



## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

MEDHA ANAND

Roll No.

19100 46856

03-08-22

Time Allowed: One and Half

## INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>125</b>	

Evaluator's Discretion:

5:00 PM

6:30 PM

Total Marks:

**Evaluator's Discretion:** This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
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Content						
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**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**



Q.1) Highlighting different kinds of cyberthreats faced by India, evaluate the current status of cybersecurity framework in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के साइबर खतरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, देश में साइबर सुरक्षा ढांचे की वर्तमान स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cyberthreats are the emerging security challenges grappling India with likes of Pegasus, etc and threat costing around USD 20 billion in next five years.

Kind of threats to cybersecurity :-

- (1) phishing attacks on computer networks.
- (2) Money Extortion by blocking computer networks Ex- UK's NHS was targetted.
- (3) Spying on security personnels etc. Ex-Pegasus
- (4) Hacking of critical database.  
Ex- reports of China interfering with defence systems across India.
- (5) Viruses, Malwares being installed across Critical Infrastructure . Ex- Power Units etc.
- (6) India's rank on cyber security Index is 10/194, but considering huge population which is digitally illiterate, can create disaster.

Current framework of cybersecurity in India -:

- (1) India is not yet a member of Budapest Convention.
- (2) NCIIPC, I4C, National Cybersecurity Centre are the institutional bodies created to safeguard cyber security.
- (3) National Cybersecurity strategy and CERT-In ensure digital safety for digital nagriks.
- (4) State led initiatives. Ex- Kerala's Cyber Dome Project.
- (5) Awareness campaigns to ensure frequent software upgradation is done by people

Cybersecurity challenges are the emerging threats that may deter a nation's growth story, joining Budapest Convention can help tread the path.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) Often criticised as draconian by human rights activists, AFSPA is justified as a necessary evil by its supporters. Critically appraise the utility of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in light of the prevailing security situation. (10 marks, 150 words)

अक्सर मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा अत्यधिक कठोर के रूप में AFSPA कि आलोचना की जाती है, जबकि इसके समर्थकों द्वारा इसे एक आवश्यक बुराई के रूप में उचित ठहराया जाता है। मौजूदा सुरक्षा स्थिति के आलोक में सशस्त्र बल विशेषाधिकार अधिनियम की उपयोगिता का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Armed Forces Special Powers Act was legislated to govern "disturbed areas" by giving more powers to the armed forces in checking those areas.

Reasons for imposing AfSPA -

(1) National Security - To protect chicken neck's corridor from disintegration

(2) History of violence - Assertion of ethnic identities (like Nagas, Kerkis) often ended in strife => more power to armed forces.

(3) Peace in the area could be maintained by ensuring deterrence. Ex- Power to search etc led to discipline in living.

(4) International threat from China - Imperative to give our forces more powers.

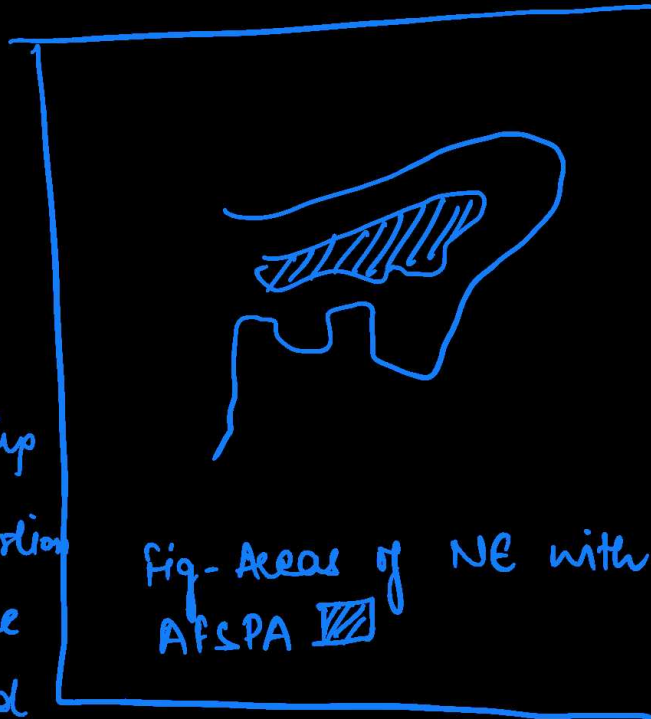


Fig- Areas of NE with AFSPA

Issues with Afspa :

- (1) Cases of Police brutality and complaints of heinous crimes like Rape.
  - (2) Police Excesses led to the likes of Isom Sharmilla of Manipur to go for a fast unto death.
  - (3) ARC recommended that the law should be scrapped.
  - (4) With signing of Naga peace accords, NE has become more peaceful
- True peace and order requires economic development, focus on connectivity (Ex- emphasis on NE in UDAN-4 scheme) will give better results.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.3) Money laundering is a global problem that cannot be solved by isolated responses. Discuss the statement and also suggest ways to curb the menace. (10 marks, 150 words)

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग एक वैश्विक समस्या है जिसे विभाजित प्रतिक्रियाओं से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। कथन पर चर्चा करें और खतरे को रोकने के तरीके भी सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Money laundering refers to the induction of illegal black money into the money supply to make it white while avoiding tax authorities gaze.

### Global Solutions to Money Laundering

① A UN convention led to countries evolving their anti money laundering Act. India evolved Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 1992.

② Money laundering involves staging, placing and integrating requiring international support to carry it.

③ Ways like Hawala, connection to drug trafficking, organized crimes require international cooperation.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)'s main aim is to prevent money laundering

④ Vienna Convention also urges that countries come forward to curb it.

Ways to curb it -

- 1) stringent law - Recently SC upheld stringent provisions of PMLA. Ex-
  - (a) ECIR (FIR types) not to be made available to accused
  - (b) Burden of proof lies on accused and "twin conditions" for bail have been reinstated.
  - (c) Self incrimination allowed.
  - (d) Proximate offences will also be counted as offences.
- ② International cooperation to cut cross border money laundering.
- ③ FATF to frequently declare its grey and black lists.

Money laundering is directly related to organized crimes, drug and human trafficking and thus required to be curbed to ensure economic peace and progress.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Total





Q.4) India needs modern armed forces and younger, leaner battle-ready soldiers to tackle security challenges of 21st century. In this perspective, evaluate the Agnipath scheme.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को 21वीं सदी की सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए आधुनिक सशस्त्र बलों और युवा, दुबले-पतले युद्ध के लिए तैयार सैनिकों की जरूरत है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में अग्निपथ योजना का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agnipath scheme was recently launched by the govt to recruit "Agniveers" in which youth in the age group  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 23 yrs would be recruited for armed forces.

Features of Agnipath scheme:-

- (1) Post these years of training, 12 lakh Rupee package to be given  $\Rightarrow$  head start for entrepreneurship.
- (2) A "10+2" equivalent degree to be awarded.
- (3) Some PSU's to give more preference to Agniveers in recruitment process.

Significance of Agnipath scheme

- (1) A younger, dynamic force, well versed with technological development.
- (2) Could go well with the Integrated commands that the govt is planning to come up with.
- (3) Sino-Pak axis holds danger to our security. Younger recruits can be instantly

mobilized in case of danger.  
 (4) Changing geostrategic conditions require leaner forces  $\Rightarrow$  would be easy to deploy them within 12-48 hours.

**Issues -**

- (1) Can make the population militant due to high number of trained people.
- (2) Knowledge of use of weapon can lead to lone wolf attacks.
- (3) Radicalization of youth can turn demographic dividend into a disaster.

Thus, the govt needs to carefully tread its path in deciding the future course of this scheme to ensure peace and tranquility in the country.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.5) Examine the linkages between terrorism and organized crime. Present a case for breaking the illicit bond between the two. (10 marks, 150 words)

आतंकवाद और संगठित अपराध के बीच संबंधों की जांच करें। दोनों के बीच गैर-वैधानिक संबंध तोड़ने का एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Terrorism refers to the act of terrifying people to show strength by radicalized people. Organized crimes refers to crimes that have a planned itinerary.

Linkages between organized crime and terrorism

(1) Organized crime acts as a feeder to terrorism.

Ex- Supply of funds, resources, manpower through drug trafficking

(2) Radicalize the younger generation

Ex- criminals can be easily undertaken under the gambit of terror activities.

(3) Deviance is often glamorised.

Ex- Organized crime can often lead to people becoming powerful, which can further go on to become terrorist.



Ways of breaking the bond between the two -

- 1- Choke funding of Organized crimes by apt policy measures. Ex- Prevention of Money laundering Act, UAPA, etc.
- 2- Internationally accepted definition of Organized crime and terrorism should be adopted.
- 3- Notorious areas like Golden crescent and Golden triangle should receive higher global attention.
- 4- Radicalization of youth by organizations like IS, JeM etc should be closely watched.

The easiest and the most long term method of breaking the unholly nexus between Organised Crime and Terrorism is Economic Prosperity and inclusive growth.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.6) Despite being seminal to the security and integrity of the country, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) themselves face a plethora of challenges. Discuss the statement, suggesting ways to ameliorate their problems. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश की सुरक्षा एवं अखंडता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद, केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPFs) को स्वयं कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनकी समस्याओं को दूर करने के तरीकों का सुझाव देते हुए, कथन पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) comprises of seven cadres of forces like CISF, BSF, etc which ensure safety and security of India.

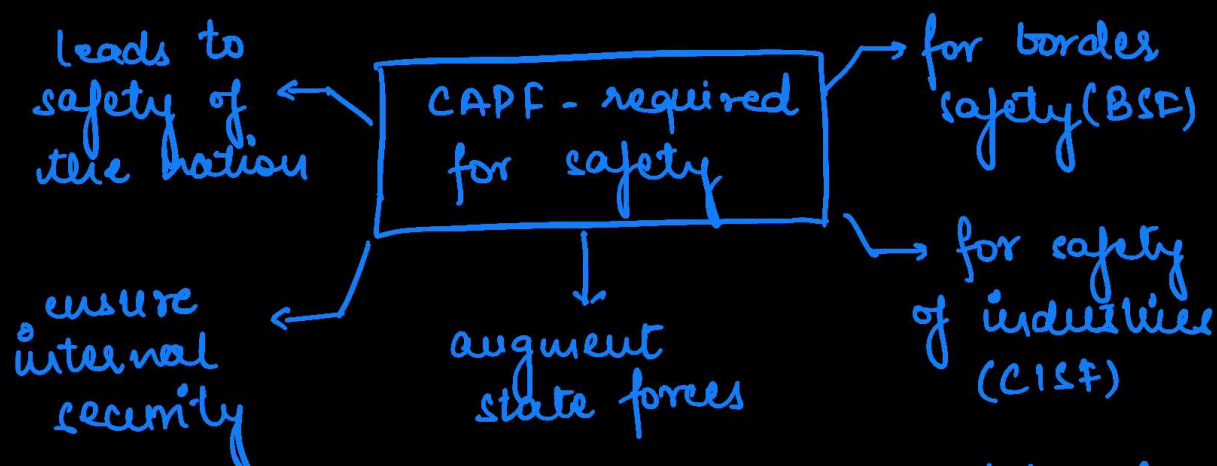


Fig - shows how CAPF ensures safety for the nation

Challenges faced by CAPF -

- (1) Harsh work culture
  - ↳ less sleep available
  - ↳ hectic work schedule
  - ↳ lack of grievance redressal avenues.

(2) Issues with modernization

↳ lack effective weapon technology

↳ less funds available for modernization

(3) Infrastructural bottlenecks

↳ issues with effective training

↳ less manforce over the available vacancies.

(4) Difficult to coordinate between the seven cadres within the CAPF.

(5) Most cadres are dominated by IPS officers, demotivating the officers of the cadres.

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Suggestions for making CAPF a better place.

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(1) Modernization of workforce is the need of the hour

(2) As per Joshi Committee recommendation cadre heads should belong to the same

cadre and not to the IPS only.

(3) Infrastructural bottlenecks should be solved by enhancing funding.

(4) Work life balance needs to be maintained for officers.

(5) Easy coordination to be maintained between the seven cadres.

Thus, to ensure that CAPF is able to guarantee security for the nation all bottlenecks related to it need to be resolved.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

<b>Structure/ Presentation</b>
<b>Question Interpretation</b>
<b>Content</b>
<b>Value Addition</b>
<b>Total</b>



Q.7) What are the reasons behind continuation of insurgency in the North-Eastern region of the country? Highlight the government initiatives to check insurgency in North-East. Also, recommend measures required to deal with this threat. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद जारी रहने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? उत्तर-पूर्व में उग्रवाद की जाँच के लिए सरकार की पहल पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए जरूरी उपायों की सिफारिश करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North East India is infamous for insurgency and remaining disturbed for plethora of reasons. Its integrity is essential for maintaining territorial sovereignty of India.

Reasons behind continuation of Insurgency in North East India-

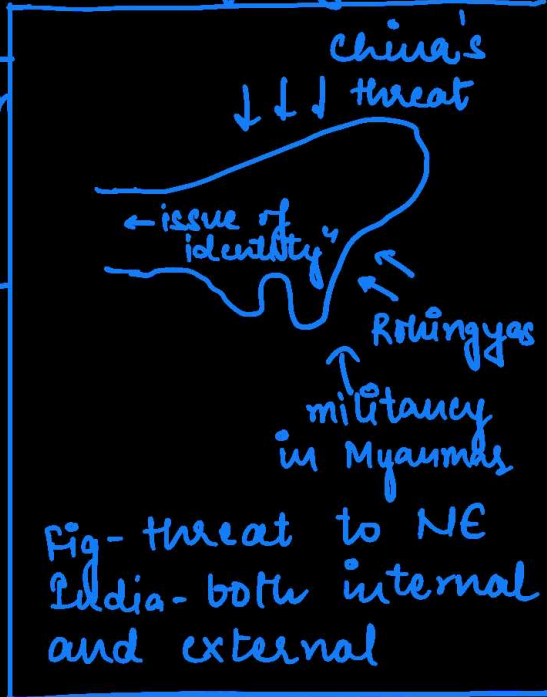
(1) Issue of tribal identity- Various identities like Naga, kukis, bodos etc keep on infighting.

(2) External hand- Some violence is often state sponsored.

Ex - China's policy of Salami slicing etc.

(3) Scarce Resources and poor economic development leads to groups fighting for survival.

(4) Historical agreements remain unfulfilled. Ex - Recently Assam Peace Accord was signed.





(5) Lack of Political will - various factions belonging to different leader often put their own interests above the interest of the nation.

Govt initiatives to check infighting in NE

(A) Focus on Development -

- (1) PM Gram Sadak Yojana to ensure connectivity
- (2) MSP for tribal produce to ensure growth
- (3) UDAN-4.0 to focus on air corridors in the North East.
- (4) Centrally sponsored schemes often have a 90:10 fund distribution (Centre : state)
- (5) Scholarship schemes for encouraging education. Ex- Vishwesanya etc.
- (6) Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat often uses one NE state with other states to encourage cultural mixup.
- (7) Brand ambassadors for sports often nominated from NE. Ex- mirabai chawla etc

(B) Resolution based

- (8) Assam Peace Accord's clause 6 was recently relooked into.
- (9) Bodo Peace Process was started to ensure peace across the region.
- (10) Talks with factions like ICSN(K) etc.

Measures to deal with the threat -

- (A) Infrastructural
- (1) proper border fencing. Ex-BDT
  - (2) Ensure least infiltration from across the border.
  - (3) Road connectivity. Ex-BBIN project.

- (B) Development
- (4) Ensure economic growth and inclusivity in growth outcome.
  - (5) Diversify employment opportunities. Ex-focus on sports, recreational facilities etc.

- (C) Cultural Integration
- (6) Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat to be further expanded.

Thus, NE region with its people, mineral resources, strategic location holds huge potential for making India a "Vishwa Guru" and this potential must be tapped.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

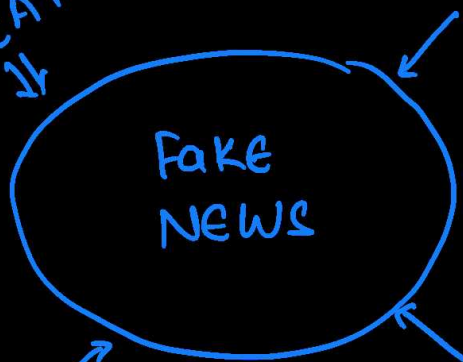


Q.8) In what ways fake news has impacted internal security of the country? How can fake news be identified and controlled? (15 marks, 250 words)

किस प्रकार से फेक न्यूज ने देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को प्रभावित किया है? फेक न्यूज की पहचान और नियंत्रण कैसे किया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fake News refers to the baseless news that is floated in the public, often to invoke people's sentiments and disturb peace in an area.

THREAT ↓



Who floats it?

- those with vested interests
- to gain political advantage.

Why?

- to disturb peace
- to popularize their own agendas

leads to:

- threat to peace
- disturbs harmony

Fig showing who floats Fake News, why and its consequences

Fake News and its impact on Internal Security.

(1) leads to misinformation  
Ex - Juhí Chavta fighting a case against 5G Network and getting penalised by the court.

- (2) Disturbs peace of an area.  
 Ex - Mob lynching of a person in UP, wrongly accused of carrying beef.
- (3) Hurting religious sentiments causing infighting between two groups.  
 Ex - India's diversity holds huge potential for this.
- (4) Fake News in disturbed areas can create havoc.  
 Ex - Riots in New Delhi fanned up due to fake News.

### Identifying fake News

- (1) Control sources of fake News - Digital media has made spread of fake news very easy  $\Rightarrow$  must be checked.  
 Ex - Twitter marks some tweets as suspicious, WhatsApp shows some messages as "forwarded many times" etc.
- (2) News spreading by word of mouth can be stopped by keeping local Khabris.  
 Ex - Delhi gov't initiatives to involve shopkeepers etc as its eyes and ears.

(3) A toll free number where citizens can verify any local nuisance they are hearing.

Controlling fake News

- ① Social media intermediaries to be held reasonably accountable for the content on their platform.
- ② Exemption from "safe harbour" provision in case of emergency.
- ③ Use of IT Act and Telegraph Act to control internet services in case of spread of fake News.

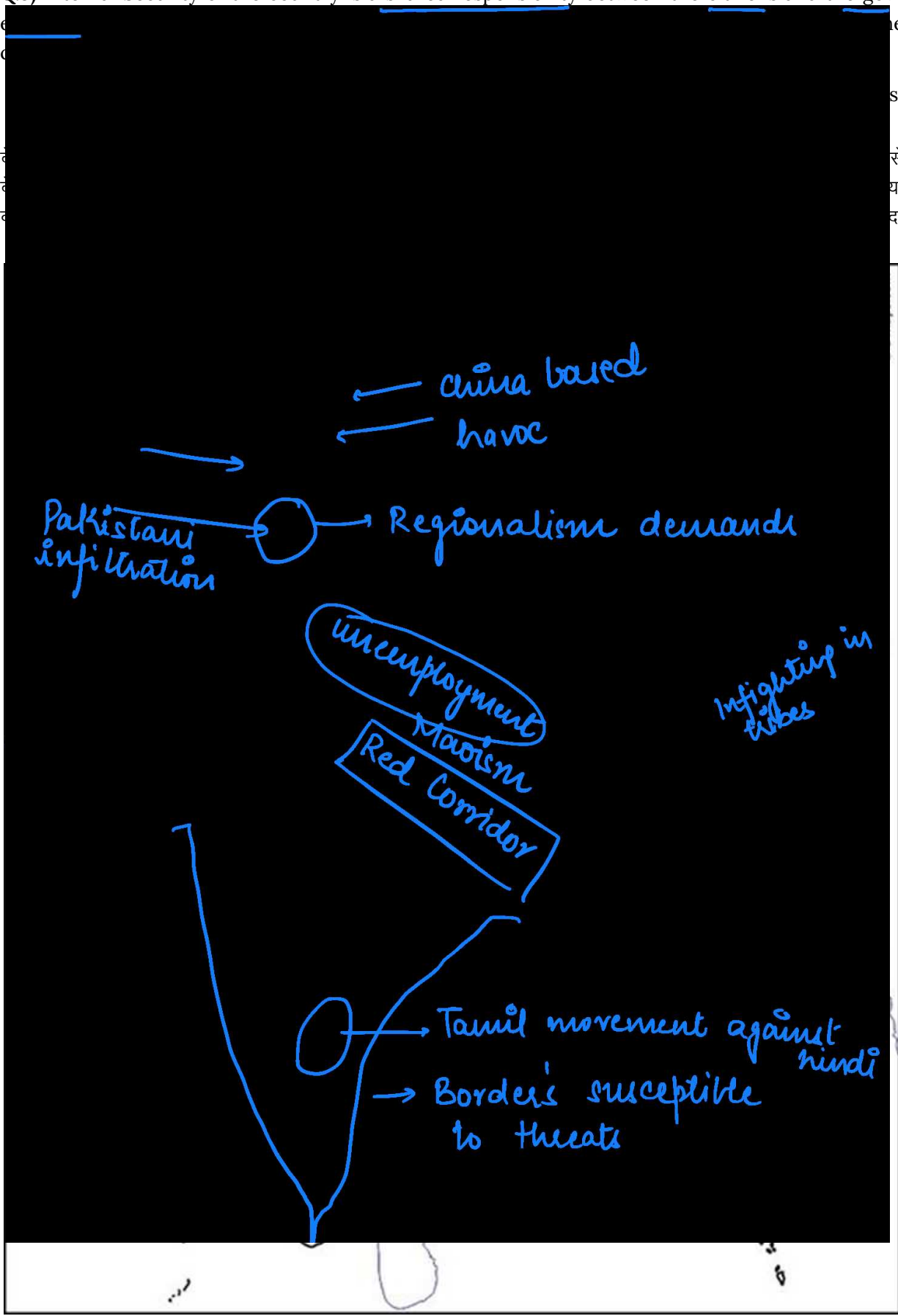
Fake News can be life threatening (Ex-Mob lynching) and thus should be controlled at the earliest to ensure internal security.

**Feedback**  
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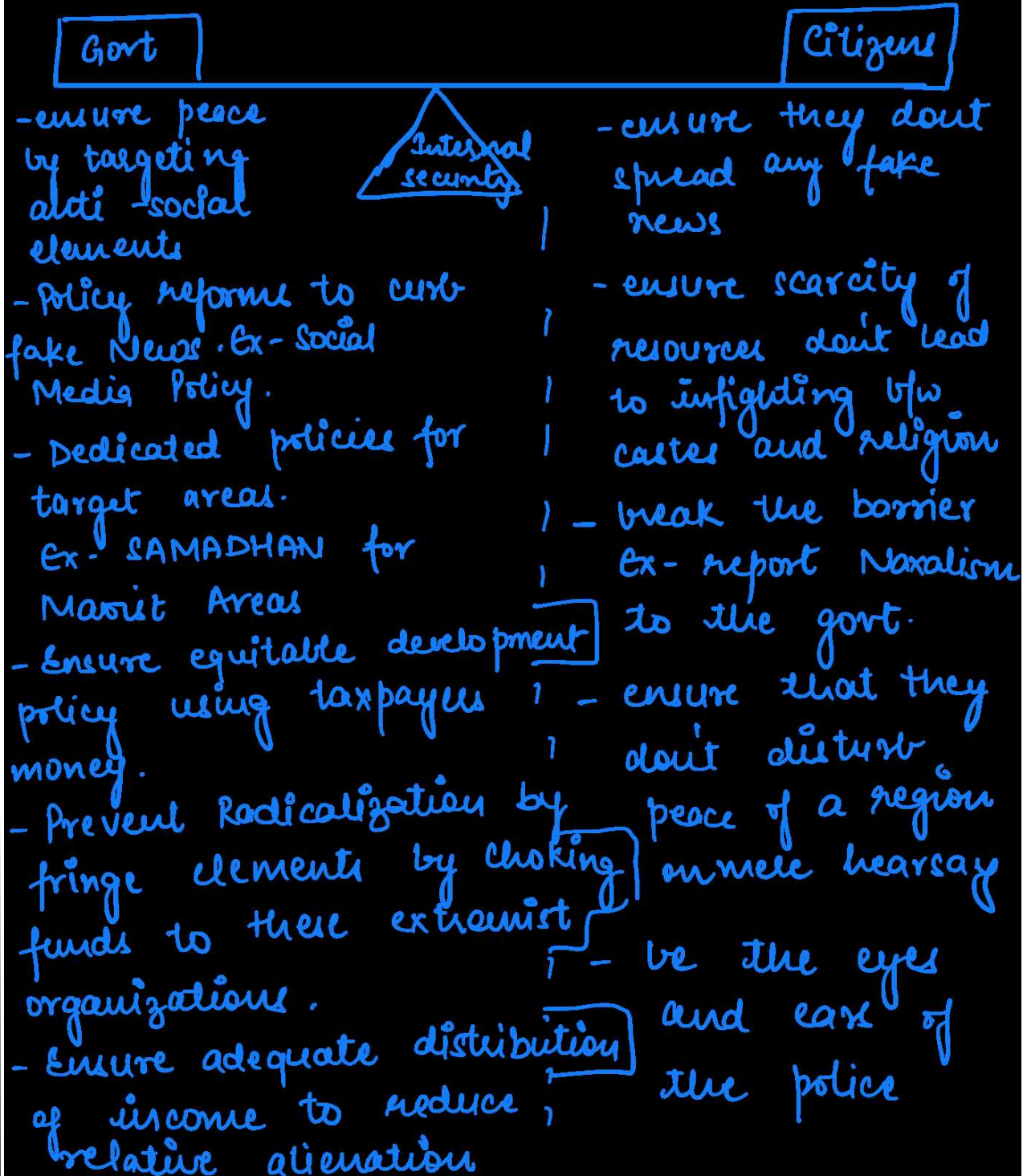
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.9) Internal Security of the country is a shared responsibility between the citizens and the gov-



Internal Security require close coordination between the government and Indian citizens. Any breakage in the link can cause huge security challenges for India.



## Steps to strengthen internal security -

### (1) POLICING REFORMS-

- (a) Ensure various security agencies work in tandem to control internal security issues.
- (b) More funding to be given to these agencies.
- (c) Ensure that modern technology is present with police agencies.

### (2) Cultural Integration

- (d) Ex-Cricket matches b/w groups of different religion, caste to promote harmony.
- (e) Ensure schemes like Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat lead to cultural mixup.

Peace and internal security go hand in hand with Economic development of a region and hence hold great deal of importance

#### **Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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Q.10) Though Naxalism is showing a downward trend, it is not only thriving in its core areas of influence but also changing its form. Analysing the reason for its retreat, underline the factors behind its continuance. Also, discuss measures towards eliminating LWE from the country altogether.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि नक्सलवाद में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति दिख रही है, लेकिन यह न केवल अपने प्रभाव के मूल क्षेत्रों में फल-फूल रहा है बल्कि अपना रूप भी बदल रहा है। इसके पीछे हटने के कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, इसके जारी रहने के पीछे के कारणों को रेखांकित करें। साथ ही देश से वामपंथी उग्रवाद को पूरी तरह खत्म करने के उपायों पर भी चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Naxalism refers to the internal security threat which started from the Naxalbari uprising and is based on the philosophy of Maoism.

Reducing Naxalism + thriving in core area + changing form

Reducing → surrender schemes  
↳ monetary rewards on reporting Naxals  
↳ Economic development gaining prominence  
↳ people moving out for different occupations  
⇒ Core demand of poor land Reforms doesn't hold ground.



Fig- Naxal affected area in India

## The ring in core area

- ↳ due to presence of ideology
- ↳ supported by intellectuals (Ex- <sup>Urban</sup> Naxals)
- ↳ funds supply is still in abundance

## changing its form

- ↳ changing from guerrilla warfare to more modern warfare strategies
- ↳ create problem in developmental goals. Ex - not allowing road construction
- ↳ Target on armed forces  $\Rightarrow$  show of strength.
- ↳ anti-govt features still continues.

## Ways of Eliminating Maoism / Naxalism -

- (1) Police strategy like SAMADHAN, SMART police to be provided full support.
- (2) Ensure economic growth and development to lead to equitable developmental goals.
- (3) Surrender Policy holds huge results as it would reduce their workers
- (4) Choke funding to ensure they aren't able to realise their goals.

(5) Large scale crackdown on Red corridor areas to ensure peace.

(6) Awareness campaigns to pull out the radicalized youth from Naxalism.

(7) Ensure cultural integration of such areas to develop a sense of Indianity among such people.

(8) Infrastructure to connect such areas is a must for holistic development.

Thus, Maoism in the form of Naxalism is a huge impediment on the growth story of India as it diverts funds from developmental goals to costing in surgeney and thereby needs to be tamed.

**Feedback**

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Value Addition
Total

### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

#### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

#### Outcomes

- .....
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- .....
- .....

### Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

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