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RECEIVING

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

Name of Candidate	ASHUTOSH KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	657129
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Q1.)

Article 112 directs the Government to lay down its "Annual financial statement" in parliament which is known as budget. Budget is financed in several ways. Apart from that off budget borrowings are also present.

Off budget borrowing

1.) These are the funds borrowed by government agencies, PSU's, CPSEs for meeting their expenditure.

2.) off-budget borrowings are not included while calculating fiscal deficit. However their payment is done from budget.

Role in raising funds:-

- 1.) These borrowings allow government to meet fiscal deficit targets under FRBM Act.
- 2.) Help in maintaining investor confidence in "gilt-edged bonds".
- 3.) provide additional borrowing space for welfare schemes & infrastructure.

Desirability:

- 1.) They are usually less desirable because:-
 - 1.1) they hide actual debt levels of government.
 - 1.2) They may affect fiscal prudence.
 - 1.3) lead to sub-optimal performance of PSU's/CPSEs.
 - 1.4) may lead to poor efficiency in welfare expenditure.

Going forward government should completely disclose its levels of off budget borrowings. At same time, they too should be involved in calculating fiscal deficit. Budget 2020-21, 2021-22 is important landmark in case.

Q2.)

Rising population has put India on track to be most populous country by 2030. At same time India ranks 101 on Global Hunger Index, 2021. In this context, food security in India has become important challenge.

GM Crops → Genetically modified crops.
eg: GM-Brinjal, GM-Mustard.

Need/Benefits of GM Crop to attain food security:

- 1.) They can ensure higher yield & productivity with limited input.
- 2.) can help in achieving pest-resistance.
- 3.) can ensure drought & salt tolerant, salinity tolerance in crops.
- 4.) can help in ensuring Bio--

- fortification and enhancing nutrition security as well.

Concerns regarding GM crops:-

- 1.) Concerns regarding toxins & human health impact. eg: allergies.
- 2.) Concerns regarding "gene pollution" of native crops.
- 3.) ethical & religious objections from certain groups.
- 4.) It can damage local biodiversity, become invasive species.
- 5.) It can be costly and input intensive as major private companies like Monsanto will monopolize.

Going forward, there is a need to develop a holistic GM strategy, enhance transparency by sharing field trial results with public. By taking public into confidence, government should also introduce liability clause for any mishap.

Q3.)

India provides for Minimum support Price as a policy intervention to support agriculture. Government assures farmers that it will buy crops at MSP if prices in market fall below it.

Creates a broken system

MSP has following negative impacts:

- 1.) it promotes only water intensive crops like Rice, wheat.
- 2.) excessive government price intervention discourages private sector to:
 - 2.1) build godown & cold storage
 - 2.2) directly purchase with farmer
- 3.) MSP-based effective procurement is in only few states like Punjab, Haryana.
- 4.) Complicates international trade rules:

1) High MSP leads to high subsidies due to which India's subsidy has breached "de-minimis" level of 10% of 1986-88 production levels. It leads to violation of "agreement on Agriculture" at WTO.

2) India has to face international scrutiny & pressure.

However still MSP is desirable because:-

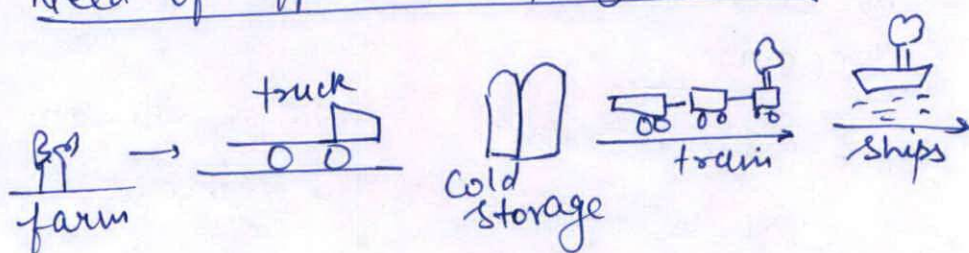
- 1) it ensures price stability, remunerative returns for farmers.
- 2) it ensures food security of poor via PDS system.
- 3) It encourages farmers to invest in mechanisation.

Going forward, NITI Aayog calls for rationalizing MSP related procurement, delegating powers to state. At same time MSP based procurement can be replaced with Price Deficiency Payment scheme like MP.

Q4.)

COVID crisis had exposed demand for food crops, cereals in several countries. India can emerge as a major food exporter to meet global demand & enhance exports.

Need of efficient supply chain



Supply chain strengthening will require:

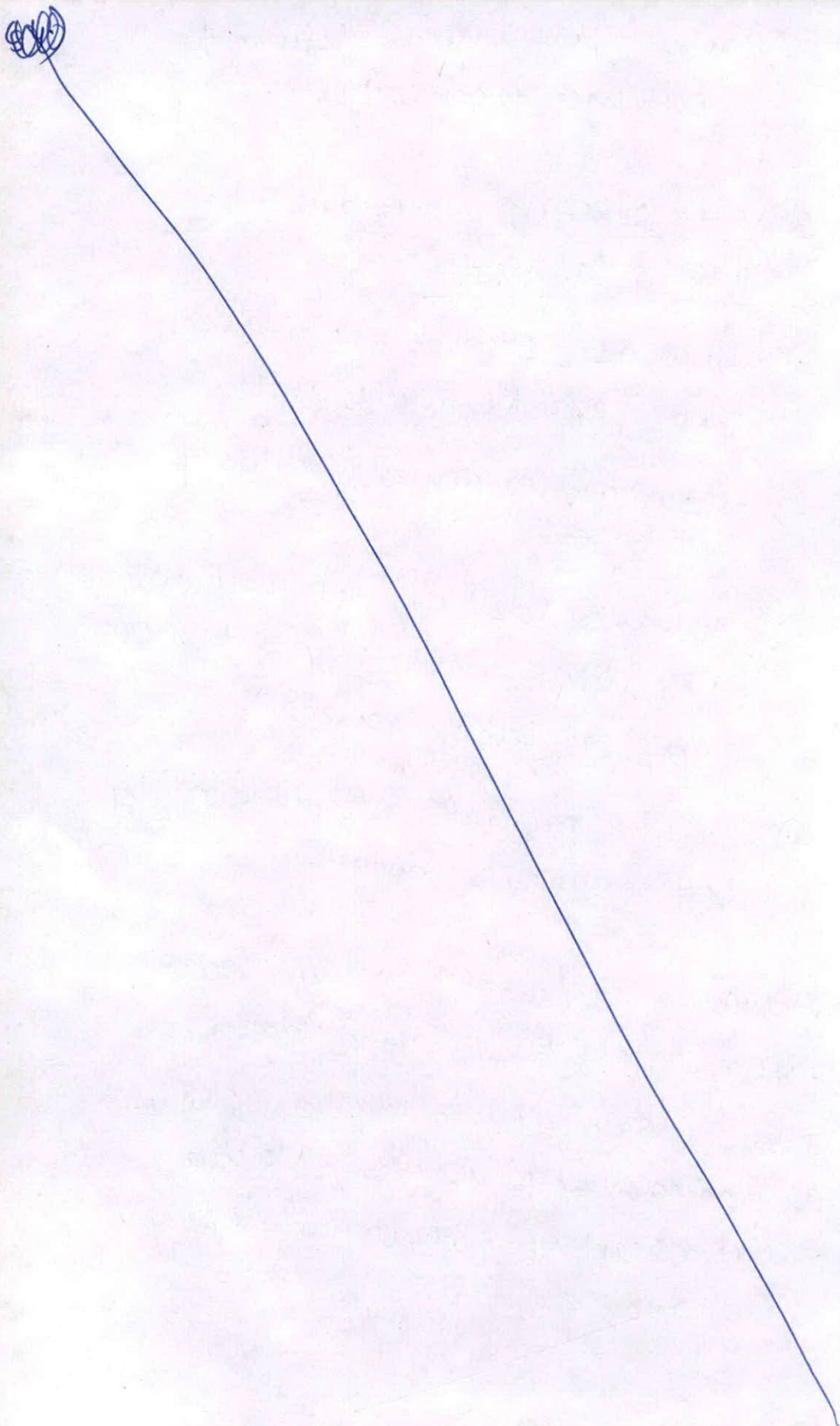
- 1.) strong network of rural road,
- 2.) increased access to affordable cold-storage trucks
- 3.) enhanced infrastructure of godown & warehouses.
- 4.) nationwide transportation via trains.

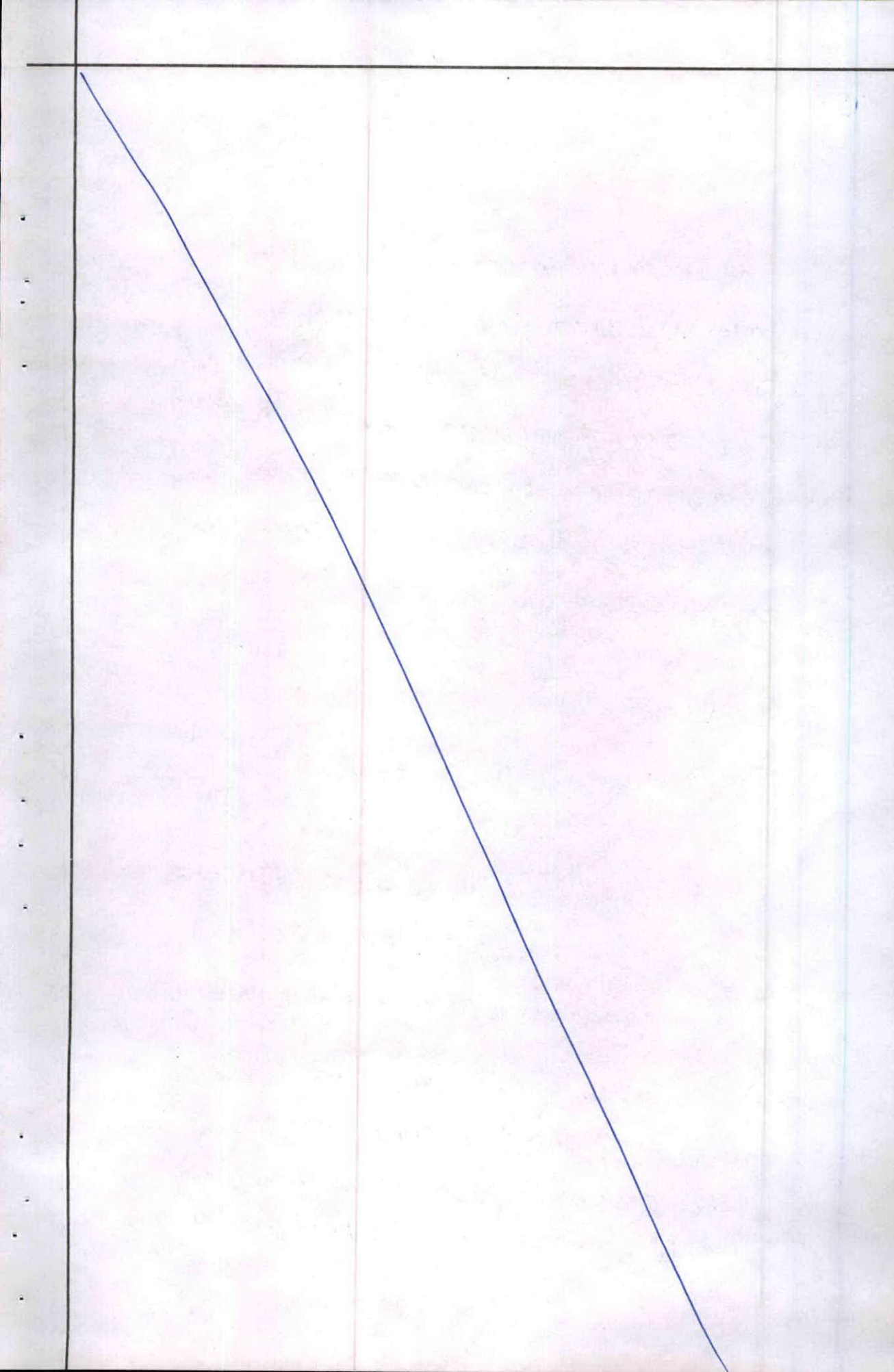
- 5) robust port infrastructure to enhance food exports.

Right marketing strategies like following is needed:

- 1) showcase India's special GI crops. eg: Kinnow's apple.
- 2) showcase organic products of India. eg:
- 3) enhance visibility at international high value markets by exhibitions, expo (eg: Dubai expo, 2021),
- 4) build & promote "Brand India" by better quality control.

Initiatives like PM Gramin Sadak Yojna, Kishi Rail, Kishi Udaan, India's agriculture exports shows abroad can help making India centreheart of global food supply.





95.)

In India, Governments across states are working on creating land banks. These are a group of land, pre-procured by state government with prior approvals & clearances to kickstart economic activities.

benefits:

- 1.) reduce delays in land-acquisition.
- 2.) encourage land use efficiency by ensuring better planning & infrastructure development.
- 3.) enable economic growth by providing faster land access to ensure fast manufacturing job creation, export promotion.

Concerns associated:

- 1.) can lead to zealous land acquisition which can cause farmer resentment.
- 2.) enhancing supply of land endlessly is not possible.
- 3.) a large no. of land banks remain under-utilised due to poor planning.
- 4.) ~~ensure~~ lack of availability of information on existing land banks.

Going forward there is need to do GIS mapping of existing land bank, display of land banks on public platforms. At same time, evidence & data driven policy should be designed to fully realise potential of land banks.

86.)

Recently released Land Atlas by ISRO showed that 29% of India's land is subjected to land degradation & desertification.

Desertification refers to loss of biological & ecological productivity of land and its conversion into deserts.

One of the greatest environmental challenge: Desertification

- 1.) leads to decline of biodiversity of region.
- 2.) affects ecological services from region.
- 3.) leads to death of native vegetation, trees.
- 4.) reduces soil fertility, soil carbon stock.

5.) leads to soil erosion.

climate change making it worse

1.) It is causing intensified heatwaves & droughts (1.3% increase in drought prone area in India per decade, Sixth IPCC report).

2.) It is affecting the flow of rivers, leading to evaporation of natural wetlands.

3.) Temperature rise is leading to rapid loss in soil moisture.

Going forward there is need to enhance ecosystem restoration approaches. eg: Banni Grassland (Kutch).

Further global initiatives like ^{REDD+} LDN Funding, Bonn challenge can help in reversing desertification.

Intellectual property refers to the various designs, creations, inventions that are granted legal protection to ensure its commercial use by owners.

Open source licence projects are those released in public for free & open use.

Advantages :

- 1.) allow access to new technology and algorithms to new startups.
- 2.) catalyse growth in MSMEs.
- 3.) ensure equitable distribution of Intellectual property in world.
- 4.) ^{It} can lead to further innovation and development of new applications of existing technology.

Disadvantages :

- 1.) It may discourage innovators & firms from:-
 - 1.1) hiring more researchers.
 - 1.2) investing further in new research which is costly.
- 2.) It may lead to brain drain.
- 3.) open source licence can be misused by anti-social elements for nefarious ends.

Governments need to build a holistic policy to ensure:

- 1.) holistic remuneration to ^{original} IP holder via hybrid models to incentive them.
- 2.) ensure capacity building among startups, MSMEs to utilize open source licence.

Recent QNDP project by ~~southeast~~ IT Ministry can help in building better e-commerce models by MSMEs.

Indian space sector has witnessed tremendous growth in last 2 decades & via its marquee achievements like Mangalyaan, GSLV, Chandrayaan-2.

Dominated by government & government institutions -

- 1.) Department of space ensures policy control on space sector.
- 2.) ISRO → premissory organisation leading India's space endeavours.
- 3.) Antrix → commercial arm of ISRO to bag foreign contracts.
- 4.) NSIL → government controlled entity to market spin-off technology of ISRO to Indian private sector.
- 5.) Inspire → to govern launching, handhold private sector.

Indian space association (ISA)

It is recently set up entity which involve key Indian private players who aim to utilise space based commercial business opportunities.

significance of ISA

1.) will help Indian private sector to coordinate in: -

1.1) exploring new business models.

1.2) undertaking joint space mission.

1.3) catalysing investment from investors.

2.) various frontiers like:

2.1) space tourism

2.2) space based internet connectivity.

2.3) space based telecom services

can be explored like SpaceX in USA

ISA with tagline of "Bhoomandal se Barahmand tak" (From Earth to universe) can be game changer to herald entry of India private sector in space.

89.)

Since historical times, the journey of human ~~process~~ progress has been journey of technological & machine development.

Man & Machine

Role in national security

- 1.) Human being, primarily armed forces are the first line of defence & last line of defence. Police, Army, Navy, Airforce, Paramilitary forces like CRPF are group of valient men.
- 2.) Technology boost capacity to have better border surveillance.

Role in making urban area secure

- 1.) Police are important and first responders to ensure security in urban areas.
- 2.) Technology like CCTV camera,

Facial recognition systems help in making urban space secure for women, children.

Technology: stakeholder in internal security

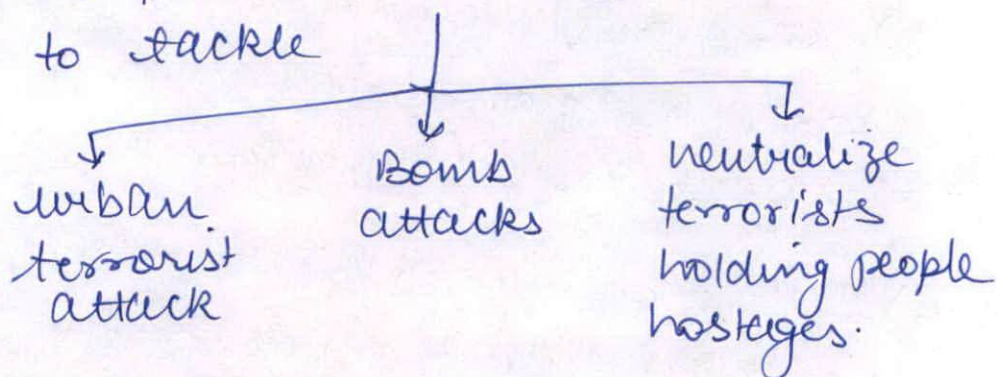
- 1.) Better weapons like Glock pistols, AK-203: necessary to outcombat criminals.
- 2.) National Automatic Facial Recognition: to build database, identify terrorist, criminals, drug peddlers.
- 3.) Drone surveillance: to monitor remote areas for insurgents, Maoist, crowd management.
- 4.) Better communication technology: 5G, GPS: ensure coordination among personnel.

A holistic modernisation programme is needed with dedicated funding to improve technology.

National Security Guards are the elite commando force which comprises of personnel from army, police, paramilitary force. They fall under control of Home ministry.

Formidable force to tackle terrorism

1.) The force is primarily trained to tackle



Mandate:

- 1.) to curb terrorism in all its forms.
- 2.) to engage in counter terrorist operations primarily in urban

areas

- 3.) Conduct hostage rescue operation.
- 4.) A dedicated bomb research & disposal squad to neutralise all severe forms of bomb attacks, trace the perpetrators.

Key achievements:

- 1.) Commendable counterterror operation during 26/11 attack.
- 2.) provide round-the-clock quality security to Z+ category security holder dignitaries.
- 3.) Has helped in neutralising several bomb ~~sc~~ scores in many areas.
- 4.) Training CRPF personnel for better action in Kashmir.

There is a need to upgrade, expand, modernize NSG by cross-country training exercise & courses to make them true sentinels of Indians.

Q11.)

Recently India launched National Asset monetisation pipeline 2021.

Asset monetisation

Asset monetisation refers to leasing, selling the assets owned by government to generate revenue which can be used by government for public welfare.

Assets owned by government:

- 1.) Land with PSUs.
- 2.) Transmission lines.
- 3.) Gas pipelines.
- 4.) railway routes.
- 5.) operational highways.

Need of Asset monetisation in India:

- 1.) to engage private sector's expertise in ensuring:
 - 1.1) efficient utilisation & optimum value realisation from assets.
- 2.) provide additional funds to government to finance National Infrastructure pipeline.
- 3.) reduce budgetary pressure, fiscal deficit.
- 4.) to utilize unutilised asset lying with PSUs to enhance their capacity. eg: vacant land blocks.
- 5.) vacant land, assets can spur economic growth by providing base for other industries.

National monetisation pipeline includes various greenfield & brownfield assets to be monetised by leasing them.

Issues that need to be addressed:

- 1.) ensuring proper valuation of assets.
- 2.) ensuring that private sector maintains quality while asset operations.
- 3.) attracting private sector investment by making deals lucrative.
- 4.) having a transparent framework to reduce chances of corruption.
- 5.) ensuring swift & harmonious dispute resolution.

To make National Monetisation a success there is need to adopt FIDIC Model of Contract & NITI Aayog's NIP Report) & also learn from Kelkar Committee on PPP's recommendation. This will ensure its success.

Q12.)

Recent rise of innovative models for raising funds for social welfare has led to emergence of social stock exchange.

What is social stock exchange?

It is a platform where companies (for profit enterprises & not for profit organisation) with social welfare agenda (like health, education, skilling) can raise funds.

It provides investors an alternative platform to invest in accredited & approved enterprises in line with their social welfare objectives.

Need for setting up SSEs:

- 1.) provide Companies with social motives an alternative source to raise funds.
- 2.) reduces pressure on banks to finance welfare projects.
- 3.) Allows investors to see the performance of company in a transparent manner and invest for developmental cause in a smart, easy, electronic way.
- 4.) reduces pressure on government to finance development agenda.
- 5.) helps in reducing SDG Financing Gap of \$400 billion.
- 6.) leads to a vibrant price discovery market for socially conscious investment & trading.

Key challenges in implementation:

- 1.) It is difficult to identify progress indicators for social cause.
- 2.) difficult to accredit company's credentials & its work culture.
- 3.) low awareness among investors about existence of such platforms.
- 4.) lack of clear regulatory rules & policy decision of government.
- 5.) uncertainty of returns for investors due to uncertain financial viability.

Going forward, recent SEBI guidelines for SSEs provides an impressive starting platform to move forward on the matter. We need to learn further from social stock exchanges of Singapore & London to evolve a simplified regulatory regime. Given vast developmental needs, SSEs can accelerate progress towards SDGs.

Q13)

Agriculture extension consists of several services which support the sowing, growing and harvest management of crops in easy, scientific and efficient ways.
eg: scientific weather advisories, pest management etc.

Importance in India:

- 1.) necessary to enhance remunerative return for small & marginal farmers who form 86% of farmers.
- 2.) reduce post harvest ~~waste~~ ^{losses}
- 3.) reduce chances of crop failure.
- 4.) enhance productivity & yield.
- 5.) improve quality & boost agri-

- exports to high value markets.

challenges faced in provisioning :

- 1.) low awareness among farmers regarding availability of service.
- 2.) inadequate no. of Kisan Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to ensure effective access to services.
- 3.) inadequate trained professionals to cater to need of large no. of farmers.
- 4.) inadequate access to technological tools & platforms to provide meaningful services to farmers.
- 5.) low funding allotment by government.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology

It is the flagship mission to

enhance farmers access to effective extension services in following ways:

- 1.1) regular weather based agro-advisories for farmers regarding sowing & harvesting time, irrigation & fertiliser application frequency.
- 1.2) better technology to ensure scientific row planting, better storage techniques post harvest to enhance shelf life.

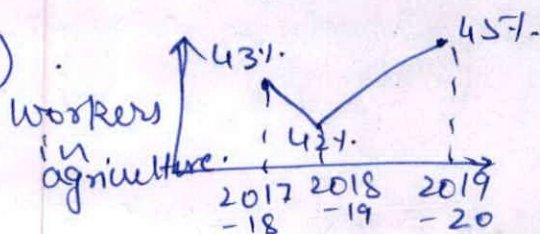
There is a need to enhance government's funding for NMAET along with conducting regular farmer outreach by block level camps to enhance farmer access to extension services.

8/4)

Employment refers to involvement of people in meaningful economic activities to generate livelihood & produce goods & services for country.

"Employment problem" that India faces:

- 1.) High unemployment rate = 4.8% (PLFS-2019-20)
- 2.) Low female labour force participation = 22% (PLFS 2019-20)
- 3.) rising no. of agriculture workers engaged in "disguised unemployment)



- 4.) High level of unemployment between 18-29 year olds.

5.) jobless growth.

6.) high level of informal workers (90% of workforce) with low access

to: -

6.1) social security benefits.

6.2) hazardous work conditions & low access to protective gear.

Fundamental reason behind problem:

1.) High school drop out rates (77% enrollment rate of girls in secondary).

2.) 17% of children are stunted (NFHS-4)

3.) ~~40%~~^{53%} graduates are unemployable (India Skill report, 2021).

4.) heavy closure of MSMEs due to COVID induced disruption - "demand & supply shock".

5.) ~~major~~ growth powered by services sector & policy neglect of labour intensive industries.

6.) Patriarchal norms & household work burden & maternity related break hampers women labour force participation.

7.) Lack of meaningful jobs in rural areas leads to high disguised unemployment in rural sector.

8.) poor implementation of government labour laws.

Going forward following schemes of government need to be implemented to revive growth & jobs:-

1.) 4 Labour codes on wages, social security, Occupational safety.

2.) production linked incentive to catalyze growth & jobs in labour intensive sector.

Q15.)

India has 7500 km of coastline. Around 90% of India's trade by volume passes through sea which highlights importance of maritime trade logistics.

Steps taken for integrating maritime logistics:

- 1.) Sagarmala parikojna launched to ~~enhance~~ : —
 - 1.1) upgrade port infrastructure.
 - 1.2) enhance port connectivity with hinterland via road, rail - eg: Indore - mumbai rail links.
 - 1.3) enhancing economic activity in coastal area.
- 2.) Major Port Authority Act, 2021 to improve governance of major ports.

- 3.) Coastal Economic zones have been set up.
- 4.) SAROD Ports → for dispute resolution.
- 5.) Dedicated freight corridors to improve rail links with hinter-land.

Much more needs to be done because following problems still exist:

- 1.) poor port connectivity
- 2.) Outdated port machinery & infrastructure.
- 3.) inadequate depth of draft at ports.
- 4.) port governance model is largely regulated with complex rules.
- 5.) Heavy dependence ~~on~~ on road than rail (40% freight moves via highways alone).

6.) lack of trans-shipment hubs in India.

Going forward there is a need to:

- 1.) establish more major ports eg: Vadnavan port.
- 2.) fasttrack operations on Dedicated freight ~~to~~ Corridors.
- 3.) widen roads & highways around ports via Bharatmala Pariyojna.
- 4.) greater private sector participation in port operation by adopting "landlord model".
- 5.) setting up trans-shipment ports like Ennore in India.

Integrating Maritime Trade Logistics has potential to boost exports, create jobs, power up Blue economy & can re-establish India as a hub of global manufacturing supply chains.

Q16.)

Recent Sixth IPCC Report has raised alarm over climate change "code red". In this context natural capital & ecosystem accounting has gained importance among policy makers.

Crucial to understand link between economy & environment:

- 1.) Accounting is necessary to understand true economic valuation of ecosystem services
- 2.) It helps in measuring true decline in natural capital due to consumption fuelled growth.
- 3.) It provides researchers better tools to link economy & environment.
- 4.) Data collection & ^{processing} ~~manufacturing~~

becomes easier.

- 5.) results in better policies to safeguard environment, specially natural parks & wildlife sanctuaries.
- 6.) It results in evidence informed decision making.
- 7.) It creates awareness in public regarding importance of natural capital.

India specific initiatives:

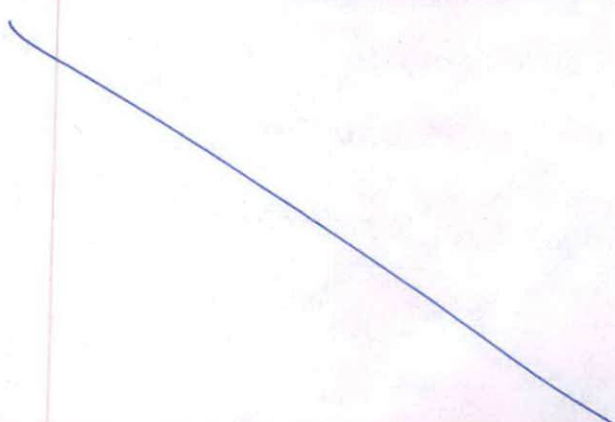
- 1.) Recently Natural Capital Accounting valuation of Ecosystem services (NCAVES) India Summit was organised by Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation.
- 2.) India has adopted UN's SEEA framework for natural capital

accounting.

3.) Various survey like Tiger census, Elephant census, Leopard census, Birdlife survey, Management Effective Evaluation (MEE) standards for Tiger reserves are used to gauge their quality & natural capital.

4.) India state of forest report, 2019 is also effective report of natural capital accounting.

Going forward, there is need to mainstream it in policy at national, state & municipal level.



According to census 2011, more than 30% of India's population lives in cities. This figure is projected to rise to 50% by 2040.

Enhanced risk^{& impact} of natural disasters

1.) Rapid urbanisation :

- 1.1) It usually leads to encroachment of river flood plains.
- 1.2) It can lead to unsafe construction proliferation enhancing risk of earthquake.

1.3) Risk of flash flood :- due to encroachment of urban wetlands, destruction of urban greenery.

1.4) Risk of heat waves :- due to urban heat island effect.

2.) Rapid population growth

- 2.1) enhanced risk to drought due to food & water stress.
- 2.2) enhanced risk to earthquake due to concentration of population.
- 2.3) enhanced damage due to cyclones due to low awareness.
- 2.4) enhancing vulnerability to climate induced - displacement as climate refugees.

Adequate measures needed to address

Concerns :-

- 1.) Comprehensive hazard, risk, vulnerability assessment.
- 2.) usage of technological tools like GIS mapping, drone surveys
- 3.) Planned urbanisation via:
 - 3.1) flood plain zoning.
 - 3.2) following building codes.

- 3.3) using data based planning.
- 4.) preparing localized mitigation & preparedness plans.
 - 5.) non-structural measures like conducting mock drills, public awareness via school curriculum.
 - 6.) ensure that urbanisation is addressed by ensuring concept like AURBAN, PURA (Providing urban facilities in rural areas) are implemented.

We need to follow Sendai Spirit of "Build Back Better." 15th Finance Commission has provided for incentives for demographic performance, ₹8000 crore for 8 new disaster resilient cities ~~the~~ Such policies should be encouraged.

Q18.)

Recently the Budget 2020-21 provided for National hydrogen mission as an ambitious plan to meet India's rising energy demand. India currently has installed capacity of 300 GW, imports 80% oil needs & derives 55% power from coal based plants.

Reasons for rising energy demand:

- 1) thrust to manufacturing services.
- 2) rising population of 130 crore.
- 3) increasing demand of energy in rural areas, Tier II & III cities to rising income levels.

Nation hydrogen energy mission as game changer:-

- 1.) Hydrogen can be generated in green ways. eg: Green hydrogen via electrolysis of water.
- 2.) Hydrogen can supply energy in following ways:-
 - 2.1) as fuel in combustion engines. eg: HCNG.
 - 2.2) generate electricity via fuel cells.
 - 2.3) add as reservoir or storage of excess solar & wind energy
 - 2.4) help in grid stabilisation.
- 3.) Hydrogen is a clean fuel with only release of water on burning.
- 4.) Hydrogen can help to decarbonize

several sectors like fertiliser, iron & steel, cement.

Challenges in mission:

- 1.) lack of code of standard on technology.
- 2.) initial investment to manufacture hydrogen is heavy.
- 3.) dangers in storage and transportation.
- 4.) current hydrogen manufacturing produces emission.

Following steps are needed to realize true benefits of hydrogen economy supply chain:

- 1.) build standard code of technology standards.

- 2.) Public Private Participation

Mission & India H₂ Alliance can play transformational role to develop H₂ based economy.

Q19.)

Cybersecurity ^{Ecosystem} refers to all the processes, ~~equipments~~ equipments, institutions involved in ensuring safety and security of cyberspace, network devices.

Geostrategic instability of region:

India faces multifarious challenges:—

- 1.) export of terrorist modules & online radicalisation from Pakistan.
- 2.) sophisticated cyber attacks from china. eg: Mumbai power outage in 2020.
- 3.) rising tensions & cyberattack on nuclear plants of Iran.
- 4.) Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

Keen awareness of cyber threat:

India is aware of following facts:

- 1.) India ranks 3rd on Internet crime Report, 2020
- 2.) India ranks 10th on Global Cybersecurity Index.
- 3.) India has been victim of Ransomware phishing attacks, honey trapping on online sites.
- 4.) India faced recent trojan attack on At Kudankulam nuclear plant

India made only modest progress:

- 1.) India still has high shortage of skilled personnel
- 2.) Low industry-academia linkage on cybersecurity practices
- 3.) poor awareness of "cyber-hygiene" among people.
- 4.) inadequate institutional capacity due to fragmented decision making at:

4.1) National Cyber Security Coordinator.

4.2) CERT - IN

4.3) NCII PC.

However India has taken some decisive steps like:

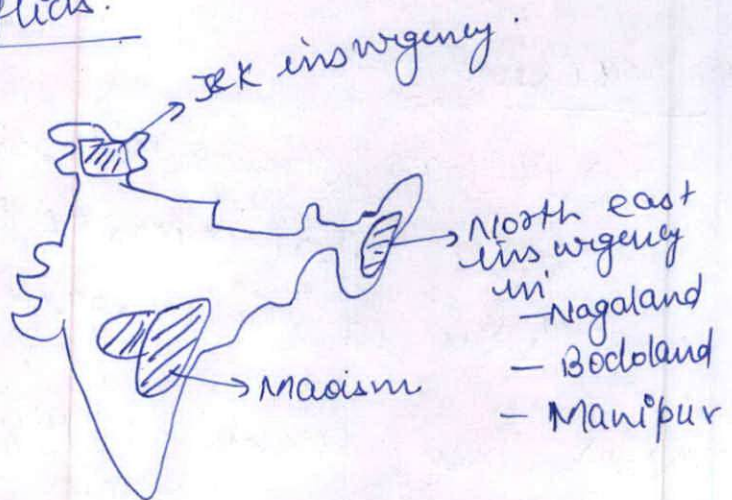
- 1.) ~~the~~ issuing National Cyber Security Policy, 2013.
- 2.) issuing latest IT Rules, 2021 to enhance accountability on social media.
- 3.) released National Security Directive for Telecom sector, 2020
- 4.) created Cyberspace Command to undertake offensive operation under CDS.

India needs to work on Data Privacy Bill, 2019 & enhancing institutional capacity.

Q20.)

India is land of immense diversity and faces several internal security challenges that threaten national integrity and unity.

Key Conflicts:



Developmental interventions alone cannot help in reasonable time frame because of following reasons:

1.) J&K insurgency

1.1) It is sponsored and financed by "deep state" & ISI in Pakistan.

- 1.2) There is lot of logistical support by underground workers.
- 1.3) online radicalisation of local youth.
- 1.4) cross border infiltration
- 1.5) efficient terror finance via hawala.

2.) Maoism

- 2.1) It has strong network in dense tribal areas of Dandakaranya (Chhattisgarh), Telangana.
- 2.2) strong arms supply network
- 2.3) efficient finance generation via ~~the~~ minor forest produce.

3.) North East insurgency

- 3.1) There is strong support from Chinese intelligence (MSS).
- 3.2) strong supply of finance from Golden Triangle.

3.2) problem of ethnicity is also there

Hence along with development following steps are needed:

1.) J&K

- 1.1) busting network of underground support & financing network.
- 1.2) intelligence driven operation to counter foreign terrorist.
- 1.3) strong political outreach to youth.

2.) Maivism:

- 2.1) strong attack on various groups.
eg: recently successful Gadchiroli encounter in Nov 2021.
- 2.2) busting finance and logistic support.

3.) North East insurgency

- 3.1) curbing flow of drugs.
- 3.2) political power devolution.

These steps can help in achieving success in reasonable time frame.

