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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे



Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SIDAR SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910084005	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	11/9/24

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) How will you explain the mutually reinforcing relationship between the twin threats of terrorism and organized crime? What steps can be taken to break this unholy alliance?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आप आतंकवाद और संगठित अपराध के दोहरे खतरों के बीच पारस्परिक रूप से मजबूत होते संबंधों को कैसे समझाएंगे? इस नापाक गठबंधन को तोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The relationship between terrorism & organised crime is complementary as both seek to fuel each other.

Terrorism promoting organised crime

①. Terrorists often engage in trafficking of arms

↳ [Eg] Narcotics along Bangladesh border

②. Extremist elements promote trafficking of FICN

↳ [Eg] Terrorists transporting fake Indian currency across J&K

③ Drug trafficking by terrorist organisation. [Eg] Close link between 2018

Amritsar Terror attack & drug trafficking

Organised crime supporting terrorism

- ① Provide proceeds of crime to terrorists (funding)
- 2). Provide over-grand support (OGWS) to terrorists - Logistics Support
- 3). Black Hole Syndrome : Convergence of terrorists & organised criminals

Steps needed

- ①. Strong anti money laundering provisions
(Eg) PMLA Amendment 2017
- ②. Actionable intelligence : IB, NTHO etc
- ③. Robust border management : CIBMS, Border Protection Grid
- ④. International co-operation : FATF, UNSC 1343 resolution
- ⑤. Use of Technology - NATGRID

This steps would break this nexus & augment internal security.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Drug trafficking has broken the traditional mould and taken new forms and routes in the contemporary times. Explain. Also, with special reference to Operation Samudragupta, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (10 marks, 150 words)

नशीली दवाओं की तस्करी ने पारंपरिक ढाँचे को तोड़ दिया है और समकालीन समय में नए रूप और मार्ग अपना लिए हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही ऑपरेशन समुद्रगुप्त के विशेष संदर्भ में इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Drug trafficking involves illegal movement of drugs across and within a nation for economic gains.

Drug Trafficking - Traditional Mould

→ Trafficking along border by terrorists & other non-state actors
 ↳ Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent
 ↳ Use of porous & open borders (Nepal) for ~~traffick~~ drug trafficking

New forms & routes

① Use of dark web has enabled ease of drug trafficking (Unregulated internet)

- 2). Use of drones Eg Along Pak - India border in Punjab segment
- 3). Use of ports Eg 3 Tonne became seized by DR at Mundra Port
- 4). Growing opium in Mamru as per reports after Junta take over in Myanmar

Steps taken

- ① Operation Samudragupta → Increased vigilance in Indian ocean region
↓
Joint action by navy & NCB. to counter drug trafficking
- ② BSF - Increased surveillance against drones
- ③ Construction of Integrated Check Posts along Myn border
- ④ Increased surveillance using CIBMS
- ⑤ Use of night vision cameras & Thermal
Combating drug trafficking is crucial
as its proceeds are used to finance terrorism

Feedback

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Q.3) Enumerate the various cyberthreats faced by the country. Discuss the measures taken by the government to enhance the cybersecurity framework. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के सामने आने वाले विभिन्न साइबर खतरों की गणना कीजिए। साइबर सुरक्षा ढांचे को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to World Cyber Crime Index 2024, India is the 10th most vulnerable nation to cyber threats.

Various cyberthreats - India

①. Malware attack involving malicious software

↳ Spyware - Pegasus

↳ Ransomware - Petya, Wamacky

②. Distributed Denial of Service by overwhelming network

↳ Github attack

③. Rootkit : Get admin level access

↳ NT Rootkit

④. Phishing : getting access to sensitive information by disguise (using email etc)

↳ Laurus gr. attack involving India

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

⑤ Breach of Privacy [B] Cyber attack
on Zomato - customer details compromised

Measures taken

①. Legislative / Policy Measures

①.1 IT Act 2008 & IT Rules 2013

→ Cyber Threat W.r.t e-commerce
& e-documents
→ enhanced duty of social
media platforms for data safety

①.2 Cyber Policy 2013 : 24x7 surveillance

② Institutional Measures

②.1 National Cyber Crime Coordinator
[NCCC] under MHA - Nodal agency.

②.2 CBRT - In - ensured cyber security

②.3 NCI : monitoring cyber space.

③ International cooperation with US & Israel

State level measures like

CyPAD by Delhi Police are also significant
measure to ensure cyber security

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) How does the global nature of money laundering create challenges for governments and enforcement agencies? Suggest measures to address the issue effectively. (10 marks, 150 words)

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की वैश्विक प्रकृति सरकारों और प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के लिए कैसे चुनौतियाँ पैदा करती है? समस्या के प्रभावी समाधान के लिए उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Money laundering is the process of converting "dirty" / illegal money into legitimate money

Global nature of Money laundering

①. Interconnected financial system - Seamless

Money transfer across nations

By Issuing promissory notes.

②. Use of Cryptocurrency - Block Chain

③. Use of dark web

④. Hawala ; Transfer Pricing

Global nature - Challenge for gov's & enforcement

①. Monitoring such transactions a difficulty.

②. Complex interlinkage creation during

'integration' stage makes assessment
by enforcement agencies a challenge.

③. Cryptocurrency - Unregulated nature
a challenge

④. Dark web transactions remain
under the radar

Measures to address issue

①. International co-operation

→ FATF - string Anti Money Laundering
measures (AML)
→ Vienna Convention should be
upheld.

②. Better coordination between FIU,
IND & other agencies.

③. Better monitoring of dark web

④. Use of Technology [Eg] AI
used by USA for predictive modelling

Recent PMCA Amendment to
expand definition of proceeds of
crime is step in right direction

Feedback

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Q.5) Discuss the importance of tackling cross-border threats for effective border management. To what extent can the people living in India's border regions help in enhancing border security?

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रमावी सीमा प्रबंधन के लिए सीमा पार खतरों से निपटने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोग सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Effective border management entails integrity of borders & safeguarding nation from movement of people & goods across border.

Importance of tackling cross border threats

① Preventing crossing of terrorists
across border [Eg] Terrorists from
Pakistan across J & K border

② Countering drug Trafficking using
drones, pipes etc from Myanmar,
Pakistan etc.

Pakistan
 Arms Trafficking
 trafficked using maritime route -
 1993
 arms route -
 1993
 arms route -

④ Illegal Immigration should be

countered / Eg Bangladeshis across
Assam border.

⑤ Human Trafficking / Eg along Bangladesh
border.

Importance of people in border areas

- ① Eyes & ears of security communities
/ Eg locals along Bangladesh border
give info about cattle smuggling
- ② Provide info. about Troop mobilisation
/ Eg Bakarwal community in Ladakh
- ③ Give info. about terrorist infiltration
/ Eg People in J&K along border
- ④ Support CAP & Army while conducting operations

Measures
taken

→ Border Area Development
Program (BAP)
→ Vibrant Village Programme

Development should be priority
along borders as recommended by
Madhav Godbole Committee

Feedback

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Q.6) What are the reasons for the persistence of Naxalism in certain areas of the country? What measures can be taken to control it? (15 marks, 250 words)

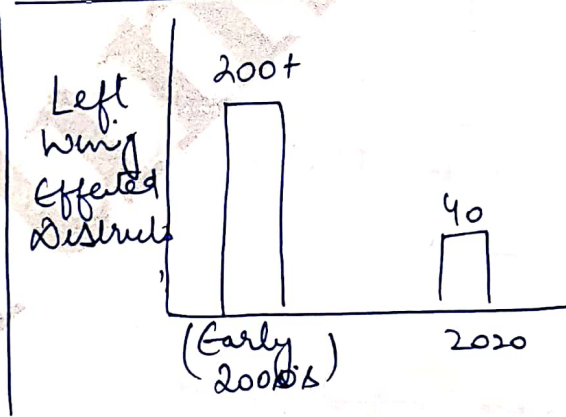
देश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में नक्सलवाद बने रहने के क्या कारण हैं? इसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Naxalism involves use of violent means to overthrow state. Naxals project their aim as fighting for rights of underprivileged.

~~Reasons~~ Decrease in LWE areas

As per MHA, →



However Naxalism still persists because of following

①. Jal - Jungle - Janken

1.1) Inability to get land rights under FRA.

↳ 1.75 Mn requests cancelled as per MoTA

1.2) Land alienation without compensation
as observed by SC in
Maharadi Coalfield Ltd Case 2010

②. Developmental issues

2.1 Literacy among STs just 59%
(Census 2011)

2.2 Health issues: High IMR, MMR

2.3 Abuse of dignity of life

(Eg) Forced labour, Srikakulam

③. Governance issues

↳ Apathetic bureaucracy
↳ Poverty persists (Eg) Gondia, Godchiroli

④. Other issues

↳ AFSPA (1958): Negative perception
↳ Linkage of Naxals with
insurgents of North East

Measures Taken

① Policy: National Policy & Action
Plan to combat Naxalism

②. Institutional Measures: Separate wing

for LWE in NIA

③ Forces

- Bastariya & CoBRA Battalion - CRPF
- Greyhounds (Andh, Telengana)

④ Development

- Van Dhan Yojna (formation of SHGs)
- Eklavya Model Schools
- KOSHNI - Skill Building

More measures required

① Comprehensive Surrender Cum Rehabilitation Scheme

② Citizens sensitisation of forest

③ Winning hearts & Minds - Civic Action Plan, Media Action Plan

④ Xaxa Committee : More powers to Gram Sabha, Co-operative Mining (Andhra Pradesh Model)

⑤ Digital Connectivity - USOF

Colombian Peace Deal (involving rural transformation & decentralisation) model can also be emulated

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) Highlighting the impacts of fake news on the internal security of the country, suggest measures to tackle the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर फेक न्यूज के प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे निपटने के उपाय सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Due to advent of social media, spread of fake news has increased because of high volume, velocity & variety of data transported by internet.

Impact of fake news on internal security

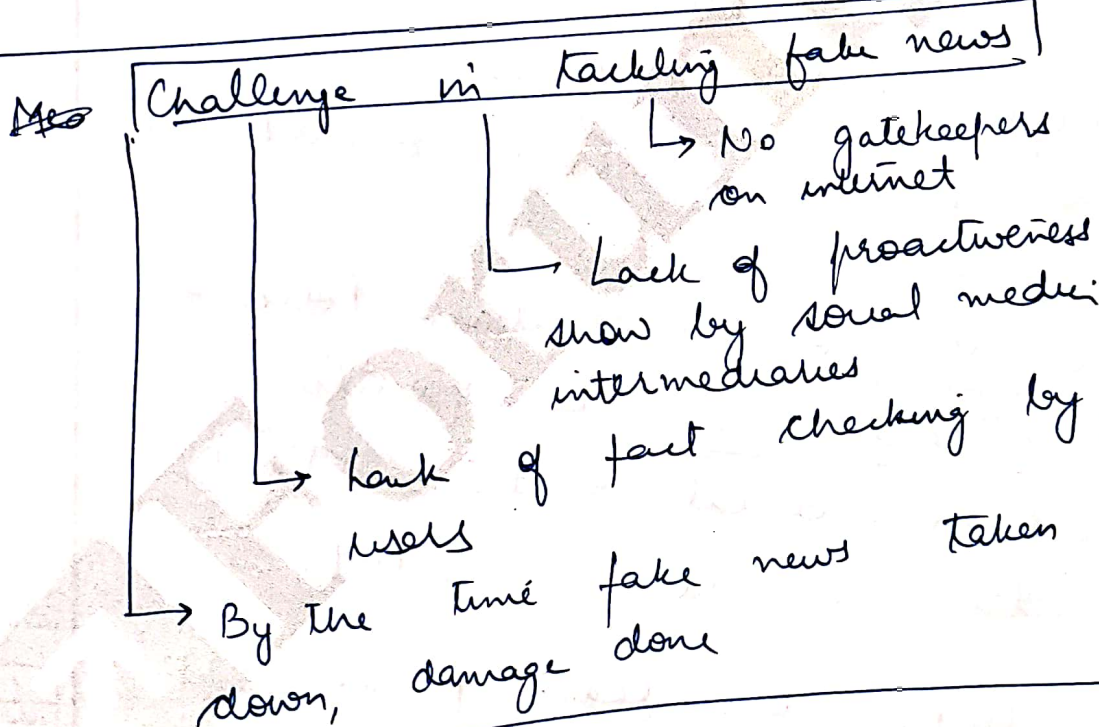
- ① Increase in communalism by exploiting religious faultlines
↳ (By Muzzafarnagar Riots 2013 (because of fake news))
- ② Ethnic Tensions (By) Bengaluru Exodus by people of North East because of fake news - fuelled ethnic tensions
- ③ Radicalisation of misguided youth use fake news & propaganda

Eg) Resurgence Magazine by Al Qaeda

④. Decreasing legitimacy of electoral process

↳ Eg) Fake news about VVPAT & EVM being hacked.

⑤. Interference in elections Eg) Alleged Russian involvement in US election.



Measures required

① Attitude change of users : Checking info. before forwarding

- ② Active Steps by Social Media Intermediaries to Tackle fake news (IT Rules 2021)
- ③ Strict punishment against people who start the chain - Originator of content
- ④ Use of AI and Machine Learning to verify facts.
- ⑤ Digital Media platforms like Quora who burst fake news should be promoted.
- ⑥ Role of police: Mumbai Police - Social Media Lab to monitor trend on social media - This model can be emulated.
- India can learn from best practices like UK which use AI to prevent fake news from being circulated on social media

Feedback

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Q.8) Elucidate the challenges posed by hybrid warfare to the national security and suggest comprehensive counter-measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए हाइब्रिड युद्ध द्वारा उत्पन्न चुनौतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए और व्यापक जवाबी उपाय सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare involves use of both traditional threats and non-traditional threats to achieve strategic / tactical interests.

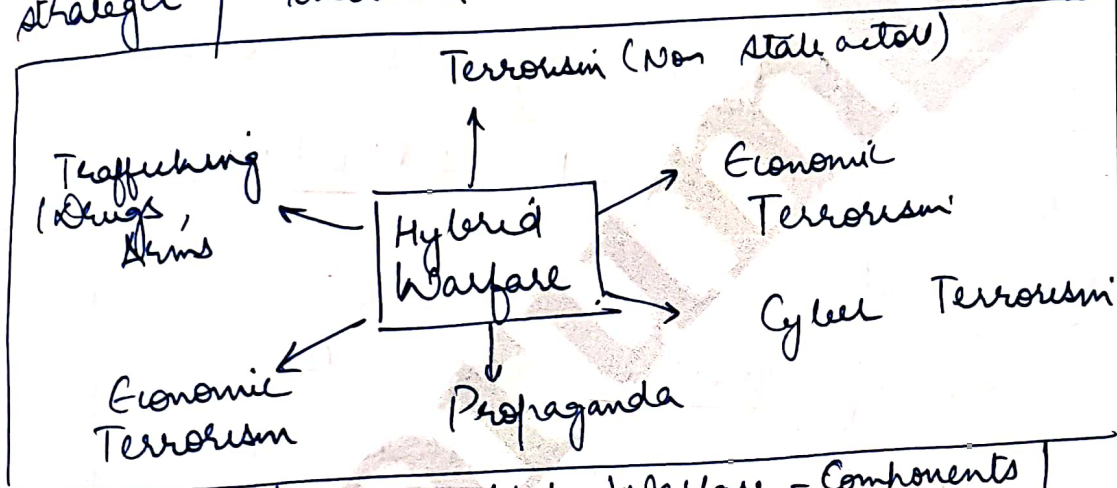


Fig - Hybrid Warfare - Components

Challenge to National Security

① Identifying pattern difficult as multiple mediums used
 ↳ [Eg] Terrorist attacks along with Cyber attack

Feedback
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- ② Lack of defensive resources
(Eg) Lack of cyber professionals in India
- ③ Issues in border management like co-ordination between agencies leading to terrorist infiltration & trafficking of arms & drugs
- ④ State sponsored (Eg) ISI promoting radicalisation, terrorist infiltration, ACN etc
- ⑤ Overwhelming nature - (Eg) Interfering in elections, cyber attack & Economic Terrorism simultaneously
- ⑥ Creates fear in minds of people

Counter Measures

- ① Creation of dedicated cyber force
(Eg) Israel, USA
- ② Monitoring trends of social media

w.s.t propaganda, radicalisation etc
(eg) Mumbai Social Media labs

(II) Strengthening financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) to counter economic terrorism

(IV) Actionable intelligence using NTRO (under NSA), NAT GRID etc.

(V) Use of Technology like AI for predictive modelling
↳ UK Model

(VI) Human resource should be well trained - Cyber Professionals, Law enforcement etc.

Steps by India

↓
National Cyber Policy 2013

↓
Delhi Policy Cy PAs

↓
PM LA Amendment (2017)

↓
National Counter Terrorism & Counter Radicalisation Division in MHA

These steps are crucial to tackle hybrid warfare along with international Co-operation - using FATF, Interpol, UNODC

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Backbone of country's security paradigm, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are beset with challenges of their own. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश की सुरक्षा प्रतिमान की रीढ़, केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPFs) अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CAPFs, under operational command of MHA, consists of 7 forces like BSF, NSG, SSB, ITBP, CRPF etc

Backbone of security paradigm

① Effective border management

[Eg] ITBP along Indo - China Border,
BSF along Pakistan & Bangladesh border

② Counter insurgency [Eg] Assam Rifles
plays crucial role in countering insurgency in North East

③ Combating terrorism: CRPF plays crucial role - CoBRA Battalion - trained in guerilla warfare

④ Democracy: Play crucial role of

Security during elections-

⑤ Anti-Terror [Eg] CRPF personnel neutralised terrorists during 2001 Parliament attack (by LeT & JeM)

⑥. Preventing drug Trafficking & Arms Trafficking along border
↳ [Eg] BSF in Punjab

CAPF - Challenges

- ① Head of the command is generally IPS on deputation instead of an officer of CAPF.
- ②. Hostile deployment [Eg] Forested areas along Myanmar, borders along Bangladesh etc.
- ③. Poor / Inefficient equipment like night vision cameras, thermal radars etc.

④. Issues in training w.r.t serving in

complex conditions like Anti-Naxal areas.

- ⑤ Poor work-life balance & stress leading to fatigue instances
- ⑥. High attrition rate : Around 50,000 people resigned in last 3 years (MHA)

Way forward

- ①. Providing proper equipment to improve efficiency.
- ② Chief should be selected from within the force to boost morale
- ③ Ethical sensitisation - Work life balance
- ④ Proper training to increase effectiveness in complex situations

As suggested by Madhav Godbole Committee, principle of One Border - One Force should be strictly adhered to

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②	③	④
AWIS				
CD & VA				
S & F				
P & R				
Please put tick marks in the above table.				
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				

Write anything in this area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें

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Q.10) The internal security of a nation is intricately tied to peace and prosperity in the neighbouring countries. Discuss with special reference to India's north-east region.

(15 marks, 250 words)

किसी राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पड़ोसी देशों में शांति और समृद्धि से जटिल रूप से जुड़ी होती है। भारत के उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Bareilly Buzar's Regional
Complex Theory, security of countries
within a region is interconnected

Internal Security - linked in peace
& prosperity in neighbourhood

① Less illegal immigration will
prevent clashes like Bodo - Bengali
Muslim clashes (Kokrajhar 2012)

② More border trade ⇒ Peaceful
border areas ⇒ less involvement
in smuggling activities

③ Neighbours won't fuel radicalisation
to destabilise other nation
↳ Pakistan → ISI & radicalisation
of Kashmiri Youth.

- ④ Menace of arms & drugs trafficking will stop
- ⑤ Joint operations to combat border security issues (Eg) Operation Sunrise 142 (Myanmar)
- ⑥ Developing functional linkages become easy (Eg) South Asian University, SAARC Satellite

North East Region

- ① If Peace & prosperity in Myanmar
 - Drug Trafficking (Golden Triangle) will be addressed
 - Jointly managing insurgents will be easy (Sunrise 142)
 - No issue of illegal immigrants as seen after Junta took over in 2021
 - Development of North East through IMT Trilateral,

Kaladan Multi Model Project.

② Peace & Prosperity in Bangladesh

- Increased Trade with NE
 - Agartala - Akhaura Rail Link
 - Integrated Check Posts
- Issue of illegal immigrants, human trafficking addressed
- Joint Management by border & creation of working groups on issues like development of border areas.

Way forward

- ①. Budgetary support (Neighbourhood First) - Nepal (200 cr - FY 24-25)
 - ②. Joint border management (Eg) India - Bangladesh.
 - ③. Promoting Trade between nation (Eg) Agartala - Akhaura rail link, IMT highway, (Eg) Bhutan
 - ④. Boosting hydropower (Eg) Bhutan
- Peaceful & Prosperous neighbourhood is crucial for augmenting national security & boosting India power

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			