated thing e.g. internet without any network of perpetrators supporting him/her.

\* Reason for no such attack in India

1] Intelligence agencies are working on gathering inputs on such attack  
e.g. NSA raids on highly suspected individual

2] Limited influence of international terrorist groups in India - Most of fighters were from Europe

3] Crackdown on those joining ISIS - Even those few who tried to join terrorist organisations were tackled successfully by Indian law enforcement system

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- 4) Government initiatives towards promoting education, employment, skill development towards minority population  
 eg. - Himaya, Nayi manav in Kashmir  
 - USTAAD for traditional handicrafts
- 5) Synthetic culture of India with emphasis on tolerance and harmony has also presented one of front tendencies
- 6) Government action like demonetization to crackdown on black money, counterfeit currency has further helped
- 7) Development of NATGRID to integration of intelligence from several agencies, proactive role of Anti-Terrorist Squad etc.
- 8) Use of ICT → CCTV surveillance at public places, enhanced coastal security after 2008 attacks etc.

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

\* Additional Measure needed

1) Regulation of social media with punishment to hate mongers and those spreading inflammatory content - eg. Zaker Nark

2) Strengthening cyber security of country to detect any suspicious online activity

3) Sensitisation of police and law enforcement towards aspirations of local people especially minorities

4) Respect for cultural diversity, promotion of religious tolerance and acty against social miscreants eg. mob lynching  
Cocoo regulations

5) Focus on employment generation, skill development to divert energy of youths to productive activity

While constantly remaining vigilant of future that Indian govt should leverage its strength of unity in diversity

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

National Register of Citizens  
 is the document enumerating all the  
 legitimate citizens of Assam whose  
 roots lie in 1885 Assam accord.

Security Challenges in Assam

- Illegal Immigration of Bangladeshi population
- Insurgency of indigenous people e.g. United Liberation front of Assam
- Separatism e.g. Bodoland, Kamtapur et.

NRC and Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.

Significance of NRC

1) It will help formalize the legitimate population of Assam based on March 1971

as deadline

2) It will lead to identification of illegal migrants and provide way for their deportation to source countries



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3) This will lead to logical conclusion of provisions that stated after Assam Accord fulfilling the demand of All Indians Assam Student Union

4) Safeguarding rights of indigenous Assamese population against illegal migrants

5) Peace way for political and demographic stability with spillover effect on other North East states

★ Significance of Citizenship (Amendment) Bill

1) Peace way for providing citizenship for persecuted minorities from neighbouring countries including Jain, Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist

2) The provision of the bill is being challenged as violation of the contribution

3) It may lead to conflict with NPC as illegal migrants other than that mention may claim the permanent citizenship.

Impact

1) It might further lead to exclusion of non-muslim population of Bangladesh into that of Assam

2) Case of fake inclusion or exclusion might lead to tragedy of families

3) Religious or sectarian violence may erupt in Assam leading to further deterioration of internal security

4) Tribal and indigenous rights without proper documentation need to be secured

5) The legitimacy of post independent electoral rolls is being questioned

Government should give sufficient time to those who do not fulfil their name in NRC to prove their legitimacy and neighbouring country like Bangladesh should be taken into confidence before initiating any deportation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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)

For tackling emerging security challenge with renewed vigour India needs to enhance the coordination between the various organs of security mechanism with focus on modernisation and institutional reforms

1) Systemic weakness & structural shortcomings

1] Lack of modernisation of weapons with neglect of maintenance of the existing stock

2] Multiplicity of agencies involved in border security eg. BSF, ITBP

3] Duality of role → Usage of Army in internal security eg. J and K & similarly CRPF is used at both normal affected areas and J & K.

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4) Infrastructure: lack of border roads, transportation and logistics still remain the challenge

A. Inefficient synergisation

→ lack of coordination between three wings of armed forces

2) Coordination between Army, Navy, Airforce  
e.g. A case in Trinamooli command at Andaman & Nicobar Islands

3) Different service conditions for military and para-military security  
recruitment among paramilitary

B. Inefficient utilisation of combat power

1) Need for training and strategy of combat forces

2) Indigenisation of military with reduced dependence on foreign power

3) Deployment of forces according to security threat, establishment of new specialised corps.

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A Measure for Reforms

- 1] Coordination → Create a 4 star post of permanent Chief of Staff as per skeleton panel report
  - 2] Creation of new series on per the emerging threats eg. space, cyber security etc.
  - 3] Integration of command chain with higher level officer having control of lower officer in all series
  - 4] Promote indigenisation eg. simplification of rule II procedure, defence production policy, defence procurement policy, strategic partnership
  - 5] Defence collaboration with countries like Israel, France - technology transfer
  - 6] Overhaul of DRDO with allowing entry of private players in defence production
- Indian defence sector should be reformed commensurate to the status of emerging global powers India on world platform.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

With rising cases of fugitives and willful defaults the new bill promises to ease our the crisis faced by Indian government threatening our economy and sovereignty in the world.

• Some features

1] Confiscation of property if even when when it is not proceeds of crime  
→ On sanction from special court

2] Constitution of special court under provision of money laundering act to expedite the resolution of cases

3] The provisions will be applicable when amount involved is more than 100 crore rupees

4] The fugitive or company associated won't have right to defend any and stay in the country

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- 5) More power to director or deputy director to carry out search and seizure without warrant
  - \* Some lacunae / criticisms
    - 1] Violation of art 21 as access to justice is denied by taking away right of defondly in civil cases
    - 2] 100 crore limit might allow minor fraudsters to get away
    - 3] Unbridled power to directors may open avenue for harassment
    - 4] No steps are taken to prevent the fleeing of fugitives most of provisions come into effect after offence is perpetrated.
- Government should also pursue wider collaboration with interpol, negotiate extradition treaty and deportation for his longjony can be considered.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



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

The present consumer protection act needs to amended with new provisions to empower consumers and expedite the process of grievance redressal.

**Consumer Protection Bill, 2018**

**Key Positives**

- 1) Widening definition of consumer to include e-commerce, tele-marketing, direct selling
- 2) Recognition of the rights of consumers e.g. Right to education, Right to choose
- 3) Adulteration of food has been made separate crime
- 4) Product liability clause to extend responsibility to manufacturer, producer and seller in case of damage to consumers



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→ Consumer Grievance Redressal Commission would be constituted at district, state and national level to expedite resolution of complaints

→ Constitution of Central Consumer protection authority with powers of enforcement action against violators of consumer rights

\* Shortcomings

→ Need to extend imprisonment provision

→ to endorses clearly defining due-process to include product expiry in process

→ Consumer banning or of celebrities in endorsement by Ireland, UK

The new amendment will step further in strengthening consumer protection architecture of country

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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

Recent Supreme Court judgment  
 recognised right to privacy as  
 fundamental right and hence strict  
 legislation is necessary to prevent  
 any violation of this right

★ Draft Personal Data Protection Bill

★ Positives

- 1] Explicit consent is necessary before collection & processing of data
- 2] Division of data as critical and other where critical data must be processed within country
- 3] Other personal data can be processed outside but one copy must be kept inside the country
- 4] Bill also provides for limited right to forget on application of

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fee to the consumer

→ Bill also provides for some exemption to states from obligations on ground of security of state, research & journalistic purposes

→ The provision of Bill will not apply to anonymised data

→ Provision of punishment upto 4% of turnover on violation of law or 2% of turnover when failure to take prompt action against breach of security

★ loophole

→ Need for clarified provision towards special safeguard for data of children

→ Defining exemption to avoid misuse like journalistic purposes

→ Complete right to be forgotten as per EU law must be given

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- A Other measures required
    - 1] Strengthening critical cyber information infrastructure
    - 2] Training to police force towards newly emerging crimes with specialised cyber cell creation
    - 3] Sector specific CERT should be created eg. CERT finance
    - 4] Operationalising National cyber Coordination Cell
    - 5] Amendment in Adhar act to make UIDAI liable for data security with increased transparency
    - 6] Promoting digital security and awareness among public eg. Digital Saksharta Abhiyan
- Data is oil of 21<sup>st</sup> century and common people as its generators must get fair share of their resource without it being monopolised in the hands of few MNC.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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