

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

INTERNAL SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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. <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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Date

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787110
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24/08/20
Prabin

Q1. The reforms in Indian Police system, though long pending, have been held hostage to political issues and executive's unwillingness to lose control over police system. However, there are some reforms at ground level to improve Police-public interface. Elaborate. (25 Marks)

It was in 2006 that Supreme court in Prakash Singh case laid down guidelines for police reforms. Similar directives were also made by the Reforms Committee and the Second ARC. But most of these recommendations never met the light of the day.

- political unwillingness a major reason
- fixed tenure for senior officials
- A police establishment to less recommend transfers and service conditions.

These recommendations amount to loss of control influence over police machinery and have been opposed.

- executive unwillingness
- to bring greater transparency
- setting up of a police complaint authority for greater oversight
- granting more autonomy to local functionaries.

The police services have strayed away from these measures as they change the individual ways of working.

Yet, it would be unfair to say that the entire machinery has stagnated and failed to evolve. There has been a renewed focus

Remarks: _____

on making police SMART (Sensitive, accessible, responsive and technology friendly)

- Measures have been taken to improve citizen police interface via ICT ~~Facebook~~ pages, Muzmet app etc

- The IL in a recent verdict has also made expanding of FIRs mandatory within 24 hours

- Measures have also been taken to improve community policing.

In this context, the common action plan in left wing extremism affected areas that seeks to bridge the trust deficit between police and locals, is an important example that can be emulated across underdeveloped districts, in addition to the continued use of ICT platforms

- Well structured ans. addressing to all parts of que

5.1/2

Remarks

Q2. Make in India in defence was one of the most talked about development in recent time; however, there is limited implementation on ground level. Critically analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

India continues to remain one of the largest importers of defence equipments in the world. Despite thrust on indigenisation, it is only in the naval forces that upto 70% of domestic content has been achieved.

→ This dependence on foreign equipments reflects in the Rafale deal, the purchase agreement, and also reliance on technology from USA, Israel and Russia. Major reasons for such a scenario include-

- restrictive climate as defence equipments have long been under licensing requirements
- Mistrust among armed forces against indigenously designed equipments.
- Separate offices for defence production and defence acquisition with limited co-ordination
- IDSA points out the decentralized procurement with multiple actors and distributed responsibilities as another reason for inclination towards imports which provide greater scope for malpractices and kickbacks.

This is sought to change as per the recently introduced draft procurement policy

Remarks

which gives more preference to indigenously designed, developed and manufactured goods.

- Conduct intention of Army design bureaus to provide a platform for interaction between armed forces, Academia and R&D agencies is also a positive step.

Building industrial capacity and R&D infrastructure is necessary to promote indigenization in defence, in addition to following the French model of centralized and professionalized procurements.

- Also recall recent measures taken by Govt for eg. liberalisation of FDI, licensing non etc

(4)

Remarks

Q3. AFSPA shall be revoked from places which have shown low violence and militancy. Discuss in the context of judicial view and identify some regions where it can be revoked? (125 Marks)

AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Powers Act) is in force in J&K, Manipur, Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh etc. It gives the security forces requisite powers to handle incidents of insurgency, terrorism and terrorist attacks. But it has also led to unrest amongst locals.

The act has been criticised by security agencies which have been provided impunity against human rights violations.

This was reflected in the Ranjith Reddy committee findings on fake encounters in Manipur. There has been a deep sense of despair and alienation in AFSPA regions, which has helped insurgent activities to level their cadres.

Security agencies are primarily used to contain the unrest and cannot be a long term solution to political problems. As a result Justice Reddy committee has also recommended removal of the act.

Justice Verma's dissenting committee has argued that cases of sexual violence committed by armed forces must be brought under judicial process.

Remarks

Thus, there is a strong case for removing
ATSPA.

But challenges posed by formation of
united front by insurgent factions in North East,
increased attacks and abrogation of ceasefire
by NSCN (IM) in Nagaland, require that
armed forces continue to be positioned in the
state so as to maintain public order.

Therefore, ATSPA can only be removed in phases
from areas where violence has receded.

Tripura has already withdrawn the act.
In other areas, the need is to end the culture
of impunity and bring transparency in
investigations; as has recently been stated
by Supreme court.

Good
analysis

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Remarks

Q4. India has many caste based regiments and region based corps, like Assam Rifles and Gorkha rifles. Analyse the need and rationale for their existence? (12.5 Marks)

The division of Indian army into regiments along the line of caste and region was incorporated by the British as a policy of divide and rule. But, the Indian state has continued with such the policy due to the efficient command structure - within a close knit regiment.

Formation of a unit or a regiment is easier when it is organised along such lines as individuals share various commonalities.

There is a strong collective and cohesive force within a regiment organised along regional identities owing to common Indian values.

Remarks

Q5. The rise of various vigilante groups is both a reason and result of failure of law and order. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Vigilante groups are non state actors individual or order to uphold certain social or cultural values either in accordance or in conflict with law. Gana Sabhaks or Cow Vigilante groups, moral policing forces and Khap panchayats are examples of such groups.

These groups often take law into their hands as has been witnessed in case of lashing of Dalit boys in Udaipur, or in various lynchings of a man under suspicion of beef eating in Andhra.

The groups pose a serious threat to law and order machinery -

- By eroding the trust between security agencies (police) and citizens.
- Creating an atmosphere of threat, fear & suspicion, posed by uncontrolled mobs.
- Depriving the victim of right to due legal process (Art 21).

But the rise of such groups is itself caused by failure of law and order machinery.

- Failure of Law machinery in upholding and enforcing law results anguish and frustration leading to mob attacks. Eg - in Durgam.

Remarks

4 1/2

A Law's approval by state is not vigilante groups function, is also a cancel of their unimpeded presence

The rising incidents of crime against scheduled castes and backward castes by vigilante groups under the garb of law protection, have created social tensions and polarisation. There is an urgent need for law and order machinery to restrain such vigilantism and uphold rule of law.

Remarks

Q6.. Drug abuse has become pandemic in certain parts of India; however, there have been no serious efforts on the part of government. Suggest a roadmap to address the issue given the present constraints? (12.5 Marks)

Being a India lies in the transit route between the Golden Triangle (Thailand, Laos, Myanmar) and the Golden Crescent (Afghanistan and Iran) which are major opium growing regions.

Besides opium is also cultivated in Deccan in India. This along with the 7500 km long coastline make India extremely vulnerable to drug abuse. The problem has become acute in border areas of Punjab and North East.

To counter the problem India has the necessary ~~legal~~ institutional and legislative framework in place to deal with narcotics trade and smuggling. But challenges on ground are many -

- collusion between enforcers and traffickers.
- porous borders that facilitate movement of drugs.
- lapses in border patrolling and border security.
- diversion of drugs imported or grown for medical use, into illegal use.

While essential laws are in place, the need is for improved intelligence gathering,

32

Remarks

- solution part need more elaboration as more weightage for the que.

Cross border intelligence sharing, equipping and training of police and border forces and also speedy investigation against alleged involvement of political leaders.

China's rise has wiped away generations of the grounds of countries (China's power was) and India cannot afford to lose its demographic dividend to drugs. Action on war footing is ~~more~~ required.

Remarks

Q8. 'The Peshawar school kids massacre and everyday violence in Pakistan shows that keeping snake in backyard is not a risk for neighbours only, it bites family members more often.' Elaborate the reasons why Pakistan lost the control over militants and is unable to use them as strategic assets? (12.5 Marks)

Pakistan has estimated these groups as instruments of state policy, as a means to secure strategic and political gains. It continues to provide training grounds for Taliban factories, supply networks that continue to destabilize Afghanistan and also for JEM and Lashkar-e-Taiba which have carried out attacks in Indian grounds.

But, there has been a rise in spite of terror attacks within Pakistan - Karachi airport bombing, attack on embassies and Peshawar school massacre are instances which reflect this trend.

The reasons for this has been inability of Pakistan to carry out its policy of differentiated terrorists (good vs bad), as a result weapons and financial support inevitably found its way into anti-Pakistan groups. The unstable political climate, with multiple poles (PTI on one hand and PPP on the other), has also facilitated rise of such groups. The immediate reason has been the army attacks

Remarks - underline keywords especially in opening point

against terror groups in North Waziristan, which resulted in the retaliatory strike.

- Low levels of development and violence hit regions have become breeding grounds for terrorism as youth are easily radicalised in such conditions.
- The ethnic strife within Pakistan between various sects coupled with split in Taliban factions has led to loss of control by Pakistan state over militants.

Militancy is also reported into Pakistan by regions - Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan where Pakistan is alleged to have indulged in excesses and human rights violations.

It is for these reasons that Pakistan can no longer use terror groups as assets. Besides, it has come increasingly under pressure from global community to abstain from using terrorism as an instrument of state policy.

Remarks

Q9. Internet piracy has been in news off-late, partly because of concentrated efforts of USA law authorities to close down torrent sites? Discuss the negative impacts of torrents and their legal status? (25 Marks)

Piracy is an infringement of copyrights, which are protected under the PR of laws in US and also under the TRIPS agreement of WTO. Copyrights protect works of art and literature from unauthorised reproduction and therefore incentivise creativity.

USA has, in line with its Intellectual property laws, made concerted efforts to close down torrent sites which provide access to creative media works, free of cost.

Torrents therefore amount to loss of realisable revenue for producers.

It also acts as a deterrent on future creative works, by cutting down their potential earnings.

But these are not banned across the world and often escape legislative scrutiny, as laws in many places have failed to bring torrents within their purview.

It is also observed, that torrents have made entertainment affordable for the middle class.

With many industries shifting towards open content, entertainment and media will also have to survive and provide better and wider access to products.

Refer text - as all torrent sites don't break

Remarks

law

Thus, there is a need to rebuke copyright
acts, in light of entering internet space

Remarks

Q10. Cyber security world-over has been subject to tyranny of few hackers groups, which are indirectly funded by the government agencies or criminal syndicates? Given that most of these groups are protected in their safe heavens, what steps could be undertaken to safeguard key information assets? (12.5 Marks)

With wide penetration of internet and its usage, the threat of cyber attacks, espionage, cyber terrorism, etc. has become a major concern. There is an increasing global co-operation around cyber security. Besides, India has also enacted laws to deal with the threat since as the IT Act-2008. Also, the Cyber Security Policy, 2013 envisages to create a secure cyber space and build trust among users for internet platforms. It enlists a number of measures that can be taken for protection of information assets.

- Awareness amongst users about cyber security threats
- Training administrators and citizens in best practices (password protection etc.) to protect information
- Strengthen surveillance network to detect events of cyber security breach
- Quick and effective response against incidents of breach. For this CERT-In has been constituted
- It has also entered into an agreement with CERTs of other countries for sharing of experience
- Strong and resilient cyber security architecture through sound encryption standards

3 1/2

Remarks

In addition to this monitoring of content as envisaged under NETRA project will also help in countering potential terror attack risks and radicalizations via ICT platforms.

Remarks

Q11. India has often ignored some of its key strategic assets like ISRO for collaboration in arms development, discuss the reasons and suggest what shall be done?

(12.5 Marks)

ISRO has recently shown marked successes with the launch of Ariane, Cryogenic GSCV launch and the Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) prototype test. Its capabilities are at par with space institutions across the world - NASA, JAXA etc.

But, India's defence capabilities have shown limited progress with indigenisation remaining a distant dream. Some effort has although been made by DRDO (Astron - UAV, Nishant etc) and also by HAL, Madhavan Diesel Limited etc, yet India continues to be a major arms importer.

Given India's ISRO's successes in design and launch of missiles under GSP 14MP, the need is to enhance its collaboration in arms development.

This has not happened over the years as India continues to insist on foreign imports for defence technology.

The defence agencies often are short of requisite capabilities and so they cannot wait for ISRO to design and develop fighters, combat aircrafts etc. India has therefore been on direct purchase of Rafale etc.

Industrial backwardness also limits indigenous production in defence equipment.

They
to
write
short
intro.

3 1/2

Remarks - Refer Model Ans for more substantial point

- can conclude on with NAVIC/IRNSS - ISRO for defence

To address this gap, measures have been taken such as the introduction of preferred category of indigenously designed, developed & manufactured products in the defence procurement policy, 2016.

The Annual Review of ~~Major Design Bureau~~ has come as a platform for interaction between defence, academia and R&D agencies.

These efforts must be scaled up with greater financial support to ISRO and DRDO, opening up of defence sector for private participation and financial support for innovations in defence technology under AIM, SETU and AIDF. This will help realize the goal of 'Make in India, in Defence'.

Remarks

Q12. What do we understand by enclaves in context of India-Bangladesh land boundary? Elaborate on the developments regarding enclaves after the historic land swap agreement with Bangladesh? (12.5 Marks)

Enclaves refer to pockets or land locked territories of another sovereign state, within another country. Both India and Bangladesh had numerous such enclaves in each other's territories. Not only are these enclaves difficult to govern, but are also breeding grounds for drug peddling, human trafficking and human rights violations.

After prolonged delay (since 1974), India finally ~~accepted~~ ^{passed} by way of a constitutional amendment (99th ~~amendment~~ ^{const. amend.}) paved the way for

exchange of these enclaves with Bangladesh.

This exchange settled the boundary question and ~~will~~ ^{will} facilitate better governance along borders.

The dwellers have been asked to opt for citizenship of either of the states, this will identify them as state subjects and secure their civil-political rights.

They will also be mainstreamed in democratic processes after the delimitation act that makes the requisite changes in constituency boundaries.

— also resolve the issues that might arise in future. — Refer. HLP

Remarks

(4)

With the settlement of boundary issue, India and Bangladesh have also resolved to act against the introduction of fake currency notes and also on the Tista water agreement. This has paved the way for closer relations between India and its neighbour, Bangladesh.

Remarks

Q13. Patriotism has been an issue of debate in India recently, particularly regarding the imposition of sedition act? Do you think imposition of such laws is relevant in 21st century; provide reasons in support of your answers? (12.5 Marks)

Sedition act under section 124 of IPC allows police action against an act intended to cause contempt against the government. It has been resorted to very frequently, as seen in the arrest of cartoonist Binodini, JNU student Kanchana Kumar and also by the state of Tamil Nadu against critics. As a result, it is seen to curtail the right to free speech as guaranteed under Art 19(1).

The act has been invoked against any speech that seemingly hurts national integrity, as was seen in the JNU case. But, it is argued that a narrow understanding of nationalism which overlooks community's rights of self-determination amounts to muzzling of free speech by use of provisions under Sec 124.

The Supreme court also in Kedarnath vs State of Bihar case, has stated that the act must be used only when there is an imminent threat of violence. The indiscriminate use of sedition laws has given rise to a sentiment of self-censorship, which does not align with the social progress.

Despite these concerns, the Supreme court has not revoked the act and has retained it.

4 1/2

Remarks

- as it provides a deterrent against hate speech and incendiary vitriolic speech against state.
 - It is also useful in dealing with public speech intending to harm national security and integrity, which continues to be threatened with secessionism, separatism etc even in 21st century.

Thus, the act needs to be retained, but must be enacted judiciously.

Remarks

Q14. The defence minister recently issued a statement that, do not expect us to use stones in exchange of stones, our soldiers belong to 21st century and not pre-medieval times. Discuss the statement in context of Kashmir civil strife and analyze the government strategy for peacekeeping in Jammu and Kashmir? (12.5 Marks)

Kashmir has witnessed in the longest period of unrest and turmoil, this year, with over a thousand security personnel and civilians losing life and getting injured. The escalations can be traced back to the repeated incidents of attacks and snow piling on security forces, with retaliatory use of pellet guns. The growing instances of such confrontations, a sense of alienation among Kashmiri youth and a pervasive political climate have led to the present situation in the valley where people have come out to protest the killing of a militant.

While the government has defended use of pellet guns ~~as~~ as an instrument to restore law and order and to empower security forces to defend themselves, its ~~in~~ excessive use in the valley ~~has~~ ~~caused~~ ~~mass~~ ~~casualties~~ and ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~criticised~~ ~~by~~ ~~human~~ ~~rights~~ ~~organisations~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~the~~ ~~cause~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~current~~ ~~state~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~way~~ ~~to~~ ~~bring~~ ~~peace~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~valley~~.

5.5

Remarks

- word limit -

- underline keywords

The need to containment measures, can only be necessary and must be accompanied with political solutions through dialogue between all stakeholders.

The impunity provided to armed forces under APJPA also needs a review in accordance with recommendations of Justice Jeevan Reddy committee and Justice Verma Committee.

~~Engaging~~ ~~with~~ There is a need to focus on socio economic growth and development. Measures such as USTAD, Nari Muncil etc are therefore welcome initiatives.

Besides, the use of pellet guns must be phased out and alternatives such as Para shields, tear gas etc must be used for crowd control.

Given the deep mistrust between security forces and locals, the peace keeping strategy must also involve confidence building and trust building measures.

Remarks

Q15. There is a fear among law enforcement agencies that opening of IMT highway and BCIM corridor may give boost to narcotics trade in north-east, which already has higher rate of drug abuse. Discuss. (125 Marks)

- The IMT highway and BCIM corridor which improve connectivity with South East Asia is a major thrust area of India's Look East Policy.
- This will lead to infrastructure development in north east.
 - It would also improve access to north east, which has for years been limited by the narrow and difficult terrain of Chittagong neck corridor.
 - This would improve India's response to security threats in the region.
 - Greater trade via North east will add to economic wellbeing in North eastern states.
 - It will also facilitate tourism in the region.
 - But, there is a concern that opening of trade will give rise to narcotics trade as influx of drugs from Myanmar, Thailand which from the golden triangle will be facilitated.
 - This would provide financial benefit to the insurgent groups active in the region.
 - Given the difficult terrain and presence of insurgency, the cost of maintaining security along the corridor is exceptionally high.
- write more for solution part - Refer this

Remarks

However, India cannot close trade and borders due to such perceived and real threats. The need is to improve capabilities of border security forces, implement the Integrated action plan to reduce the support for insurgency and ensure greater surveillance along borders to check illicit trade in drugs, weapons and humans.

Remarks

Q16. Better monsoon in India almost always means floods in some regions, discuss if there is any long-term solution to this problem? Similarly in short-run, agencies are always caught unprepared in wake of such disaster and armed forces have to be deployed. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Monsoon related disasters have become a yearly phenomenon in India, ranging from severe droughts to damaging floods. This year, the situation in Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, MP among other states presented a grim picture of India's preparedness to handle floods.

As it was seen that state disaster response forces did not exist only on papers and the entire machinery as envisaged under NDMA act was crippled. Training, finances and technological readiness were all in short supply. As a result, effective response system comes from armed forces.

The need is to ensure the working of NDMA act, for this the national disaster management plan with clear charting of responsibilities across ministries has been drafted.

Long term measures, as envisaged under the flood management plan include:

Preventive
 - prevent from water drainage to check urban flooding.
 - urban planning keeping flood risks in its considerations.

Remarks

- good attempt

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Mitigation

Timely warning generation and effective dissemination, evaluation and relief machinery to be in place
 much skills to be laid

Response

training and upgradation of disaster response force

In addition to this, an assessment of water situation in states must be undertaken regularly, to generate timely warning and response to flooding

Remarks

Q17. The most of climate threats are global issues and are held hostage to the lack of international cooperation. However, there still are many local issues, which be addressed by a country a relatively low economic cost. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Climate change has become a global threat, with extreme weather events ranging from droughts to floods, cyclones, and wildfires. Action on the front has however been limited. Even though the Paris Climate Agreement envisages to limit temperature rise to $< 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, the NDCs declared by countries are far short of requisite commitments.

In addition, there has been no clear agreement on financing for developed countries and the existing definitions of climate finance are too wide. There also has been reluctance on the front of technology sharing. Due to these reasons climate action has remained inadequate.

But, while the case for greater cooperation at international level remains, certain low cost solutions can be adopted by developing countries.

Alternative energy - Biomass, bio diesel (Jatropha), waste to energy (using composting), etc.
 - Improved solar and wind energy is also a low cost solution.

Remarks

Area other than energy - flood control, drought in

- air motorised transport - e-rickshaws, bicycles etc which are non polluting and have the potential to bring down emissions caused by transport sector.
- encouraging roadways through expansion and development of inland water transports will also check pollution.
- replacing fuelwood and biomass as cooking fuel with LPG, as is being done under the Dijwala scheme.
- incorporating polluter pays principle to generate resources for financing green technology.
- The National Clean Energy Fund formed by diverting coal cess.
- promoting energy efficiency - use of LED lamps and LEDs as it is being done under the DLEP programme.
- Such low cost initiatives, along with appreciation, energy conservation which can be done at individual level can make a large change in emissions.

Remarks

Q18. Whenever there are heavy rains in metro cities, it leads to water clogging and traffic issues, recently routine office work was disrupted for few days in the cyber city Gurgaon. Discuss and elaborate if there shall be a national level agency to deal with water clogging issues and monitor the drainage and cleaning system in pre-monsoon season.

(125 Marks)

Urban flooding, water clogging has become a nightmare in big cities, where traffic disruptions can significantly impact economy on one hand and have killing impact on infrastructure.

The problem arises repeatedly due to -

- poor storm water drainage
- haphazard growth of cities
- high congestion on roads

poor state of public transport. Increased use of plastic, lack of cleanliness culture. But there has been made a call for a

national agency to deal with clogging, so as to address this issue. But such a demand is

opposed to the principle of subsidiarity whereby local action is preferred over a top to bottom approach.

The need is to strengthen finances of local bodies - through greater devolution, municipal bonds and also mobilisation of tax and non tax revenue.

The adhocism involved in creation of SPVs and development authorities further leads to division of responsibilities and powers. This must be avoided.

Remarks

- seek other possible solutions by

3

- *promote synergy across ministries and agencies*
initiatives → *small size, simple* etc. *needs to be*
created for effective resource utilisation
linked to a particular land agency
focus should be on strengthening local
bodies, and building their capacity to handle
urban issues.

Remarks