

## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

Buffer stock policy is made to provide a hedge against the economic boom or depression. In other words to insulate the prices of commodities from getting affected by over production or under production due to seasons like vagaries of monsoon.

For pulses India maintains a buffer stock of 2 million tonnes. Still market sees prices of pulses touching the mark of 200 per kg (especially Arhar). Thereby putting a question mark on the effectiveness of policy.

In the wake of turbulent change in prices of commodities Shanta Prasad Committee appointed certain recommendations:-

- i) maintain a buffer stock of commodities.
- ii) Reduce the cover under NFSA, 2013 to 66% consisting of 75% from rural areas & 50% from urban areas.

*Price to remunerative producer MSP*

*Performance analysis to*

*highlight the limitations and issues*

Remarks

• Introduce Direct Benefit transfer in dissemination of PDS distribution.

• Charge at least 50% of the price of the goods from BPL families.

• Provide 5 kg of foodgrains to BPL & 35 kg to Antyodaya households.

• ~~Reduce~~ Do Rehabilitation in warehousing facilities so that leakages could be checked.

• Transportation - apply Geographical Information System

so analysing the recommendation it is evident that though law requires to maintain certain level of Buffer stock. However due to

PDS leakages, mal-administration, non-transparent mode

of working the true objective of Buffer stock is

to provide stability to prices of commodities &

to ensure sustainable supply of food grains to

Common masses has remained elusive.

Way forward

- Use Internet of things in transportation

- Warehouse receipts can be made transferable.

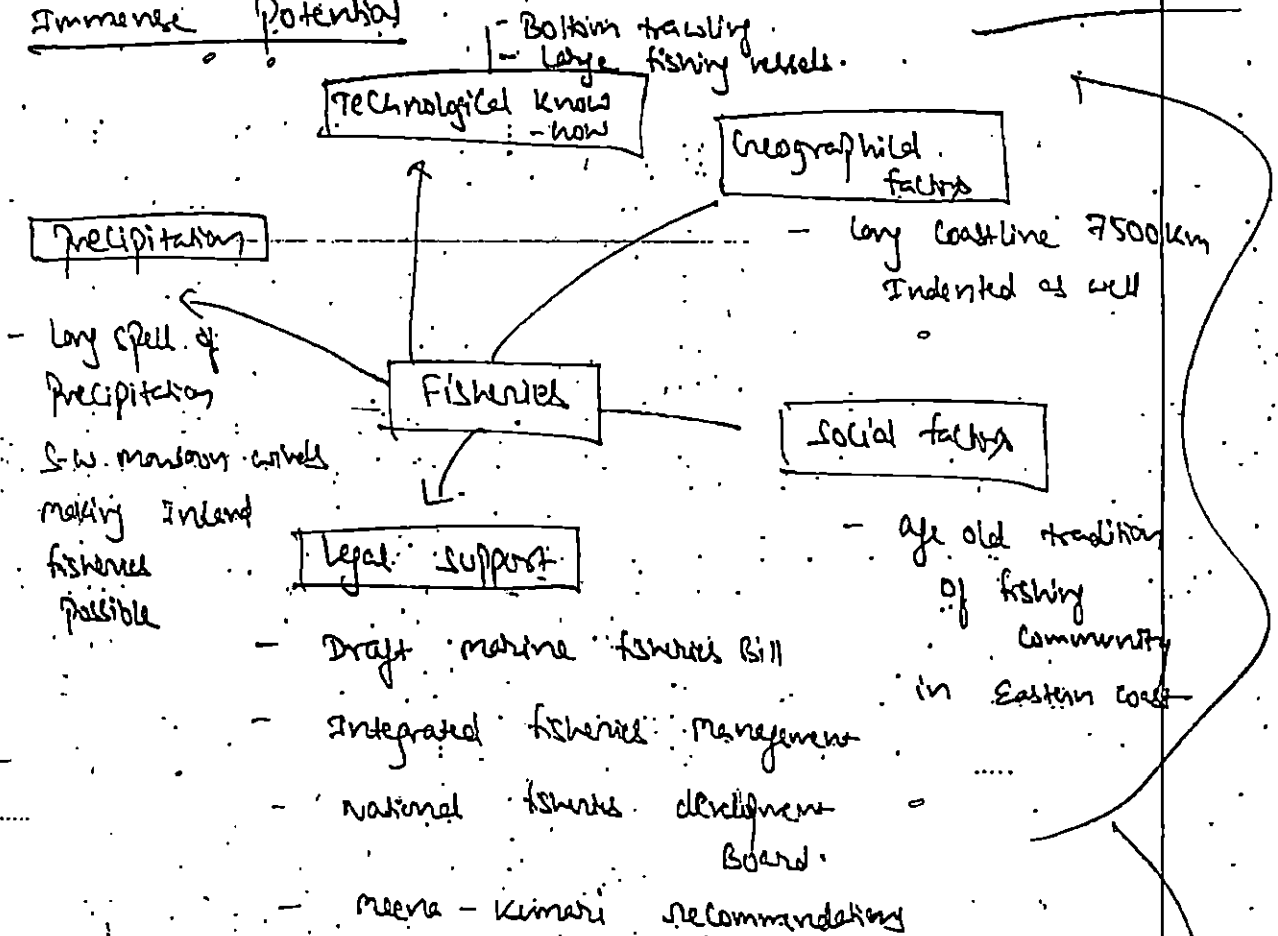
Remarks

- Buffer stock policy can be diversified from current 23 crops.

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

India ~~catches~~ produces around 5% of total fish catch and is second only to China in this category. 2nd in freshwater  
third largest producer in the world

Immense Potential



However it is beset with certain challenges:-

- India a tropical ~~country~~ country where a single homogeneous type of fish is not caught
- not one type of fish in one catch.

Remarks

Analytically discuss the potential of contribution to Indian economy, inclusive growth and nutritional security

Briefly discuss major issues and avoid unnecessary elaboration

- more than 100 fish
- low processing facilities
- Bolam trawling poses threat to - Ecosystem
- International boundaries overlapping Sri Lanka (Katcha Meer Island Issue)
- monsoon very much erratic
- frequent cyclones at the eastern coast of India

However its potential to provide low cost protein to vast multitude of people cannot be overlooked especially fishing communities who basically bank on fishes for their nutritional needs.

way forward:-

- meena Kumar recommendation
- Buffer zone 200-300 depth be left for fish to develop
- foreign investment upto 49% with joint venture
- draft marine fisheries Bill
- Inland fisheries - knif fishing can be promoted
- Proper agreement with neighbouring country (Land/Sea boundary)
- Providing streamlined training to fishing community

Remarks

- fish breeding by declaring a buffer zone

Proper analysis of required dimensions expected (Ref. hints)

32

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)

In recent times it has been widely observed that states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan has resorted to declaring farm loan waiver. It is noted to gain political dividend that resolving the root cause of farmer distress.

Reasons:-

- Farmers distress is due to factors like:-
  - Non remunerative prices of their produce
  - low level of productivity due to small size farms (> 85% farmers small farmers)
  - No economies of scale
  - obsolete mode of production.
  - wide gap between farm gate prices & what consumer pays - due to distorted market.
  - improper functioning of APMC market

Hence by giving a loan waiver Government just solve the short term problem of the farmer debt (which they have raised due to non-remunerative farm practices)

Remarks

Analytically discuss the adverse consequences of loan waiver also

So it is better to teach a person how to fish rather than giving him a fish which reserves the potential to solve the problem sustainably.

steps to be taken:-

Input side:-

- Irrigation - solar pumps, micro irrigation (sprinkler & drip), subsidised power for the pump.
- fertilisers - switch to nutrient based subsidy, based on soil health card; scheme.
- seeds - GM seeds, HYV seeds, ICAR research through KVK, R&D through universities.

marketing

- Contract farming
- APMC model 2003 in every state in its true spirit.
- Allow export of farm produce
- Remove ceiling of stocking of farm produce.
- E-NAM - to connect all APMC markets

Processing

- SAMPIADA scheme - for backward & forward linkages (an umbrella scheme)

Other measures:-

- Kishan Call Centres
  - Krishi Unnati melas
  - e-Choupal
- for information about farming practices

Remarks

- e-Rakam - for remunerative prices of farm produce.

4



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)

At present India is largest recipient of FDI among other countries like China, USA etc.

Among other issues like e-commerce ("new issue" introduced at WTO), investor state dispute settlement (ISDS) has cropped up. In order to resolve this India has come up with its model BIT which has features:-

- Deletion of MFN clause :- most favoured nation clause in BIT would not be valid in agreement with India.
- Enterprise based definition :- to provide benefit of BIT only to enterprise established in India.
- First exhaustion of local remedies :- investor settlement process before approaching to international / foreign forums.
- Different approaches to various countries.

However India has come up with this model BIT because of the fact that developed countries are not willing to get entangled

Remarks

Facts and data substantiating that BITs have been helpful in FDI inflow in India

into cases in the host country's judiciary. Moreover, India's credentials at solving cases is also not very encouraging (> 3,00,000 cases pending).

### Relevant Issues:-

- developed countries want that there should be MFN status extended to every country as India is member of WTO.
- developed countries want to drag the cases to international arbitration centres not bothering for first exhausting the options in home country.
- developed countries are not supportive to the Enterprise based definition.

Due to adamant positions held by the both developed & India, India has not made exit from > 50 BITs.

### Way forward:-

- Engage with international investors and convincing them of ease of doing business by showing the recent developments of GST, Arbitration Council
- Mumbai to current in Gujarat - GIFT City

### Remarks.

Arbitration Centre can be a way out.

# Proper analysis in light of GS1 provisions and mechanism required

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)

Introduced as the 101<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, will act as a game changer for the indirect tax collection scenario of our country. It would turn India into a Customs Union of one tax, one country.

It's impact on Inflation:-

Short term

- It is observed that in countries where GST was introduced, experienced inflation in initial days due to increased expenditure on compliance of accounting procedures, business practices, administrative expenses.

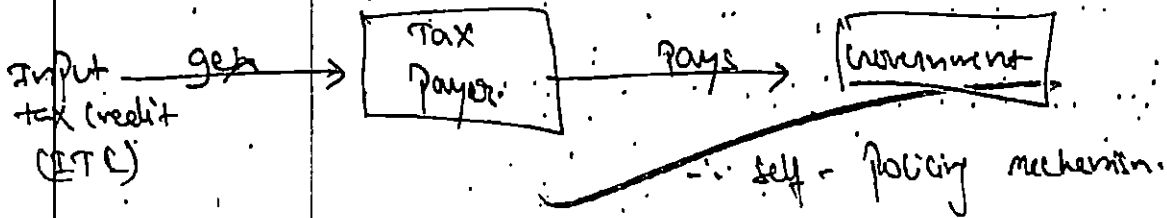
Long term

- The cost to ultimate customer - would certainly see a downfall especially due to removal of cascading effect of taxes (tax on tax), Input tax credit mechanism and the demerit of goods on which sales tax would be applicable would reduce tax ambiguity, discretion ~~at~~ <sup>with</sup> administrative officer.

Remarks Thereby reducing prices to ultimate consumers.

with respect to Tax Collection Effort:-

- o Ease in Compliance:- Input credit mechanism (ITC)



- o Tax terrorism would reduce - as tax admin'd tax body could be left with very less discretion at their disposal
- o Tax base would amplify - as to set ITC people would join the tax mechanism
- o Increase in tax collection as procedures like composition schemes incentivised small traders to join the mainstream of taxation

5

Ref. to

- o Consumer state would get the tax benefit
- o Both centre & state would impose a dual tax
- ∴ Promoting Confederate Federation (CST CST)

Way forward:-

- o Strengthen cyber security infrastructure as > 90% of tax payment online
- o Employer GSTN network
- o implement properly project Saksham

Remarks

- o Awareness campaign regarding tax compliances

Substantiate with relevant 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's Economy currently is demand driven economy and is driven by somewhat by Harrod-Domar model which gives insight about IOR.

(Incremental Capital Output Ratio) =  $\frac{\Delta \text{Capital Output}}{\text{Output}}$

However to increase the output there should be commensurate increase in capital which is basically derived from savings of people.

But Rate Investment & Savings not picking up because:-

Savings:-

- 1. High out of pocket expenditure due to increased ~~cost~~ <sup>increased</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular diseases.
- 2. Inflation in economy not matched with common sense increase in pay.
- 3. Policy Commission awards not reflected in the spirit in states.
- 4. People hesitating to invest in land & gold.
- 5. When Inflation level is low, people find more

Remarks

beneficial to invest in Real estate than to save in Banks again - gives saving rate @ 4%.

- Attitudinal - NOT institutionalized saving habits

Trade Investments:-

- o Economy facing twin Balance sheet problem where public sector banks & corporate bodies running into losses.
- o Rising NPAs - Banks reluctant to extend loans as has to meet Basel III norms as well.
- o Slump in international market.
- o China has overmanufactured, European markets saturated.
- o Lack of concentration on micro, small & medium enter

Issues

Measures:-

- o Suitable public investment in Education & Healths (3 to 6% of GDP (1.5 to 3% of GDP))
- o Inculcate saving habits in people.
- o Incentivizing people to save rather than invest in gold - gold - linked diversification scheme, Gold Bond Scheme

Initiatives taken by govt. Solving Banks NPAs by: PARA, CDR, S4A, CDR  
Economy solving solution - Resolution, Reform, Recapitalization & Reorganization

+ Solving Charkaryu Problem (Exit Problem)

Remarks

- o Diversifying market
- o Concentration in meme by IFURTI, ASPIRE, PMEP etc.

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, 2003 stipulated Fiscal deficit of 3% of GDP & Revenue deficit of by 2008-09. Rather

By 2008-09 FD increased doubly to 6% & RD never seen the mark of 0%.

In fact FRBM has been amended four times to suit the conditions of economic scenario.

Current demands:-

- to provide for flexible targets in place of fixed targets.
- give flexibility in times of war, emergency, turbulent economic situations.

its suitability

- Inferring from the fact that FRBM has itself seen amendments 4 times since its announcement indicate that fixed target cannot be feasible.

- Future situation cannot predicted accurately.

Why it is not suitable:-

Remarks

- o Fixed target ensures fiscal discipline
- o gives less elbow room to politicians to give & issue populist measures during or after elections.

Measures:-

- o N.K Singh panel established to review FRBM
  - advocated for flexible target
  - Concentrated not only on FD & RD rather than on debt to GDP ratio whereby he stressed on giving a target of 60%
    - 40% for Centre
    - 20% for state
  - escape clause - in times of emergency, war, environmental disasters.

SI  
Good attempt

Fiscal Consolidation - by States

- having vigil on the off-balance sheet like loans of PSU's
- states on board at 20% of debt to GDP responsibility is theirs.
- o states should take loan from outside sources only after taking permission from Centre as per Article 293. Subject to conditions.
- o Centre should accept recommendation to introduce

Remarks

Fiscal discipline in the ~~discrimination~~ of funds.

- o steps of tax devolution from 32% to 42% as per 14th FC recommendation is welcome measure.



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)

Recently reported El Salvador became the 1st country to ban metal mining.

its potential benefits in country :-

- would restrict the unbeneficial exploitation of mineral resources
- helps the ecosystem to recover to its carrying capacity levels
- would reduce the prevalence of diseases like in light of blackhead mine roof fall, mine fires etc.
- would help reduce pollution level
- prevent spread of deleterious diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, Cardiac arrest etc.

However country like India which is aiming to industrialize and develop its potential valued fields such bans does not seem warranted.

Possible negatives:-

- would become a source of serious unemployment
- Every year 15 million youth enter workforce however only 3 million get employment. This

Remarks:

Analysis of reasons for ban and their give arguments in favour and against the proposition

- Problem could further get aggravated.
- Aspirations & Ambitions like made in India in defence, Industry would be in limbo.
- Dream of becoming South Asian Economic giant would remain a pipe dream.
- Mineral rich like

Jharkhand - Jharia, Ranjary

Chhattisgarh - Raipur, Bastar

Odisha

Karnataka - Chikmagalur; Badami Hills.

④ These areas would witness high scale poverty as Economy of these areas primarily driven by metal extraction etc.

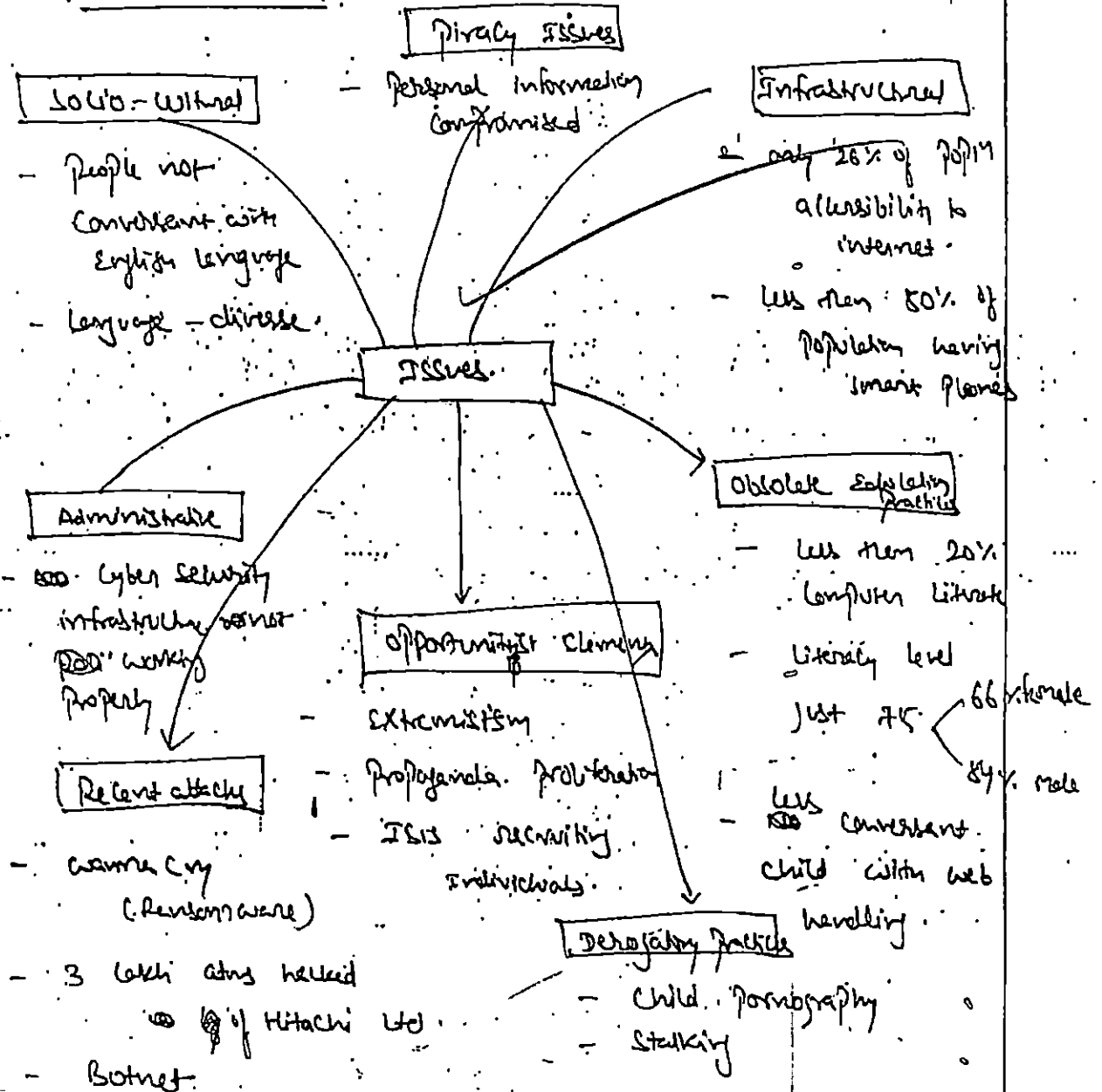
- India could stand to lose the precious forex which it can earn by exporting aluminium, steel etc to WANA countries.

◦ Thereby in light of pros & cons it can be summarised that while there are certainly benefits but considering our development priorities would be a threat to many a north like

Remarks Industrial region of Maharashtra - Pune, Bangalore (chip industry) etc.

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

Digital India which envisages digitalisation of communication, transport, waste dissemination and other things to bring life is beset with certain issues:



Remarks  
- pushing

Other challenges may include:-

- o National Cyber Coordination Centre as envisaged by Vishwan Rai Committee has yet not fulfilled.
- o National Cyber Security Infrastructure - CERT-IN not empowered to take suo moto cases.

Way forward:-

- o make software - of tele medicine, tele-education - having multiples of languages
- o providing computer training by portable training modules running across hinduland.
- o Robust Cyber security infrastructure in line of Israel.
- o establish national Cyber Coordination Centre as soonest possible.
- o Provide filters to remove the extremist elements from the internet.
- o Privacy Issues should be resolved by making clear definition of what actually privacy comprises.

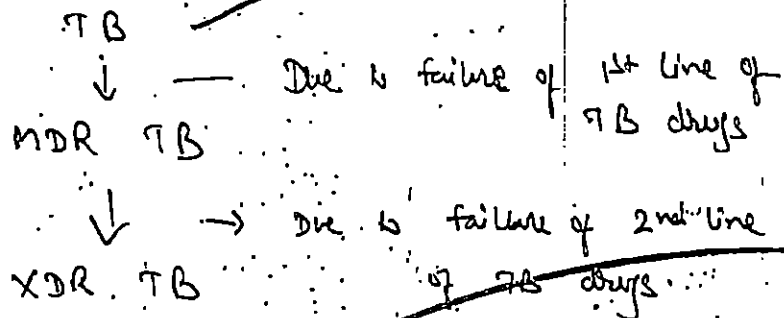
Remarks

- Discuss benefits, challenges and required measures specifically in context of NOFN

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)

India is reeling under severe crisis of drug resistant TB as high as it has ~~earned~~ <sup>earned</sup> itself a title of TB capital of India.

various types of drug resistant TB.



Causes:-

- Casual Behavior of not taking medicines on time.
- generic drugs not having bioequivalence tested.
- wrong prescription of medicine by doctors.
- low level of precaution during such times.
- Being a contagious disease, people should try to maintain an isolation with other non affected persons.

Remarks

Briefly discuss your points to give them proper expression

Why India achieved limited success :-

- o lax administration on part of drug dissemination authorities
- o wide range of prevalence of antibiotics being sold in market without prescriptions (self-medication)
- o DPCO - not declaring certain drugs as essential drugs which makes it expensive for common people to buy them
- o foreign legal cases :- Mexican case & Novartis case - putting a ~~disturbance~~ disturbance on generic companies
- o Test of Bioequivalence: not properly institutionalised in India.

4 1/2 steps :-

- o Red Line Campaign - to deter people that such & such medicine is antibiotics & buy only if prescribed.
- o national Health Policy, 2017 - aims to eliminate TB by 2025.
- o National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme stipulating five stages of its implementation.

Remarks

Required approach

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

Rare earth elements though its name suggests that they are rarely found. But quite contrary they can be readily found but the issues is their extraction & the amount in which it is found.

its significance

Properties of REE

- o can be used in making items of chips, computer components, Airplane flying equipment etc.
- o useful in making robust metallic equipments for vulnerable sectors like handicapped people.
- o has very diverse use in aluminium & steel industry. *Specific applications*
- o can be a boon for our initiatives like Make in India, smart India Initiative.
- o provide a cutting edge advantage in product quality when exported.
- o would portray India as technical-know country & help earn precious forex.

Remarks

### Challenges:-

- o Extraction: requires state-of-art technology & high level of technical know-how which India lacks on certain fronts.
- o Requires high level of investment. Given India's other development priorities, it finds it difficult to divert the scarce resources towards it.
- o Moreover they are not readily available in good chunk in one part, which may create disturbance in exploring it.
- o Not many private sector has shown great interest in its exploration etc.

### Way forward:-

- 4
- o International best practices from Japan & China for getting know how.
  - o Allow FDI to invest in.
  - o Take private sector on board.
  - o - Budgetary support for exploration of it.

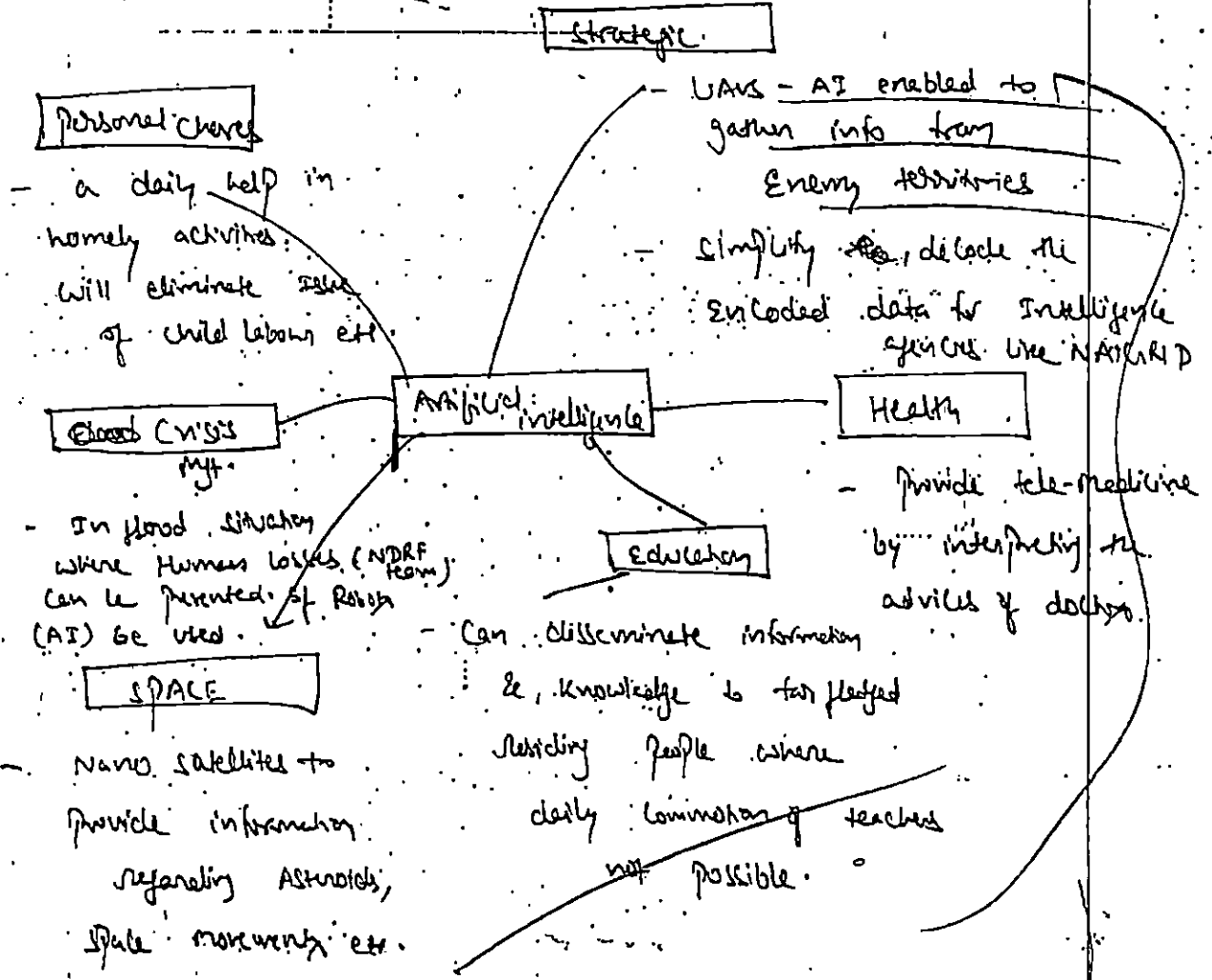
Remarks



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)

An another fruit of advancement of modern technology is Artificial Intelligence. It connotes that Robots acquires the intelligence of human capabilities of thinking, reasoning, computing, etc.

Thereby its applications :-



Remarks

Discuss in point format

### Various downsides & risks:-

- Do not moral Cognitive thinking - so if in self driven car AI Robot is driving he may crash into an old woman while trying to save a paralyzed dog.
- Can pose a threat to employment disruptive technologies.
- would need Big data analytics.
- <sup>Still</sup> Need to be controlled by humans not self controllable.
- Need a massive sum of money in its Research and development activity.

5/20  
 ◦ Require high level of technical know how.

- Can act as cross purpose of its very objective of creation.
- Can make people lethargic = Cardiovascular disease increases.

Despite limitation the Artificial intelligence can prove to be boon to human kind if used diligently.

Remarks

Briefly discuss your points to bring in more clarity

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)

Phyto mining would comprise activities which would not involve the conventional practices of open cast mining or deep drilling activities.

+ve

- reduced prevalence of fall of mining roofs
- safety to mining workers & officials
- Ecosystem balance remain undisturbed
- less carbon emissions
- low instances of mining fires

-ve

- need technical know how & sustained research & development
- cannot be practised everywhere
- need training to mining workers
- huge chunk of investment

Superficial  
ans.

Remarks

b) Due to Cryptography whereby bitcoins are  
mined by the intricate network of computers

- Block chain technology -

Recent developments:-

• Prices of Bitcoins has kept on soaring high.

• Though earlier only countries like China &  
European union recognized it, RBI recently

has instigated committee to explore its  
possibilities and thereby in future could get  
streamlined as like other currencies.

• many persons has earned huge amounts of  
money by investing into this block chain  
technology.

• Increased acceptance of this virtual currency  
 at world level.

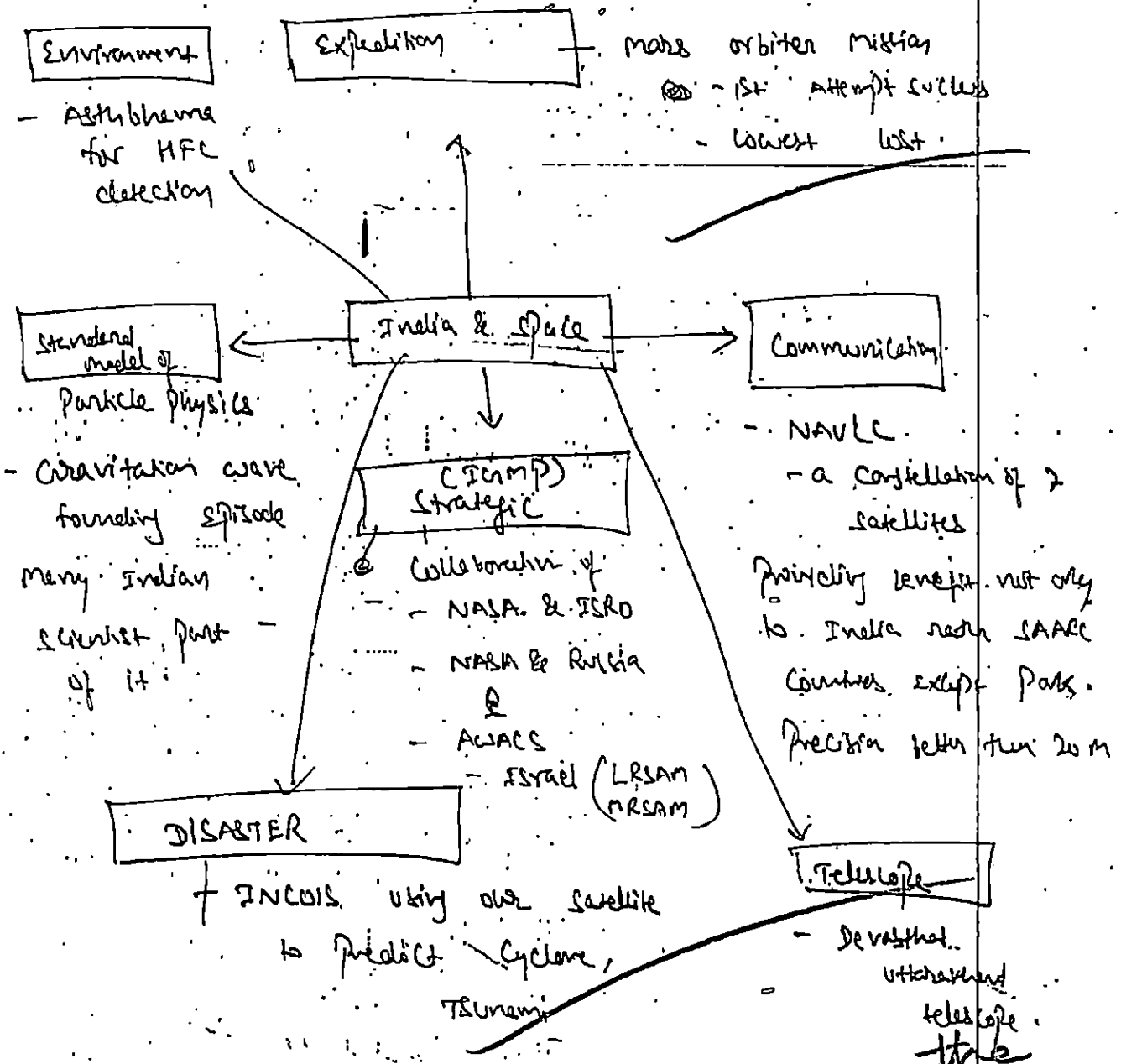
Question is about  
Bitcoin mining and  
not about Bitcoin

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) Achievement of India in space technology.



Remarks

Precisely discuss space mission and related technology development achievement in point format

- b) ISRO despite being government body is giving tough competition because:-
- o It reports directly to PMO unlike other bodies like FSSAI, etc who report through ministers
  - o Geographical location - at a distance from New Delhi - hence less intervention at work.
  - o Solicit the contribution of private sector.
  - o Give adequate considerations to the employees welfare etc.
  - o having streamlined bureaucracy way of working.
- Hence by adopting these measures & because of these features ISRO has scaled such heights of success. Other organisations of our should try to emulate it.

2+2 bonus  
 Ref hints

Remarks

Democracy in decision making

Internal collaboration

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)

Defence Procurement Policy of our country primarily centres around indigenization of technology.

various provisions such as:-

o offset requirement - has been ~~decreased~~ <sup>increased</sup> to 3000 Crores

o New type of component = IDDM - indigenously ~~designed~~ designed & domestically manufactured.

Hence, these features illustrate that

Defence Procurement Policy provide certain relaxation for foreign ~~to~~ <sup>in</sup> ventures in their

investment by industry. Concepts like IDDM

& increasing offset requirement to flat

max ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> max foreign investment in defence

could increase.

Remarks

Precisely discuss the way provisions of the DPP-2016 focuses on indigenization of Tech and manufacturing

various Project have come into light like:-

- 1) India - Israel Collaboration  
- LRSAM & MRSAM
- 2) Recently Concluded India and France Rafale Helicopters.
- 3) India & Russia - Kamov 222T  
- Light Utility Helicopters.

Proper analysis  
required

These projects indicate that India is moving towards making our defence sector Indigenous Benefit could be:-

33

to maintain strategic angle

to preserve precious Res.

to Portray India as reliable military power.

Way forward:-

- Increase Budgetary Support - address very dismal maximum expenditure based revenue
- need to divert it to capital expenditure.

Write Remarks

within  
given  
space

- diversity the markets
- Invest in R&D.
- ~~more~~ scheme like Vajra, NIDHI to propel the spirit of innovation.



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)

Our paramilitary forces who bears the responsibility of maintaining the law & order & in pursuit of it even shed their life. experience serious

Problems :-

- a) Sahayak System :- Helper to the official / superiors to deal with their daily chores (errand, shopping for home).
- b) unpalatable food - not nutritious, uncooked
- c) low level of holidays to get themselves refreshed.
- d) lower salary as compared to the civil administrative officers.
- e) max. step - 20% of Civil servant (IPS) get to post of Major while < 10% of Lieutenant gets promoted to major level. Still their salaries has huge difference.

Remarks

Proper analysis of serious issues required

f) Non-Combatant officers's situation also more dismal - have low prospect of promotion & hike in pay scale.

Steps to be taken:- Question is about paramilitary and not army.

• OROB - implement in the spirit

• Perquisites like Sahayak system be eliminated from military parlance.

• Food quality can be improved by installing Internet of things, MIS, LIS system.

• Adequate amount of holidays & rest.

• Junior level (officers) diving to salute their work.

• Prospect of Post retirement be made bright by skilling them post retirement for other jobs etc.

3  
Ref. hints

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 & Kashmir is seeing continuing deterioration in situation since the decision of militant ~~policy~~ Commander Burhan Wani.

Possible reasons:-

- low level of political outreach to the communities.
- use of grenades, pellets by Army officials.
- use of Army officials instead of Civil Police force for a longer time.
- lack of trust in administrative machinery.
- ~~to~~ ~~prop~~ propaganda propagation by extremist elements.
- social media dissemination of messages - by misinterpreting the verses of Quran.
- ISIS also entering the  fray by providing

Remarks

Recent issues and factors which escalated the terrorism.

the unemployed youth an alternate source of employment.

political crisis - political parties not at a concerted effort of an effective policy to handle situations engaged in blame games.

Effective measures:-

TVSN Probed Committee - stop use of pellet guns instead use chili powder.

Rayman Singh panel - try to disseminate the fruit of development to these sectors of people & engage with them constructively.

HIMAYAT ~~to~~ Employment opportunities to the youth from J&K.

SAMADHAN doctrine

Smart leadership

Aggression strategy

Harvesting technology

No access to fringe elements

Remarks

Long term measures required

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)

India and China has had a long term ties in terms of cultural (Buddhist - mahayana) and trade & commerce (Silk Road), yet their ties has been truncated with issues like Border disputes.

Problems faced in managing disputed border:-

- o Age old agreements which leaders of the contesting countries could easily accept.
- o Aggressive leadership on part of one country.
- o Increased incidence of proliferation of cross border terrorism.
- o If a river passes through it - whether to adopt Thalweg doctrine or not.
- o Bilateral issues hold potential to amplify into a plurilateral or multilateral issue.

Remarks

- o Border dispute could take the stage of all-out war.

India's response:-

- o If India cedes Taiwan - it would portray a yielding, succumbing & meek picture of India negatively impinge on the economic &

Strategic Chast of India:

Reasons highlighting the sovereignty of India <sup>by</sup> denial of it is in India's interest that such <sup>fact</sup> should not be accepted as it <sup>is</sup> against the principle of Panchsheel and may lead to domino effect of China claiming other territories as well.

moreover it can in future withhold the

water of Brahmaputra also.

It could further embolden its ally of

Peoples theory (encirclement of India).

Remarks

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)

Cyber security has emerged as a challenging issue as India takes the path of digitalisation, digital India, Smart India etc.

These Cyber theft & financial frauds - Identity theft issue are there because :-

- anonymous nature of such activities
- at one click thousands of messages could be disseminated
- address of culprit cannot be located as any person can enter into cyber life & do the mischief etc.

Preparedness of India

National Cyber Security Policy, 2013  
 envisages guidelines, procedures, practices of Cyber Issues

Remarks

Analysis of facts and data highlighting the India's inadequate preparedness

- o CERT: IN - Indian Emergency team to address cyber security problems.
- o Budapest Convention: India has already signed it, it provides comprehensive guidelines with respect to cyber attacks.

Steps to be taken:-

- o National Cyber Coordinating Centre as advocated by Cwikshan Rai Committee.
- o IT Act, 2008 to further amended to take cyber - pornography or other cyber security issues.
- o RBI should issue ~~to~~ Anti-phishing guidelines to banks. especially seen in context when 3 lakh. atm of Hitachi network was hacked.
- o Botnet: Identifying & Anti-malware analysis.
- o Cyber swatch Kendra

Properly cover all the required dimensions

Remarks



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)

Reasons for self radicalization:-

- o Ready availability of outrageous material
- o misinterpretation of voices of religious scriptures
- o unemployment of vast multitude of youth  
13 million workforce @ joining only 2 million  
get employed
- o Lack of filters on net
- o Propaganda proliferation by ISIS like organization
- o anonymous nature of these articles
- o low level of deterrence as these can  
be rarely caught

Remarks

Strategies

- o vyam share in madrasas like practised in Maharashtra.
- o Cyber Policing - by empowering CERT - IN.
- o Collaborating with internet providers like Google, Yahoo & indochina filters with regard to those searches.
- o Bringing out a codified policy with respect to cyber security infringement.

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o National Cyber Coordination Committee as stipulated by Ustadan Rai Committee.

Discuss in detail

Remarks