

Test Code: 31035
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FIAS - 2020 - GS Paper 3

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910045064
Mobile No.		Date:	13/12/20

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				
3				
4				
5				
6			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
7				
8				
9				
10				
11			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
12				
13				
14				
15				
16			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.	
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total Marks:			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.	
Remarks:				
Start Time 1:00 PM				End Time 4:00 PM
Mode Of Examination :				Online <input checked="" 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

70318 31035 1910045064 (2020-12-14 19:47:14) Q.1) National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) will also make economic growth more inclusive. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) was recently announced by the government with the aim of investing ₹102 trillion in next 5 years

Infrastructure Projects

- ① with the aim of \$5 trillion economy focus is on energy sector, Road & Highways
- ② other sectors include Urban infrastructure, Rural infrastructure, Irrigation, social infrastructure, Communication and railway

Inclusivity

- ① Rural infrastructure will cater to the poorest like drinking water, electricity etc
 - ② Irrigation :- it will empower the farmers and achieve aim of doubling their income by 2029
 - ③ Social infrastructure :- education, healthcare, ~~to~~ transport will be available for the vulnerable
 - ④ Communication :- it will take the governance to the remotest areas and citizens
- The government must ensure private participation in meeting the targets of NIP

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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 was brought in 2017 and is an umbrella tax with indirect taxes like VAT, service taxes subsumed under it, it fulfilled 'one nation, one tax'

Salient features of GST Compensation Act (2017)

- ① Central government will compensate any fall in revenue with 14% year on year growth to states
- ② A cess is levied on luxury and sin goods for paying compensation
- ③ compensation only for issues arising due to implementation of GST

Issues between Center and States

- ① Recent shortfall in revenue due to Covid-19 caused rift between center and state
- ② Center claims to compensate only for ~~issue~~ loss due to GST implementation and not Covid
- ③ states want compensation for all
- ④ Issue over ~~state~~ who will borrow to pay the compensation

way forward

- ① Reach a Consensus with all states to promote spirit of cooperative federalism
- ② Borrowing should be by center so as to prevent any differential in interest rates for different states

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

60% of emerging new disease faced by the world today are zoonotic in nature according to WHO

zoonotic	epizootic
<p>→ They have potential to transmit between <u>Animals</u> and <u>humans</u> eg:- swine flu</p> <p>→ more dangerous for humans</p>	<p>→ They exist only in animals and donot enter into human body eg:- Bird flu (H5N1)</p> <p>→ less dangerous for humans</p>

Policies by government

- ① vaccination of animals:-
like for Foot and Mouth diseases, Brucellosis in Cows

② Culling :-

in case like Nipah virus or bird flu there is mass culling of animals like pigs and hens

③ Modernisation of Abattoirs

→ to ensure hygiene and healthy practices in them

④ R&D at ICAR :-

Govt. funds ICAR to come up with new technology to fight ~~the~~ diseases in animals

we should endeavor towards sustainable development while respecting nature to ensure safety from zoonotic diseases

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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 (PDS) is mechanism where by govern-ment aims to ensure efficient and affordable access to food grains to 67% of its population

Issues in PDS

- ① No portability :-
one can only avail ration at his home town and not elsewhere thus migrants face issues
- ② Leakages :- Shanta Kumar Committee has highlighted huge leakages in PDS at all states
- ③ Low quality grains :- due to blackmarketing or unscientific storage

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④ Adaptability :- like in covid-19 it could not adapt to new realities like home delivery or increased burden of beneficiaries

Measures

- ① One nation, one ration card :- to ensure portability and also both the migrant workers and family could access their quotas
 - ② Involvement of NGOs or Gram Panchayats to ensure leakage prevention eg:- in Chattisgarh
 - ③ Technology leveraging like done in delhi for home delivery
- Covid-19 has given us opportunity to strengthen our PDS system & we should take it

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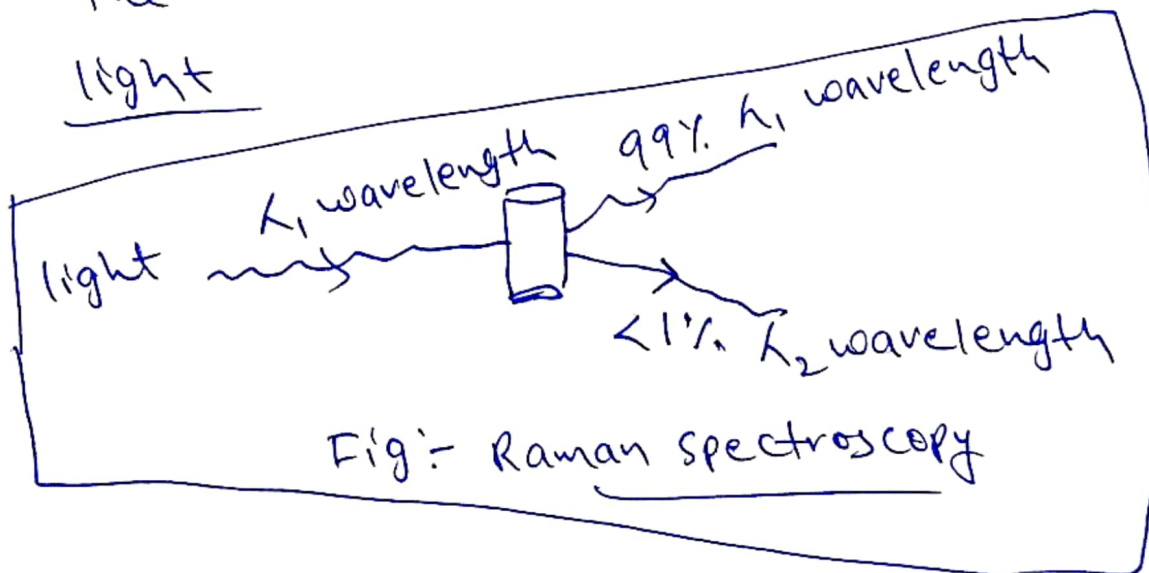
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Q.5) Explain the concept of Raman Effect as propounded by the eminent physicist Prof. C.V. Raman and show how it revolutionized the field of physics.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Raman effect propounded by Prof. C.V. Raman won him Nobel Prize in Physics, first by an Indian citizen

Raman effects establishes that when light travels through a medium, some of it is ~~not~~ refracted which is different in wavelength than the rest of the transmitted light



Revolutionary field of physics :-

- ① It can be used to differentiate between fake and genuine metals without ~~the~~ tempering with the metal
- ② It also ~~can~~ finds its application in fake currency notes

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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)

Biomedical wastes are hazardous in nature and generated by hospital mainly and they includes drugs, syringes, disposed gloves etc

Challenges

- ① They are hazardous in nature
- ② Microbial resistance:-
when they interact with microbes in environment, microbes can develop into super bugs
- ③ Pollution:- they enter river sys tems hence causing water crisis
- ④ Health impacts:- ~~they~~ when such water consumed by people they get ill

⑤ ~~The~~ Lack of recycling = they mostly end up in landfills & are not recycled.

④ Circular Economy

① Recycling :- most of waste like gloves, PPEs can be sent to recycling thus reducing waste

② Reducing :- it also emphasise to reduce the waste by efficient use of available resources

③ Government has issued Blome -dical waste Rules but the need is to enforce Compliance to the rules

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Structure		Content	
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Q.7) "Ecotones are considered areas of great environmental importance as well as most threatened ones." Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ecotones are the areas of overlapping of two different ecosystems eg:- a forest and desert overlaps to give grasslands

Importance of Ecotones

- ① More biodiversity :- due to diverse climatic and ecological factors they witness more diversity than either of the two overlapping ecosystems
eg:- Estuaries have more species than either ocean or lakes/rivers
- ② High productivity :-
eg:- Estuaries have as high productivity as tropical rain forests

Threatened

- ① Rising human population :- causing pressure on them like grasslands turned into rasturelands
- ② Food security of human
Agriculture is replacing mangroves in west Bengal
- ③ Overexploitation and overharvesting
→ overfishing in lagoons is degrading their ecology
- ④ Unplanned land-use :- cities are encroaching on wetlands (ecotones between lakes and terrestrial ecosystem)

SDG 15, 14, 13 obligates the world to save the ecotones

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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 Industries are a sunrise industries which can save the food wastage to the tune of ₹90000 cr/year in India

Potential of FPIs in Tribal regions

- ① Job opportunities :- tribals will be able to diversify their job profiles
- ② value addition :- the primitive products like honey, tendu leaves and bamboos will be transformed into better products
- ③ Increased Income :- due to less wastage and enhanced price
- ④ Rise of MSMEs :- will also lead to industrialisation of tribal regions

⑤ Tribal empowerment which ~~will~~ may lead to better education and skilling among them

Major Initiatives by Government

① Van Dhan Yojana :-

- aims to organise tribals in SHGs
- Provide them basic training and capital for value addition

② ~~TRIFED~~ e-Tribes :-

- here ~~TRIFED~~ TRIFED markets the tribal products for better price realisation

③ Formalisation of micro FPIs :-

- recently announced by govern-ment to make them more competitive and branding them

For further tribal development recommendation of Xaxa Committee can be implemented

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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 7500 km which traverses through states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, TN, AP, Odisha, West Bengal

Security challenges

- ① ~~Arms~~ Arms smuggling :-
Sir Creek region in Gujarat is used by Pakistan to supply guns and other army
- ② Infiltration :- attackers of 26/11 came through sea route in Mumbai, also ~~also~~ material for 1993 Bombay blasts also used this ~~same~~ route
- ③ Piracy :- Arabian is replete with pirates from Somalia and around
- ④ overlapping Jurisdiction :- there is no clear cut role defined

for Navy, Coastal guards and Coastal Police

- ⑤ Fisherman issues :- both around Sri Lanka and Pakistan where regular ~~are~~ arrests happen of fisherman

India's Preparedness

- ① Integrated Coastal Security Scheme
 - It envisages a comprehensive security by bringing together all participants

- ② Capacity building of Navy - we have procured reconnaissance heli-copters and build frigates etc

~~India~~ India should work towards Cooperation between state and Central governments to ensure effective coastal security

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70313_31035_1910045064_20201021419:47:14) Q.10) Despite numerous efforts for an end to complex Naga problem remains elusive. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Nagaland has a history of insurgency since 1947 and makes the North east India a volatile region

Numerous Efforts earlier

① Statehood :-

In 1963 Nagaland was made a separate state due to ~~the~~ insurgency under Angami fizo

② Shillong Accord (1975) :-

efforts made to bring peace but NSCN later withdrew from it

③ Ceasefire Agreement (1997)

to create a conducive environment for talks

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① Mega Accord (2015):-

details of which are not out completely, is between central government and NSCN

Why elusive

① many parties

other than NSCN(IM) there is also NMPG, NSCN(K) & other with different demands

② Rigidity in demands:-

NSCN(IM) is hell bent for a separate constitution and flag

③ territorial sovereignty of other state:- areas from Manipur, Assam and Arunachal are demanded by NSCN(IM)

The need is to have a broad based discussion including NSCN(K) for a sustainable peace in the region

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Q.1) 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)

India post independence adopted the 5 year Plan model from USSR and this was worked on the basis ~~of~~ of mahalanobis model

Account of major Industrial policies

① Industrial Policy (1956) :- 1st policy
→ This was based on mahalanobis model of Import substitution and self-reliance

② Industrial Policy of 1991 :- latest policy
also known as New Economic Policy or LPG Policy was a watershed event in India history which opened India to the world

Impact of Industrial Policy (1956)

- ① led to dominance of public sector
- ② Capital goods producing industries like steel (by SAIL), coal (by ICL) saw good growth
- ③ overall it led to stagnation in the Indian industrial sector due to too much security from global competition

Impact of Industrial Policy (1991)

- ① It reduced the role of public sector
- ② private sector boomed in areas like communication (Airtel), Air transport (Jet airways) etc
- ③ It saw a decent growth in industrial sector
- ④ However the competitive edge did not pervade the whole industrial sector

Need for a New Industrial Policy

- ① The 1991 Policy is too old to cater to the present needs
- ② The share of Industrial sector has stagnated around 27-28% of GDP
- ③ According to WEF, India needs to produce 12 mn jobs annually
- ④ Government's aim of Atmanirbhav is incomplete without it
- ⑤ India is aiming to be \$5 tr economy by 2022

Government is mulling on a New Industrial Policy, but it ~~to~~ ensure that it ~~will~~ shall fulfill the aspiration of the New India

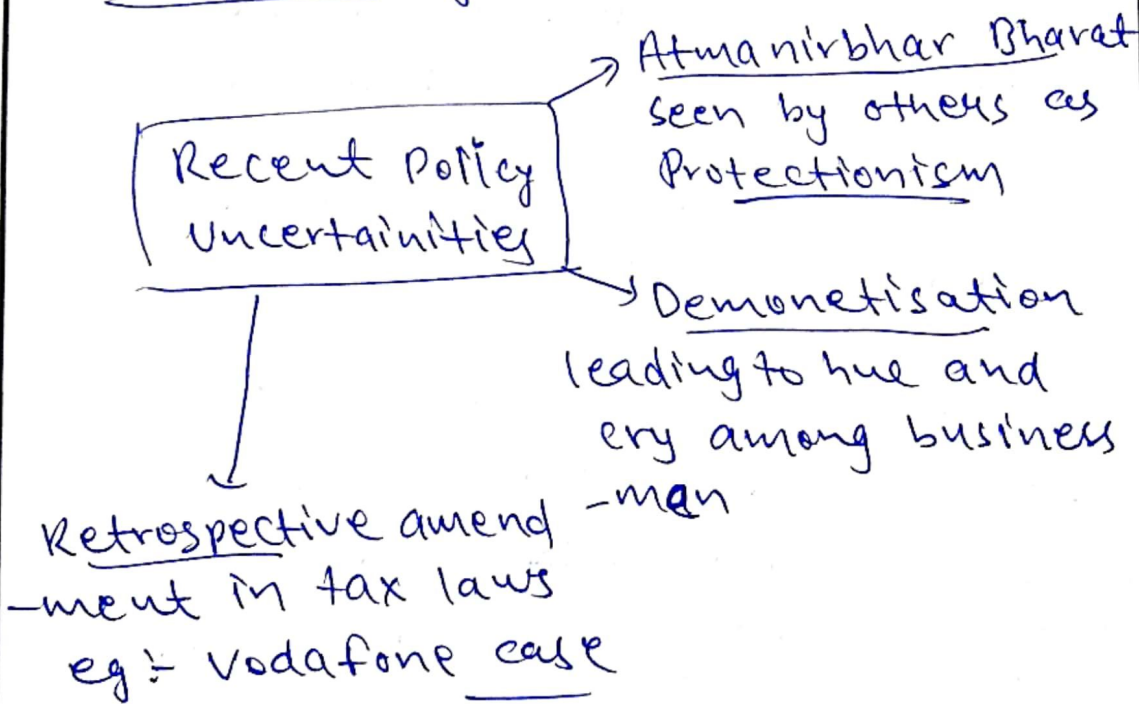
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Q.12) Surges in economic policy uncertainty increase the systematic risk, and thereby the cost of capital in the economy. In the light of above statement, discuss how does policy uncertainty affect investment?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Due to political instability and frequent regime changes in India also witness the change in economic policies causing uncertainty



Impact on investments

- ① Fear among FDI +
Stability is the foremost

thing they seek in an economy
thus they prefer ehing

② Loss of credibility among private players :-

the investment in Indian economy has been around 29% for 3 year now and has declined from 32% (2014)

③ Fleeing of FPIs

FPIs pull their money in such case leading to stock market crash and free fall of rupee

Way Forward

① Consensus :-

on different policies by all the major ~~rating~~ political

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Parties in Parliament or state legislatures

② No Retrospective amendments in taxation laws

③ Wide consultation with all Stakeholders like CII, FICCI and ~~FII~~ FII before any major change in policies

Need is to create trust and credibility between government and all businesses

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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Article 37 of Constitution along with preamble makes India a welfare and socialist state where government intervention is essential to bridge inequality and secure justice

Government Intervention and unintended outcome

① Exclusion errors :-

like Aadhaar seeding experiments in Jharkhand led to denial of services to few due to issue in biometric verification, a girl named Santoshi died too due to hunger

② Disincentives for some :-

As Jean Dreze pointed out, introduction of DBT in MGNREGA led to many government officials abdicating their ~~work~~ duty

③ moral corruption :-

like loan waivers by govern-
-ment to help distressed
farmers lead to moral corrup-
-tion where farmers does not
pay their debt deliberately
in future

④ Ineffectiveness :-

Reservation for ~~women~~ women
in local bodies gave rise to
Sarpanch patis hence no real
women empowerment

⑤ Failures :-

Demonetisation did not
achieve its target though

It caused hardships for the people

Way forward

- ① People's participation :- they must be seen as citizens and not just beneficiaries
- ② wide consultation :- with all departments, experts, think tanks and CSOs
- ③ Monitoring :- feedback from people and improving on the schemes

Government can setup Public advisory groups as a mechanism in all its departments

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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)

Government has recently launched Tilhan Mission to make India self-reliant in oilseeds and edible oil.

Oilseed Productivity

① spatially :-

- grown in the low productivity regions like Rajasthan, Gujarat etc
- Rainfed or dry agricultural areas are sowing oilseeds

② Temporally :-

- since 1950s its productivity has been low compared to wheat, rice etc
- may be because poor technology

and poor people grow them

Cropping patterns of oilseeds

→ mostly grown in rained areas like rajasthan, Rajalseema, kutch, marath-wada etc

→ Groundnut, mustard and sunflower are

the top oilseeds grown in India



measures to reduce import

① Indigenous palm oil production

→ India imports 70% of Palm oil

→ In regions like Andhra Pradesh Kerala etc

- ② Incentivising farmers :-
 → Cheap credit, interest
 Subvention etc for producing
 oil seeds
- ③ Assured procurement under
 MSP, currently it is very
 low
- ④ Extension services :- Kisan
 Vigyan Kendras can be used
 to extend technical know how
- ⑤ Awareness generation about
 positive impacts of oil in
 diet

Oilseeds not only will help
 in reducing imports but also
 help in fighting water crisis as
 they need less water for production

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Genetic landscape is critical for next generation medicine, agriculture and for bio-diversity management. Elucidate with suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India is a rich biodiverse country with all major human races, 8% of global biodiversity and nearly 125 agro-climatic zones.

ICMR and CSIR have been engaging in preparing genetic maps of India diversity

Use in medicine

① - Precision medication :-

a person with any disease could be given medicine according to his genetic makeup

② Fighting ^{anti} microbial resistance

advances in gene editing can help us fight anti-

Microbial resistance

- ① Curing disease not curable
hitherto \div like cancer (advanced stage), HIV etc

Use in Agriculture

- ① Developing drought resistant crops \div due to climate change, also 68% of India's agriculture land is prone to droughts
- ② Pest-resistant crops:-
Pink bollworm attack on cotton leads to suicides among farmers so we need to develop such crops
- ③ Short-seasoned and high yielding varieties can be grown meeting the growing population needs
- ④ Biofortified crops to fight malnutrition and achieve

SDG 2, recently government launched 17 varieties of 8 such crops

Use in Bio-diversity management

① Disease fighting :- like recent Canine distemper virus in Gir lion

② Revival of extinct species :-

if we could clone them in future like the southern white rhino (male) died

However there are challenges associated with it which needs to taken into account like ethical issues of designer babies, issues with GM crops etc.

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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)

India's share in good's export is 1.6% while it is 3.5% for service exports as a fraction of global exports

Reasons for under-performance

① weak manufacturing base:-

only 16% is contribution of manufacturing to GDP in India (stagnant too) while china is a manufacturing powerhouse

② Uncompetitiveness:-

14% is the logistics cost in India while only 7-8% in china - also china earlier had relatively cheap labour & skilled too

- ③ Stagnant Investment :- only 29% of GDP is investment while 60% is consumption driven in India
- ④ Government policies :- not been supportive till recently with initiatives like make in India etc
- ⑤ Ease of doing business :- though improving it is still poor in business starting, contract enforcement and still too many licenses needed (Inspector Raj)
- ⑥ Quality and Branding :- Indian products are rejected due to phytosanitary standards and there is no' brand for India goods in the world

measures to increase exports

- ① Infrastructure improvement to reduce logistics cost
- ② strengthen initiatives like Make in India to increase manufacturing
- ③ Quality standardisation authority need to be setup
- ④ Enhancing ease of doing business by reducing compliance cost
- ⑤ Reforming labour and land markets
- ⑥ Resolution of NPA crisis to provide cheap credit

Government has recently launched Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative to make India a hub for transit supply chain, which is a welcome step

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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)

63% of India's power needs are still catered by fossil fuels like coal and gas though it is declining

India being a party to Paris climate deal has to take into consideration both economic and environmental factors

~~Impact~~ Impacts of energy policy based on ~~the~~ economic considerations alone

① Climate change & CO_2 in atmosp
- here is 400 ppm now from

280 ppm in 1750s

- ② Loss of biodiversity :- according to WWF current rate of extinction is 1000 times more than natural rate
- ③ Loss of livelihood :- farmers and vulnerable are losing their incomes
- ④ Food security threat :- as 60% of Indian agriculture is saturated
- ⑤ Survival threat :- speculations are ripe for 6th mass extinction

Suggestions for underlying tenets

- ① Balance between affordability and ecology :- while coal is cheap but it is polluting
- ② Increasing share of renewables :- under INDC's India is committed to have 40% of

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Energy by renewable sources

- ③ Greening of fossil fuels :-
though they are necessary, we can make them less polluting by say coal gasification etc
- ④ Technology leveraging :- to build efficient equipments or building design to use less power as suggested National cooling Action plan
- ⑤ R & D :- from only 0.6% of GDP, it needs to be increased, it can bring the cost down making electricity affordable
- ⑥ Increasing use of biofuels :- as suggested in Biofuel policy, this also reduces pollution
India needs to act as a leader for the world to follow

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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)

Industrial disasters have become common like the one at vishakhapatnam (a broiler explosion) due to human negligence and ignorance

Causes

- ① violation of norms to be followed eg:- no safety protocol around a ~~broiler~~ broiler
- ② Lack of laws and rules by government in many areas
- ③ Human errors :- when technical person is not put to task while an untrained one is

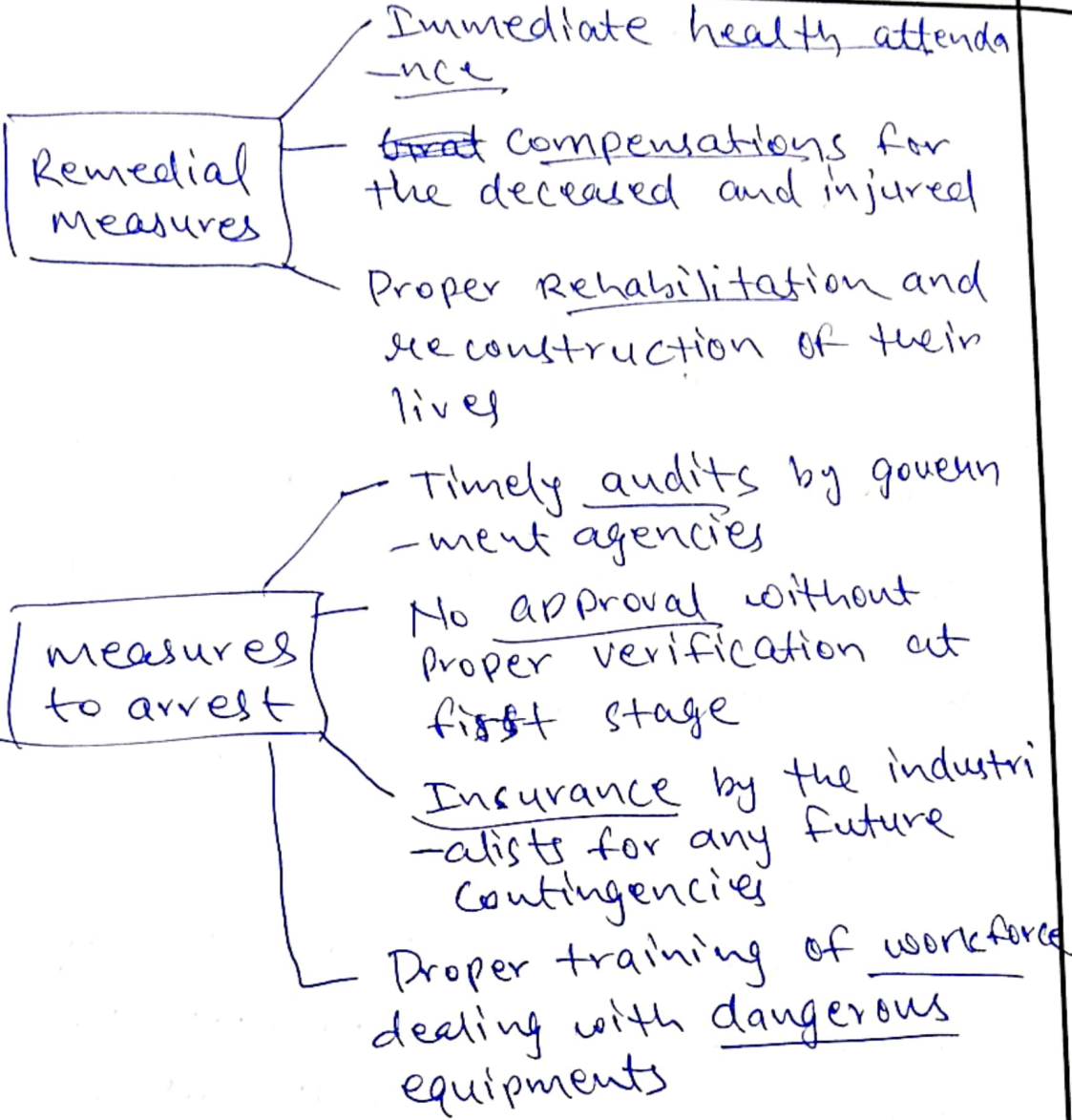
④ flouting of corporate governance & Profit alone remains the motive

Consequences

- ① Loss of life and property eg:- in Chernobyl, whole city was lost
- ② Environmental damage & like the recent gas spill in Assam refinery
- ③ disproportionate effect on poor and ~~may~~ marginal around the industry
- ④ Health impacts :- like the Vedanta Copper smelting plant in Tuticorin polluted water leading to diseases
- ⑤ Loss of trust of foreign investors in India
- ⑥ Loss of public faith in government

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It is high time that the compliance with the safety rules is enforced by government

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) was introduced by India in UNGA in 1996 to ensure global efforts in fighting terrorism together

Reasons :- Due to different interpretation of terrorism by different countries like

- ① US want to exempt acts of soldiers from purview of terrorism thus helping it in Afghanistan and Iraq
- ② Latin American countries want to incorporate human rights

Violation and state terrorism too in it, this will be opposed by china for uighur muslims or myanmar for Rohingyas

- ③ OIC countries do not want national liberation movements to be incorporated thus excluding acts in J&K and Pales-tine

Universal definition and control in terrorism

- ① concentrated efforts by all countries will be able to act together
- ② e.unity among all ÷ no' nation will stand opposed to the efforts by other thus preventing

war between countries

- ③ State terrorism will be shunned like in Myanmar against Rohingyas
- ④ cut of arms supply :-
Saudi Arabia and UAE will not be able to pass arms to Houthis or Hamas
- ⑤ Finance will severed for terrorism + groups like Iran for Hezbollah

a CCIT is the need of the hour and countries should arrive at a consensus to ensure a peaceful and harmonious world

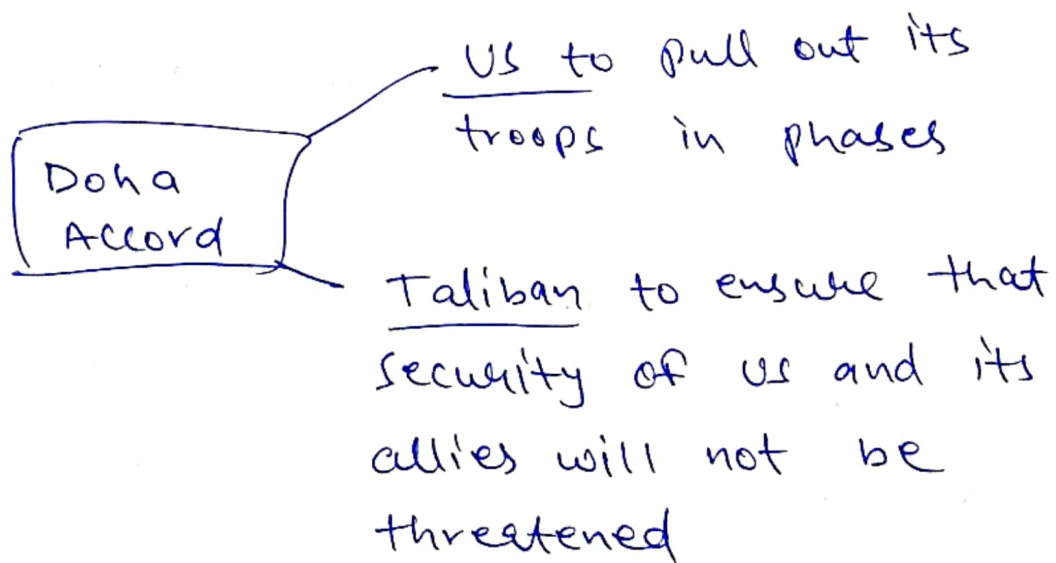
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Q.20) The Doha Accord signed between Taliban and the United States has escalated the threat to India's internal security. Elaborate. Also discuss steps India needs to take to be prepared to deal with this threat. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

After 17 years of war between US and Taliban, Doha Accord was signed in 2019 where in US will pull out its troops from Afghanistan



Threats to India's Internal Security

① Insurgency in J&K :-

Pakistan can use talibans

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help to promote more terrorism in J&K

② Terrorism :- Afghanistan could also become safe haven for terrorist organisations like ISIS and Al-Qaeda which are targeting India

③ Energy security :- Afghanistan was a transit point between central asia (fuel rich) and India

④ Loss of investment in Afghanistan by India eg: salma Dam, Zaranj Highway, plus security of its citizens there will be threatened

Steps to be taken by India

① Assurance from US :- that not only allies of US but whole

world should be covered in the deal

② Engaging with Taliban :- to prevent any ill-will and its misuse by Pakistan

③ mediation :- In the power sharing deal in Afghanistan

④ Enhancing security :- In the J&K region so that any challenge can be tackled

⑤ Pressure on Pakistan :- so that it does not plan against India, FATF is a tool for it

India must also ensure that the peace in Afghanistan is ~~is~~ led, owned and controlled by Afghans

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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