

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 5 6

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-6) – GS Test #10

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

1910032140

Date:

8/4/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Total Marks:

Remarks:

For Student Only

Start Time | 10:00 AM

End Time | 12:59 PM

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

For Office Use Only

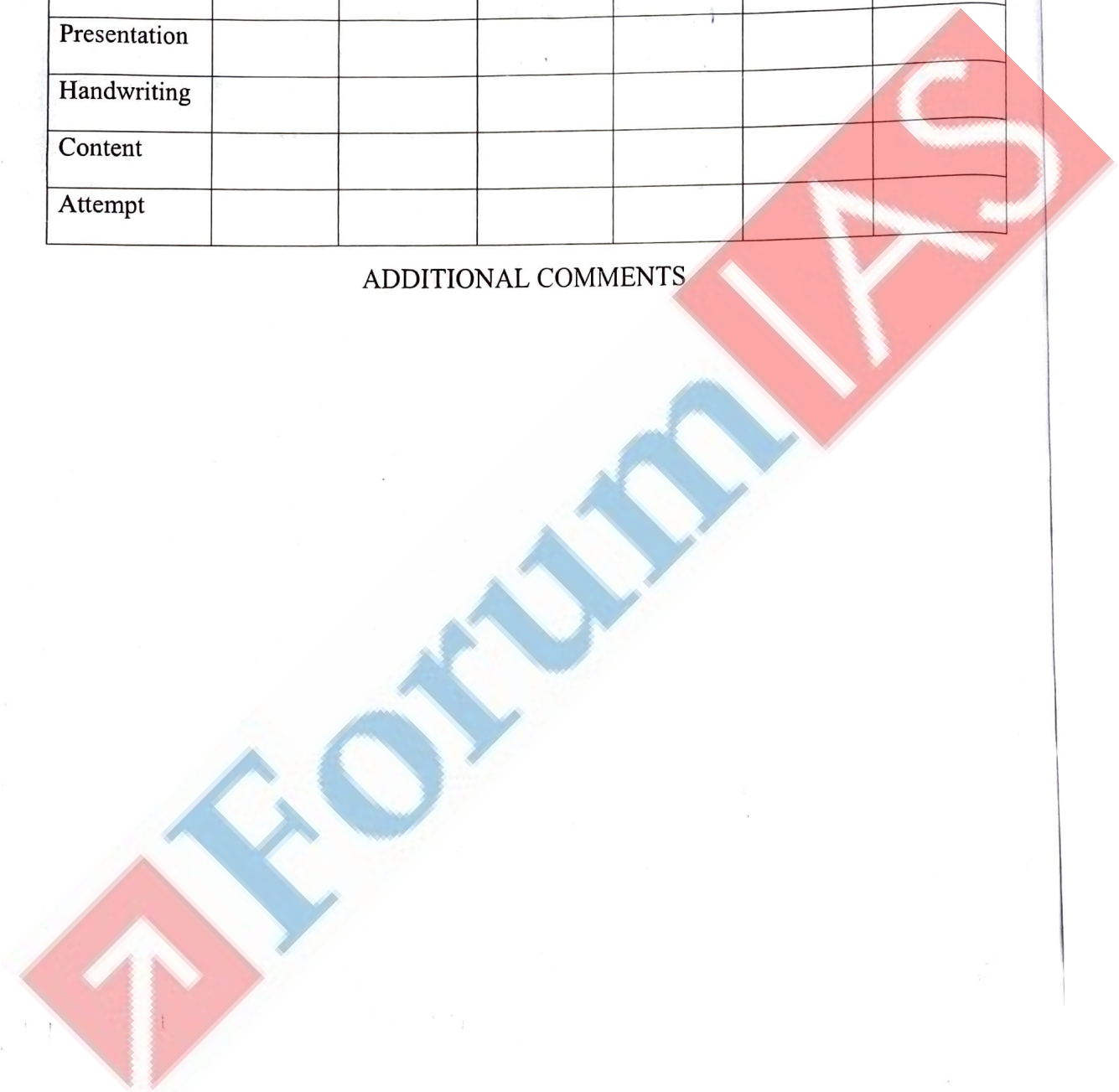
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Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Blockchain has been positioned as a revolutionary new technology. In this context, enumerate the potential benefits and the transformative role of this technology in business and governance processes. (10 marks, 150 words)

Block chain is a distributed ledger technology in which the information or data are added as blocks.

Stereotyping of Block chain only with cryptocurrency as Bitcoin has done more harm than good.

Potential role in transforming business and governance processes are:

- ① Good governance — For Transparency and immutable data storage and record keeping.
e.g. Land records.
- ② Use in Banking industry for transactions and KYC norms.
- ③ Use in Health sector to create database of health records.
Project - in National Digital Health Mission.

- ④ Useful in Tourism and Travel sectors for processing of visas and authenticity verification.
- ⑤ It can be useful in maintenance of school data and students career progression.

Way forward :-

- ✓ The technology is in nascent stage and IoT of R&D is still going.
- ✓ Government support and collaboration with private, sectors can give boost to this sector.

The challenge associated with block chain needs to be addressed at earliest - and India must harness this technology to get early more advantage.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) Despite measures to make the fields of science and technology more inclusive, the number of women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) still remains low because of many hurdles being faced by them. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

In the 21st century in terms of education and literacy rate, India has shown remarkable progress in terms of women education, but the participation of women in STEM has been quite low.

Reasons ascribed to low participation are: —

- ① The grass root level education for women is still very poor, with high numbers of drop outs in the school stage itself.
- ② High prevalence of the dowry, child marriage in certain states have hampered the participation.
- ③ The lack of equal distribution of colleges for STEM in all the areas has led to lower participation.

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as parents do not allow girl child to go far off for education.

(4) There is no reduction of crime against women; e-g- sexual harassment and rape which further deters the participation.

(5) High education fees in STEM courses, is a big hindrance, and it is compounded by proliferation of private colleges who charge hefty fees.

For a progressive and inclusive society, the participation rate of women in STEM courses must increase or else the fruits of the demographic dividend cannot be reaped by India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) Highlight the applications of Lithium-ion batteries in everyday life. Also, explain the various concerns associated with its erroneous disposal. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Lithium-ion batteries have revolutionised the electronic consumer industry sector with their easy to use and versatility in applications.

Some of the applications of lithium ion-battery.

- ① Used in Batteries of Mobile phones. The portability, safety and charging feature revolutionised the mobile industry.
- ② It is used for Tablets, Pads and Smart devices.
- ③ Li-ion battery are also used for smart wearables like Fitbit, Smart watches.
- ④ The use of Li-ion battery in Trimmers, Kitchen appliances and household devices like watches, purifiers, Lamps etc.

As we know every coin has two sides, so comes the Li-ion battery which has got problems to the environment.

- It creates e-waste which is harmful and non-degradable.
- It can cause fires in the garbage yards, which are difficult to control and also generates pollution.

Way forward

- ① strict implementation of e-waste management rules.
- ② Enforcing extended producer responsibility and buy back mechanism.

Li-ion has got potential to revolutionise the electronic sector and contribute to Digital India mission, adequate disposal safeguards are needed to make it more success.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

4) The effectiveness of the process of disaster management can be enhanced through the employment of a mix of modern and conventional strategies. Elucidate.

(10 marks, 150 Words)

Disaster Management - is the process of mitigating and reducing the impact of disasters. It begins from pre-disaster planning and ends at post-disaster rescue and rehabilitation.

Need For Disaster Management - (CDM)

- ① Frequency and Intensity of disasters have increased.
- ② Climate change has further aggravated DM needs.

What are modern methods of DM

- ① Disaster resilient infrastructure
- ② Forecasting and warning tools.
- ③ Use of PA system, mobile and internet for early warning dissemination.
- ④ Creation of Force for Disaster Resilience (NDRF)

What are traditional methods of DM?

- ① Safety drills for disaster Mgt.
- ② Creation of safehouses and rehabilitation centre.
- ③ Preparing through safety kits.

Mix of both the strategies are required, while the old method focused on post disaster rescue, the modern methods focus on the pre-disaster mitigation like Early warning system, resilient infrastructure.

A success story in DM is story of Odisha, how it went from 10000 casualties in 1991 cyclone to 2 casualties in 2019 Axi cyclone.

DM needs policy support and people's participation. Disaster creates impediments for growth and development, hence it needs to be mitigated.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) Raging forest fires is a grim reminder of devastating consequences of anthropogenic activities and gaps in disaster management. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to prevent and control forest fires.

(10 marks, 150 Words)

Forest Fire / Bush fire is the fire in the forest- areas which may have occurred due to the natural or anthropogenic cause. Due to availability of the pyrogenic material and distance from human areas it goes uncontrolled and unchecked.

e.g. Fire in Amazon Rainforest-
Australian Forest fire

Forest fire in Uttarakhand
and Simlipal Biosphere reserve.

What are the causes :-

- ① Natural causes - lightning / Friction between dry woods.
- ② Anthropogenic causes -
 - (i) slash and burn agriculture.
 - (ii) irresponsible tourists and tour operators.
 - (iii) Human errors
 - (iv) improper and unscientific management of forest.

How it exposes the gap in faultlines of disaster management: -

- ① The fire is uncontrollable because of availability of dry material.
- ② Fire rescue and safety equipment are not planned and kept in standby.
- ③ Human endeavours seem to be useless and all are dependent on rain gods.

Methods to prevent forest fire.

- ① Prohibiting slash & burn agriculture.
 - ② Hefty fines on tourists for smoking / camping in forest illegally.
 - ③ Involving tribal community dwelling near forest areas.
 - ④ Use of remote sensing to track the forest fire.
 - ⑤ Vulnerable mapping of potential areas.
- Forest fire cause huge biodiversity loss and generates pollution. It needs to be checked.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

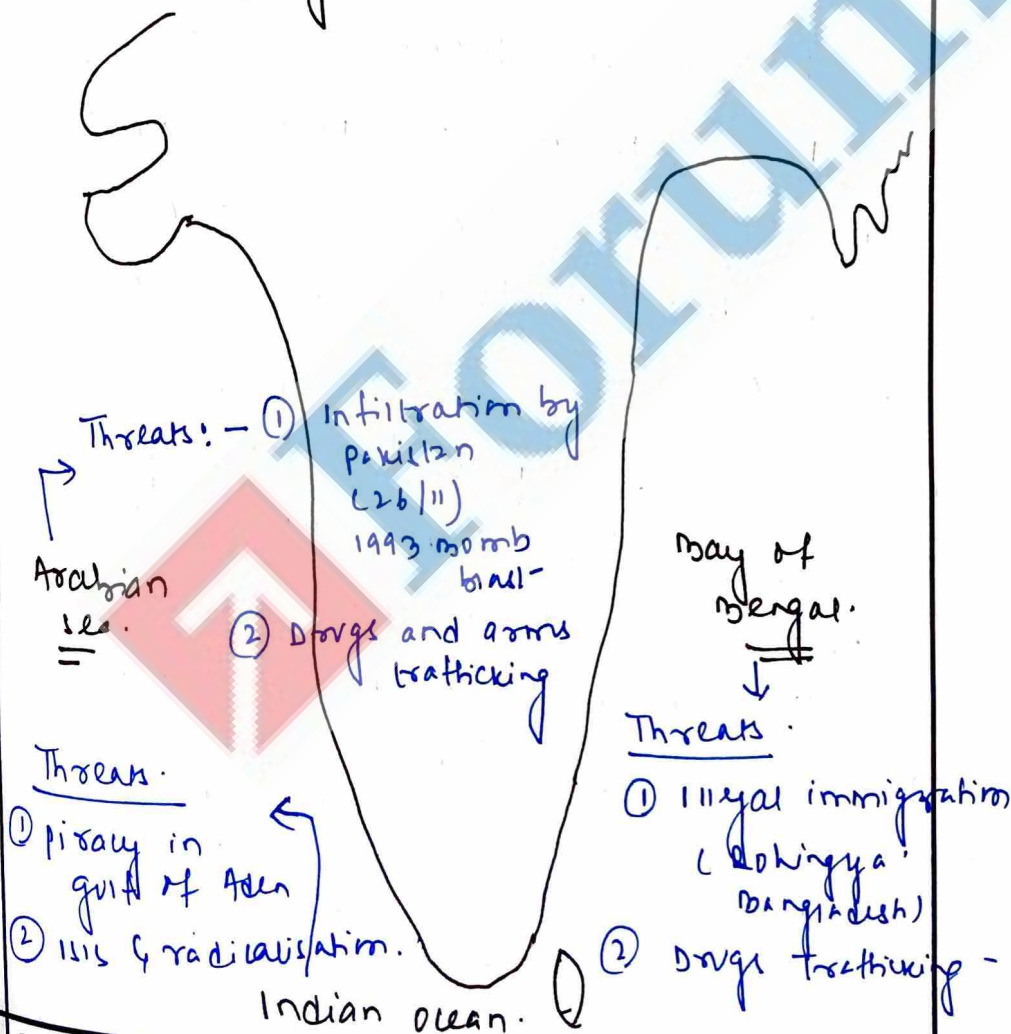
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) India's vast coastline with a diverse range of topography coupled with a wide array of security threats have made coastal security a challenging task. Elaborate.

(10 marks, 150 Words)

India is a maritime country with vast coastline of 7516 km and 9 states and 2 union Territory islands.

Coastal areas comes with additional security concerns as they are highly prone to crimes, terrorism and piracy. Let us see in detail.



Threats to coastal security are: -

Topography is varied in West we have creeks and marshy lands. On South and East we have island and uninhabited islands posing another risk.

Risks and Threats are: -

- ① Infiltration of Terror elements.
- ② Drugs trafficking, smuggling
- ③ Human trafficking, illegal immigration
- ④ Piracy in Indian ocean region
- ⑤ Illegal fishing and fishing disputes
- ⑥ Disputed lands like Sri's Creek and Katchatheevu further adds to the problem.

Coastal security lapses have ^{been} costly to us twice in 1993 and 2008, hence identification and addressing of coastal security threats is necessary for internal security of our country.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) Despite continuous efforts by successive governments, North East India remains infested with insurgency. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for sustained peace in the region. (10 marks, 150 Words)

North East of India comprises of 7 sister states of Assam, Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura.

This area has been a Achilles heel for internal security which stems from a troubled British history and compounded by difficult topography and varied tribal competition with antagonistic interests to each other.

Challenges for sustained peace in region :-

- ① Multitude of Tribal groups with divergent interests.
- ② Lack of development and economic opportunities.
- ③ Difficult terrain and Jungles have made this another challenge.
- ④ Illegal immigration from Bangladesh and East Pakistan.

have doubled the trouble.

- ⑤ Role of external state actors from China and Myanmar further worsens the situation.

Strategies of Sustained Peace.

- ① Constant negotiations with rebel groups through ^{with} ^{interviews} ^{as directly}.
e.g. Mizo ALO, Naga Peace ALO.
- ② Empowering Tribal Councils
- ③ Providing autonomy to 6th schedule areas.
- ④ Faster economic development, infrastructure and connectivity projects.
- ⑤ Establishment of Tourism, handicraft industry.

Sustained peace and progress is required for development of North East India and its complete integration with rest of India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8) Dynamics of internal security threats are fast changing and becoming more complex in the current integrated world. In context of this statement, examine the changing nature of security threats from non-state actors and suggest measures needed to tackle these threats.

(10 marks, 150 Words)

India has inherited a troubled neighbourhood and that is the fate which cannot be changed, the neighbourhood creates lot of security challenges for India.

The main neighbors and the role of non-state actors in internal security threats are:-

- ① Pakistan -
 - (a) Militancy in Kashmir
 - (b) Drugs smuggling
 - (c) FICN (Fake currency)
 - (d) Arms smuggling.
- ② Bangladesh -
 - (a) Human trafficking
 - (b) Illegal immigration
 - (c) Safe haven to NE insurgents.
 - (d) Cattle smuggling.
- ③ China -
 - (a) Encroachments.
 - (b) Ideological support to NE insurgents and left wing radicals.
(monetary plus weapon)

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- ④ Nepal & Bhutan — porous borders provides refuge to terrorist and anti social elements.
— movement of Naxals and left-wing radicals.

The advent of technology, social media and internet has redefined and increased threat perception of India. The external state actors like ISI, and some elements in China are always looking up for fomenting trouble in our land. Measures such as following can be used to tackle the problem: —

- ① Proper demarcation of international borders.
- ② one border one force principle should be applied.
- ③ Border free, development and connectivity.
- ④ Use of surveillance technologies like Drones and satellite imaging.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) Organized crime and terrorism go hand in hand, one reinforcing the other. In this context, establish the linkages between organized crime and terrorism and suggest measures to tackle challenges posed by this nexus. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Organised crime (OC) is the process of committing crime by a group of criminals who are deeply involved in these activities. They must be more than 4 members and must have hierarchical and operational motives for profiteering illegally.

Terrorism on other hand is the use of violence or terror to intimidate and disrupt normal life.

The linkage between organised crime and terrorism is one of symbiosis and mutualism.

Some of the linkages can be as follows.

- ① D-Company (Dartod) involvement in 1993 Mumbai blast for sneaking in Rox through smuggling routes.

- ② Organised criminals and terrorists in group complement each other in Pumping FICA (Fake currency)
- ③ Involved in extortion, kidnapping and arms smuggling in North-East.
- ④ Drug trafficking used for money in both western sectors (Golden Crescent) and Eastern sectors (Golden Triangle).

Strategies to tackle :-

- ① Implementation of laws like MCOCA strictly.
- ② Less glorification of organised criminals in movies.
- ③ Active involvement of public in vigilance.
- ④ Faster prosecution and exemplary punishment for organised criminals and terrorists.

The nexus of both is deadly. Steps must be taken to nip the nexus.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.10) The grievances of the CAPF cadres may have implications for the contours of our civil-military equations as well as the overall internal security of the country. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 Words)

CAPF stands for Central Armed Police Forces and the various CAPF in our country are :-

- (a) BSF (b) ITBP (c) CISF (d) SSF
- (e) Assam Rifles (f) CRPF.

What are the role of CAPF :-

- ① Border Guarding and Management
- ② Providing security to government establishment (Port / Airport / PSU).
- ③ Additional Force for riot control.

What are the grievances :-

- ① Involvement in non-work activities like electioneering, trucking LWE
- ② Involvement in security movement and VIP security.
- ③ Poor quality of infrastructure

for staying and lodging.
 (4) Lower pay and allowances plus benefits when compared to the defence forces.

What challenges it poses for the security of the country :- ?

(1) In recent years, a constable of BSF had posted video of low quality food, there are people who are fighting a dread war with Naxals at lowest level.

(2) The imposition of senior posts from IPS for the CAPF creates resentment and lack of motivation for young officers.

Internal security challenges are increasing and the need of the hour is a dedicated force which can tackle it, not the disgruntled ones, differences must be resolved at earliest.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) A competent, fair and fast Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) ecosystem in India has the potential to deliver immense direct and indirect value to the vision of a self-reliant India. However, IPR protection in India is limited and faces many challenges. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Intellectual property rights are the rights of protection from illegal and misuse granted to the intellectual creations of human mind.

Various forms of IPR are: -

- (1) Patent -
- (2) Trademarks.
- (3) Copy rights.
- (4) GI tags.
- (5) Farmers and plant breeders rights.

Potential benefits from ^{competent} IPR laws in India: -

- ① Creates an ecosystem of innovation and productivity in country.
- ② Increased revenues and income generation.
- ③ Boost to indigenous

manufacturing and self reliance.
 What are the challenges with
~~patents~~ IPR laws in India.

- ① The laws are limited as many of the creations are not allowed to be patented.
- ② The provision of compulsory licensing is a major threat which many pharma companies perceive.
- ③ The enforcement of the IPR laws are very lax which can be gauged from the fact that piracy of books, softwares and movies in India are one of the highest in the world.
- ④ The process of registration of innovation and grant of IPR is very complex, cumbersome and time taking.

⑤ In case of protection of plant-varieties India has sui generis system in form of PPV FRA, 2002.

Way forward :-

- ① Strict implementation and enforcement of IPR laws.
- ② Faster process of registration and grant of patent through usage of technology.
- ③ Revamp of the old patent, copyright- and Trademark laws to meet the needs of time and adherence to international standards.
- ④ Spurring use of compulsory licensing for IPR protection.
- ⑤ Evergreening should be checked and controlled.

Innovation and the protection of those innovation would be force multipliers in self-reliant India dream, hence all out efforts need to be made for IPR protection.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) The development of a thriving indigenous defence industry needs an overhaul of existing regulations and practices. Elaborate by highlighting the steps taken by government towards indigenization of defence sector in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Defence industry has the dual role of strategic and economic dimension for a country like India which has inherited a hostile neighbourhood and one of the largest importers of arms.

Status of indigenous defence industry.

- ① Still after 74 years of independence we have to rely on imports.
- ② Imports for war machines like aircraft carriers, jet fighters, surveillance system, weapons and ammunition.
- ③ Buying Tanks, few frigates and some small arms system, India had relied heavily on Russia, France, USA, Israel for defence needs.

complete overhaul and self reliance is needed and in this regard some of the steps are taken :-

- ① Establishment of Defence Industrial corridors in Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh.
- ② Establishment of Defence Park at Thiruvananthapuram.
- ③ Inclusion of Technology Transfer clause in defence agreement deals.
- ④ Establishment of small arms and gun factories with Russian collaboration to replace the INSAS rifles.
- ⑤ Pumping of funds to the ship building and marine crafts through IPO of Mazagon docks.
- ⑥ Increase in FDI limit to 74% for the defence sector through automatic routes.
- ⑦ Involvement of Indian

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Companies like Mahindra and Tata for the defence supplies of Armoured vehicles.

- ⑧ Capital infusion in HAL for manufacturing and delivery of Tejas aircrafts.

The indigenization of the most crucial safety sectors i.e. Defence is of utmost importance in the world where interests and alliances keep on shifting. The self reliance in strategic sectors is the insurance for India in the game of realpolitik, although we have been late, but the steps are in right direction.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13) India displayed its prowess in biotechnology during COVID-19 pandemic through its indigenous vaccine development and manufacturing capabilities, however, much needs to be done in terms of removing hurdles in the way of biotech innovation ecosystem. ✓

(15 marks, 250 words)

COVID-19 brought about a havoc in the world and the threat of this deadly virus was looming large on humanity with no solutions in sight to the unending misery. Indian scientists and biotechnologists stood up to the task and worked to produce COVID-19 vaccine at breakneck speed. COVAXIN developed by Bharat Biotech is the completely indigenously developed vaccine by India.

— on the same time SII - Serum Institute of India in collaboration with Oxford Astra-Zeneca developed the Covishield vaccine and ramped up the vaccine production.

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The combined result of this achievement was that India slowly turns out to be the vaccine capital of the world and a ray of hope for the poorest of poor countries by supplying vaccines through the "vaccine Maitri programme".

Despite of the glorious achievement in COVID-19 vaccine development, various hurdles are there in biotech innovation ecosystem, some of them are: -

- ① Lack of adequately and well trained scientific manpower for biotechnological research.
- ② Lack of funds and investment from governments as well as private sector. The R&D investment by private sector is very low.

- ③ The allotment of funds for the Department of Science & Technology research is very low and the funds are for very repetitive and administrative work.
- ④ Many of the biotechnological innovations are mixed in controversy and protests from NGOs.
e.g. Bt crops, Muzra (Hybrid) DMH11, GM crops.
- ⑤ Lack of proper protection through IPR regime enforcement is weak in India.
- ⑥ The costly laboratories and instruments further deter the research.

Biotechnology has got potential to solve many crisis of health, food, agriculture and hence we realise this and remove hurdles, better it is.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) What do you understand by Disaster Resilient Infrastructure? Analyse how Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) could offer an alternative paradigm in quality infrastructure that is humane and safe. (15 marks, 250 words)

Disaster resilient infrastructure are those infrastructure which can withstand and tolerate the impact of disasters without causing economic and human loss.

The idea of disaster resilient infrastructure got momentum since the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction came into picture since 2015 and the idea of "Build back better" got prominence.

The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is the brainchild of India and it was put forth by Indian PM at UN Climate Action Summit of 2019.

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The condition involves of government, NGO, construction agencies, academia and private sector which would focus on local and cost effective solutions for disaster resilient infrastructure.

How CDRI offers an alternative paradigm in quality infrastructure



- ① This focuses on bottom up approach of planning for disaster resilient infrastructure.
- ② The involvement of private sector and academia helps in micro managing the local needs and resources.
- ③ With use of "houses for courses" strategy the cost of disaster resilient technology is bound to come down.
- ④ Helps in adopting global best practices and experiences.

The CDRI Formed on the principle of "Prevention is better than cure" tries to minimise the impact of disasters on human life and economic of society and the strengthening of CDRI would ensure that - disaster managements being trans "proactive" form "reactive".

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) India's disaster management response to the recent pandemic has brought to light severe inadequacies and ambiguities in India's disaster management framework. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

The pandemic due to COVID-19 brought untold miseries and woeed here throughout the world, with no option and solution in sight. Countries went into lockdown mode as the only plausible solution for control of virus and India was no different and it imposed one of the severest lockdowns in world.

But the response of India to the pandemic exposed the frailties of our disaster management framework in our country which can be seen from following examples: —

- ① Migrant crisis on Roads.
- ② Updation, revision and frequent change in guidelines.
- ③ Lack of coordination between central agencies as well as between centre and states.

What is the existing framework for disaster management in such situations.

There are 2 laws.

Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897



Colonial era law with need for updation to match the current situation.

National Disaster Management Act, 2005

Lack of adequate provisions with regard to the biological hazards and law does not have details of activities and steps.

The above mentioned laws were used for quarantining, isolation and imposing lock down on economic activities. The problems have been mentioned above.

Key Forward : —

- ① Updation of Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 with provisions suited to current times.
- ② Strengthening of National Crisis Management Committee.
- ③ NDMA Act also needs change and overhaul to invoke and forest the pandemics.
- ④ Promotion of cooperative federalism and cooperation between states.
- ⑤ Establishment of communication system to keep up with the requirement during pandemic for government machinery.
- ⑥ Safeguards for police, Health & essential service providers.

Every problem is an opportunity to learn new and this pandemic has given us opportunity to learn new things to improve our disaster governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



construction activities like dams, roads etc. in the fragile Himalayan region. In this context, discuss how construction activities increase the vulnerability of the region. Also, suggest measures to manage disasters in the Himalayas. (15 marks, 250 words)

Himalayan regions are one of the most unstable geological formations on earth owing to the plate tectonics and relatively young age of Himalaya in geological time scale.

At the same time Himalayas are part of our strategic requirement and necessitates development of road and communication infrastructure.

The frequency of disasters in Himalayan region have increased and vulnerability is at the highest.

The vulnerability of Himalayan region :-

- ① Construction as part of

- Bharat Mata, Cherdam Periyana and Railway linkages have increased
- ② The population in this region is growing which necessitates the demand for infrastructure and power supply.
 - ③ Strategic importance and border areas puts the requirements for the road construction.

The pace of all the mentioned activities along with demand of tourism which comes because of development of infrastructure has put immense pressure on the fragile and volatile region.

- ① Construction requires blasting of rocks, breaking of mountains and tunneling activities which damages stability.
- ② Construction of dams and roads requires deforestation which further increases the

Propensity of landslide as these is no holding of soil.
 way forward :-

The challenge of security and disasters along with economics and development needs fine balancing and it can be achieved by following

- ① promotion of solar and geothermal energy in place of hydropower.
- ② Road for strategic propose without disturbing forest and hills (Tunnels and viaducts can be used)
- ③ mandatory EIA and social audit for construction should be done.
- ④ policy to overlook EIA, social audit and renewable needs to be put.

The fragility of Himalaya must be kept in mind before any economic development

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

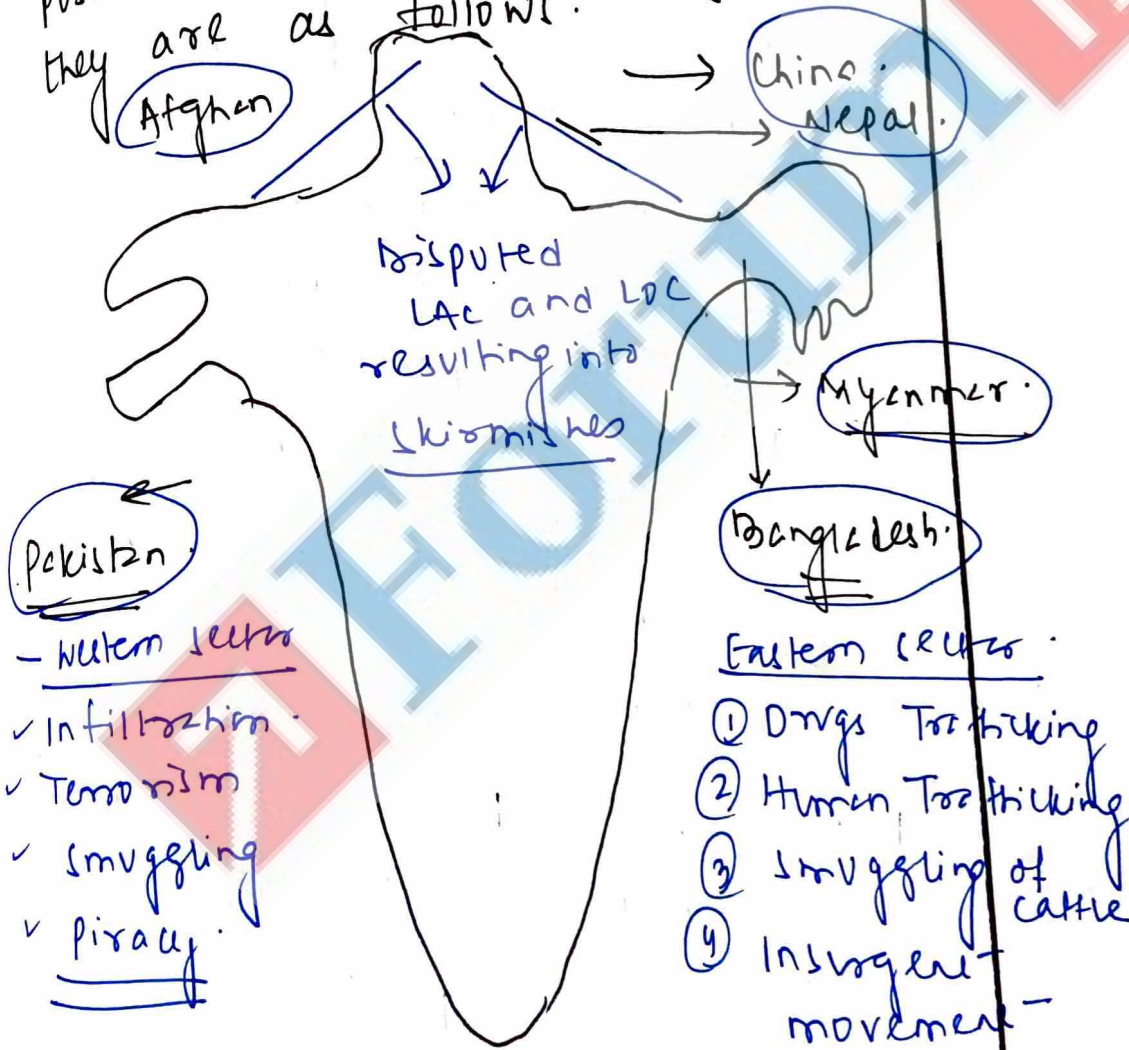
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) The border security scenario in India is marked by many threats, with different sectors of the border posing different challenges and complexities. Highlight the government's initiatives for effective border management and their efficacy in the light of recent developments.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India has vast-land area and the country has inherited a troubled past- and belligerent-neighbors on most of fronted PM "we can change our friends but not our neighbors"

The different-sectors of our border poses a different-challenge and they are as follows.



Government initiatives for border management - and efficacy are: -

- ① Border Area Development Programme - For creation of infrastructure and development activities in border areas.
- ② Comprehensive Integrated border Management system
 - For Smart Fencing
 - Surveillance equipments like (Drone & UAV)
 - Use of communication technology gadgets. (Satellite phones)
 - Fencing of fenced areas through barbed wires and Laser bunding of riverine stretches.
- ③ Involving of local community in the border surveillance and security input-

- (4) construction of borders had-
for economic development- and
closer people to people contacts.
- (5) promotion of integrated check
posts and development of
inland ports.
- (b) development of multimodal
transport systems for connectivity
in North East-

The efficacy can be gauged from
the fact that there has been
reduced instances of infiltration
and large cache of arms and
drugs are seized.

The border management is a
complex task and the undermanned
border poses a perennial threat.
border disputes must be resolved
at the earliest - so that the
problem is put to rest.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) Despite the challenges posed by the cyber world, the strength of India's socio-cultural fabric has held its divergent components together. Analyse the statement in the light of increasing use of cyberspace as a tool for challenging India's internal security. (15 marks, 250 words)

21st-century gave the world new terms like cyber, social media and netizens. In this regard the cyberspace has occupied space like nothing else in the world.

Every technology has its pros and so does the cyber world of social media.

How cyber world has become a threat to internal security

① Cyber bullying and cyber crimes have led to large scale economic loss.

② With the advent of social media and laxity in guidelines implementing the threat of

Communal violence, social intimidation, caste based violence have increased.

① online Tools and abusers have been using social media to influence the naive people to promote hatred and enmity.

e.g. - Muzaffargarh riots of 2013 was somehow influenced by social media.

② Posting of sensitive content like throwing of beef in temple, or lynching in name of beef eating have created further tension.

③ Cyberbullying, stalking and threat of tapes have been given to prominent female actors and artists.

The problem gets compounded because of anonymity and lax provision to the offenders.

Despite all the struggles and challenges posed, social media has not been ~~too~~ able to disrupt the sociocultural fabric of India as still many lone voices are there on the internet - who promote friendship and brotherhood.

— Many instances of people helping each other community during communal clashes was the temper and brings the issue down.

Unity and diversity is the strength of India and it needs to be preserved for the idea of India to thrive.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

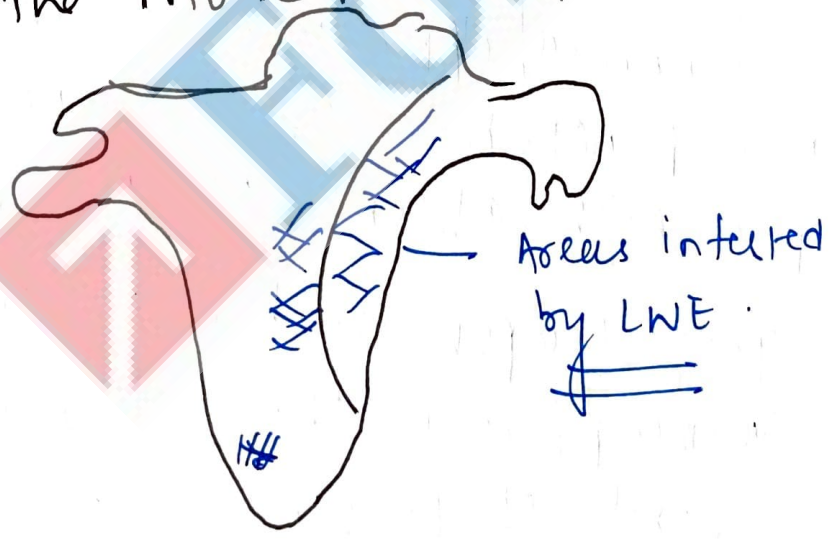
Q.19) The spread of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) in India is attributed to poverty, neglect and deprivation of rights and entitlements of local communities. Examine. Discuss the measures taken by the government against LWE. (15 marks, 250 words)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Left-wing Extremism is the form of extremism perpetrated by believers of ultra left-ideologues who romanticize and idolize the methods of peoples hero of Mao Tse Tung.

They advocate to fight the peoples hero and lead them to socialism and establishment of peoples government.

The extent of LWE areas can be said from "Pasupati to Tirupathi" and even beyond recently. The idea is to link Eastern Ghats to Western Ghats for the movement of rebels.



Reasons For LWE.

- ① Poverty :- The areas affected by LWE are in abject poverty. Odisha, Ch, Maharashtra Tribal areas.
- ② Neglect and deprivation of Rights :-
 - Lack of infrastructural development
 - Governance vacuum
 - Non implementation of Land reforms
 - Non implementation of Forest Rights Act, PESA, 1996

- Lack of availability of drinking water facilities, economic opportunities and non-penetration of technology coupled with absence of food.

This gets compounded by illegal mining and this perpetuates deprivation of tribals who

Find the only way to salvation in bloody revolution.

Measures against LNE

poverty and governance measures

- implementation of Land reforms
- digitalisation of land records.
- infrastructure improvement
- establishment of government machinery -

police & security measures.

- ① creation of fortified police station
- ② Raising of command battalions
- ③ Involvement of local in policing

SAMADHAN DOCTRINE and cutting the propaganda by stopping the finance and improving connectivity.

The LNE can be challenged by following complete & holistic development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.20) Money laundering can be regarded as a multiplier of criminal activities as it gives economic power to criminals. In this context, highlight the challenges faced in tackling money laundering. Also, mention the steps taken by India in tackling money laundering. (15 marks, 250 words)

Money laundering (ML) is the process of earning money through illegitimate means and utilizing the loopholes in laws to make the money look as legitimately earned money.

Steps in Money laundering are.

↓
Placement — earning through illegal means

↓
Layering — dividing it into small packets

↓
Integration — integrating all the small packets to make it a large chunk of money.

Challenges in ML

- ① NO well defined definition of Money Laundering.
- ② To prove Money Laundering predicate crimes needs to be proved.
- ③ Multiplicity of enforcement agencies.
- ④ Use of Tax evasion and Avoidance provisions.
- ⑤ Safe haven countries providing safe passage to the ML.

Steps taken by India to tackle ML.

- ① Benami Transactions Prohibition Act.
- ② Prohibition of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

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- ③ Foreign exchange Management - Act,
- ④ Tax Treaty with many countries.
- ⑤ Formation of FIU - Financial Intelligence Unit.

Money laundering is the root-cause of many internal security threats like terrorism and adequate safeguards to prevent this menace must be taken.

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

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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