

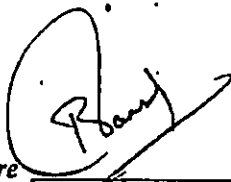
GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 20 questions.All questions are compulsoryThe number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written within the space provided.Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name PAWAR SWAPNIL

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 22/08/2017

Signature Swapnil

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. What are the objectives of buffer stock policy? Has the policy been effective in price control and uninterrupted supply of food grains to the people of the country? Discuss in context of Shanta Prasad panel's recommendations. (12.5 Marks)

Explain BSP as intro

Objectives of buffer stock policy :

• provide food supplies in case of crisis of production → FOOD SECURITY.

• procure excess food grains to protect farmer from price fluctuations → PRICE STABILITY

Remunerative price for producers

• For distribution under PDS and Food Security Act.

Effectiveness :

• It has been able provide grains to Public Distribution systems for BPL and Antyodaya.

• It came handy during Pulse Price Rise issue in 2016 where imported and stored pulse stocks reduced scarcity and prices.

Remarks

Lacunas:

Though it helped in some amount to reduce pulse prices, its effect was less than desired.

Procurement - not regionally well distributed, concentrated in few regions, lack of timely procurement; skewed towards rice and wheat.

Wastage of food grains and lack of storage and transport infra.

Shanta Kumar Panel:

(S)

Privatisation of food procurement wherever possible.

Restructuring of Food Corporation of India role

states, where there is good procurement

Pro-active Infra. like Punjab should be given

liquidation policy independent responsibilities.

containerisation of procurement process, rationalisation of PDS beneficiaries and increased coverage of scheme.

Remarks

These are necessary steps to ensure food security and price stability.

Q2. Fisheries as a sunrise sector has immense potential to provide nutritional security and inclusive growth. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

India has long coastline of 7,500 km as well as huge inland waters for fisheries.

Potential of fisheries sector :

① NUTRITIONAL SECURITY :

• Fish and marine food is rich with proteins and necessary in today's changing food patterns.

Focus on pulses and millets has reduced and to fulfill requirement of essential nutrients : fats, carbs → fishes and marine food are essential.

• Pressure on agricultural land is very high and food production growth is lower than population growth. Thus

marine or fisheries can help ensure FOOD SECURITY.

Remarks

(ii) Inclusive growth:

- Poor and marginal farmers can derive supplementary income through fisheries.
- Local communities can get better earnings and improved employment opportunities through fisheries promotion.
- It would lead to inclusive growth by reducing income gaps and enhancing livelihoods.
- Export of fisheries → Forex earnings

Challenges:

- Lack of policy support by govt.
- Depleting water resources and mismanagement of wetlands.

Way ahead:

- As suggested by Meena Kemari Committee, infra for fishing has to be built up.
- Modernisation of fishing equipments and boats.
- Inland, surface water resource management and prevention of pollution.

Remarks

Include facts and data to substantiate your points

Q3. Farm loan waiver is more of a political tool to gain electoral mileage rather than resolving issues of farmers. Critically analyse. What steps to be taken toward improving conditions of farmers? (12.5 Marks)

Recently farm loan waivers were announced in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra due to looming agrarian distress and failure of crops, farmer suicides.

Rationale for waivers:

- Would ensure livelihood security for poor, distressed farmers.
- Reduce debt burden owing to crop failures and lower market prices.

Problems:

- According to RBI Governor Ujit Patel, such waivers bring fiscal indiscipline.
- Induce farmers to be non-serious towards loan payments and ask for waivers during elections.
- Fiscal stress on already stressed bank balance sheet.

Remarks

• Reduce productivity in long run as farmers get non-serious towards increasing production and get sustainable incomes.

• Thus waivers can only be a short term answer while given priority to distressed farmers.

Steps needed:

• Farm insurance promotion. Currently it is only 25% covered. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has been launched.

• Agro-climatic cropping, crop diversification,

micro irrigation → NATURAL INSURANCES

against vagaries of monsoon.

• Research and trials of AM Technology

• Food processing sector and allied activities

be promoted to supplement farmer income.

These steps are necessary to achieve target of doubling farmer income by 2022 and reducing agrarian distress.

Remarks

6
Good ans.

Q4. In a globalized economy foreign investment and multilateral agreements are crucial in today's economic architecture. In this regard analyze the significance of BITs in FDI inflow in India. Also discuss the issues in model BIT adopted by India in 2016.

(12.5 Marks)

Bilateral Investment Treaties

are signed between host country and the investor's country to protect investments in foreign countries and provide dispute resolution mechanism.

Significance:

- Protection for investments from nationalisation and fair play.
- Predictability of policy and business environment improves → ease of doing business.
- Increased FDI increases economic growth, employment generation, technology transfer.
- Provides for dispute resolution route in case of conflict.

Remarks

Substantiate with facts and data specifically in context of India

India has been one of the largest (top 10) and favourable FDI destination in last decade on account of BITs.

Model BIT 2016: Challenges:

- Earlier BIT was amended and new provisions adopted in 2016 like:
- Sudden termination of earlier BITs with foreign countries.

Lack of clarity on dispute redressal.

This reduces attractiveness of India as an FDI destination.

Precisely mention the provisions to bring in more clarity

However, as previous BITs had a clause that would allow them to continue for next 15-20 years even after termination.

Here, India should create a favourable environment for investment through PREDICTABLE and TRANSPARENT systems.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss and analyze the potential impact of GST on inflation and tax collection efforts? Also briefly elaborate on the experience of other countries with GST? (12.5 Marks)

GST aims to unify India
 as one market - one nation - simplified tax.
 It is a destination based value added tax.

Impact on Inflation:

- There are 4 tax slabs
 - 0% - essential goods
 - 12% - standard rate
 - 18%
 - 24% - luxury and delectable goods
- Thus, there could be inflation in items like beverages, cars, AC hotels etc.
- However, essentials like grains, unpackaged oils, salt etc. would not face inflationary pressure.
- Further, Princal Subramanian Committee had suggested that there would be short term inflation but long term benefits due to supply chain efficiency and reduced complexity of tax structure.

Substantiate with provisions
 - Most of the essential commodities in lower tax rate slab.
 - Anti-profiteering law

Remarks

Impact on tax collection:

- In short term, there would be challenges of acquainting with new system, putting digital infra in place.
- In long term, tax collection efficiency would improve.
- Would reduce tax evasion as there would be digitisation of process, input tax credits, reduced complexity of multiple issues and hence increased compliance.

Experience of countries:

- Canada has achieved integrated market through GST.
- In Australia - it has brought supply chain efficiency.
- Initially, digital infra was put in place swiftly which helped implementation in better way.

Remarks

GST is a forward looking reform and must be implemented in earnest to boost growth.

Inflation related experience

Substantiate
with facts and
data

- Q6. Savings and investment rate in India has not been picking-up despite consistent efforts by government? Discuss the major reason behind such a fall and suggest measure to contain its impact? (12.5 Marks)

India is struggling with lack of investment in infra and other sectors for quite some time.

Reasons:

- Twin Balance sheet Problem as highlighted by Economic Survey 2015-16 → NPAs are around 12% of total advances.
- Prudential measures, PPF schemes → less effective.
- Dead investments in gold. Indian household own more gold than total of US, Europe, China reserves.
- Stalled projects due to NPAs, land acquisition issues, PPP architecture problems, unrealistic bids.
- Global slowdown and recession.
- Higher monetary policy rates by RBI.
- Lack of monetary transmission. Loan rates declined by 50 bps for 1.25% reduction in repo.

Remarks

Low income growth
Increase in consumption
due to change in lifestyle
and consumption

Measures:

- Promoting gold mobilisation schemes through better returns.
- RBI proposal for WLTF (Wholesale Long Term Finance Banks) can be taken up.
- Recapitalisation of Banks and resolution of NPA problem.
- Restructuring of long term loans under 5:25 scheme and implementation of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in earnest.
- Prudent monetary policy rates and monetary transmission be encouraged.
- Monetary Policy Committee is a step in right direction and also MCLR system.
- Promotion of priority sector lending certificate.
- Promotion of Municipal, Green Bonds
- Deepening of Corporate Bond market.

Remarks

Tan. Dhan. Yojana

- Q7. In recent there has been a clamor to amend the FRBM Act, which was passed in 2004. Why such demands have been raised? Assess the suitability of such demands and suggest a future course of action on the FRBM front. (12.5 Marks)

FRBM Act envisaged prudent fiscal management by achieving 3% Fiscal Deficit target by 2008-09 and providing accountability through Fiscal Policy Framework Statement, Mid-Term Fiscal Framework documents.

The need to amend FRBM:

- Dismal performance of the Act - the targets have been missed 4 times and targets of 2008-09 have not yet been met.
- Flexibility and cyclicity - It provides fixed numbers rather than range of target which makes it difficult to take advantage of cyclicity of economic cycle.
- There is no rationale for target of 3%.
- Also such target is unsuitable to developed economies and not developing.

Remarks

- Debt - GDP ratio of India is higher at 68% than comparable economies at around 50%. This needs to be arrested.
- Combined deficit of Centre and States becomes even larger than at

suitability of amendment:

The structural reforms undertaken in economy and the need for higher investments makes it a suitable time. Also self-imposed restrictions are rare to be followed by govt. so there is need to amend.

Way ahead:

- As recommended by 14th Finance Commission there should be range of target and new - Debt Ceiling and Fiscal Management Act.

- Expert Committee recently proposed new targets of 1.2% ^{Fiscal deficit} by 2023 and 60% debt-GDP ratio.

- Also an Independent Fiscal Council - to ensure

Remarks

accountability.

Analysis of NK Singh
Committee recommendations

Q8. El Salvador became the first country in the world to ban metal mining. Is such a move potentially beneficial in a large country like India? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Cannot be banned directly in India

because :

- need for coal in India, Smart City infra.

- huge steel and metallurgical industries would be closed.

- import dependence would increase

hunting for

- would further increase CAD.

- Project would get stalled.

Proper analysis and complete ans required

Remarks

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Remarks

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Q9. Why National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) is critical for Digital India? Discuss the various challenges in its implementation. (12.5 Marks)

NOFN aims to connect all grampanchayats with broadband connectivity. It is implemented through Universal Service Obligation Fund.

Criticality for Digital India:

Digital India aims to promote digital services for all, early warning and weather information for farmers. For this to happen, grampanchayats in rural areas need to be digitally enabled.

Essential services, e-governance, use of technology for Fasal Bima Yojana - all under Digital India require connectivity through NOFN.

Aim of Zero net electronic imports can be helped by using domestic electronic equipments for NOFN project.

Remarks-

Facilitates administration of the village

Reduce rural-urban digital divide

Challenges in implementation:

- Its deadline has been extended by 5 years already due to slow implementation.
- Lack of co-ordination between implementing agencies.
- Inefficient funds.
- Apprehensions of viability in rural areas.
- Clearances for fibre laying & road digging.
- Power infra | Difficult and diverse terrains.
- Political challenges NOFN is critical to ensure digital inclusion, Digital India and e-governance. Hence should be implemented timely.

Suggest measures to overcome the challenges

Remarks

Q10. Drug resistant TB is emerging a serious threat in India. In this reference discuss what are various type of drug resistant TB and causes of its emergence. why India achieved only limited success in controlling TB? What are various steps taken in direction to control it?

(12.5 Marks)

According to Global Burden of Disease Report, India is home to world's largest TB ^{affected} population and incidence of drug resistant TB is increasing.

Types of drug resistant TB:

- Drug resistance to 1st line drugs.
- MDR-TB - resistance to 2nd line drugs like isethanpicin, kanamycin etc.
- XDR-TB - extensive drug resistance to all known lines of defense against TB.

Causes of emergence:

- Irrational use, prescription, low awareness, non-completion of course of anti-biotics.
- Use of anti-biotics in poultry, animal farms, fisheries → spreading to humans.

Remarks

- Lack of sanitation facilities whereby industrial effluent water from pharma industry mixes with drinking water and causes resistance.
- Hygiene standards in India are low - especially in public hospitals.

Why limited success?

- More specific reasons required*
- Awareness generation was low.
 - Mostly poor and illiterates are affected by TB who neglect health.
 - Lack of access to services in public health centres.
 - Low funding - only around 11.3% of GDP on health.
 - Lack of qualified health professionals - WHO reports → only 48% were qualified to be doctors.
- Ref hints*

Steps Taken:

- Red line campaign - lauded by WHO.
- MCI guidelines on Anti-Microbial Resistance.
- Prescription of Generics made mandatory.

Remarks

- DOTs and DOTS+ - free services for TB medication.

Q11. What are rare earth elements? Discuss significance and challenges associated with them. (12.5 Marks)

Rare earth elements belong to lanthanide and actinide series of Periodic Table like Cerium, Strontium, Gallium.
Properties

Significance:

- Necessary for Printed Circuit Boards, VLSI chips, micro controllers \Rightarrow ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY.
- Needed to boost domestic research in electronics.

DIGITAL INDIA aims at Zero Net Electronic Imports \rightarrow this necessitates access to these elements.

- To boost domestic electronic industry and new SOFTWARE EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY which needs hardware support.
- To reduce costs of electronic devices, domestic sources are needed.

Remarks

Precisely mention the specific applications

Challenges:

- India is import dependent on China for these - around 80% imported.
- lack of fabrication technology.
- Fields have not been explored and resources underutilized.
- lack of exploration technology.
- dumping of cheap electronics by China disincentivises exploration by private sector & also ^{makes it} uncompetitive sector.

4

Ref hints

Remarks

Q12. Artificial Intelligence is faster evolving dimension of modern technologies. In this reference discuss its various applications? Also mention the downsides and risks of Artificial Intelligence (AI)? (12.5 Marks)

Artificial Intelligence is use of computer programming to mimic human intelligence. Eg. Google bot defeated human chess player, prosthetic limbs.

Applications:

- Precision farming - agricultural efficiency of fertilisers and irrigation improved.
- Space probes - analysis of samples
- Big data analytics - identify tax evaders, wash black money.
- Support disabled people - bionic eye, prosthetic limbs.
- Perform monotonous and tasks dangerous for humans.
- Military intelligence - robots, data analysis.

Remarks

Health, Education,
Businesses, Finance,
etc.

Risks:

- Elon Musk recently warned of serious consequences of going out of way for A.I.
- Can overpower humans
- Eg. some machines in google developed own code over master codes & malfunctioned.
- loss of jobs.

Discuss in detail

Remarks

Q13. This question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory.

- (a) What is phyto-mining. Compare its advantages and challenges compared to conventional mining.
- (b) What is bitcoin mining? Discuss how recent developments has made it an attractive profession? (12.5 Marks)

(b) Bitcoin mining:

Process of generating bitcoins through

blockchain technology.

Analytically
elaborate

- Easy profits
- online websites which trade in bitcoins
- relatively closed identity - privacy.

Even Yes Bank has used blockchain tech for its banking software for it is easier to use.

1

Remarks

Remarks

Q14. This question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory

- (a) Elaborate the achievements of India in space technology
- (b) Discuss, how ISRO, despite being a government body, is giving tough competition to best in world? (12.5 Marks)

- (a) India - has creditable achievements to its credit in space technology:
- Chandrayaan - I - successful moon mission
 - Navic or IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System) - India is only 4th country to have own positioning system.
 - Mars Orbiter Mission - 1st agency to be successful in first ever launch. Also very low cost.
 - Developed own cryogenic engine and also heavy launch vehicle - ISLV Mark III.
 - Cartosat, INSAT, Oceanat - satellites to help cartography, communication, agriculture.
 - NISAR along with NASA - to map, early detect earth faults, glacier movements.
 - Record 103 satellites launched in one life.
 - PSLV - workhorse → foreign launches → foreign as well as help space diplomacy and stature

Remarks

(b)

ISRO has been very successful despite being a government organisation. It is developing in-house technology, professional management and low cost solutions. How was it made possible?

• Geographical location - of ISRO is away from power centre of Delhi which keeps it immune from bureaucratic delays &

• Interference
Internal collaboration

• Collaboration with private sector - ISRO has been more agnostic and than other govt agencies in terms of collab. with private sector.

$3\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2}$
 • Professional management and functional autonomy - It has had visionary leaders like Vikram Sarabhai, Satish Dhawan. Also it reports directly to Ministry or PMO rather than line of secretaries → quick decision making.

• Inhouse expertise searing - many of the scientists are trained within ISRO and are from so called Non-IIT background.

Remarks

Q15. Discuss how new Defence Procurement Policy is focusing on indigenization of technology and establishment of defence manufacturing ecosystem in India? Highlight with specific investment project. (12.5 Marks)

~~According to~~ According to Stockholm Peace Research Institute, India was the largest arms importer during 2010-2015, in the world.

To this end, New Defence

Procurement Policy aims at indigenisation:

- New category of Indigenously Designed Developed and Manufactured (IDDM) - which prioritises domestic technology for procurement.
- Preference for cutting edge domestic research.
- Collaboration with private sector to produce defence equipments in India → There can be Joint Ventures with majority Indian Ownership.
- Offset has been reduced for procurement.

~~More~~ provisions and analysis of their positive impact on indigenization of tech and manufacturing in detail.

Remarks

Specific investment projects:

- Joint venture between Reliance and a foreign arms producer to produce choppers domestically.
- Several other Indian companies have tied up with foreign defense manufacturers.

Challenges:

- Policy does not give specified targets for indigenisation.
- Relent on issue of Technology Transfer and funding.
- FDI cap. is restrictive.

Way ahead:

- FDI cap can be raised to 100%.
- Establishment of Defense Production Parks.
- DRDO should be revamped - Parliamentary Committee pointed out to lack of new research and pending projects in DRDO.

Remarks

Q16. The attrition has been plaguing the central paramilitary forces for a long time now, which was reflected in 450% increase in Voluntary retirement from services in 2016-17. What are the reasons for this high level of attrition? What effective steps must be taken to tackle this situation? (12.5 Marks)

Recent disclosures by paramilitary personnel about mismanagement in forces on social media highlight the issue with paramilitary forces like BSP, CAPP, ITBP, SSB, Assam Rifles.

Reasons for high attrition:

- Unorganised services - where there are no regular promotions.
- Lack of parity with armed forces in salaries, social security, housing and other facilities.
- Higher posts like Director General are manned by IPS officers - outsider issue.
- Non-functional upgrade not yet available to all services.
- Lack of grievance redressal system.
- Buddy system where junior officers have-

Remarks

to do personal chores of seniors.

Steps to be taken:

- Availability of grievance redressal
- Non functional upgradation of salaries
- Officers from forces should man the higher posts.
- Parity with armed forces in terms of salaries, ~~promotions, housing, retirement~~ benefits.

6 Accountability mechanism to check favouritism in forces and buddy system.

~~Ground analysis~~ ~~General~~ Pay Commission recommendations on pensions & salaries be implemented.

It is necessary to provide job security and proper working conditions to these forces which take care of our security requirements.

Remarks

Q17. It is said that security situation in Jammu and Kashmir has deteriorated, which is reflected in increased number of terrorists attacks and more locals joining militancy. What are the reasons behind such a trend? What effective policy measures are needed to improve the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir? (12.5 Marks)

Jammu and Kashmir has seen increased terror attacks like Uri, Pulwama and also incidences of stone pelting.

Reasons:

- Economically - the development of state has not been at par with other states.
- Unemployment issue leads to idle youth taking to subversive activities under separatists.
- Separatists' influence like Hurriyat and outside support from Pakistan's deep state.
- Historical issues like grant of autonomy and plebiscite.
- Armed Forces Special Powers Act - draconian provisions and presence of large armed forces → discontent in civilians.

Recent reasons for escalation of violence

Remarks

Policy measures needed:

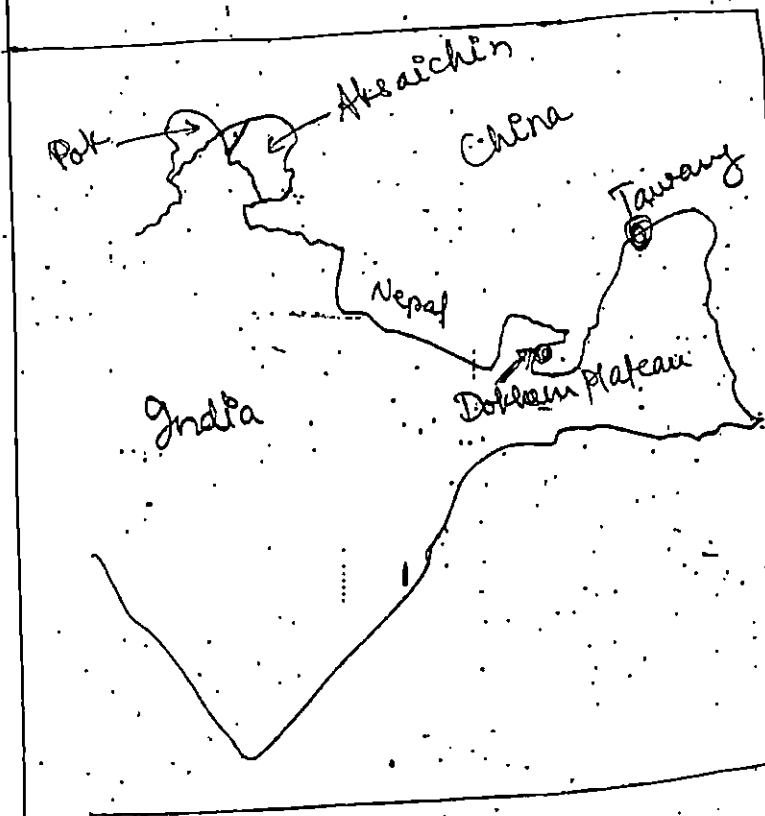
- Encouraging economic activity and entrepreneurship among youth to generate employment.
 - As suggested by Jeevan Reddy Commission - AFSPA can be reviewed and amendments to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act can be made.
 - Supreme Court called out for investigation of killings by armed forces in AFSPA areas.
 - Confidence Building measures with increased engagement of civilians.
 - Encouraging investments in the region and boosting tourism potential.
 - Enhancing infrastructure and connectivity.
- J&K is essential to security, sovereignty of India and hence needs to be developed prudently to reduce discontent.

Remarks

Q18. China has said that ceding Tawang to China can help in early settlement of border dispute, with concessions for India in other sectors. In light of the above statement enunciate the problems faced in managing a disputed border. What should be India's response to Chinese offer? (12.5 Marks)

Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh

and, recently Doklam standoff have shown Chinese aggressive stance and long standing border dispute.



Problems:

Aggressive stance and incursions by Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Unwarranted steps by China like:

(i) Aggression in Doklam;

(ii) Renaming of 7 provinces of Arunachal.

and claiming their own.

China-Pak axis and interests of CP economic-

Remarks

Corridor through Pok region - sovereignty
Issue of India.

• MacMahon line which was demarcated in
 1914 has been rejected by China.

• Tibet and Dalai Lama Asylum issue is
 also a bone of contention.

India's response:

• Dialogue mechanism between Security
 Advisors → be provided.

• Confidence Building Measures and strengthening
of security infra in border areas.

• For offer of giving up Tawang to solve Western
border dispute ⇒ India should maintain

its LEGITIMATE CLAIMS over its integral
parts and there can be no trade off of

• Sovereignty Article 51 - Constitution
 Adhere to to maintain international peace
Diplomatic efforts would come

handy to maintain amicable relations and
regional peace.

Remarks

61
62
Good ans

Q19. Identity theft and financial fraud are emerging as new challenging areas of cyber security. What do you understand by them? What is the preparedness of India in this regard? What new steps are needed to tackle these challenges? (12.5 Marks)

According to ASSOCHAM report, cyber crimes increased by 300% in last few years in India. Recently, information of Hitachi Payments on 31 million debit cards was breached.

Identity theft: Stealing of online identity of someone - work / residence / biometric details to disguise illegal activities under someone else's name. Eg. hacking mail or creating false account to send ^{disguised} messages.

Financial fraud: It is theft of financial, banking and payment details and misuse of the money. Eg. shoppings and payments in US and Europe were done by hackers through information of Indian debit cards.

Remarks

Facts and data highlighting India's inadequate preparedness

Preparedness of India's

- Cyber security policy, 2013 is in place.
- CERT-IN - Computer emergency response team is in place. CERT-fin for financial sector on arrival
- 128-bit security architecture in banks payments.
- Aadhar and OTP validation system.
- Cooperation with Japan, Britain etc. on cyber security.

Challenges

- National Cyber Security Coordinator - not yet established.
- Lack of trained and adequate cyber security experts.
- Banks and companies not mandated to report & monitor cyber frauds.
- Cyber security policy needs updation - out of tune with new developments.

Way ahead:

- Updation of cyber-policy, 2013.
- Coordination between institutions like NTRC, Telecom ministry etc.

Remarks

- setting up cyber security coordinator.
- skilling and recruitment of cyber experts

Q20. Self-radicalization through social media and internet has emerged as a new internal security threat in India. What are the reasons for it? What effective strategies must be adopted to tackle this challenge? (12.5 Marks)

The cases of Mehdi Biswas and youths from Kerala and Maharashtra were radicalised through social media to join IS/IS.

Analysis of threat to internal security

Reasons:

- Easy access to internet and social media.
- No monitoring and asymmetric nature of attacks and radicalisation vs. prevention efforts.
- Tracking interests and encouraging engagement with fundamentalist content through social media.
- Issue of unemployment and communalisation leading youth eg. evangelists like Zakir Naik.
- Perils of fundamentalism not being explained or publicised.
- Lack of effective counter radicalisation efforts on ground.

Remarks

Steps needed:

- Anti-radicalisation strategies like teaching of communal harmony in Madrasas, science subjects - eg. those adopted in Maharashtra.
- Involving Imams and various community leaders for mass awareness - Confidence Building
- Strengthening intelligence and surveillance through monitoring of social media, revival of NATGRID
- International co-operation with countries like Indonesia, Central Asian Republics, Afghanistan with dominant Muslim population

4

These are important steps to

prevent radicalisation and maintain internal security in India.

Remarks