

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	KARTIK SHROTRIYA		
Email Id.	Roll No.	1910045079	
Mobile No.	Date:	13 th Nov '20 Dec	
Time Allowed: Three Hours		Maximum Marks: 250	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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			End Time 7 pm
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

The national infrastructure pipeline is ₹104 lakh crore project announced in November 2019, to guide and sustain proper base for \$5 trillion economy.

It will push for infrastructure through:

- > highest allocation share to logistics (~40%)
- > proper care to urban infra - sewage, transport, energy etc.
- > creation of multi-modal railway (~10% share), roadway (~15% share) water-way connectivity.
- > support green economy through renewable energy, green transport

- It will also make growth inclusive as -
 - will support urban poor through better amenities, participation
 - improve urban-rural linkages through roadways, railways -
 - improve private sector engagement at 22% of all projects.
 - create green corridors for proper sustainable energy evacuation.

→

Thus, through transparent partnerships, better financing, stable dispute resolution - NIP can create a win for all

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

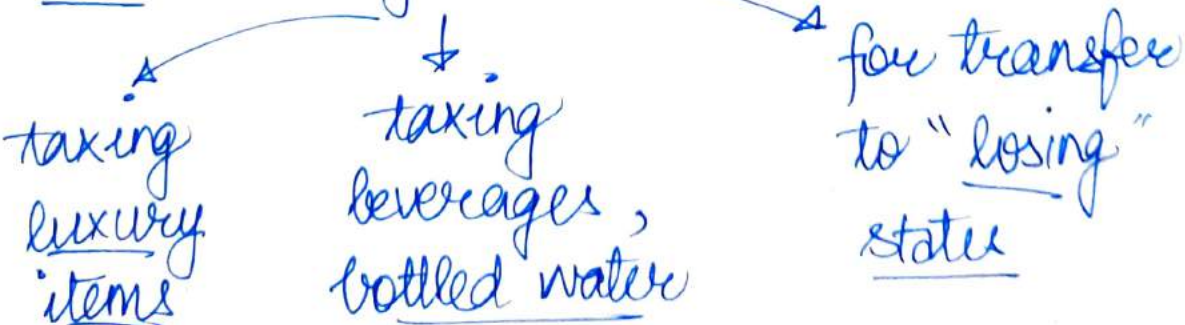
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

Goods and Services Tax (101st constitutional Amendment) Act, was guided by "one nation, one market" philosophy for ease of doing business.

Salient Features of GST compensation Act-

- > assured 14% nominal growth returns to all states.
- > making good any notional loss due to transition
- > creation of GST cess / compensation Fund through:





The issues between centre-state on GST compensation are -

- > lack of timely transfer of compensation fund (eg. funds of Nov '19 to Feb '20 only given by July - August '20)
- > lack of consensus on impact of COVID-19 as "due to GST" or "act of god".
- > loan options, ^{for compensation} to be taken by centre or states individually.
- > opinion over '14% nominal growth' being an over-estimation.
- > centre charging cess, surcharge without sharing with states

Thus, these issues can be resolved through GST council dialogue and co-operation

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)

With rise of COVID-19, African Swine Fever; the concept of "zoonosis" and "epizootic" have come to public attention.

The difference between two are :

1. Meaning -

zoonotic disease are those which jump from animal to human ;
epizootic are epidemics in animals

2. Impact -

zoonotic disease have wider sectoral impact, while epizootic are limited to agriculture and animal husbandry

3. Examples -

- zoonotic disease are AIDS, Nipa, COVID
- epizootic are swine fever, FMD etc

4. Treatment -

- for zoonotic, through animal culling and human quarantine.
- epizootic, through large-scale culling (eg. Chinese swine culling of 2019)

Various Government Policies are -

- universal vaccination program against FMD, Brucellosis by 2025.
- controlled culling of infected animals (eg. ASF in Assam 2020)
- veterinary hospitals for treatment
- control over correct medication.

Thus, as humans encroach on natural genetic barriers; there are chances of epizootic converting to zoonotic.

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)

India's PDS is world's largest food distribution program, catering to ~66% of total population under NFSA Act, 2013.

However, I agree that the current system requires overhaul as -

- > there is lack of benefit portability, now being pursued under ONRC (seen in migrant exodus)
- > lack of proper documentation, enumeration of beneficiaries (eg. Delhi slums unable to access in May '20)
- > lack of proper coverage of urban poor - showing rural bias

- > leakages, corruption in PDS shops
(eg. rice diversion led to increased exports from Tamil Nadu)
- > lack of proper functionary strength
↓
leading to requirement of NGO co-ordination
(eg. ~80% of all food given by NGOs to migrants in April '20)
- > lack of proper, timely sale in open market to ease stocks
(eg. FCI's OMSS operation after executive order)

Thus, with adoption of ONORC, proper streamlining of FCI, PPP mode storage the issues can be tackled.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

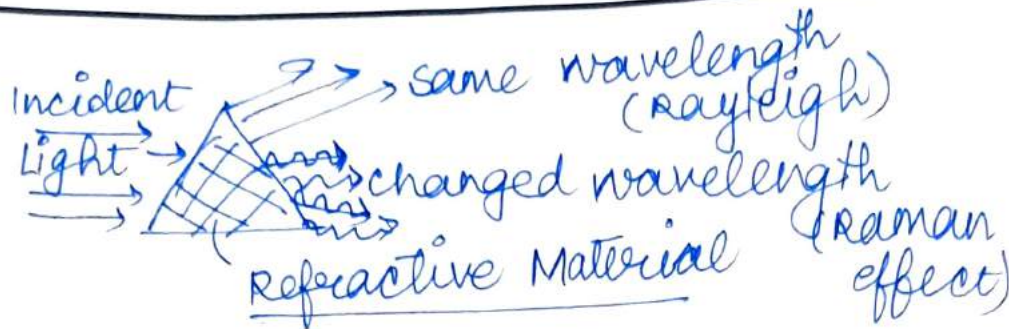
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Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

The Raman effect led to Dr. C.V. Raman being awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1929.

- The concept of Raman Effect -
 - when light particles (photons) are scattered by a change in medium
↓
 - some most scattered particles maintain same energy level and wavelength (called Rayleigh effect)
 - some scattered photons however, change their energy level and wavelength (called Raman effect)



(Fig) = Raman Effect

- It revolutionized field of physics -
 - > through new understanding of long - radio waves from universe
 - > new spectroscopy
 - to identify forgeries
 - identify background noise
 - to find evidence of big-bang

Thus, the change through discovery is rightly celebrated as "science day"

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)

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased biomedical generation from ~200 grams per bed to ~4kgs / per bed (CPCB).

This creates many disposal

challenges :

> use of ~~incinerator~~ single set of employees for COVID waste

transport

physical, mental exhaustion

social prejudice

possibility of death

> lack of incinerators to dispose off waste =

> hazardous dumping by small nursing homes

> lack of proper disposal of home quarantine waste due to COVID.

> burial practices involving throwing PPE kits with the buried body.

• In this [role of circular] economy:

> re-use, refurbishing of washable products (gowns, gloves)

> heat co-generation from incinerator to provide electricity.

> finding durable, bio-degradable substitutes

Thus, with COVID - the "reduce - reuse - recycle" movement has become stronger.

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)

Ecotones refers to transition zones between two biomes, leading to increased biodiversity, productivity than surrounding areas.

(eg. estuary - mangroves)

They are areas of :

1. Great environmental importance :

→ as they provide higher net primary productivity.

(eg. food, fuel production)

→ provide shelter to "edge" species which are unique to transition areas (eg. gharials)

→ work to reduce environmental pollution.

(eg. estuaries adsorb heavy metals)

→ have greater species interaction
(eg. Tigers and crabs in Sunderban)

• They are threatened as well due to -

→ impacts of both surrounding biomes impact them

(eg. sea level rise + river regime change)

→ areas of commercial exploitation
(eg. paddy farming)

→ increased urbanisation, encroaching
(eg. Kolkata wetland)

Thus, ecotones require preservation as under Protection of Environment Act, 1986.

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)

The tribals in India rely on minor forest produce for about 40-50% of their annual income. This can be augmented through food processing.

- The potential of FPIs in tribal areas is
 - > large local, customary knowledge base among tribals
 - > wide variety of local grains grown (eg. Kodu, Kutki in MP)
 - > increased popular perception to organic products (eg. Mahua drinks)

- > rising purchasing power in India (to $\sim \$12,000$ /annum of Top 10% of Indian by 2025)
- > tribal group identity, supporting community production.

Major government initiatives are -

- > PM van Dhan Vikas Yojana
 - to form tribal skilling groups.
 - better value addition to MFPs
- > MSP purchase of value added MFPs
- > GI Tags for tribal products (eg. Kalahandi Haldi)

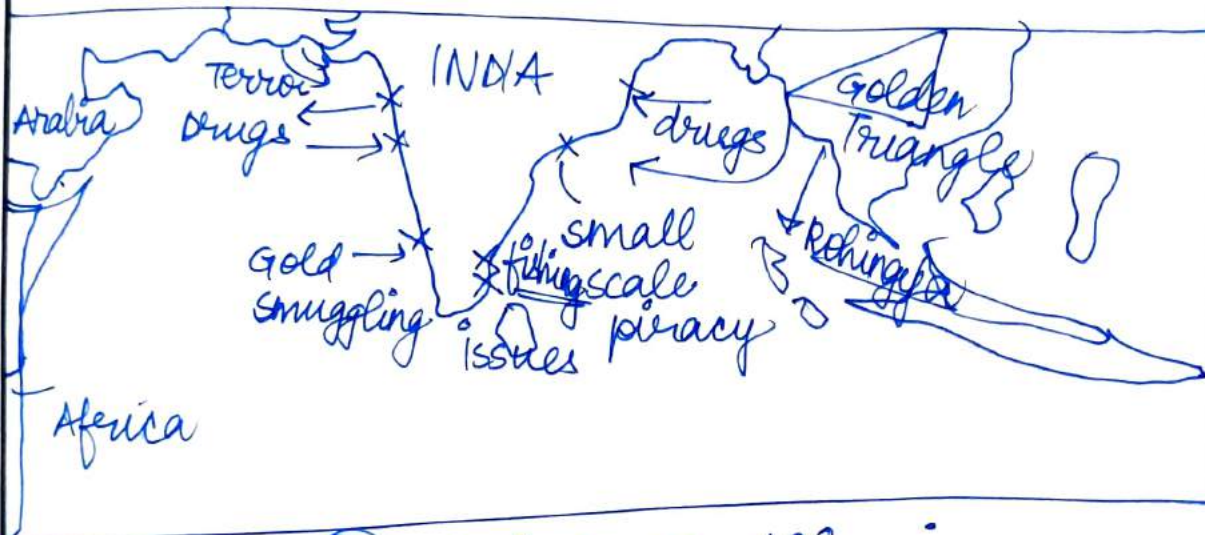
Thus, doubling farmer income should also include tribal aspirations.

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's 7516 km coastline has varied, dynamic security challenges for apparatus to deal with.



(fig) = India's coastline issues

Various challenges are -

> gold smuggling across malabar

> terror plots from pakistan

(26/11)

- > drug smuggling from Pakistan, Golden triangle - on east coast
- > infiltration by rohingya refugees in Andaman islands, and east coast.

• India's preparedness includes:

- > Three level sea patrol after

26/11



- > special fisherman adhare, boat ID.

- > National marine challenge committee
 - > all service exercise
- Thus, after 26/11 we are better prepared

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)

The Naga Autonomy issue is present since independence, given partial closure by 2015 framework agreement.

• However complete resolution is elusive due to -

> fractionalised Naga parties, splinter groups

> support from china, ethnic ties to myanmar.

- > profit in governance ambiguity
- > lack of consistent government of India approach.
- > establishment of interest groups for struggle continuation
- > lack of acknowledgment of varied history.

Thus, as enunciated by RN Ravi, the solution should be through broad-based consensus, under the egis of Indian unity.

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)

The Indian Industrial policy has gone from "state-led socialism" model to "regulator/facilitator" state capitalism model from 1950s till now.

Major Industrial Policies over years have been :

1948 - Industrial Policy Resolution
 - dividing industries as -
 • completely under state
 • mixed ownership • other sectors

1956 - Industrial Policy Resolution
 - dividing ~~state~~ industries under category A, B & C depending on state use.

late 1970s — IPR • focused on small scale industries
 • some supporting finance to private sector

1991 — • enunciated NEP through liberalization, privatisation, globalisation
 • opening trade, exim, finance

• The IPR 1956, NEP 1991 had huge impact on industrial growth:

> under IPR 1956, the 2nd FYP focused on massive industrialisation

↓
 however growth was ~4-5% per three decades due to in efficiency

> NEP 1991 pushed open growth to 6-7% per annum; with lull in late 1990s due to further reform

> the growth improved to ~7 to 10% between 2000s to 2010 as industries became competitive.

- There is need for new IPR due to -
 - > advent to cyber-physical systems under Industry 4.0
 - > opportunity to leapfrog infra gaps through Internet of Things, AI, Machine learning.
 - > increasing demographic dividend of high-skilled citizens.

Thus, for \$5 trillion economy, and \$ 1 billion manufacturing should be attained

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)

Policy uncertainty is a prime reason for capital flight, crony capitalism thereby leading to a "middle-income trap"

- Policy uncertainty refers to lack of clear, stable, open rules of engagement in the economy.

- It has the following impact on investment through —

- > increased government discretion in resource allocation

(eg. coal allotment through ministerial committee)

> increased possibility of crony capitalism (business - politics nexus)
raising bar of entry.

> makes the regulator's job more complex in :

monitoring
markets

catching
innovative
fraud

providing
investor
education

(eg. Harshad Mehta scam)

> create political uncertainty, as
business class is unable to judge
which pressure group may help.

> increases expenditure on maintaining
privileges than growth.

(dutch syndrome - Eco survey)

> leads to rise of "connected firms" which are guided by politics.

• This has deleterious impact on investment :

> decrease in productive investment

> increase in systemic risk due to arbitrary state functioning

> flight of new, innovative capital

↓
increased cost of capital

Thus, the rule of law in investment is necessary to keep at bay "Matsya-nyaya" in economics.

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)

The Economic Survey 2019-20 talks of counter-intuitive results produced out of "well intentioned" but "ill-thought out" government intervention.

- This phenomena can be seen in -
- > Essential commodities Act -
 - meant to smoothen goods flow, control price rise.
 - led to ↓ investment in storage, ↓ value chain addition.
 - arbitrary raids, rent-seeking led to increased prices (eg. onions in 2019)

> Drugs And Cosmetics Act, 1945 -

◦ meant to control formulation price and easy availability.

◦ led to ~200% price increase in controlled medicine, as compared to ~40% in non controlled.

◦ manipulation of cost of production, oligopoly changes were made.

> Farm Loan Waiver -

◦ aimed at reducing farm burden, spare consumption, investment.

◦ Eco survey '19-20 found that 2008 waiver led to

↳ lower consumption ↓ no additional investment ↘ fall in credit culture.

◦ moral hazard of waiver led to wilful defaults down the line.

> Capital Issue (Control) Act :

- during 1950s led to financial market underdevelopment
- related party transactions as collusive corruption.

> MRTP Act :

- suppressed new comers, expansion of bona-fide industries
- had to be changed by Competition Act, 2002

Thus, well grounded, easily understood, discretion curbing policies are required.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 ~ 35 million MTs of oilseeds each year under both Kharif and Rabi crops as — sesameum, groundnut, tree-borne oil, soybean etc.

• However, the productivity in oilseeds is inadequate —

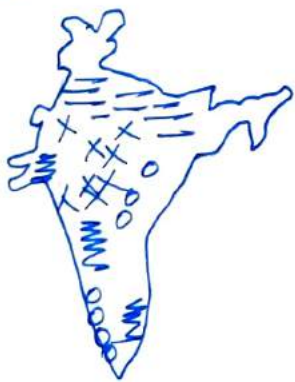
1. Temporally —

• the productivity of Kharif crops (soybean, mustard) is higher than Rabi, due to higher rain.

2. spacially —

• large area (~60 to 70%) of oilseed growth is rain-fed.
• lack of proper extension service in west India

- Present cropping pattern includes -
- > growing soybean in central, west India (MP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan)
 - > groundnut in West, south India (Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka)
 - > mustard in North west, eastern India (UP, Punjab, Haryana)
 - > Tree-borne oils from tribal areas, coastal areas (eg. coconut, arecanut)



(fig) . Oilseed cropping pattern

- ≡ → mustard
- xx → soyabean
- → groundnut
- → TBOs

- India currently imports ~50% of domestic edible oil from Malaysia, Indonesia

• Measures to reduce edible oil imports are -

1. Increasing Seed replacement ratio from 26% to 36%.
2. Creation of Edible Oil support Fund (EASF) through cess on oil imports.
3. concentration of Tree based oils like Palm oil in coastal areas.
4. Proper implementation of National Mission on oilseed and oil Palm. (NMOP)
5. Focus on 7 edible, 2 non-edible oil as per Ashok Dalwai.

Thus, oil self sufficiency would save ~~forex and environment~~

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)

Genome India Project has been supported by Budget 2020, in order to decode the entire genome of various indian ethno-groups.

• Such [genome mapping] is critical for:

1. Next Generation Medicine :

- > through moving away from "standard caucasian" genotype to india specific knowledge
- > creation of "precision medicine" based on genetic pre-disposition (eg. sands and sickle cell anaemia)
- > check special reactivity of various groups to medicine

(eg. APs Vysy community reacts to anaesthesia differently)

> creation of required genetic template for proper medical history and diagnosis.

2. Agriculture -

> thorough finding specific traits for climate resilient crops

(eg. rice grown in Pokkali sub-sea area)

> correction of nutritional requirements in various crops

(eg. golden rice with vitamin A)

> gene suppression to avoid negative impact of pollution on food
(eg. rice arsenic uptake)

3. Biodiversity -

> by monitoring, maintaining genetic diversity in endangered animals.

> judging impact of habitat loss on population health:

under
 "edge effect" "inbreeding" "distinct evolution"

> providing pre-active conservation ^{ser} intervention. (eg. canine distemper and gaur lions)

Thus, genome mapping can lead to bio-tech revolution, if guided by privacy, fair use and data security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

The economic size of China being the same as India in 1990, has grown to ~5 times Indian size by 2020.

This was largely on "export-led growth" of China.

◦ The reasons for Indian underperformance are -

1. Agriculture :

> China liberalized agri-led value addition by 1980s, while India remains closed-off.

> niche market of south-east, west (over prawn, meat) was captured by China.

2. SEZs :

- > the special economic zones are 2-10x larger in china - providing ease of connectivity.
- > logistics cost $\sim 8\%$, as against 14% in India

3. Human Resource :

- > large scale vocational training, as against only 5% vocationally trained in India.
- > china moved up "value chain" by constant upskilling.

4. Others :

- > political stability in one-party regime
- > lack of external threats like Pakistan

Measures to increase exports -

- > reduce logistics cost to $\sim 10\%$ of GDP - reduces export prices
 - > implementation of WTO compliant RoDTEP scheme for export incentives.
 - > follow "one district - one product" to spur innovation.
 - > improve inter-state co-ordination (Niti Aayog)
 - > correct duty inversion, taxing the intermediate lower.
 - > improve shipping capacity through Sagarmala
- Thus, an export sector of $\sim \$1$ billion is necessary for $\$5$ billion economy

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

India in her NDCs for Paris Agreement has agreed to produce 40% of total energy requirement through renewable sources. In addition, about 12% electricity growth is required to achieve 8% economic growth.

To be effective the energy policy must focus on :

1. Economic considerations :

> growth requirement of 8% of Indian economy.

> increased rural energy use

> pricing of renewable components (eg. solar panel wafers)

2. Environmental Factors -

- > to achieve net 0 emissions by 2050
- > to follow National Cooling Action Plan (reducing cooling energy)
- > to reduce SO_x, NO_x emissions by coal plants (currently ~66% of total)

The underlying tenets of energy policy should be :

1. Inclusivity

→ to improve decentralised solar power for rural, farm sector.

2. Efficiency

→ to shut down non-compliant coal

plants

> to improve variable energy storage

3. self Reliant :

→ by producing wind-turbines, solar panels

→ improving energy ties with south america.

4. Profitable :

→ reducing Discom stress.

→ hybrid energy supply (Hydro + coal)

Thus, India's energy needs should

be fulfilled with policy certainty,

long term ties, and PPP mode use

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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 and Hydrogen cyanide leak at Bhopal (1983) are results of systemic inefficiency in averring industrial disasters.

The causes of industrial disasters are -

- > lack of proper safety training, use of contractual labour
- > collusive corruption between law enforcements and MNCs
- > lack of enforcement capacity, rule updation by administration

> dense urbanisation, illegal encroachment near hazardous industries.

> lack of knowledge of hazard among nearby residents.

The consequences of industrial disasters:

> loss of life and increased disability burden (eg. nearly ~600,000 impact in Bhopal)

> reactive closure of all industries in regions.

> increased mistrust between community, industry and administration

The remedial measures available:

> immediate compensation from SDRF

and National Response Fund (NDRF)

- > claim under Public Liability Act, 1991
- > claim under "absolute liability" clause over industry.
- > compensation, rehabilitation rights under Disaster Management Act, 2005

• Measures to arrest such incidents:

- > proper industrial hazard zonation
- > removal, rehabilitation of encroachers
- > randomized, regular checks over safety; mock drills
- > increased research over chemical accidents (enunciated by PM)

Thus, loss of life, earning and livelihood can be controlled.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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)

The comprehensive convention on international terrorism (1996) has been pending at behest of both western liberal democracies and west asian powers.

CCIT could not be finalised due to :

• debate over definition of terrorism

→ whether forces in foreign operations can be termed

→ religious angle to terrorism
(radical Islamic)

• lack of consensus on "cross-border terrorism"

> obfuscation of debate by Pakistan and China, to protect "good-bad terrorism" binary.

> fears among Iran, Gulf country over being terrorist through indirect citizen support

> possibility of misuse to target only a few nations
(eg. US targeting Iran)

• A universal definition can aid by -

1. distinguishing between legitimate security operations and terror use
(eg. use of military in Kashmir vs Syria)

2. cut off material aid, support to terror

3. complement FATF in fighting
terror financing.
4. Forcing Pakistan to abandon
"useful terror" approach.
↓
reducing cross-border terrorism
5. UNSC sanctions on emergent,
amorphous threats
(especially with Taliban's growth)
6. guide remedies for at-risk
areas, alienated communities
(eg. Muslims of France)

Thus, there should be region-wise
consensus, back channel diplomacy,
showing over-arching pattern to
attacks to gather support

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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)

The Doha Accord between Taliban and US promises US troop withdrawal, intra-afghan dialogue and de-listing of Taliban from UN 2267 sanctions, in return for control on terrorism.

The signing has escalated Indian internal security threat as —

- > emergence of Taliban strengthens Pakistan's "good-bad" terrorism approach
- > freed mujahids can be deployed at Kashmir infiltration
- > increased radicalisation chances in

Kashmiri youth.

- > growth of ISIS - KP, and its reach to Kashmir valley.
- > decreased current profile of India in containing Afghan terrorism.
- > increased drug trafficking due to poppy being mainstay of Taliban
- > increased arms, FICN traffic due to bolstered ISI.
- > targetting by stronger Haggami Network.

Steps for preparedness are -

- strengthening joint protection approach to check infiltration

- > increase CIBMS program reach to upgrade infrastructure
- > bring political dialogue, development to alienated valley.
- > improve intelligence system through "khabaris" and under-ground informants
- > use of committees to trace money trails for terror support
- > open back-channel talks with moderate Taliban faction.

Thus, with the "Great Game" turning heated - India needs to be vigilant

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	