

Test Code: 31035

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 3

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Rajesh Kumar Mohan		
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Mobile No.		Date:	10 December 2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 4. 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. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 11:00 AM	End Time 2:00 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) while pushing infrastructure projects will also make economic growth more inclusive. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

National Infrastructure pipeline is a forward policy providing roadmap of investing ₹102 lakh crore in physical and social infrastructure.

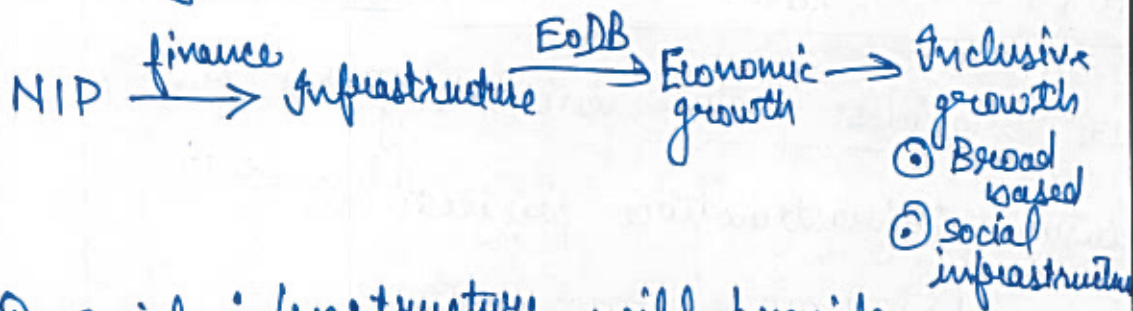
PUSHING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

- ① It provides policy containing to the future infrastructure projects via forward guidance.
- ② Financing needs of infrastructure are close to 1.4 Trillion US\$. For that NIP provides Centre, State and private share.



Making economic growth inclusive

③ Infrastructure development will give enabling environment for business by giving Ease of Doing Business. This in turn will result in economic growth and then job creation



④ Social infrastructure will provide capability to weaker sections to participate in inclusive growth (with skills and good health).

There is SDG Nexus between

SDG 9 and SDG 1 of ending poverty which will be enabled by NIP.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) Bring out the salient features of GST Compensation Act 2017 and also discuss the issues between Centre-State over GST compensation? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

GST Compensation Act 2017 is a legislation of Parliament.

Salient features of GST compensation Act 2017

- ① It provides for responsibility of Union government to compensate States in case of revenue shortfall of indirect taxes post GST implementation.
- ② It is applicable for 5 years.
- ③ A GST Compensation Cess is levied to finance the process.

Issues between Centre and State

over GST compensation are :-

- (i) Delay in release of compensation by Union government.

(ii) COVID-19 induced lockdown has reduced GST collections of both States and Union.

(iii) There are disagreements over how to finance the shortfall of states

Union
↓ feel
States should take Debt

States
↓ feel
Union should compensate.

Lockdown has induced unprecedented shock in economy. Centre may take Debt to compensate states as it will provide uniformity and better terms of loans.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Differentiate between zoonotic and epizootic diseases? Elaborate the various policies undertaken by Government to meet the challenges of diseases in domesticated animals of India.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Zoonotic diseases are diseases of animal origin.

Zoonotic Disease	Epizootic Disease
<p>① It is a broader term to include all diseases in wild animals.</p> <p>② These are similar to endemic diseases in humans.</p>	<p>① These are animal diseases that have occurred in <u>excess</u> of the normal frequency of the disease prevalence in animal population.</p> <p>② These are similar in epidemiology to epidemics in humans.</p>

Government initiatives to meet challenges of disease in domesticated animals are

1) National Animal Disease Control Programme

* Aim is to eradicate Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) by 2025 (as set in Union Budget 2020-21)

* It involves prevention, early diagnosis and treatment; and vaccination.

* Other diseases: Peste des Pests

2) International Collaboration with WHO over One Health approach and Manhattan principles.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) India's Public Distribution System Requires an Overhaul. Do you agree? Examine in the light of the migrant crisis during COVID-19 pandemic. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Public Distribution System is the system that ensures that food is provided to 67% of the population under National food Security Act.

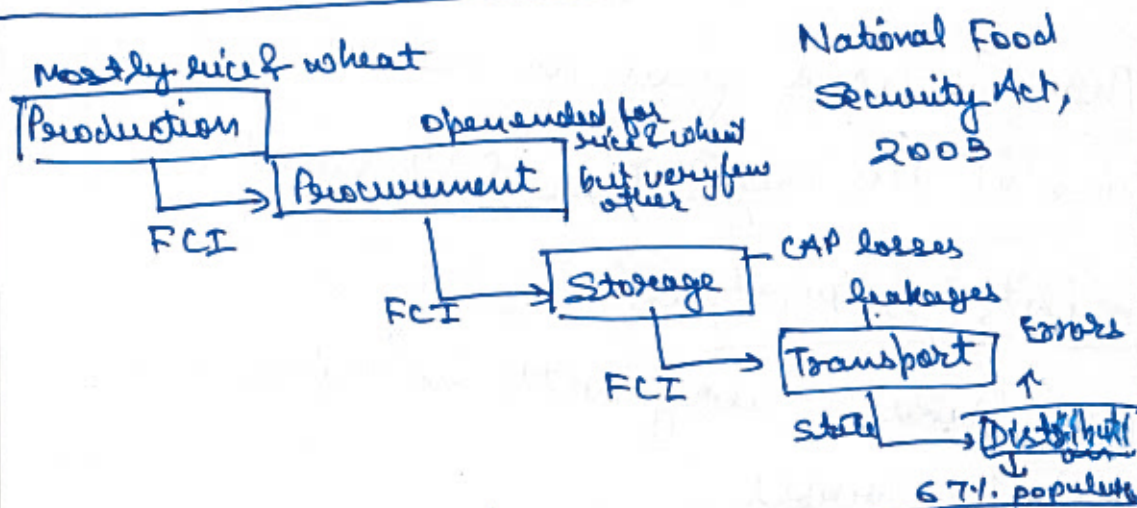


Fig 4.1 : India's PDS and some challenges

During COVID-19 pandemic Migrant crisis brought PDS in focus.

Through PDS government

- 1) Provided free food to migrants who stayed in cities
- 2) Scale of operations was huge
- 3) Food was provided by NGOs

Case Study Delhi

Despite this the PDS needs overhaul because:-

- ① There is lack of portability of benefits across states.
- ② The quality of food grains are poor.
- ③ There is excess focus on wheat and rice at the neglect of pulses and millets (nutriceals).
- ④ Huge leakages along with inclusion and exclusion errors.

Therefore I agree that PDS need ~~overhaul~~ overhaul with provisions like use technology and idea of 'one nation - one ration card'

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) Explain the concept of Raman Effect as propounded by the eminent physicist Prof. C.V. Raman and show how it revolutionized the field of physics.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Dr C V Raman got Nobel prize on account of his discovery of Raman effect.

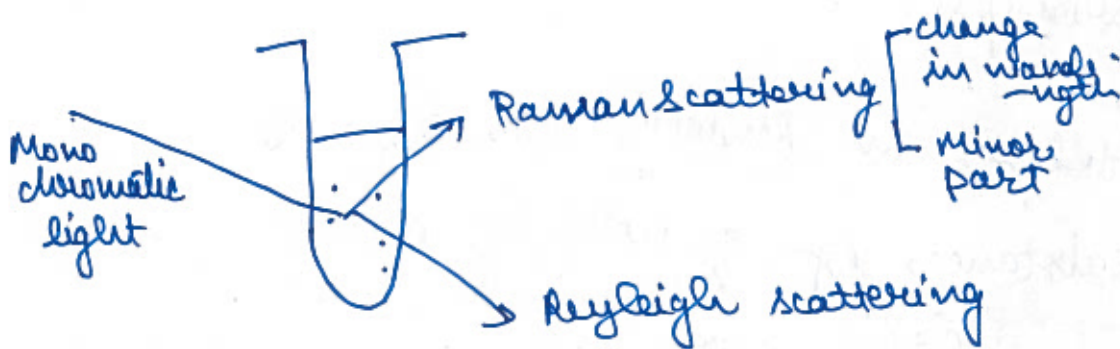


Fig 5.1 : Raman Effect

Raman Effect

When ~~an~~ light is thrown on a substance, a minor fraction undergoes Raman scattering. It involves change in wavelength of light. This change

is as per the characteristics of the substance.

Revolution in field of Physics

- ① Challenged the Rayleigh scattering principle.
- ② Helped in knowing the type of substance by quantifying change in light's wavelength.
- ③ Had wide applications in - Chemistry
- Biology
- Forensics.

Indian Science Day of 28 February is celebrated to commemorate Raman effect discovery.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



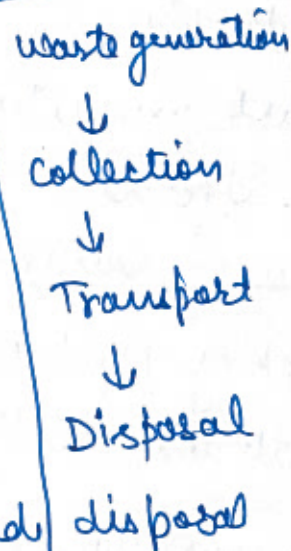
Q.6) What are the challenges associated with disposal of biomedical wastes which are continuously being generated especially after COVID-19 pandemic? Explain the role of circular economy in meeting the challenges of biomedical wastes in India?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

COVID-19 pandemic has witnessed a surge in Biomedical waste generation.

Challenges with disposal of Biomedical waste

- 1) Rising volume of biomedical waste. (2018 0.9 million Tonnes generated)
- 2) Absence of source segregation into four categories.
- 3) Absence of awareness about safe practices for transport and disposal.
eg] - no PPE by workers.
- Absence of vaccination against workers
- 4) # Very few alternatives to chlorinated Plastic Bags.
- 5) Problems associated with pretreatment of waste.



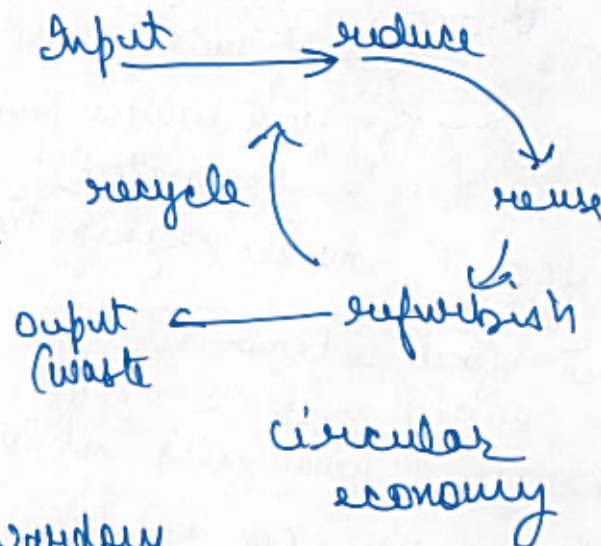
- 5) Absence of safe disposal techniques eg Incineration, sanitary landfills etc.
- 7) Poor Implementation of BMW Rules

Role of Circular economy in Biomedical waste management

i) Reduction in waste generation by efficient resource management

ii) Making products with long halflife.

iii) Recycling non hazardous waste.



BMW Rules 2018 focus on

GPS tagging and eliminating chlorinated Plastic Bags.

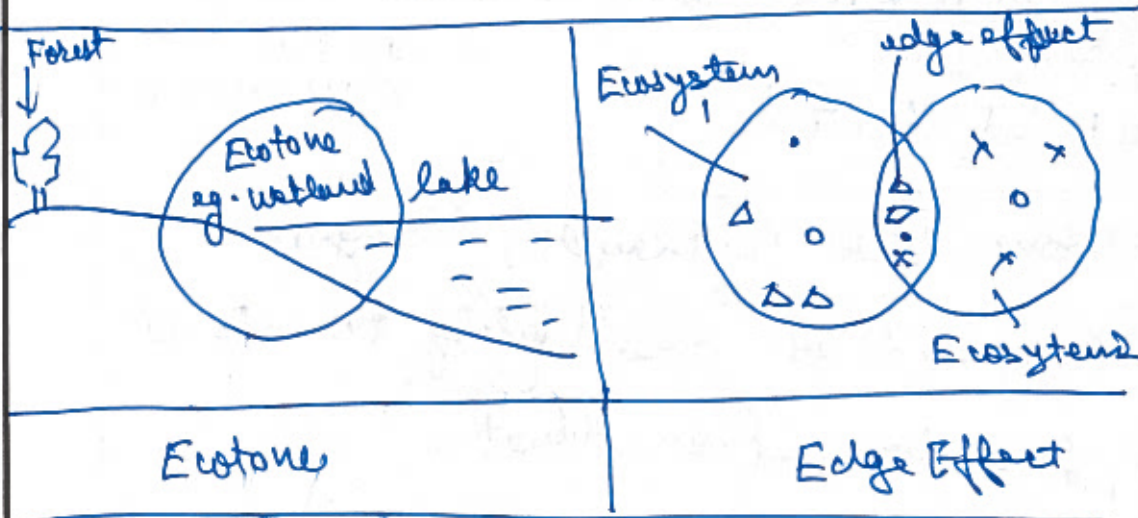
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) "Ecotones are considered areas of great environmental importance as well as most threatened ones." Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

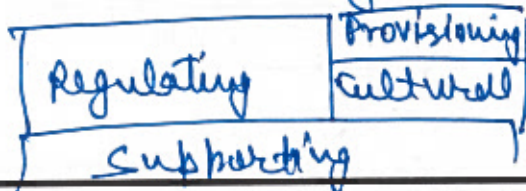
Ecotone is a transition area between two ecosystems.



Environmental importance of Ecotones

- 1) These are regions with higher biodiversity due to edge effect
eg.) More birds species in wetlands of Keralades Ghana

2) They perform various ecosystem services



eg → East Kolkata wetland purify water
 - fish from Sundarbans wetlands

3) Unique species in ecotones

eg Agar Agar, Bengal Royal Tiger of

4) Carbon Capture

Sunderbans Mangroves

Threatened Ecotones

i) Ecotones like wetlands, Mangroves, estuaries, deltas are highly threatened

eg) Sunderbans facing threat.

ii) Urbanisation is destroying these ecosystems.

2020 is termed as Superyear for Biodiversity as it marks end of Aichi mechanism. New framework should focus on Ecotone protection.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) Examine the potential of food processing industries towards the development of tribal regions of India. Also, highlight the major initiatives taken by the government in this direction. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Food Processing industry is the (FPI) one involved in conversion of raw food into more edible food or other product.

Potential of Food processing industry towards Tribal region development

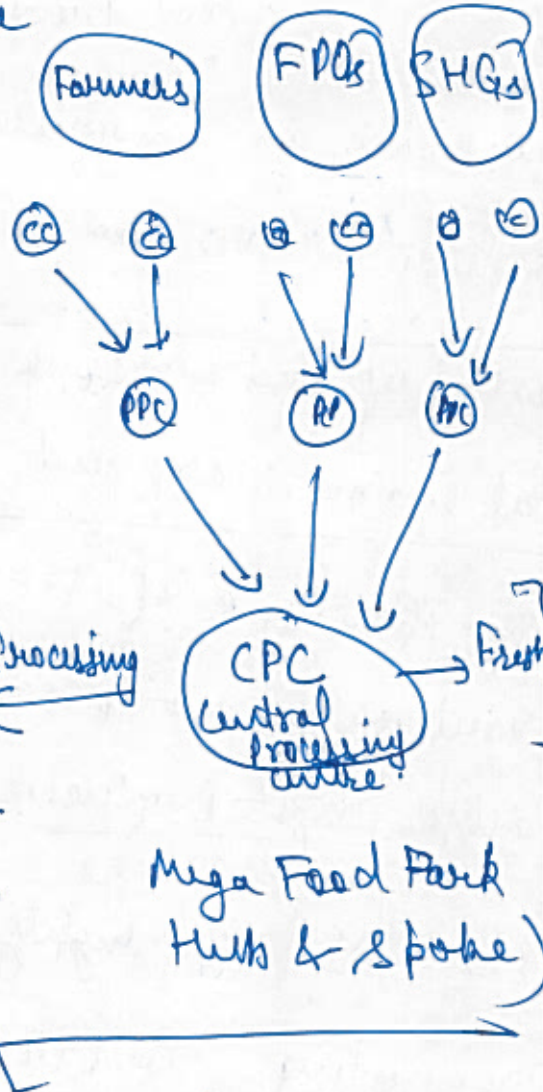
- 1) The feedstock of FPI involves various forest products especially Minor Forest Produce like honey, Tendu leaf.
- 2) ~~MFP~~ FPI is highly employment generating. Tribals have low income.
- 3) Tribals can be skilled to work in FPI.

Case Study
TRIFED increasing MSP for MFP

Initiatives of government

1) PM SAMPADA scheme

- i) Mega Food Park Hub & spoke
- ii) Infrastructure for - value chain - cold chain



- 2) Procurement of MFP by TRIFED
- 3) Promotion of SHGs among tribals

Food Processing Industry is a sunrise sector and can help improve socioeconomic conditions of Tribals.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) Discuss the security challenges associated with the Indian coastline. Highlight India's preparedness in addressing the same. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has a coastline of 7,500 km.

Security Challenges with Indian Coastline

- 1) Diverse landscape
 - Deltas
 - estuaries
 - Creeks
- 2) Unsettled maritime borders eg. Sri Lanka, Kachchavan, Sir Creek with Pakistan.
- 3) State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan eg. 26/11 attack carried via Coasts
- 4) Coordination issues.
- 5) Lack of awareness of coastal communities to the threat from Coasts

India's Preparedness

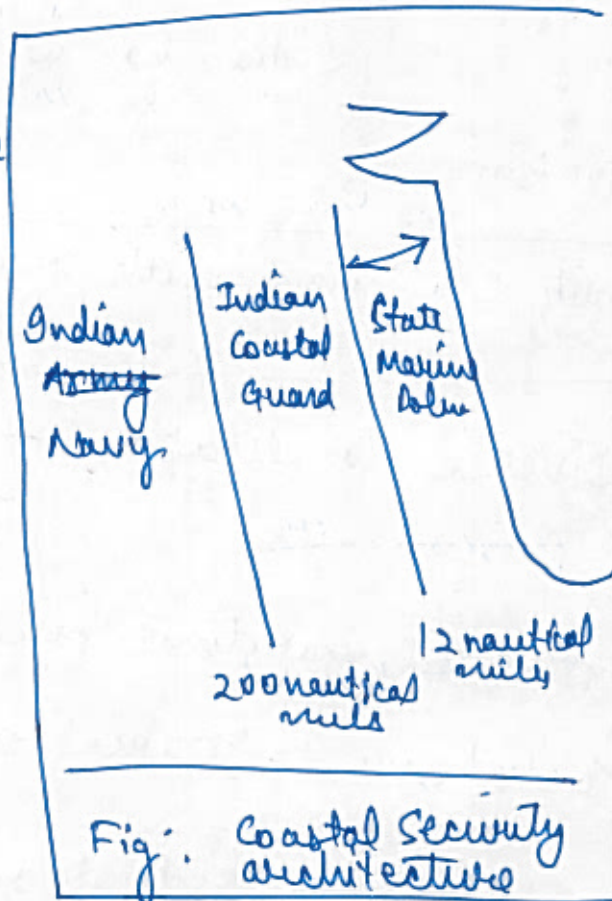
1) National Maritime Coordination Committee under Cabinet Secretariat

2) Delineation of responsibilities of Navy, Coast Guard

3) Capacity building of State Marine police force

4) Biometric ID to fishermen

5) GEMINI



Maritime security is integral

to India's ambition of SAGAR and wing Blue Economy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Despite numerous efforts, the search for an end to complex Naga problem remains elusive. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Right after Independence
Naga issue started with Phizo's efforts
and Naga nationalism.

India has taken
many steps to resolve
Naga problem like :-

1) Article 371A for
asymmetric federalism
with Nagaland.

2) Granting of statehood to Nagaland.

3) Security forces action eg) Operation
Surya at border area

4) Shillong Agreement with NSCN

5) Sixth Schedule usage

6) N Ravi special interlocutor with
Naga and Kuki groups.



However the issue continued to remain elusive because:-

- i) Multiplicity of outfits of NSCN(IM), NSCN(IM)
- ii) Lack of integration of Naga society in India's culture.
- iii) Nature of demands like separate flag, constitution and Nagalim are difficult to give
- iv) Issues due to multiple other groups like Kukis
- v) opposition from neighbouring states like Manipur, Assamachal Pradesh, Assam.

Case Study
Mizoram resolved Mizo insurgency

In order to solve the

Naga issue we should follow DNA
(Dialogue Negotiation and Agreement)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) Give an account of the major Industrial policies adopted after independence. To what extent Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and Industrial Policy of 1991 affected industrial growth in India? Also, discuss the need for India to adopt a new industrial policy in present times? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Industrial sector of India
contributes to 25% of GVA and 37%
of employment.

Major industrial policies post Independence

- 1) Bombay Plan
- 2) Five Year Plans.
- 3) Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 to promote 'socialistic policies' elaborated at Avadi Session.
- 4) 1970s era of Nationalisation
- 5) LPG reforms of Industrial policy of 1991.

Industrial Policy Resolution 1956

Provisions

- ⊙ Import Substitution
- ⊙ Domestic industry protection
- ⊙ State led industrialization (Mahalanobis plan)

Affect on Industry

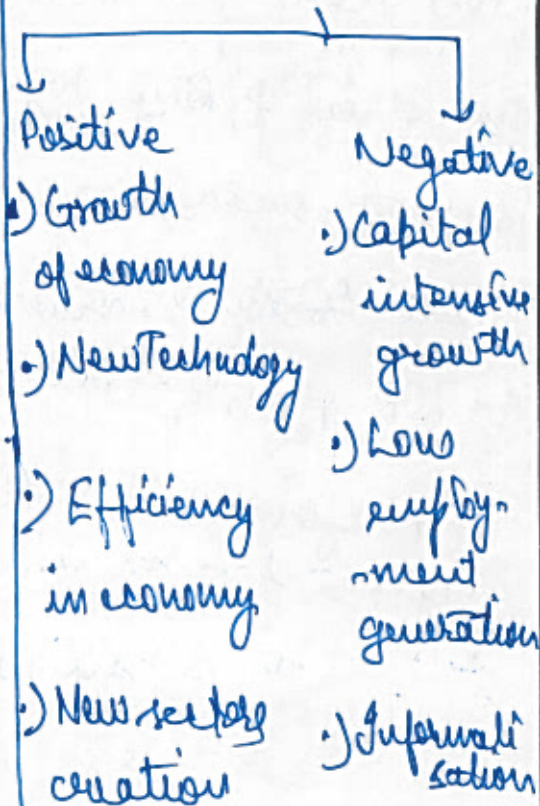
- ↳ Creation of basic infrastructure
- ↳ Excessive state control
- ↳ Inefficiency in sector
- ↳ Poor growth

Industrial Policy of 1991

Provision

- Liberalization → opening of sector to all players
- Privatization → PSU sale to private sector
- Globalization → opened economy's competition

Affect on Industry



Needs to adopt a new industrial policy in present times :-

- 1) Subdued growth of Manufacturing sector (still 15% GVA contribution)
- 2) High informalisation (90% of workforce)
- 3) Demographic dividend can turn into demographic disaster with no job creation (Issue of Jobless growth)
- 4) women not participating in labour force preventing economy to benefit from their talent (IMF former chief $\approx 7\%$ GDP benefit \bar{c} women)
- 5) Need of inclusive growth.
- 6) COVID-19 induced disruptions in supply chains.

In order to create 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' industrial policies need a new outlook

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

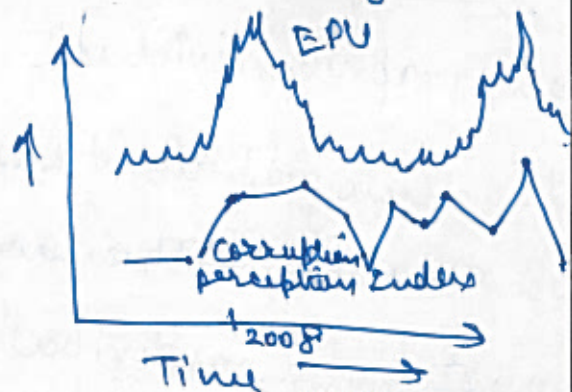


Q.12) Surges in economic policy uncertainty increase the systematic risk, and thereby the cost of capital in the economy. In the light of above statement, discuss how does policy uncertainty affect investment? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Economic survey 2018-19

highlighted the grave consequences of Economic policy uncertainty on trust in economy

India has one of the highest cost of capital in the world. This reduces India's competitiveness in world market.



Policy Uncertainty affecting Investment

I) Domestic Investment impact

- (1) Economic policy Uncertainty (EPU) reduces the private sector interest in investment. They postpone decisions
- (2) Households may reduce their savings in formal economy out of fear of EPU

(3) Banking sector lends at very high interest rate and lesser amount due to EPU.

(4) Government investment will be plagued by EPU directly.

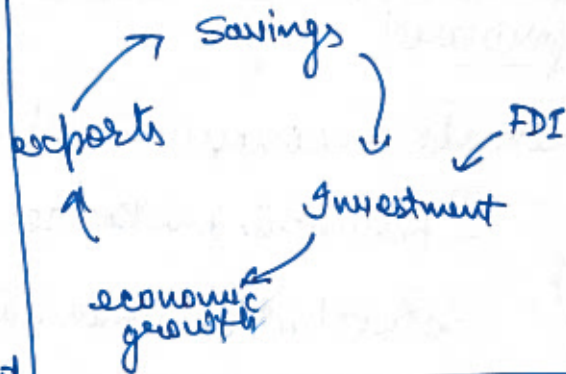
(5) EPU has impact on consumer cultures which will impact demand and hence investment.

II) Affect on Foreign Investment

(6) EPU increases insurance costs.

(7) Foreign countries may refuse to invest via FDI or FPI.

(8) MNCs (Multinational companies) will reduce their dependence over supply chain in a territory with high EPU.



vicious cycle of economy

way forward

- (i) Promote economic policy certainty
 by
 - Forward guidance eg National Infrastructure pipeline
 - stakeholder consultation
 - consistency
- (ii) Use EPU Index to plan policies
- (iii) Prevent systemic risks to Financial sector eg NPA.

In order to create a technology driven system and quantum jump in economy we need economic policy certainty.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) Government intervention, sometimes though well intended, often leads to outcomes opposite to those intended. Comment giving suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

In order to create wealth, invisible hand of market has to be supplanted by the hand of trust by government.

However at times Government interventions produce outcomes that are opposite to those intended. —

1) Agriculture Market

Intention : • To control price rise } Essential
• Prevent hoarding } Commodities Act

Outcomes

No investment in value chain

Poor storage infrastructure

Producers get low price

Harassment of Traders (2% Commission rate)

Price volatility (eg Pulses, Onions)

2) Drug prices

Intentions

- Reduce price of essential drugs
- NPPA implement Drug Price Control Order (DPCO)

Outcomes

(i) Economic Survey 2019-20 found that DPCO regulated drugs had higher prices than non regulated.

(ii) Reasons - It reduces competition from companies.

3) Land Acquisition

Intentions

- Social Impact Assessment
 - Promote development
 - 80% consent for private
70% for PPP
- } LARR 2013

Outcomes

(i) Costs of land skyrocketed.

(ii) Delay in PPP projects.

4) Farm loan waivers

Intentions

- Remove Debt overhang
- Reduce Agriculture crisis

Outcomes

- (i) No investment in capital of Agriculture
- (ii) Benefits cornered by rich farmers.
- (iii) Agri crisis continues

Steps by Govt

- Amendment to Essential Commodities Act, 2020
 -) Reduced Govt regulation
 -) Rule based stock limits
- Putting drafts of bills before passing in Parliament.

In the modern times Govt intervention should be preceded by Regulatory Sandboxing to ensure outcomes are in line with intentions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.14) Oilseeds exhibits a dismal picture in the productivity both spatially and temporally. Elaborate. Also, delineate the present cropping pattern of oilseeds in India along with measures to reduce import of edible oil. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India produces 7 million tonnes of edible oil against a demand of ~ 24 million tonnes making it depend heavily on imports.

Dismal Picture of Productivity

I) Spatially

- ① Low productivity of oilseeds like Mustard, Palm oil etc. due to rainfed irrigation.
- ② In areas of irrigation they are ~~less~~ less.

II) Temporally

- ① Productivity of oilseeds is stagnant however cereals went through a jump due to Green revolution.

Present Cropping Pattern of oil seeds

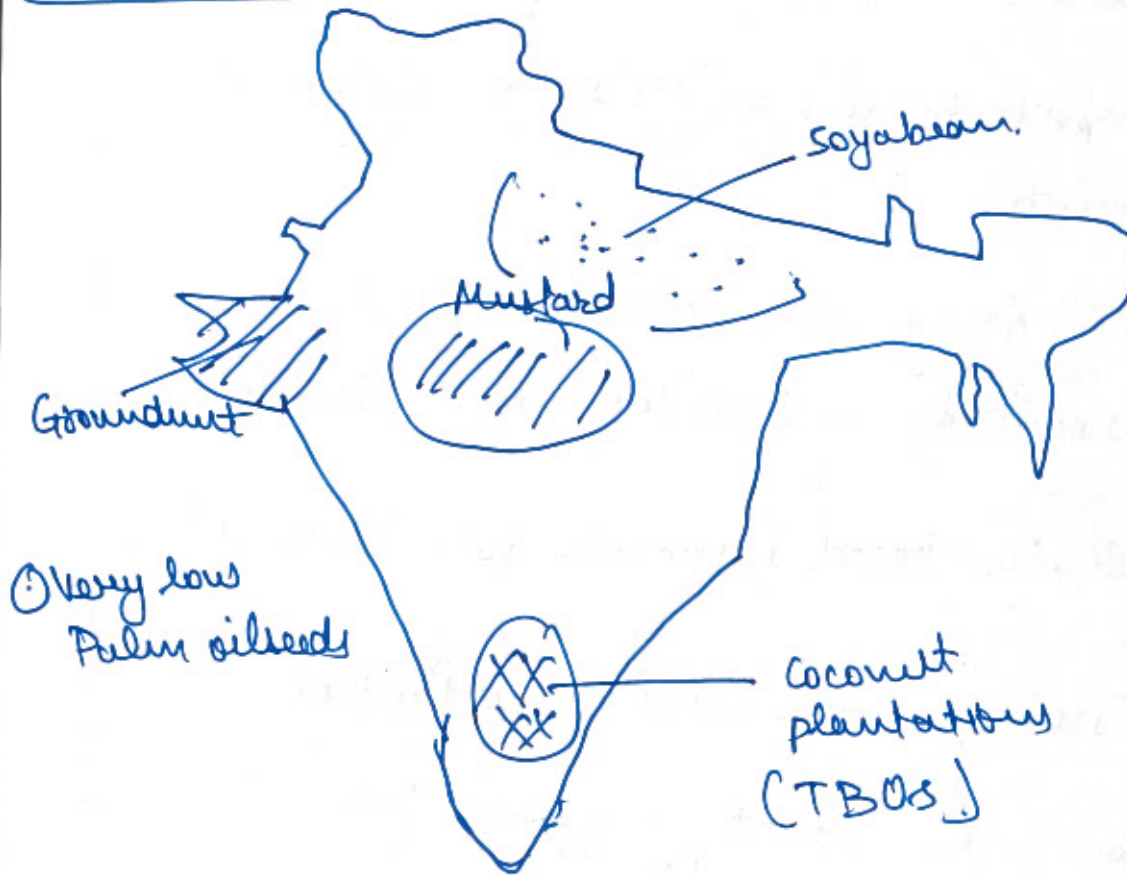


Fig: Areas of oilseeds

~~Oilseeds~~
 • Edible oil

1. Nine primary oilseeds
2. Secondary from rice
3. Tree Based Oilseeds eg
 Palm oil, Coconut.

Measures to reduce import of edible oil

- 1) Import tariffs on Malaysian Palm oil imports
- 2) NITI Aayog recommendations to increase production and productivity of oilseeds
- 3) Cluster based approach for Palm oil
- 4) Focus on One District one Product
- 5) Commerce ministry report for reducing oil imports by 2025 -

For food security

India should increase oil seed production.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) Mapping of India's genetic landscape is critical for next generation medicine, agriculture and for bio-diversity management. Elucidate with suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to Convention of Biodiversity, Biodiversity is the varieties of the species.

India has 2% of world area but 8% of world's biodiversity with 4 biodiversity hotspots.

Mapping of India's genetic landscape

I) Next generation Medicine

Need

- India has huge diversity
• Tribes (705) with 75 PVTGs
- High incidence of Inherited diseases like Sickle cell anemia
- ^{Prevent} Research on Caucoid population

Govt Steps

- Participation in Genome Unit
- Indigen project for mapping

1,000 individuals-

Benefits

- Precision medicine
- Personalised medicine
- Vaccine formulations
- New drug development

II) Agriculture

Need

- Distorted cropping pattern to wheat and rice
- low productivity
- climate change threat

Govt steps

- Bt Cotton
- Development of DMH Mustard
- ICAR new wheat and rice variety
- POSHAN Atlas

Benefits of Mapping

- Improve productivity
- Nutritional security
- Increased exports

III) Biodiversity Management

Need

- still 24% forest area
- Rising wildlife trade
- Issues in Access and Benefit Sharing

Govt steps in Mapping

- partnership in BioEarth genome project to map all Eukaryotes.

Benefits

- Proper biodiversity management
- Prevent ecosystem destruction
- protection against invasive alien species.

Mapping of genetic landscape will also provide employment to our students and capacity building of Biotechnology industry

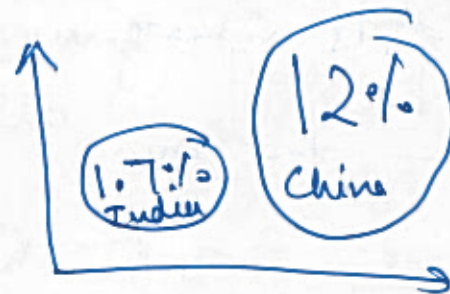
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Q.16) Examines the reasons for India's under-performance in exports vis-à-vis China. Suggest measures to increase the exports. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to economic survey 2019-20 India's share in world exports is 1.7% while China's share is around 12%.



Reasons for India's Underperformance are :-

India's Approach (Reasons for underperformance)	China's Approach
<ol style="list-style-type: none">① Limited engagement in supply chains② Diversified focus	<ol style="list-style-type: none">① Focus on integration into Global Supply Chains.② Focus on Specialization in products

③ Focus on skill intensive and capital intensive industries

④ India's export basket has limited engagement with developed world.

③ Focus on labour intensive manufacturing.

④ China has diversified export basket
 — Developed countries
 — Developing countries

Measures to increase exports in India are: —

I) Domestic Market

(i) Increase finance flow to industries.

(ii) Reduce cost of finance.

(iii) Labour law reforms to encourage labour intensive industries

Case Study

Button Town in China makes buttons only

(iv) Focus on innovation

and startups (robust IPR regime)

(v) Focus on Champions sectors (eg. space)

(vi) Focus on Networked products

II) International

(vii) Become part of Global Supply chains via Assemble in India.

(viii) Resolve trade disputes and carry trade negotiations

(ix) Diversify export basket.

According to Economic Survey 2019-20 China's rising labour costs provides an 'unprecedented' opportunity for India's export sector

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) "To be effective, Indian energy policy must take into account both economic considerations and environmental factors." In light of the above statement, suggest the underlying tenets for India's energy policy for years to come. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Economic survey 2018-19

highlighted the importance of energy sector in Human Development.

Total production	Per capita consumption		
→ 3 rd largest producer of energy (India)	1X India	3X world	13X US

Fig 17.1 : India's energy stats.

India's energy policy in years to come should have following

Tenets

I) Economic Considerations



A) Production

① There is heavy reliance on Thermal sector (63%)

↓
Coal is unavoidable so focus on clean coal.

② Import dependence ⇒ ↑ production domestic

B) Transmission

③ Losses in process ⇒ Infrastructure for transmission

C) Distribution

④ Heavy losses in DISCOMS

⇒ need for ARPIT scheme private sector

II) Environmental Considerations

⑤ India's commitment in Paris

deal ⇒ Need to focus on renewable energy

⑥ Issue of air pollution by fossil

fuels ⇒ Carbon Tax to reduce pollution

⑦ Environmental damages like water

and soil pollution ⇒ Robust EIA framework

⑧ Thermal energy causing high GHG emissions | - CAFE norms for efficiency

⑨ Promote energy efficiency
→ Commercialisation of Coal Mining

GOVT

→ ARPIT

→ Solar-Wind Hybrid.

→ National Gas Grid

→ privatisation of DISCOMS in UTs.

→ PAT scheme of Bureau of energy efficiency.

SDG

In order to attain SDG 7

India should ramp up renewable energy production. International Solar alliance is step in right direction.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

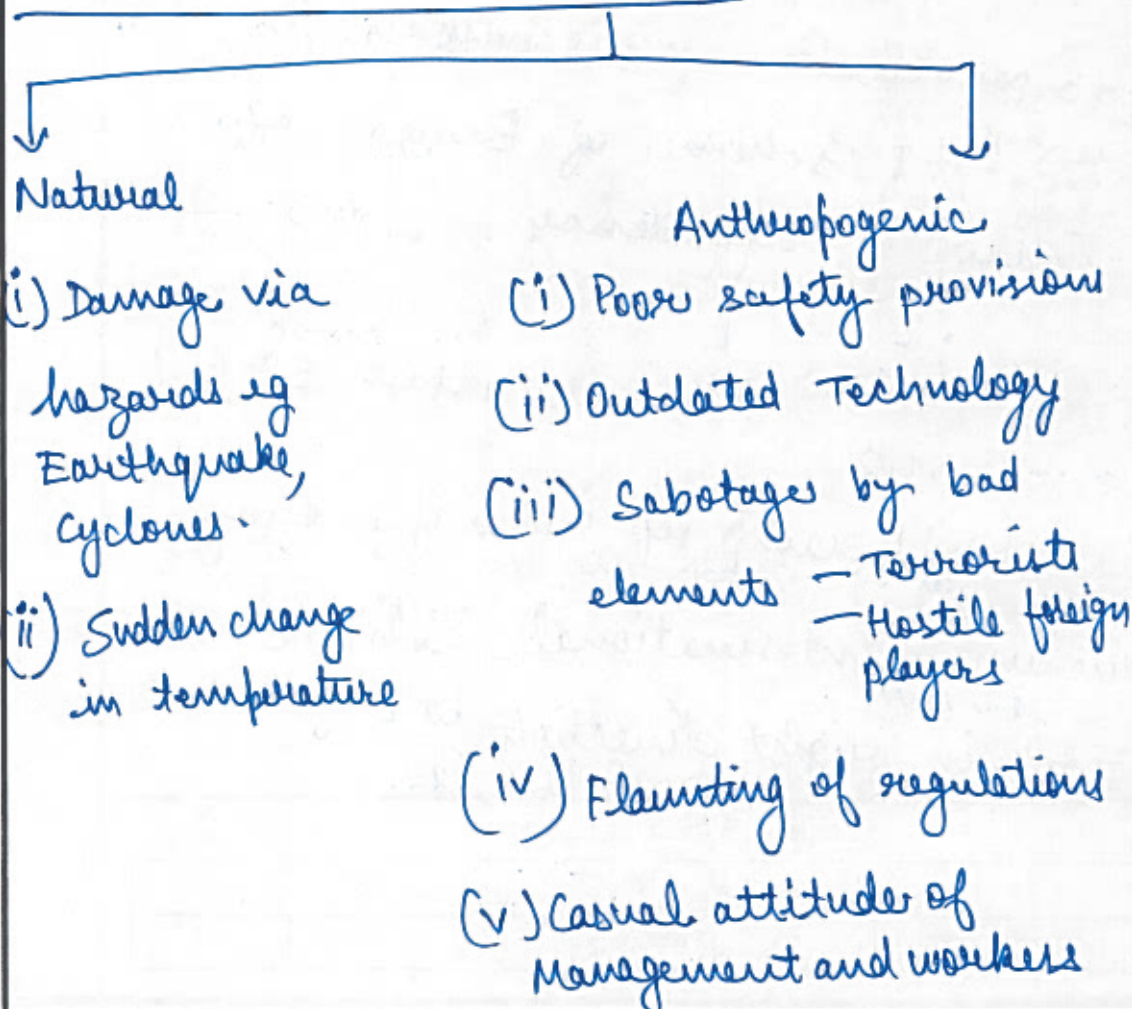
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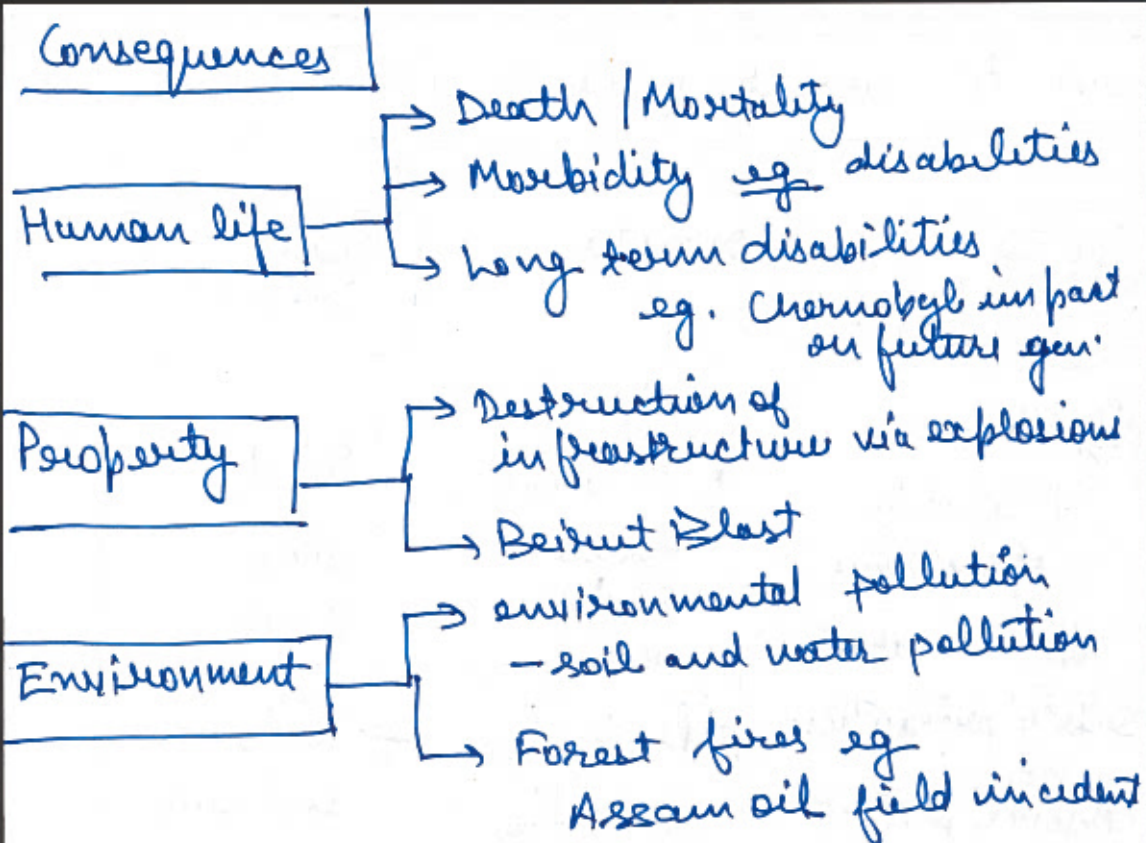


Q.18) Recent industrial disaster at Vishakhapatnam has brought back chilling memories of Bhopal gas Tragedy. In the light of above statement, discuss the causes, consequences, and remedial measures available for the victims of industrial disasters. Also, suggest measures to arrest such incidents in future. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The styrene gas leak at Vishakhapatnam has brought back memories of 1984 Bhopal Gas tragedy.

Causes of Industrial Disasters





Remedial Measures available to the victims of industrial disasters:—

- ① Immediate Compensation by state government.
- ② They can demand compensation from the company.

Mc Murtta Case
→
Doctrine of absolute liability
- ③ They can approach Judiciary for remedial steps.

Measures to avert such Incidents

Pre Disaster

1) Mitigation

by ↑ Capacity of employees
↓ vulnerabilities

eg) • Safety precaution
• Personal protective equipment

2) Risk reduction

- Exposure ↓
- risk assessment

3) Drills

Disaster



↳ Immediate Rescue and relief

↳ protocols to handle cases in hospitals
eg Triage

Post Disaster

↳ Build Back Better

→ Rules and laws of construction as per Hazard zoning

→ Uses technology to Resilience

Industrial disasters frequency

can be reduced by using Sendai principle of Build Back Better.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Analyze the reasons why Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) could not be finalized even after more than two decades of its introduction. Also evaluate how a universal definition of terrorism can aid in controlling global terrorism. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Terrorism is an act of violence done on civilian population with a clear motive to instill fears about a political / ideological issue.

India has proposed a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) at the UN.

Reasons for Non finalisation of CCIT

US Concerns

- (1) US is involved in a proactive foreign policy with active intervention. The country feels CCIT will obstruct its interventions

Organisation for Islamic Countries opposition

- (2) They oppose it out of fears of association of terrorism with religion.
- (3) They also fear sidelining of Pakistan

Developed Countries passivity.

- (4) Previously impact of terrorism on developed countries was limited. This made them to put the issue on back burner. However now they are also feeling pain of terrorism
eg) Paris attack, Christchurch attack

Some states misusing the terrorism

- 5) States like Pakistan are using terrorism as a part of its foreign policy eg 26/11 attack had Pakistan linkages

A Universal definition of terrorism under CCIT will help by

- (i) Improving global cooperation.
- (ii) Help to cut funding to terrorism.
- (iii) Provides a framework to cooperate across borders
- (iv) Help mobilize civil society and media over the issue

STEPS TO TAKE

→ FATF's grey listing of Pakistan

→ SCO's RATS structure.

→ India's efforts to counter ideologically eg promotion to Sufism.

India should use its

soft power to arrive at a consensus

definition of terrorism via 5S of Samvad
 Samman Sahyog Samvidhi Santushti

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) The Doha Accord signed between Taliban and the United States has escalated the threat to India's internal security. Elaborate. Also discuss steps India needs to take to be prepared to deal with this threat. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Doha Accord has been signed between US and Taliban. It provides for withdrawal of US troops and Taliban recognition in return of prisoners swap.

This has severely escalated the threat to India's Internal Security :-

I) Military Threat

- 1) Taliban has historically had bad relations with India eg- Kandhar plane Hijack
- 2) Violence on Indians in Afghanistan eg Sikh Gurdwara attack.
- 3) Fears of Taliban collaboration with Pakistan to bleed India through thousand cuts

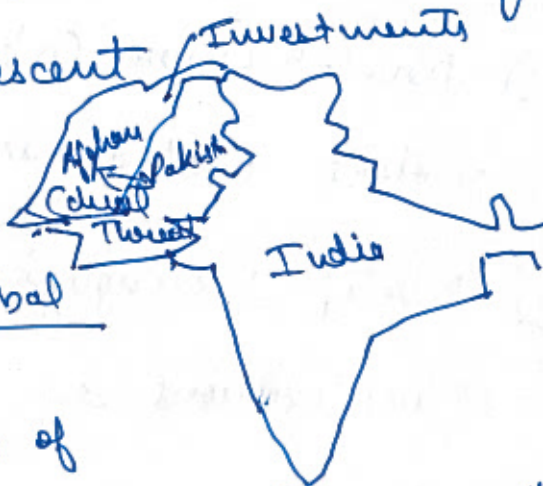
II) Non-Military Threats

4) India has made huge investments for Afghanistan development
 - Salma Dam
 - Parliament
 - Zoroug Zebkan Highway.
 There is risk to them.

5) Threat of Cyber Security

6) Fear of Neo terrorism emanating from Golden Crescent Investments

7) Ideological & fears of Taliban encouraging Global Digihad



8) Strategic issue of sidelining of Afghanistan Government

Steps that India needs to

take to be prepared to deal with threat

are:-

(I) International level

(i) Be engaged with the Taliban by

- opening informal channels eg. Heart of Asia, sending informal representatives
- (ii) Collaborate with Afghan government to promote Afghan led and Afghan owned solution.

II) Domestic Steps

(iii) Develop cyber capabilities and protect critical infrastructure

(iv) Develop technological capabilities of institutions eg NCIIPC
NCCC

(v) Set out a counter narrative to handle fears of rise in terrorism eg use Ganga Jamuna Tehzeeb.

India should go beyond Dogmas of Delhi and embark 'offensive Defensive strategy'

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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