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FIAS – 2020 – GS31A/31B/22C/22CR/13CA

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate MAMTA YADAV

Email Id.

Roll No.

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Mobile No.

Date:

24th Nov '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			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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			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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14			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
15			-----	
16			-----	
17			-----	
18			-----	
19			-----	
20			-----	
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time <u>05:00 P.M.</u>	End Time <u>07:50 P.M.</u>
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "Sometimes government intervention, though well intended, tend to do more harm than good to the market". Elaborate using examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Government intervention often tend to do more harm than good to the market because often policies are not formulated after adequate consultations and discussions. Further capability of government to control all market determinants is limited.

Some Examples :-

→ MSP - The aim of MSP policy was to provide assurance of return to farmers. However, only rice & wheat are collected by FCI. Due to increase of MSP, farmers take up production, there is oversupply then leading to fall in Market Price and farmers see losses.

→ Solar Panels Subsidy - The aim was to enable power companies to procure more solar panels for energy production. However, this critically impacted India's Solar Panels manufacturers.

→ FTA - though signed with the intention of increasing manufacturing & exports, India's trade deficit with most countries has only increased after FTAs.
free-trade agreements

Therefore, it is necessary to ensure policies & laws are formulated after discussions with diverse sections. Further, channels for communication should be formulated to ensure the complaints & misgivings of the sector with regards to the policies are timely resolved.

eg. recent uproar over the 3 Farm Bills by Central Govt.. Govt. should hold talks with State Governments & farmers' groups.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) The Covid 19 crisis has exposed the continued dependence of India on imports for medical devices and raw materials for drugs. In this light, examine the relevance of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for pharmaceutical and medical devices industry.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

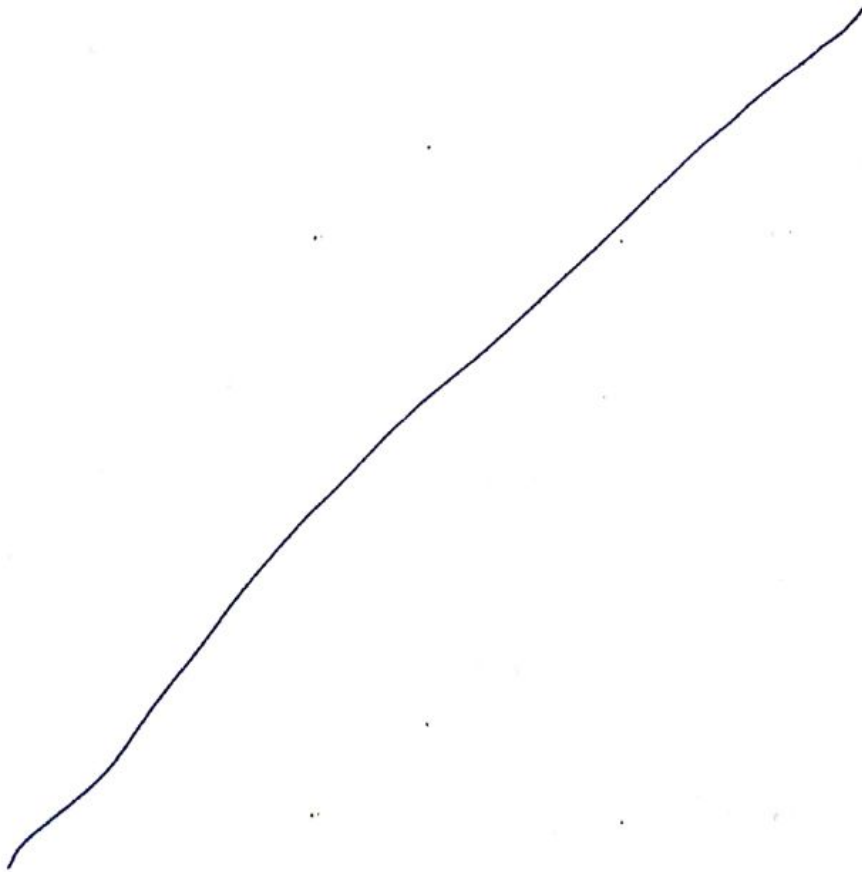
During CORONA Pandemic, India was dependent on China for import of testing Kits, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) of Medicines, etc. Despite the through of Pharmaceutical Industry in India in by leaps & bounds, 70% of APIs are imported from China making it vulnerable to external circumstances. Over 60% of Medical Devices are imported.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Industry

- Greater focus on APIs.
- Financial Assistance to the Industry
- ~~Incentive~~
- Production Incentive Schemes recently announced.

- FDI in Medical Devices Sector
- Focus on MSMEs involved manufacture of medical devices.

This will go a long way in
achieving SDG 3 (Health & Well Being)



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) How can farm mechanization and technology adoption help in improving the agricultural productivity? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Agriculture sector contributes to only 15% of the GDP but employs about 50% of the workforce. This causes unsustainable incomes & wide socio-economic challenges.

Farm Mechanisation and Technology Adoption are tools to double farmers income by 2022 by enhancing productivity.

Farm Mechanisation

→ This ensures proper distribution of Fertilisers and Pesticides — ~~this~~ ensuring better seepage into the soil & less pesticide residue (which impairs exports).

→ Micro Irrigation can enhance water productivity and greater number of farmers can use water resources for irrigation. Hence, increasing productivity.

→ Farmers can take to Contract farming with Machines rented or purchased collectively for greater productivity.

Technology Adoption

- Surveillance of soil health by Drones to detect need of fertilisers & desired quantity.
- Better weather forecasting to ensure timely sowing & harvesting.
- Technology adoption in form of cold-storage ware-housing can enable greater shelf-life and value-addition.
- ~~Technologies like National Agricultural~~
- Handy kits to detect quality of seeds for better productivity. At present, less than 45% of seeds are certified by ICAR.

The recently passed agricultural bills by enabling private investment by can reap benefits of mechanisation & technology.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.4) Opening doors for private players was a much-needed step to free the railways of its ills. Critically analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The lack of competition in the Railways had led to fall in revenues and efficiency. This necessitated private participation.

Much-Needed Step

- High Operating Ratio at 92-98%.
- Due to lack of Capacity enhancement, there is congestion. The Golden Quadrilateral accounts for 15% of route but over 40% of freight & passenger burden.
- Cross-subsidisation of passenger fares by Freight Charges has led to fall in freight share (86% (1950s) to 33% Now). This has increased Logistics Cost of the economy.
- Use of manual signals
- Lack of use of Lighter Coaches
- Negligible Inadequate utilisation of Resources for eg. land to earn non-fare revenue.

Issues of Privatisation

- Railways is the lifeline of India. It is necessary to ensure affordability of medium.
 - Railways is source of income of various small vendors & businesses. With privatisation they may loss to bigger players.
 - Privatisation without Independent authority can do more harm than good.
 - Private Players may ignore less popular or busy routes creating further problems for backward areas. → Security Concerns
- Privatisation needs to be seen as a gradual progression and next step in Indian Railways. However, first few routes should be opened to understand problems & resolve them.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications (NM-QTA) was launched by the Government of India in its Budget 2020. What do you understand by quantum technology and quantum computing? What advantages quantum technologies have over conventional technologies? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

NM-QTA was announced by the Finance Minister in Budget in February 2020. It allocated Rs 8000 Crore for the development of the emerging sector.

Quantum Technology

It utilises principles of Quantum Physics which is based on Heisenberg's uncertainty principle & Schrodinger equation. According to it, it is not possible to precisely determine location of a particle.

Quantum Computing

It uses Qubits, superposition & Quantum Entangling. Whereas analog bits can carry 0 or 1, Qubits due to superposition can have both or more. Entangling implies that state of various bits are related.

Advantages over Conventional Technologies

→ It can process data at a much higher speed and hence undertake calculations in small time which conventional computers can not perform in any reasonable time (over 1000 years). This opens opportunities in :-

- Data Encryption
- Better Weather Forecasting
- Cyber Strong mechanism for protecting military & financial Data
- Quantum Clocks, etc.

China & USA have already had an early start. This is a good step by the government.

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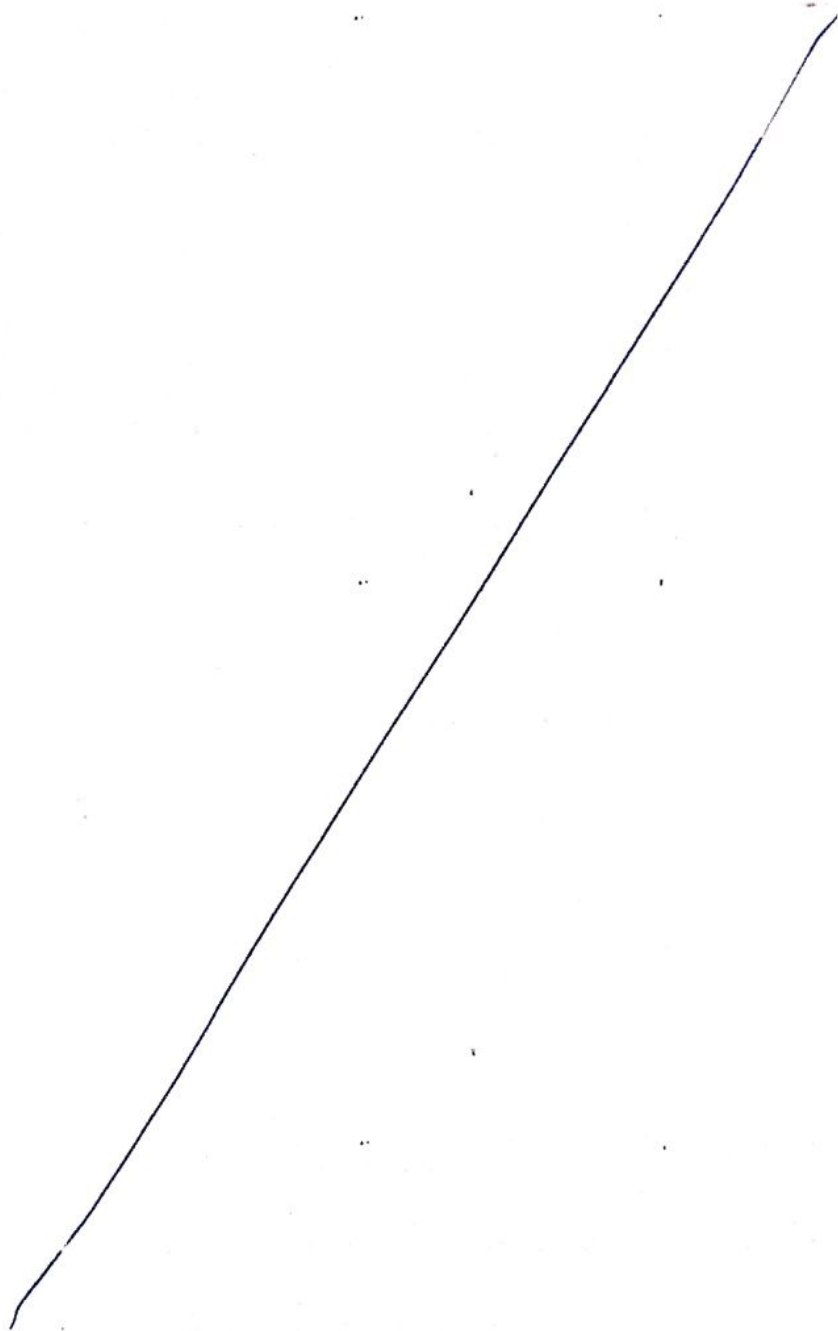


Q.6) What is the contribution of Vikram Sarabhai and Satish Dhawan in the field of space research and development? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vikram Sarabhai was the father of India's Space Technology Sector. Under his leadership, India after independence gave due focus on space sector despite various other challenges that the new born country was facing.

The first Space Project was started at Chumba and it was a sounding rocket to study vertical gradients of various parameters.

Satish Dhawan was the Third Head of ISRO. ~~He~~ He carried forward the legacy of Vikram Sarabhai. Further, under greater talents like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam were groomed.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.7) Critically analyze the Green Credit Scheme which was recently approved by Forest Advisory Committee to balance industrial development and forest conservation.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Green Credit Scheme approved by the Forest Advisory Committee provides for the outsourcing of the responsibility of the responsibilities of the Forest Departments to undertake regeneration of Forest Ecosystem using CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation) funds.

Under it private players will cultivate forest on available lands. After ~~to~~ three years they can sell this to private players who undertake deforestation for industrial activities.

Balancing of Industrial Development & Forest Conservation

Advantages

→ With private players, technical expertise in compensatory afforestation can be brought.

- As land parcels will be prepared in advance, delays caused in the process of CAMPA can be avoided. This will promote economic growth.
- Over the years, forest department have been found lacking in adequately utilising funds & taking afforestation in a scientific manner.
- CAMPA funds are often used to pay salaries, allowances, etc. to staff.

Disadvantages

- It monetises forest ecosystem.
- It can lead to greater exploitation of forest ecosystem in return of money.
- Private Player will bring motive of profit in environment conservation.

The scheme can be tried on a limited pilot basis first to see utility & possibility of negative externalities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.8) The double whammy of Covid-19 and Amphan showed that the country needs to be prepared to handle two concurrent natural disasters. In light of this statement, suggest measures to strengthen India's disaster response mechanism. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

While the entire country was facing great economic stress due to COVID-19, the eastern coast & states like West Bengal, Odisha were rattled with Cyclone Amphan. There was loss of life lines, property & livelihood.

Measures of strengthening India's Disaster Response Mechanism

- Better Hazard Zonation Mapping to prepare in advance.
- Climate Change and result of environmental externalities needs to be incorporated in policy formulation.
- **FUNDS** →) State have not adequately used State Disaster Relief Funds, as highlighted by CAG.
 -) Legal reforms to allow States to use funds.

- for even localised disasters.
- BUILD BACK BETTER → Public Investment made in recovery must create more resilient infrastructure.
- Focus on destruction of environmental structures like Mangroves, Barrier Bars during disasters & their reconstruction as they act as Shock Absorbers.
- Impact of disasters of land fertility, water contamination also needs due focus.

Management Challenges in Governance reforms in Disaster to meet new emerging is a must.

Feedback (For OFFICER use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) "Illegal migration from neighboring countries may pose a serious threat to national security". Discuss in context of India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has long land borders which are often porous, ~~part~~ have rough rugged terrains, harsh climates. This makes manning of borders quite difficult leading to illegal migration.

Serious threat to National Security

- Illegal Migrants cause social tensions in bordering states which is often the cause of insurgency in North-east.
- They acts as channels for Drug syndicates. India is prone to this given its proximity with golden crescent & triangle.
- They often indulge in human trafficking, arms smuggling (in Bangladesh), illegal trade of arms & ammunitions with insurgents.

→ The security angle was brought to fore in case of Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar.

→ Used by Terrorist Organisations as channels for conduit of fake Indian currency notes (FICN), radicalisation, etc

Multi-dimensional Approach

→ Better Guarding of Borders by having well-equipped outposts.

→ Using Night Vision Cameras to monitor moving

→ Better fencing of Borders where ever possible

→ Talks with Neighbouring Countries to remedy the situation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) What is Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS)? Also discuss the role of technology in border management. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) gives focus on development of physical infrastructure and development of Border areas for better guarding of borders.

Components

- ~~Using~~ better fencing of borders
- monitoring by regular patrols
- CCTV cameras installation
- Border Area Development Programme (BAPD) to end sense of relative-deprivation among the populace

Role of Technology in Border Management

- Drones can be used for having wide inspection of the area.

- Motion Sensors at critical locations to
check infiltration.
- Night Vision Equipments

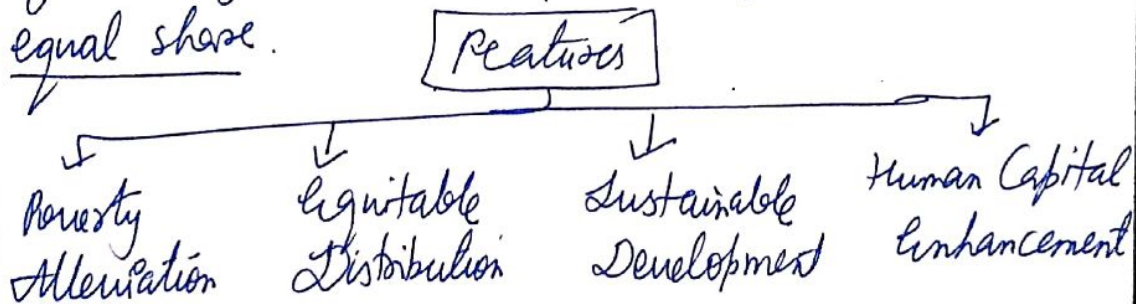
Physical Infrastructure along Borders
has picked pace in recent years as
seen in border along China & Nepal. Technological
Upgradation should also be given due focus.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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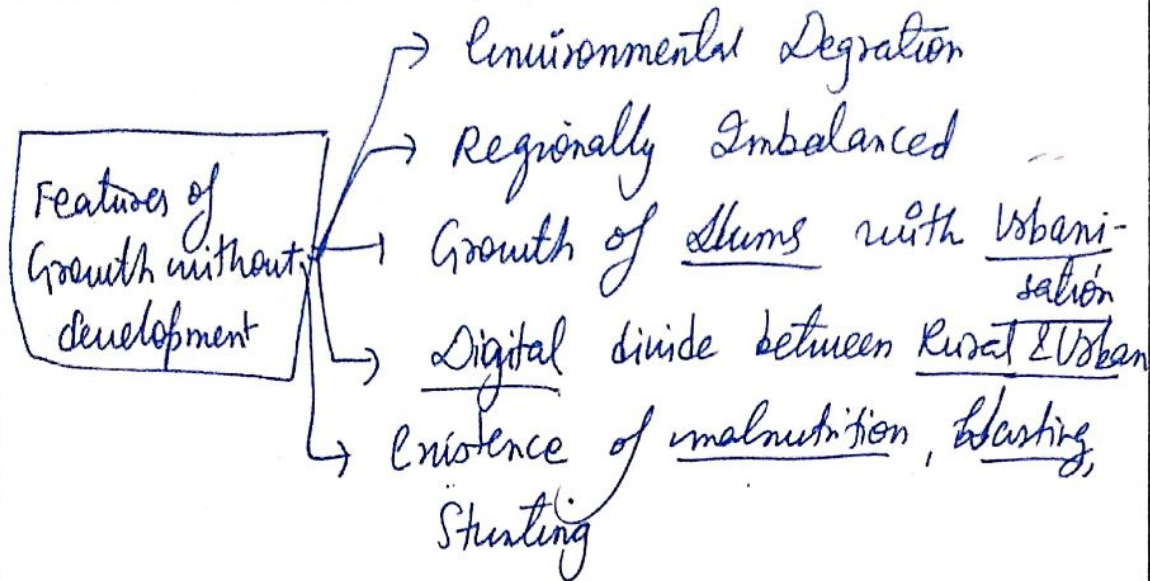
Q.11) "Inclusivity is when growth transforms into development". How is economic growth different from development? Suggest measures to be taken to convert economic growth into inclusive development. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Inclusive growth can be understood as economic growth in which all sections of society and all regions of country have equal share.



Difference between Economic Growth & Development

Post LPG Reforms, India has doubled its growth rate with average annual GDP growth at 6-7%. Moreover, this has been without negative externalities. On one hand, India has pulled about 271 mn people out of poverty between 2005/06 to 2015/16 (UNDP). On the other hand, according to Oxfam report, top 1% at four times the wealth of bottom 70%.



Measures to Convert Economic Growth into Inclusive Development

→ Physical Development

→ Infrastructure development

1. PM Gram Sadak Yojana for all weather roads in each village.
2. SAUBHAGYA scheme for electricity connection

→ Digital Connectivity

1. Bharatnet Project for optical fibres to all panchayats

→ Financial Inclusion

1. Schemes like Stand-Up India, Mudra

→ Human Development

→ Health

1. Increasing public investment to 2.5% of GDP.
2. Strengthening Primary Health Care Centres.
3. Indian Health Service for qualified man-
power in rural areas

→ Education

1. Implementing National Education Policy in
letter & spirit.
2. Better Teacher Training
3. Infrastructure development in Backward
areas, State universities

→ Skill Development

1. Vocational Training, apprenticeship

Essential for achieving SDGs by

2030.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.12) Agri-market reforms of the past such as the Agricultural Produce and Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts have done more harm than good to the farmers. Explain the problems of agri-marketing and government procurement of farm produce. Also, discuss the recent reforms introduced by government for the development of agricultural markets in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, the Government has enacted 3 Agricultural Related Acts to modernise farm produce sale & commerce and free liberalise the sector.

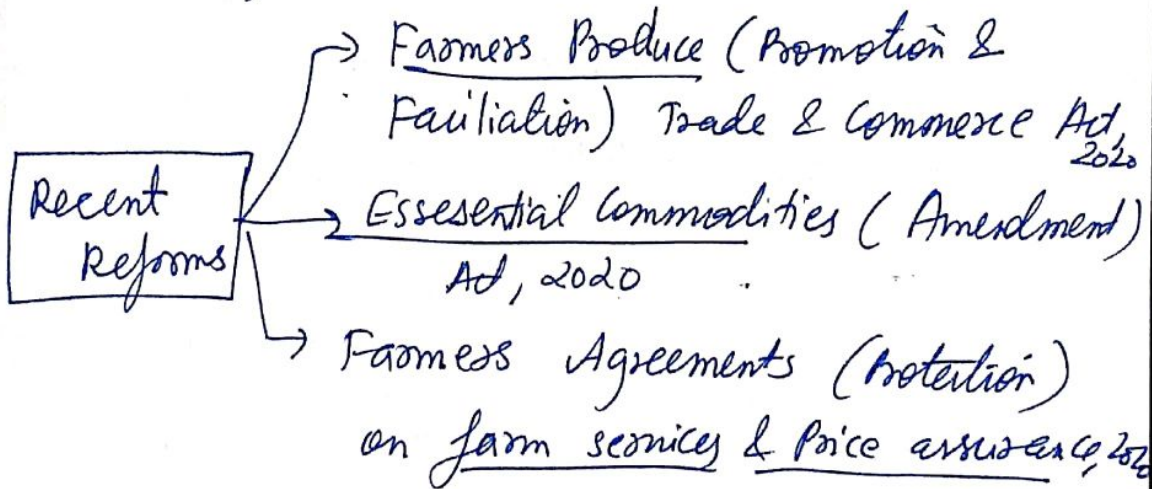
Problems of Agri-Marketing & Government Procurement

- APMCs levy various market fees & commission charges with no transparency.
- No investment in development of Infra-structure of Mandis.
- Lack of competition due to Castelisation among traders leads to poor returns for farmers.
- Government procurement is limited to rice & wheat. Most benefit have been reaped by few states (PS, HR & western UP) &

Large farmers only.

→ Government MSP policy & FRP (fair & remunerative price) in sugarcane has impacted growth of Agricultural Exports.

→ Lack of Private Investment in Agriculture.



Positive Impact

→ Enable farmers to sell beyond APMCs, with no market fees for transition outside mandis.

→ Reduce price wedge between farmers & final consumers. This can ensure better incomes for farmers & reduce food inflation.

→ Farmers can enter into contracts with buyers reducing impact of price unpredictability.

- Food-Processing Industries can have contracts with Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) & provide with better seeds, equipments, fertilisers, technological adaptation.
- By doing away stock limits under ECA, there will be investment in Warehousing, Cold Storage, value-addition chains, etc.

Reforms more much needed given stagnancy in agricultural growth - Therefore, Farmers fears should be allayed by government & mis-information should be tackled by awareness.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.13) Sudden imposition of lockdown to contain the spread of pandemic turned out to be the worst nightmare for migrant workers. Discuss the economic hardships faced by migrant laborers and the measures taken by the government to ease their situation during the lockdown. Also, recommend ways to ensure income security for migrant workers during present crisis. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Nation went into a stringent lockdown to prevent COVID-19 with a notice for few hours. This led to great hardships for various sections - Migrant Workers being worst affected.

Economic Hardships faced by Migrant Labourers

- They do mostly informal jobs with little incomes & no savings.
- Lack of social security ~~and~~ cover.
- Forced to move back due to lack of affordable housing & high cost of living in cities eg. food, etc.
- Various Migrant Workers have small ventures, MSME. Economic Lockdown forced them to shut doors & move back.
- Migrant Workers can't access PDS ration in their State of Work, adding to their woes.

Measures taken by the government

Government announced various schemes under PM Garib Kalyan Yojana and Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

- Loans were provided to MSMEs, street vendors, etc. Government availed these loans to encourage banks.
- Provisioning of extra food ration beyond PDS limits.
- States have been mandated to hasten the process of actualising one-nation-one-ration card scheme.
- Moratorium on loan payments.
- Greater ~~for~~ funds to states for generating jobs under MGNREGA.
- Small Cash Transfers to certain sections - women, elderly, etc. via PM-Jan Dhan A/cnt.

Ways to ensure income security

- Having Data on migrants is essential for better policy formulation. A Registration Id or No. along the lines the UDHYAM Card for MSMEs.
- Universal Basic Income can be considered to provide safety net & cover for food, health & education.
- Affordable housing in place of work. Govt. has introduced Affordable Rental Housing Complexes under PM Awas Yojana (U). This is good step.

\$ 5 Trillion economy by 2024 will be a good target only if it ensures better economic growth & welfare to all.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

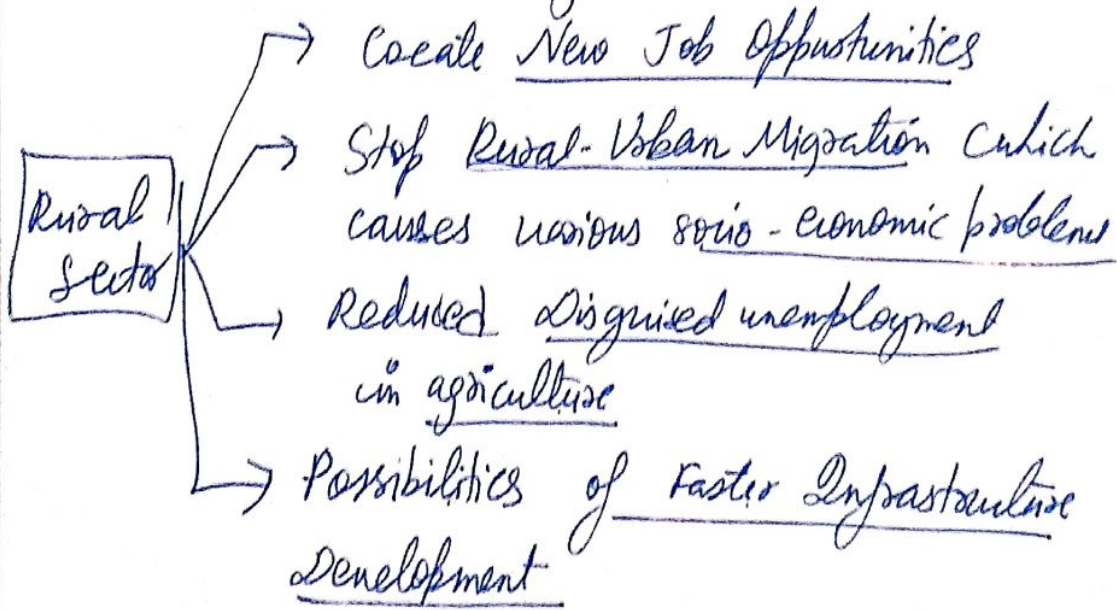
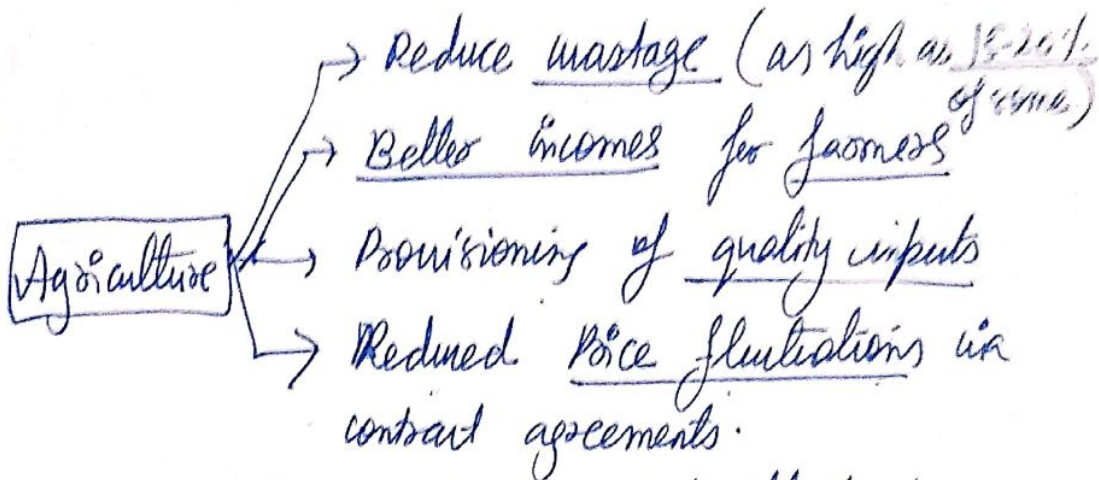
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Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14) Discuss the relevance of Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PM FME) scheme for food processing sector, agriculture and rural development. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

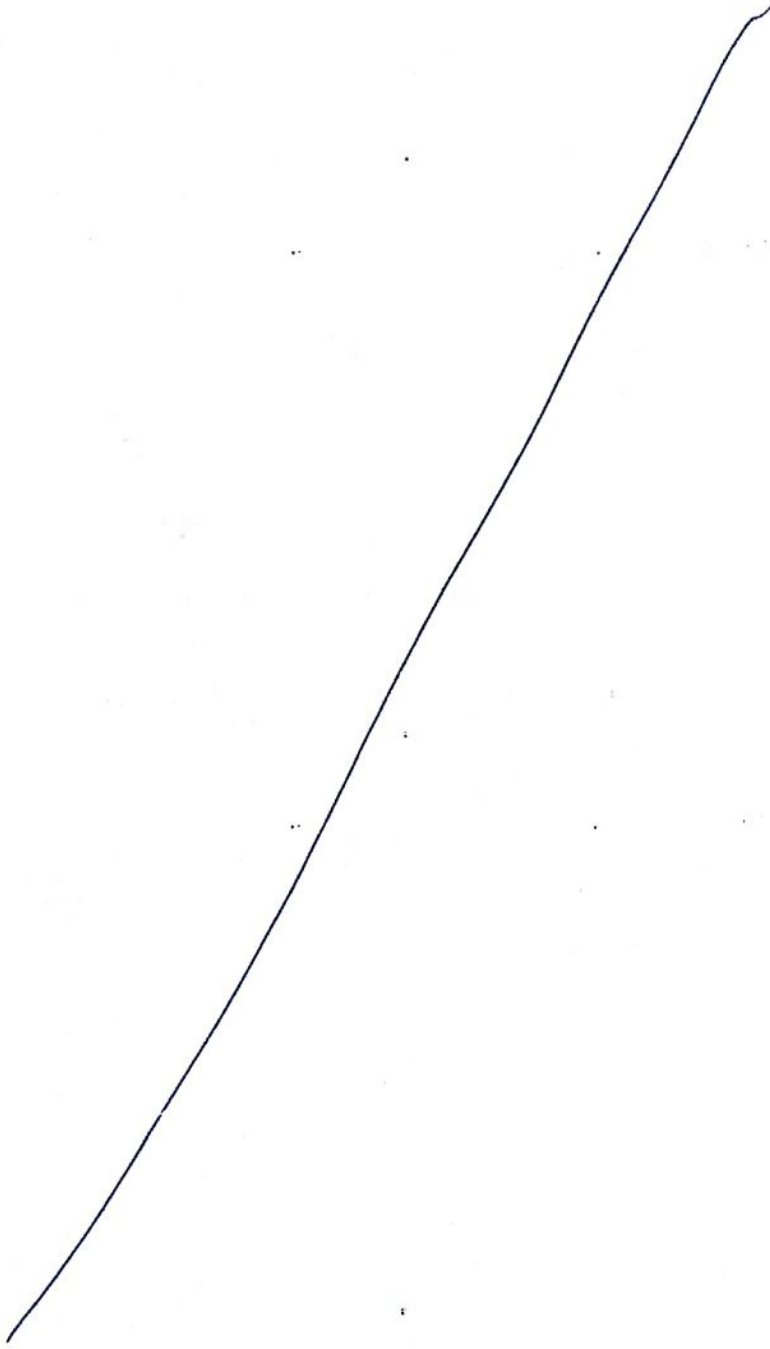
Given the vast scope and significance of Food Processing Sector in India, PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises is a good step.

Food Processing Sector

- The FPI Sector is cluttered with micro enterprises which need adequate focus.
- It provides channels for better value addition, marketing.
- Develop Standards to gain competition in global market, meet regulatory norms of Foreign Markets
- Better Technological adoption, financial assistance.
- Greater Infrastructure in Storage, Warehousing, Value-Chain



It is a much needed step in the right direction to reap benefits of this sector.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) The government has set an ambitious target of eliminating single-use plastic by 2022. What are the measures taken by the government towards achieving this goal? Also, critically analyze whether banning the use of plastic is a sustainable solution to this problem or not. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to various estimates about 25000 tonnes plastic is generated in India everyday, of which less than 30% has been processed & disposed scientifically. This creates myriad set of problems.

Measures taken by Government to eliminate Single-Use Plastic

- Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2018 - They have provisions like waste segregation, collect back scheme, extended Producer Responsibility.
- mandating use of plastic in cement factories to a certain extent.
- Mandating use in Road-Construction for eg. under PM Grameen Sadak Yojana.
- Bringing rural areas under the ambit of Plastic Waste Management rules & laws.

Banning the Use of Plastic

Not a Sustainable Solution

- There is no alternative which is as cheap, versatile and strong as plastic.
- Possibility of ~~no~~ plastic use going on unregulated which is even harder to monitor.
- Huge workers are employed in the industry and can be robbed of livelihood.
- It will increase the cost of production of economy which ~~is~~ can cause severe impacts.

Necessity

Plastic has caused various environmental & social problems.

- Ineffective & unscientific disposal causes soil & ground water disposal.
- They are non-biodegradable, cause reduction in downward percolation of water.

- Ingestion of animals leading to Bio-accumulation (within animals) & Bio-magnification (across food-chain).
- Clogs Drainage Channels cause urban floods

Way forward

Till alternate, which can be produced economically, Blanket Ban can create new challenges. Government should aim :-

- Regulation of use
- Mandating ULBs for better collection, disposal & treatment
- Creating public awareness.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.16) The Draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2020 has attracted heavy criticism from environmentalists and several sections of civil society. Discuss the necessity and shortcomings of the draft EIA Notification 2020.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The government has introduced the Draft for a new Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), 2020 which has ~~drawn~~ criticisms as on the face of it, various provisions are diluted.

eg → Time period of holding public consultation is reduced from 30 to 20 days.

- Projects in B2 have been made completely free of need of EIA.
- Sectors like Oil Exploration & Drilling which cause sufficient damages have been given exemptions.

Necessity of New EIA

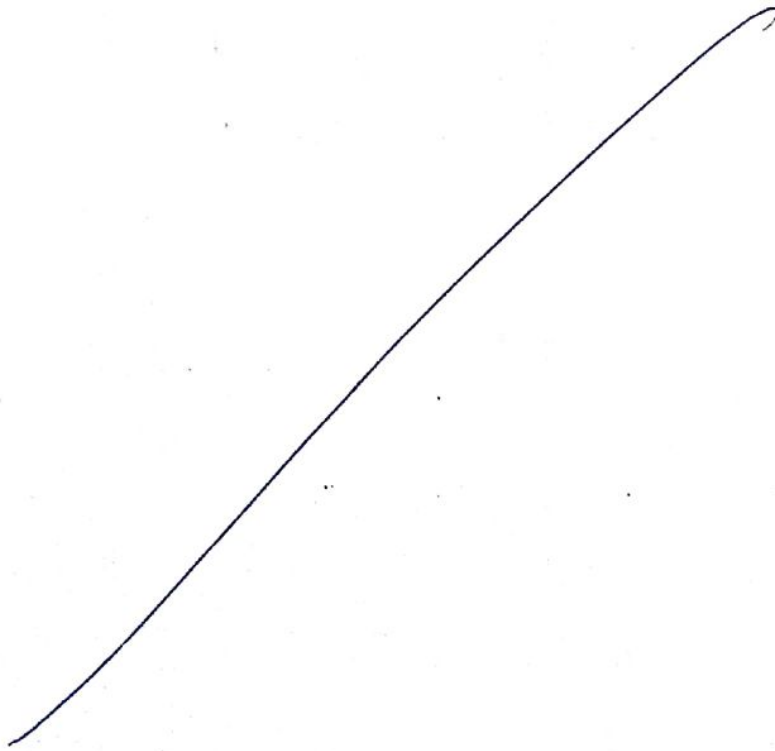
- The last EIA was formulated in 2006. A new policy was adequately due.

- Complaints for Manufacturing sector that it impeded economic growth of the country.
- ~~Present~~ Issue of the EIA being very complex, ~~necessary~~ which led to corruption to get environment clearances.
- Industrialists often took to fraudulent EIA which defeated the purpose. Due to lack of capacity of MoEFCC, they could not be adequately monitored & verified.

Shortcomings

- No provision for holding public consultations in vernacular language.
- Lack of mechanism for having effective third party EIAs
- ~~for~~ Exemptions given without considering negative externalities of the sector.

Balancing Economic Growth
and Environmental Sustainability is key
to Inclusive development & achieving
SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 8 (Decent Work
& Economic growth).



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) Highlighting the key features of National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2015-2020, discuss the relevance of biotechnology in development of new vaccines.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

~~The~~ India is one of the Top 12 performers in the Biotechnology Sector. The sector offers new possibilities in health, agriculture, cancer therapy, etc.

~~National Bio~~

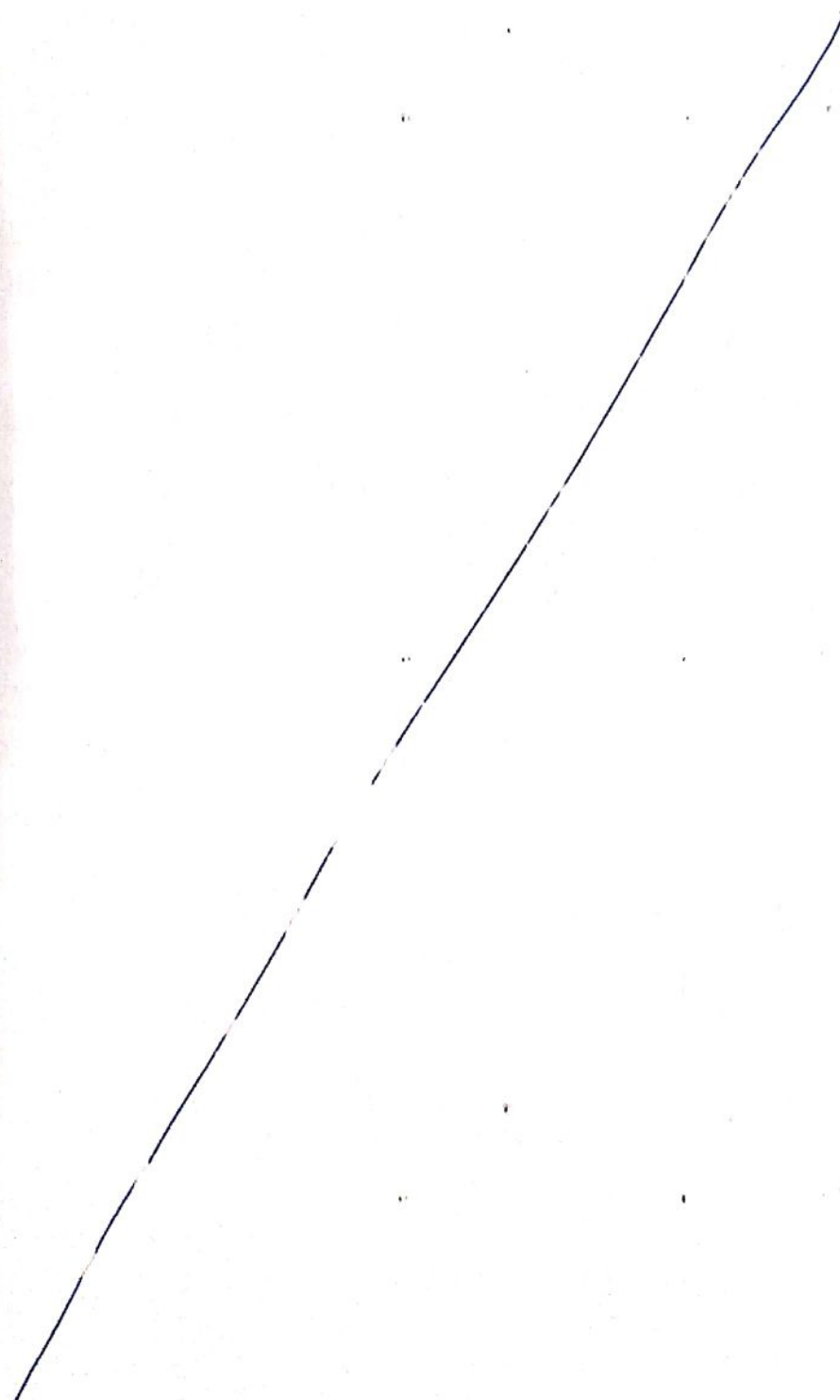
Relevance of Biotechnology in Development of New Vaccines

- With rise in Antimicrobial Resistance & Biodiversity exploitation, new viruses are coming up. ~~eg~~ Biotechnology enables greater strength to tackle them.
- Recombinant Vaccines for eg. for Hepatitis ~~have~~ ^{ensure} stronger immunity by creating specific antibodies that last longer.
- With Biotechnology, new methods of

giving vaccines for eg. via dendrimers, nanobots
They ensure precise delivery.

→ Bio-technology has also led to development
of Nano-Patches as vaccines which
are less intrusive & can be administered easily

Key is better policy formulation which does
not stifle growth but ensures the impact on
environment and human are properly studied.



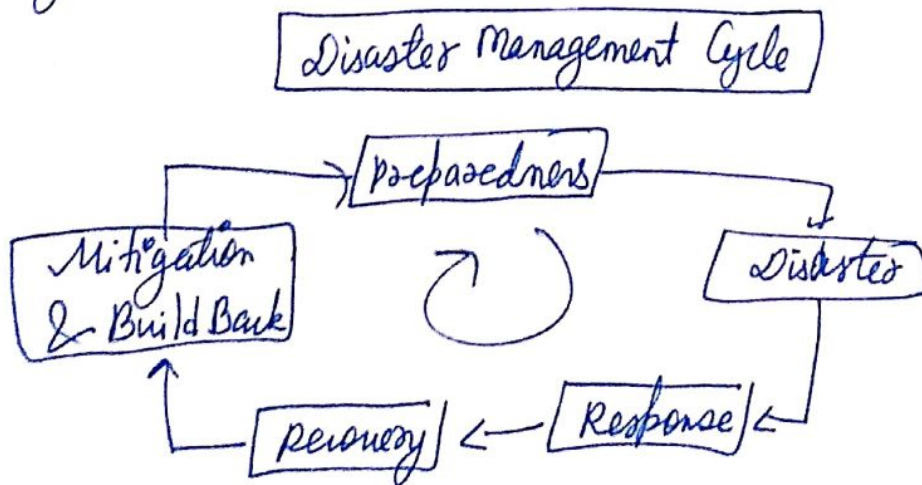
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Q.18) "Disaster management is not just a contingency measure to manage a crisis, but a long drawn, sustained and well-planned effort". In the light of guidelines of NDMA's discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of cyclones in coastal areas.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has a long coastline of 7516.6 km which is prone to cyclones given the tropical location. Further, with climate change, the frequency and intensity of cyclones has increased. eg. Cyclone FANI, Cyclone Amphan, etc.



Measures to be adopted to mitigate the impacts of cyclones

Preparedness

→ Better Surveillance Mechanisms by using

space, land, ocean & sub-ocean systems

- Installing more Doppler Radars
- Capacity development by training Coastal Populace on steps to taken when disaster occurs.
- Building multi-layered - Fail-Safe Communi-cation Systems.
- Atleast one - all weather connectivity road to all coastal habitations.

* Mitigation

Non-Structural

- Investing in bio-shields for eg. mangroves, Barrier Bars, Spits, etc. which act as shock absorbers. eg. West Bengal Govt. has taken steps for this.

Structural

- Enabling PRIs & ULBs to better regulate construction activities in coastal areas as most are unregulated & outside formal sector.

- Building Codes & Standards of Materials used to Build Back Better.
- Provision of Licensing of all Technicians who undertake supervisory reviews.
- Providing fishers with phones & apps which gives latest updates so that they don't venture into ocean if storm is building up.

Sendai framework emphasises on Build - Back Better, Disaster Governance & making Disaster Management an integral part of policy making rather than in isolation. This is the right way forward for India.

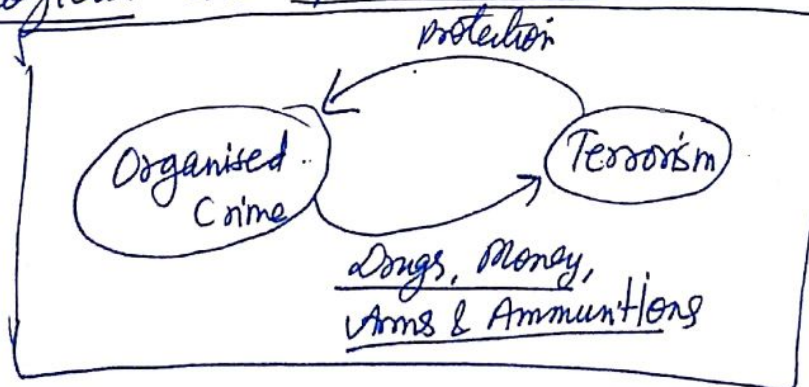
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Q.19) Explain the nexus between terrorism, organized crime and money laundering. Also, elaborate upon the difference in objectives and methodology of organized crime syndicates and terrorist organizations. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Organised Crime can be defined as a structured group of people who undertake unlawful activities for financial purposes.

Terrorism refers to attempt at violence & regime destabilisation for religious, ideological and political purposes



Money Laundering is a channel via which both operate.

Nexus between the three :-

→ Organised Crime uses money laundering to integrate their black money back into the white economy.

- Terrorists receive funding from global organisations like Religious fundamentalists, NGOs, etc. via Money Laundering.
- Organised Crime use the areas destabilised by Terrorism for cultivation of drugs. eg. Afghanistan's Opium Trade.
- Radicalisation ^{of youth} by Terrorists & Drug Channels of Organised Crime are mutual reinforcers.

Difference between Terrorist Organisations & Organised Crime

Terrorists Organisation	Organised Crime
<p>→ Obj :- Political, Religious & Ideological</p> <p>→ They are often <u>violent</u>.</p> <p>→ They seek <u>hyper-media exposure</u> for <u>recruiting</u> via <u>radicalisation</u>.</p>	<p>→ Obj:- Material & financial gains.</p> <p>→ <u>Violence</u> is <u>not</u> the <u>form</u> but <u>exceptions</u> may be <u>there</u>.</p> <p>→ They mostly operate away from <u>limelight</u>, in an <u>underground</u> manner.</p>

→ No Nexus with Civil & Military organisation

→ They seeks destabilised areas with lack of governance as their ground-

→ Nexus between Organised Crime, Police & Bureaucrats is quite common.

→ Areas with stability are essential for economic growth for those in organised crime.

As State Sponsorship for terrorism reduces due to International actions eg. FATF, the nexus between the two will only grow stronger. Therefore, policies & strategies tackle them must keep this in focus.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.20) Since the adoption of National Cyber Security Policy 2013, the technologies, platforms, threats, services and aspirations have changed tremendously. Analyze the adequacy of current institutional apparatus to deal with cyber security threats. Is there a need for the formulation of a new National Cyber Security Strategy? Justify.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 aimed to create a safe and secure cyber environment for citizens, business and entrepreneurs. However, rust has changed due to rapid growth in the sector.

Adequacy of Current Institutional Apparatus

- India is in the top 5 of list of countries most prone to cyber threats.
- Lack of Human Capacity of government agencies like CDAC-in, NCIIPC (National ~~Centre~~ Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre)
- Growing interdependencies of Critical Infrastructure for eg. Banking, RBI, Military,

R&D, etc gives rise to newer challenges.

→ Lack of focus of vulnerabilities due to cloud computing and data storage in far away countries.

→ Concentration of most companies in ICT (Google, Facebook, Microsoft, etc.) in USA.

Therefore, reforms are need to enhance abilities. This calls for formulation of New National Cyber Security Strategy.

→ Focus of R&D & Human capacity enhancement

→ Government is moving towards Data localisation but first infrastructure to ensure the same are needed.

→ Citizen data being collected by various e-commerce ventures which stores data overseas needs to be protected.

→ Provisions for their storing, processing should be formulated.

→ Mechanisms through which Private Sectors can participate to enhance cyber capabilities.

Cyber Space has often been called the Fifth Theatre of War. Up-to-date policies and initiatives are needed to ensure India's strategic lead against its competitors.

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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