

INTERNAL SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		- There are 20 questions. - All questions are compulsory - The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. - Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. - Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name. SHASHANK CHAUDHARY

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2016

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Q1. The rampant drug abuse in Punjab has not only the financial implications for India, but it also affects its agriculture and security; elaborate and discuss measures to control the menace. (12.5 Marks)

Ans-

The drug abuse in recent times in Punjab has posed various challenges to Indian government.

(i) Financial implications

- The use of drug encourages black money generation. This black money reduces the tax resources of government and further fuel the organised crime and terrorist activities.
- Government has to spend more on maintenance of law and order in the state.

(ii) Agriculture

- Due to drug addiction farmers do not concentrate on their agriculture which greatly affects their livelihood and food security.

Drug addicted youths leads to less work force affecting agriculture and its productivity and hence food security.

(iii) Security

- Drug trafficking promotes organised crime.
- Domestic violence increased.
- Terrorist activities, Khalistan movement getting revived. Social harmony is destroyed.

Interlink your sentences/points.

Remarks

Measures to control:-

- Capacity building of local police forces with guidance of central agencies like NIA is required.
- Special laws should be enacted to check drug trafficking like TADA, POTA, MCOCA etc.
- Cooperation with Pakistan with efforts to control transborder movement of drugs.
- Awareness, rehabilitation centres should

Bring completeness in these points.

Be more specific & bring more relevant points.

Thus, the drug abuse should be tackled in a comprehensive way and in a long-term manner.

Refer hints

Remarks

Q2. The new Cyber Security Policy fails to create adequate cyber infrastructure for the upcoming challenges. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The new cyber security Policy was created to tackle the growing challenges of cyber security of India.

It advocates the promotion of robust and resilient cyber infrastructure with emphasis on security of private and public cyber space. (3)

However, it fails on certain grounds :-

- Lacks a comprehensive framework regarding integrated security for civilian and military establishments.
- Lacks a national cyber security doctrine which should be followed in cases of cyber attacks.
- Lacks adequate attention towards the growing e-commerce industry.
- Does not have any provision for cyber security education in schools and colleges.

Remarks

Thus the cyber security policy needs to be amended and various factors should be addressed like:-

- Emphasis on International collaboration
- Cyber security awareness and education
- Integrating military and civilian cyber security

Bring completeness in your points!

Be more specific & bring more relevant points

comprehensively recognising the importance of cyber transactions in Indian economy.

Interlink these points.

Remarks

Q3. Discuss the major reasons for the recent forest fires in the hills of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Suggest a strategy to combat the forest fire, with a particular focus on man-made fire disasters. (12.5 Marks)

Ans- Forest fire create major concern for ~~the~~ conservation of the forests. Forest fire cause various losses:-

- Loss of biodiversity
- Loss of timber and fuel wood
- Loss of habitat ~~for~~ Tribal communities
- Hard to replenish and reverse the losses.
- Causes carbon dioxide emission leading to global warming

Major reasons include:

- El-Nino, which creates high pressure conditions and lack of rain fall.
- man made forest fire to clear ~~area~~ of forests for Jhum cultivation.
- Ignorance and mistakes by ~~for~~ people during forest camps.
- Deliberate fires by contractors so that they can procure the timber.
- A rebellious ~~ag~~ action against government.

Individual points convey incomplete meaning.

Interlink these points.

Remarks

by the poachers and encroachers as illegal intrusion in forests is punishable now.

→ Global warming has led to drying of lakes and wetlands in the forests which were

important for forest fire prevention.

These points are too general & less relevant. Dams and ~~water~~ hydro-electricity projects have diverted the river waters from forests.

Strategies to combat:

You need to be more specific. Reducing global warming and carbon emissions.

Bring completeness

Regulation of forest camping.

Bring those points which are more relevant. Conversion of forest for non-forest use should be checked.

Joint forest management where village communities and forest official collaborate towards forest conservation.

Refer link

Remarks

Q4. Maoism or Naxalism in India is merely a euphemism/veil to legitimize the illegal and immoral armed rebellion, in reality the practitioners don't follow any morals or principles that they preach or expect the government to follow. Critically analyse. (125 Marks)

According to the ^{former} ~~previous~~ Prime Minister of India Dr Manmohan Singh, ~~the~~ Naxalism is the biggest security ~~thru~~ challenge for India.

Naxalism is based on communist strategy of Mao to carry on an armed struggle against the state to overthrow it and establish an socialist and communist state where equitable development is done for everyone.

However, recent reports suggest that adhering to original communist principles, the Naxalists have engaged in various immoral and illegal practices like :-

- Demanding money through extortions to finance their terrorist activities.
- Killing and kidnaping of honest civil servants.
- Refusing to negotiate and continuing illegal armed rebellion.

Remarks

- Engaging organised crime establishment for finance and arms procurement.
- Engaging with foreign governments to raise support.
- Forcing children to join ~~and~~ people's militia.
- Indulging drug trafficking, Fake currency, etc.
- Killing civilians and innocent citizens.

Thus, they ~~do~~ do not follow any morals or principles they generally ~~present~~ present. In this scenario government should :-

- Bring more points which could help in rehabilitation in more better way
- Undertake mass awareness to prevent youth radicalization.
 - Encouraging dialogue and negotiation.
 - Surrender - cum - Rehabilitation Schemes.
 - Suspension of operation initiative to call for ceasefire of armed rebellion.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss the role of ISRO in national security and suggest the strategies to further integrate it with the security architecture of India. (12.5 Marks)

ISRO can play major role in India's security architecture.

Mention some introduction about ISRO and its function.

Role of ISRO :-

(i) Satellite Surveillance of Borders

→ Effective and efficient surveillance of borders is can be done with pursuing efforts towards demitarization e.g. Siachen glacier.

(ii) Reporting terrorist movements through IRNSS; GPS tracking, GAHAN.

(iii) Intercepting terrorist communication through satellites

(iv) Proper demarcation of international boundaries, state boundaries and district boundaries which is a major bone of contention in North East.

How ISRO will help in this?

(v) Effective land mapping for proper land reforms which is important for reducing left wing terrorism.

Include these points in paragraph

Remarks

(vi) Ensuring effective security infrastructure for South Asia by deploying SAARC-Satellite

(vii) Important for disaster management and transnational organised crime checking

Further strategies:

- Recognising ISRO as ~~a~~ a major partner.
- Collaboration between intelligence agencies and ISRO.
- Comprehensive National policy in this regard.

Elaborate

Thus, ISRO can give an 'upper hand' to Indian forces for tackling challenges to security

→ Interlink your ideas for India.
→ Specificity in your points needed.

Remarks

Q6. The global warming targets set under Paris Climate deal are difficult to achieve and in case even if they are achieved, they are not sufficient. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

The Paris Climate deal is an Bottom-up agreement by various governments towards combating the climate change through mitigation and adaptation.

- However, the targets are difficult to achieve:-
- ~~both~~ India and China are not likely to achieve their peak emissions by 2030.
 - With ~~to~~ current emission scenario, the remaining carbon space will be used up by 2070.
 - It is hard for developing countries to switch to greener technologies given the high burden of poverty and population.
 - There is a turf between the developing and develop countries where developed countries favour mitigation, developing countries advocate adaptation.
 - There is lack of space to plant more trees and the existing forests are diverting fast.
 - Even with national commitments the target of 2°C limiting temperature rise by 2°C by 2100 is unrealistic.

Remarks

They are not sufficient because:-

- Littoral states are facing immediate challenge due to sea-water level rise and there is no immediate effort towards addressing this.

These points are too general

You have not brought out any technicality in your answer.

Ideally temperature rises should be restricted to 1.5°C however ^{Paris} agreement is on 2°C ~~which~~ with efforts for towards 1.5°C

- No mandatory financial and technical transfer from rich to poor countries.
- No emphasis upon liberalising IPR regime for smooth transfer of technology.

Thus, the various lacunae of Paris deal should be addressed to make it effective.

Talk about common but differentiated reality - INDCs

Also talk about the impacts of rising temp.

Q7. The work of NDRF has been praised globally for short-run disaster mitigation; however, it is criticized, when it comes to long-term disaster prevention strategy. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

NDRF is a force under the National Disaster Management Authority which was established by National Disaster Management Act.

NDRF have been praised for short term disaster mitigation because of its easy mobilization, trained personnel, effective deployment and coordination.

However, it lacks a long term disaster prevention strategy because:-

- It emphasises on 'disaster response' and not on 'disaster prevention'.
- Lack of finances and expertise to create a comprehensive disaster management strategy.
- Lack of political will to entrust NDRF with long term strategy.
- It is envisaged as a re-active response force in cases of emergency, hence lack a long term

Remarks

360° analytical approach needed

These points
are too general

Strategy

Thus, there is a need to empower NDRF
to undertake long term disaster management
strategy by:-

- Capacity building of personnel.
- Mock drills.
- Awareness campaign among masses.
- Devolution of fund to NDRF
- Special recruitment of experts in NDRF

Bring more
specific & relevant
points

Refer hints

Mention all the dimensions
in details to bring
clarity & completeness.

Remarks

Q8. The armed forces in India are suffering from multiple demoralizing factors; this is also revealed by the increasing suicides among soldiers and poor response among youth to join armed forces. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

The armed forces are facing various demoralizing factors -

- (i) The tenure of soldiers are only till age of 35-40 years after that they are retired with meagre pension.
- (ii) They have to look for other employment at such a late age.
- (iii) The compensation and remuneration given to the soldiers in terms of their salaries and allowances are highly inadequate when compared to other countries.
 - Talk about leave
 - Respect to the individuals.
- (iv) No adequate arrangements for Jawans serving in harsh climatic conditions like Siachen,
 - Away from home
 - Ramn of Kutch etc.
- (v) Inadequate support to their family in case the soldier dies on duty.
 - Duty in harsh condition
 etc.

Implications

Due to these factors there is increasing instances of suicides among soldiers and poor response

Remarks

among youth to join armed forces.

- Youth prefer rural-urban migration and ~~casual~~ casual work over military.

Government response:

- Government has been trying to address the grievances of soldiers and in this regard One Rank - One Pension has been implemented whereby the pensions given to soldiers is increased manifold.

Thus, a comprehensive effort by the government is needed to check demoralization of soldiers in armed forces which should include financial incentives, better working equipments ^{and} conditions and effective grievance redressal mechanism.

You need to be more specific according to

Remarks

Refer hints

Q9. The historical land swap deal with Bangladesh was concluded on the basis of Gujral doctrine, however, this move is unlikely to affect the inflow of illegal migrants to India. Critically analyse the agreement in light of above statement. (12.5 Marks)

The land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh is a step in the right direction because it will ensure the reach of governance to the people of the enclaves. It is based on the Gujral doctrine which says that ~~the~~ India and the neighbouring countries, respect each other's sovereignty and achieve peaceful coexistence.

The land boundary agreement will solve various issues like

- Proper demarcation of boundary.
- Transfer people of enclaves to respective countries
- Improved relations and trade prospects.

However, the agreement failed to address following concerns :-

- Boundary Fencing, Border checkposts, Flood lighting

Unless proper boundary fencing is done the illegal migrants will continue to flow into Indian territory.

Remarks

- It does not talk about any stringent penal provision for illegally crossing over the boundary.

These points are too general
 Thus there is a need for comprehensive Border management strategy for Indo-Bangladesh general Border:-

(i) The recent Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System using drones, cameras,

night detectors etc should be implemented.

(ii) Fencing should be done.

to check every incoming vehicle should be placed to all along the border.

Refer Link

Remarks

Q10. Critically analyse the government strategy to counter the water shortage in light of back to back drought years.
(125 Marks)

The 2014 and 2015 have been the successive drought years due to one of the strongest El-Nino events in the Indian Ocean which impacted the Indian monsoon.

Government Strategy:

- Water train to transfer water to drought hit areas.
- Interest subvention on loans.
- Proposal of river linking project.
- Integrated Watershed development programme.

Bringing more of govt. initiatives.

However, these efforts lacks the basic rational:-

- (i) The drought in regions like Maharashtra is largely due to cropping of water intensive crop like Sugar cane, ~~and~~ the water requirement was met through groundwater which has finally led to drought conditions. Sugar cane farming is incentivised by the

Remarks

government through guaranteed remunerative prices -

(ii) ^{River} ~~water~~ interlinking project ~~is~~ will be inational and lead to high environmental

and ecological loss.

(iii) Water trains are not effective in long run

(iv) Watershed development is finance starved.

Thus, a revamp in strategy is needed? -

(i) Promotion of agro-climatic cropping

(ii) Promotion of rain water harvesting

(iii) Drip Irrigation, sprinklers etc.

(iv) GM crops should be promoted.

(v) Organic farming is needed.

You need to be more specific and bring more relevant points accordingly

Bring conclusion

Mention all the dimensions to bring clarity & completeness

Refer link.

Remarks

Q11. Psychological Rehabilitation is complex in comparison to Physical and Social Rehabilitation in post disaster recovery. Examine the efforts taken for it in post disaster period.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. ~~Psych~~ Physical and Social Rehabilitation:

Reconstruction of house, property etc and social services like education and health comes under this. ~~This is relatively easy.~~

Psychological Rehabilitation

• The ~~post~~ disaster trauma and loss of loved one are very complex to address. It prevents people to ~~to~~ from reintegrating themselves in society and return to their full potential.

• This is difficult because it affects the mental structure of the victim, it takes long time to come out of that trauma.

• It is highly complex and require expert intervention such as psychiatrists, psychologists etc.

Don't be generalist

Bring specific points

Efforts taken for Psychological rehabilitation:-

• Support groups in case of loss of loved ones.

Remarks

- Mental treatment
- Social gatherings, social meeting to share grief

- Individual attention by medical experts

- Talk about govt. initiatives like:
- Crisis counselling programmes
 - Skills in psychological recovery
 - Cognitive behavioural treatment for post disaster distress. - 12 session programme

Refer hints

Remarks

Q12. "The echo of words written on social media is greater than spoken in public and therefore needs greater regulation". In light of the above statement examine the need and feasibility of such regulations. Does India need a separate social media policy? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Social media pose greater challenge than public speaking, ~~as~~ print media and electronic media because

(i) Unanimity

→ It is very hard to trace back the content back to the creator.

→ There is no regulator of Internet unlike print and social media.

(ii) Speed

→ In the 'instance of blink of the eye' the information reaches millions.

(iii) Perpetuity

→ "Once of internet, always on internet"

→ This is true even if the complain is lodged ~~from~~ and content is removed at the source because by then it had multiplied and spread like an epidemic.

No logical arrangement of ideas.

There, due to above mentioned factors there is a greater need for regulation of social media.

Remarks

However, the feasibility of ~~so~~ such a regulation should balance the ~~the~~ security concern with the right to privacy and right to freedom of speech and expression.

You need to have ^{briefly} the recent cases of ~~obscenity~~ ^{obscenity} & security more conceptual ^{against} ~~the topic~~ women on social media there definitely a need for a separate social media policy which addresses the following:-

- (i) Collaboration with internet giants like Google and Facebook to trace the origin of immoral content.
- (ii) Preventing women harassment and hate speeches on social media.
- (iii) Respecting the right to freedom of expression but imposing reasonable restrictions which are given in Article 19(2) of Indian Constitution.

Remarks

Mention those points which are more relevant to the topic

Refer hints

Q13. Distressed migration, child labour, unemployment are the few suffering caused by drought. Describe the different types of droughts and measures needed for mitigating the socio-economic impact of the drought. (12.5 Marks)

Ans- ~~Basic~~ Drought refers to the prolonged period of lack of water in a particular region.

It triggers various practices like:-

- Distressed migration due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas
- Child labour because the entire family have to work to sustain
- Unemployment because the agriculture field is not able to offer adequate employments.

Various types of droughts:

- Droughts are classified on the basis of availability of water for activities like:-

- (i) Power generation
- (ii) Irrigation of fields
- (iii) Availability of fodder for animals
- (iv) Drinking water and water for daily household use.

The intensity of water increases from top to bottom

Remarks

Types of drought:

- Meteorological drought
- Hydrological
- Agricultural
- Ecological

Explain

Mitigating the socio-economic impact:-

(i) Strengthening PDS system to ensure food security

(ii) Higher wages and longer work durations these in MGNREGA.

(iii) Alternative employment generation in rural areas. e.g. allied sector etc.

(iv) Improving basic amenities under the Urban Mission

(v) Insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

(vi) Health services and drinking water facility by government.

Bring conclusion

Remarks

Refer links

Q14. In most countries the Military-industrial complex is one of the strongest sectors of economy, however in India, this sector is completely absent. Elaborate how FDI in Defence can address the problem and reverse this anomaly. (12.5 Marks)

The Military - industrial complex is essential for self sufficiency of a country ~~for~~ in terms of the defence equipments.

Why there is absence of military industrial complex?

However, in India it is completely absent which has resulted in high imports of defence equipments. India is the largest importer of defence equipments majority from Russia, France, USA.

2 1/2

FDI ~~can~~ in defence can address this problem and reverse this anomaly :-

→ FDI in consonance with 'Make in India' will promote manufacturing of indigenous defence equipments.

→ The technology transfer will help percentage of FDI allowed capacity building of Indian manufacturing.

Remarks

Bring more specific points.

sector towards building high standard defence equipments.

- This will save lot of foreign exchange and ~~check the~~ reduce Current Account

Deficit

- No dependence on other countries, hence ~~strategic~~ ^{strategic} advantage.
- Moreover, India can take lead and become an exporter of defence equipments to neighbouring countries.

~~Thus, FDI in defence~~

- It will increase competition in defence sector and end the monopoly Public Sector in defence.

Thus, FDI in defence is a well-thought step both economically and strategically.

Refer hints

Remarks

Q15. Disaster Mechanism of India includes dedicated forces like National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF) and institutions like the CRC, NCDM, NIDM for the same but then also security forces are deployed in the management of disaster and hazards in India. Why is it so? Discuss the steps needed for strengthening the institutional mechanism for disaster management. (12.5 Marks)

Disaster management in India has a robust institutional structure comprising of NDRF, CRC, NCDM, NIDM. ~~However~~ Even though security forces are deployed in the management of disaster as seen in the recent Chennai floods.

Talk exclusively about NDRF

3

This is due to :-

(i) States have option to fall back on armed forces in cases of disasters.

(ii) There is no written procedure which lays out the conditions in which armed forces can be called and when can't be called by state government.

(iii) Inability of NDRF to contain the disaster requires the intervention of Armed forces.

(iv) Haphazard mobilization in case of emergency and lack of coordination among centre and

Avoid irrelevant and less relevant points.

Talk more about the drawbacks of NDRF

Remarks

State institution during disaster make it necessary to call extra help.

Steps to strengthen:

- (i) Capacity building of NDRF is needed in terms of modern equipments and staff.
- (ii) Coordination between state Disaster management Authority with NDMA, NCDM and NDRF.
- (iii) Delineating condition when armed forces can be called because due to lack of this

Be more State government always have the cushion of armed forces and they are reluctant to modernise state forces.

Bringing specific and relevant money for modernisation of state police forces.

across the country

Strengthening NDMA with more autonomy and finances to empower it to coordinate efforts of various other institutions.

Remarks

Q16. Increasing religious fundamentalism and intolerance is major threat to internal security of the country than cross border terrorism. In light of recent incidents critically analyze the sentence. Suggest ways how young generation can be saved from the graves of this evil? (12.5 Marks)

Religious fundamentalism and intolerance is major threat to internal security than cross border terrorism because.

- Greater use of force can't be done in riots because the perpetrators are only general public.
- It breaks social harmony and have long term impact on peace in society.
- It is hard to catch the actual culprit e.g. Muzaffar nager Riots.
- Such instances fuel radicalization of youth to join extremist organisations like IS, LBT.
- Vulnerable and weaker sections are the main victim of such incidents.
- It promotes politics of religious lines pose which further divides the society.
- Tit-for-tat attacks take place e.g. Gujarat riots, Mumbai Blasts.

show the intensity of security threat it can

Remarks

To save young generation:

(i) ~~of~~ courses of on all ~~key~~ religions in schools, even in minority administered.

~~These points are too general~~ schools like madrasas.

(ii) Encouraging children to appreciate and value the diversity we have in India.

~~Being more relevant~~ that is rarely present in any other country.

~~Specific points.~~ (iii) ~~From~~ creating jobs to improve economic conditions of people of all religion.

(iv) Preventing radicalization of Youth through family support, NGOs, mass campaigns etc.

Refer hints

Remarks

Q17. India's large coastline has been used for organized crimes like terrorism, drug trafficking and human trafficking which highlighted the major gaps of security institutions and process followed. Discuss major factor which need to be taken care for securing India's coastline from external threats. How State governments can support the efforts of Central agencies? (12.5 Marks)

The 7500 Km long coastline of India, along with having economic prospects poses threat to security of India because of activities like terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking.

Major factors that need attention:

(i) Sir Creek

The 96 Km estuary has become a haven for organised crime. Due to its strategic position drug trafficking, smuggling, terrorism etc have ~~be~~ smoothly ^{been} conduct from here.

(ii) Maritime security at coast

The 26/11 attacks in Mumbai flagged the lacunae in Indian maritime security policy.

Remarks

(iii) Piracy

The security of ships in Indian ocean is essential part of overall maritime security.

(iv) Fishermen and illegal migrants

Due to inundated and rugged topography

Indian coastline, many illegal fishermen and migrants continuously enter Indian territory.

(v) China factor

India needs to ensure that China do not extend its hegemony in Indian Ocean Region

Efforts of state governments:-

(i) Capacity building of local police force

(ii) Continuous patrolling of coastal areas

(iii) ~~set~~ Coordination between NIA and

State government

coastline with respect to

security of sea

surveillance

attack

Remarks

Considering the natural barriers for security and resulted in Mumbai.

Talk various loopholes of India.

Its impact.

How the next generation can be saved?

Refer links

Q18. Enlist the priorities for action on Disaster Risk Reduction into socio-economic development planning and activities under the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) of 2015 by United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in accordance with India's Disaster Management Plans. Also suggest some measures to improve the disaster management in India. (12.5 Marks)

The latest Disaster Risk Reduction action plan is the Sendai framework which lays out 7 targets and 4 priority areas towards socio-economic development planning and activities.



Targets:

- (i) Substantially reduce damage to social infrastructure.
- (ii) Substantially reduce disaster related mortality
- (iii) Substantially reduce damage to critical Infrastructure.
- (iv) Substantially increase number of countries with disaster preparedness policies.
- (v) Substantially reduce economic loss due to disaster.

Remarks

Priority Areas

- (i) Recognizing need for disaster management
- (ii) Improving disaster risk reduction capacities
- (iii) International collaboration
- (iv) Financial and Technical help to developing countries

You have brought different points. The question is asking

To improve disaster management in India :-

- (i) More manpower to NDRF
- (ii) Autonomy to NDMA and financial support.
- (iii) Periodic mock drills.
- (iv) Building codes for urban areas.
- (v) Wetland management.
- (vi) Early warning systems in vulnerable areas.

Bring points which are more relevant to the

Refer links

Remarks

one topic

Q19. "Border State Police Forces need urgent reforms but GUJCOCA can be too drastic as a reform." In light of the above statement, analyze the need of such a law and other police reforms specially in Indian border states and any suitable modifications to the law if needed?

(125 Marks)

Ans- GUJCOCA has been cited as ~~to~~^a too drastic step because of its provisions which are similar to TADA and POTA.

However, such laws are needed in ~~border~~ border states because:-

- Threat of cross border terrorism.
- Lack of proper ~~for~~ fencing and Border Checkposts.
- Terrorist organisations in Pakistan.
- ISI strategy to 'bleed India through thousand cuts'
- Lack of effective border management by border forces.
- Presence of ~~the~~ disputed territories like

Remarks

Sir Creek in Gujarat and Pakistan occupied Kashmir in J & K. It provides a safe path for terrorist to enter Indian territory.

Suitable modifications

No relevant points The provision for interception of phone lines should only be done in rare and critical cases.

You need conceptual clarity Confession under police custody should not be admissible as evidence.

The path of Natural Justice should be followed and ~~everyone should~~ every convict should be given fair chance to prove his innocence.

Read the topic and write as per the question asked

Refer hints

Remarks

Q20. Voluntary initiatives have shown greater results than institutional initiatives to tackle black money. Critically examine the statement in light of the recent Panama leaks with special focus on weaknesses in present institutional mechanisms. (12.5 Marks)

Ans - The fight against black money needs a comprehensive approach with both stringent laws and voluntary initiatives.

The Black Money Act have provided the window for voluntary admission admitting of foreign Income and paying 30% tax with penalty. With this approach government has been able to get information about significant number of foreign held properties and sources.

However, the recent Panama leaks suggest that the voluntary initiative is only small part of the big pile of black money that is ~~not~~ parked in tax havens by Indians.

Remarks

Weakness in present institutional mechanism:-

- Because of big politicians are involved in ~~black~~ ~~non~~ black money, there is lack of political will to act strictly against black money.

Political parties are out of purview of RTI.

- Financial Intelligence Unit India lack resources and autonomy to act against politicians ~~against~~ for black money charges.
- CBI, Enforcement Directorate also lack

Way forward

- Stringent ~~and~~ actions against big businessmen and political who are indulging in black money generation.
- Autonomy to FIU-IND, ED and CBI
- Collaboration with other governments like Mauritius,

Remarks

Switzerland to share account informations of Indian citizens.