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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1240)

Name of Candidate	POOJA YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	175325
Center	ORN	Date	16 Sep, 2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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 that 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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

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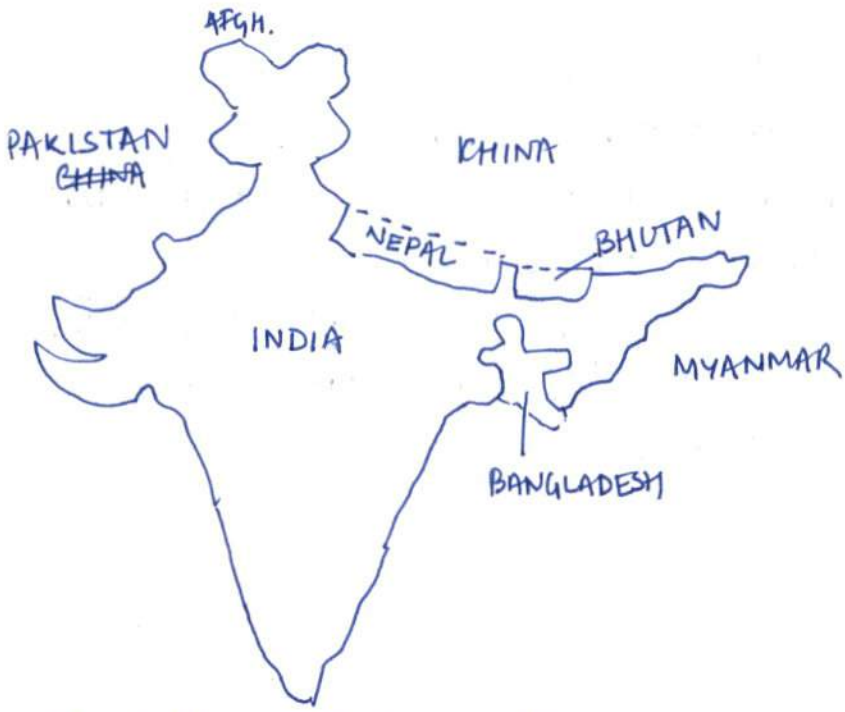
1. India's internal security challenges are intricately linked with the security of the country's borders. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा की चुनौतियां जटिल रूप से देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India share its border with 7 countries along 15000 kms. namely Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.
The internal security of India is intricately linked with the security of country's borders as all the neighbouring countries are either hostile, economically depressed or politically instable which can in turn destabilise our country.



The security challenges linked with borders are enhanced as:

- China and Pakistan, both are nuclear powers.
- Cross border terrorism sponsored by Pakistan along borders. Ex In J&K.

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- Infiltration along borders which support Naxalism, and insurgency in India.
- As India is between the Golden Cresocent and Golden triangle, it emerges as a favourable route for drug trafficking.
- Illegal immigration through porous borders creates political and social instability.
  Example : Through Bangladesh in Assam.
- The neighbouring countries also emerge as save havens for other criminal activities along borders.

Since all above problems pose a grave security threat to internal security of India, hence the borders need to be under strict vigilance to maintain security of India.
Several forces like Border Security Force (BSF), Seema Suraksha Bal (SSB) are posted at borders for its security.

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2. Surveillance has emerged as a key component to pre-empt threats to national security. In this context, bringing out the issues in the present surveillance framework of India, suggest some measures to address them.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष खतरों के पूर्व-निवारण हेतु निगरानी एक प्रमुख घटक के रूप में उभरा है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के वर्तमान निगरानी ढांचे में विद्यमान मुद्दों को बताते हुए, उनसे निपटने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

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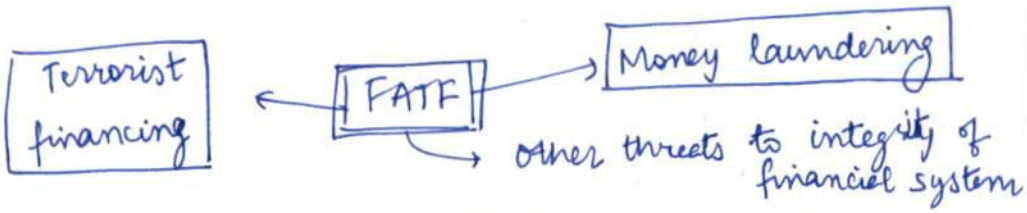
3. Highlight the significance of FATF in fighting terrorism. In this regard, what are the tools available with it to fulfill its mandate? **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में FATF के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने हेतु इसके पास कौन-से साधन उपलब्ध हैं?

FATF (Financial Action Task Force) is an organisation formed by ~~G-~~ initative of G-7 countries. to develop policies to combact:



The intergovernmental organisation was founded in 1989.

The FATF holds a great significance in fighting terrorism as it help in curbing funding of terrorist activities. Since the terrorist org. require huge funds to carry out violence, the lack of funding will fail their complete organisation

FATF have the following tools available to fufill its mandate:

- The listing of countries in Grey list, Black list in order of their steps taken to prevent terrorist financing.
  Ex. Recently Pakistan is put in Grey list for its lack of fufillment of the

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- FATF can put sanctions on a nation if it is not complying.
- FATF can pass multilateral conventions to curb terrorist ~~fa~~ financing.
- There are regional groups under FATF. for tackling the terrorism funding at regional level.
  Ex. Asia Pacific Group (APG)

India become a member of FATF in 2008 and it chairs APG at regional level.

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4. Illustrate the concept and utility of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) in tackling the vulnerabilities along the Indo-Myanmar Border. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-म्यांमार सीमा पर सुभेद्यताओं से निपटने में व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (CIBMS) की अवधारणा और उपयोगिता को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system (CIBMS) is a security system which integrates the technology with human force. The CIBMS was introduced aftermath of Pathankot attack in 2016, to check the infiltration along borders and strict surveillance.

Indo-Myanmar borders runs along 4 states of India. The border suffers from the following vulnerabilities :

- FMR : Free Movement Regime :
  This allows tribes of both sides of border free movement along on border till 16 kms.
  This is exploited by insurgents to move through the borders freely.
- The insurgents recieve training and support from other side of border to carry out violence.
- There is no proper fencing along Indo Myanmar border.
- The riverine areas remain vulnerable without physical barriers and surveillance.
- Difficult Terrain.

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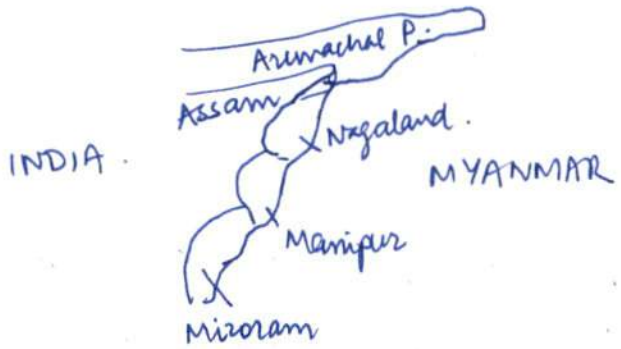
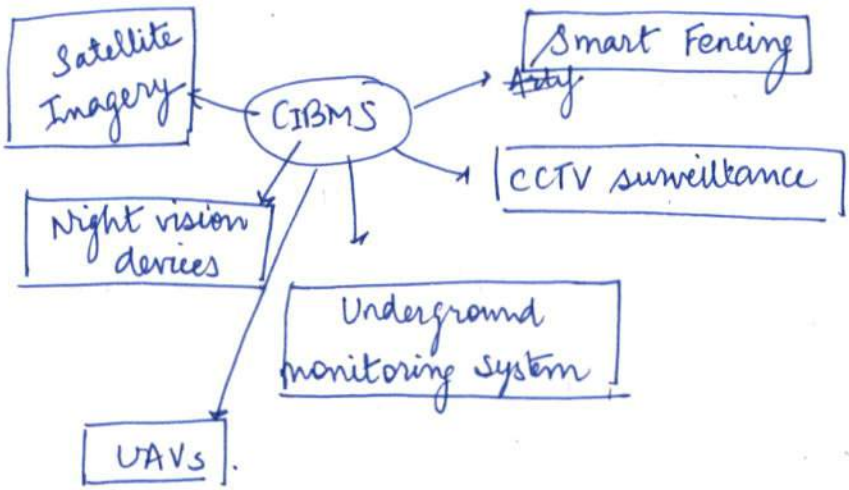


CIBMS can help in surveillance of Indo-Myanmar borders as it have the following components:



The riverine areas can be fitted with Laser tech. Hence the unfenced area and the riverine areas can be put under vigilance with the help of technology. CIBMS will help in securing those areas which are hard to reach by human force and hence strengthen our border security.

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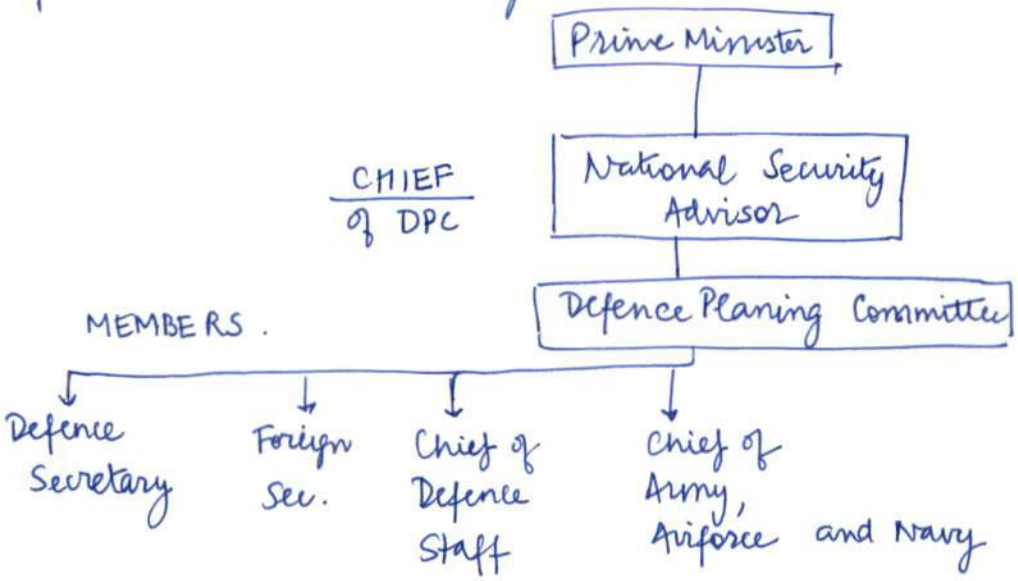
5. Given its structure and mandate, Defence Planning Committee (DPC) aims to move away adhocism towards a more structured defence-planning process. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

अपनी संरचना और अधिदेश को देखते हुए, रक्षा योजना समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमिटी: DPC) का लक्ष्य तदर्थवाद से हटकर अधिक संरचित रक्षा-नियोजन प्रक्रिया की ओर आगे बढ़ना है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Defence Planning Committee (DPC) is a committee for preparing a National Defence Strategy by integrating the armed force views with the political decision making.



Since past, our country have never had a proper vision for the defence planning. Defence planning was seen as a thing to be done in times of a lingering threat of war and rebellion. But with the constitution of DPC : Defence Planning committee, it aims to move away from adhocism towards a more structured Defence-Planning process.

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The DPC aims at preparing a vision for defence forces along with :

- Encouraging domestic manufacturing in defence.
- Providing roadmap for defence forces.

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6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA : Armed Forces Special Powers Act was enacted in 1958 ~~for~~ which gives extra-ordinary powers and immunity to armed forces to restore normalcy in disturbed areas.

At present, AFSPA is in force in Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and parts of Arunachal.

It is argued that AFSPA which grant powers such as fire on any person acting against law, arrest a person without warrant is against the principle of democracy as it lead to human right violations :

- There have been reports of ~~sudden~~ forced disappearances, sexual assault, fake encounters as it is alleged armed forces abuse power.
- AFSPA results in threat to fundamental rights.
- Many Committees have suggest the taking away of absolute immunity. like Jeevan Reddy Committee

But still against all these allegations, AFSPA is not withdrawn even after so many decades.

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The rationale given behind enforcing AFSPA are :

- The armed forces face a continous threat in these disturbed areas.
- It is functionale requirement of army. for securing integrity of country.
- Armed forces face a assymmetric warfare such as ambushes, raids, explosives.

The SC in its judgements have said that there should not be any contraduction in protecting the armed forces through AFSPA and the rights of people.
It is evident that AFSPA is required and can not be done away with but every death and every case should be properly inquired into to check misuse of power.

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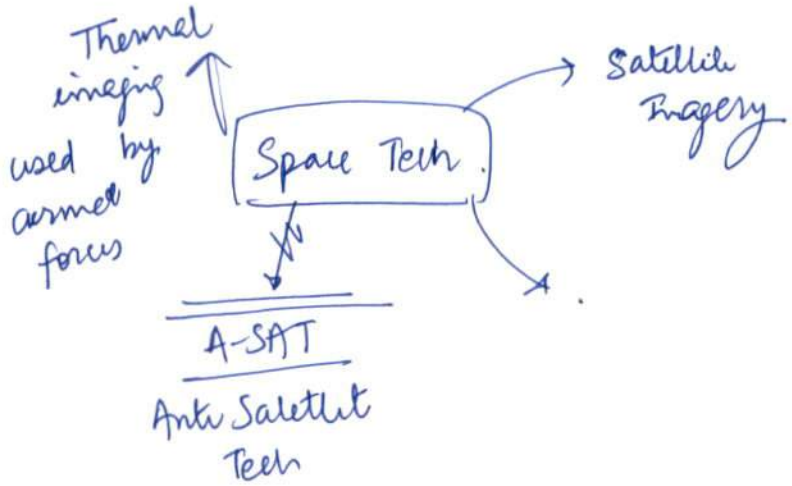
7. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Border management is an important aspect of securing the country. with emerging new technology, the armed forces too have started use of tech. in the security strategy.



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8. Bring out the importance of international cooperation in fighting terrorism. In this context, throw light on UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
(150 words) 10

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, संयुक्त राष्ट्र की वैश्विक आतंकवाद-रोधी रणनीति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

In present time, terrorism as a phenomenon is not limited to a particular region of world. It has become a global phenomenon. The rising number of terrorist attack in Europe is a proof of this that no country is left secure at this time. Hence, international cooperation is very important in this regard.

The reasons for international cooperation:

- Interconnected world.
  All nations of world are connected through finance, telecommunication, transport and hence every nation is vulnerable.
- Emerging Technology
  With new tech. like AI, computer systems, terrorists can operate from any part of this ~~country~~ world.
- The multilateral and bilateral ~~conventions~~ treaties should be put under ~~an~~ a single structure for effective implementation.

Due to the above reasons, the UN have formed a UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy

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to tackle with the terrorism phenomenon ~~on~~ ~~a~~ on a global level.

The UN has formed a UN Global Counter Terrorism Compact (UNGCTC)

- 36 org. entities
- UN Chief
- Interpol
- World Customs organisation (WCO)

UN Global Terrorism Strategy aims at:

- Supporting countries hit with terrorism.
- Capacity building in countries.
- To check ~~x~~ human right violation in such regions.
-

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9. Highlighting the debates surrounding women joining armed forces, suggest measures to improve women's participation in armed forces. **(150 words) 10**

सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

women in armed forced have alway remained a topic of debate. Despite decades after, armed forced were opened to women only 3.8% in army, 6% in Navy and 13.9% in AirForce are women workforce.

Arguments in support of:

If women Join

- Gender Parity
- Greater pool of applicants hence willing recruits
- Evolving Traditions: like all other occupations have been opened.
- Changing masculine thinking
- Less use of Brute force. Changing warfare, with tech, intelligence gathering and cyber warfare.

As shown, there will be various advantages of ~~opening~~ women joining armed forces.
But some people argue against this giving reasons:

P.T.O.

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Arguments against

- Physically not suitable
- Rugged field
- Pose debate on respect and dignity of women. Prisoners of war are at risk of torture and rape.
- Some situations like Pregnancy pose problems

The government have taken various measures to improve women participation such as:

- Batallion in CRPF.
- Induct women as sailors
- 5 Jet fighter pilots in Airforce.
- Military corps as women.

The following measures can be taken:

- Providing training to interested women since early age.
- Giving flexibility to adjust during situations like pregnancy.
- More senior posts can be opened to women without combat role.
- Reservation for women in certain sections.

A holistic view should be taken and gradual integration with periodical review should be done.

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10. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet is an important tool in present world.

Challenges
- Used in Execution for Terrorist attacks.
- Used by Terrorist org for radicalisation
- Connectivity for terror groups.
- Provide training to terrorists

Recent attack on Christchurch which was live streamed is an example.

Opportunities
- Security forces can used to locate terrorists
- the identification has become easy
- Interconnectivity among nations.

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11. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Climate Change is the rising threat in present times. Scholars have started arguing that ~~it~~ climate change in coming times will pose grave security threats ~~to~~ at national level.

Scholars have argued to declare this as "WARWING WAR".

UNEP has released a document listing ~~reasons~~ threats it can pose:

1) Climate Change will lead to increasing sea level which will inundate low lying countries in future.
This will result in disputes regarding maritime boundaries and marine resources between countries.

2) Limited Resources on Earth:
Climate Change will lead to over exploitation of resources and as resources are limited, it will result in disputes.

3) With depleting resources, inflation will rise leading to protests, riots and other security threats.

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4) Livelihood loss and migration
With threat of farmers losing their land to climate change, and livelihood loss, a huge number of people will migrate leading to serious problems.

5) Increasing disasters ~~and~~ in fragile areas will be a threat to nations.

6) Some countries with poor institutional mechanisms will not be able to tackle and adapt climate change and hence ~~pose~~ it may result into civil war.

With above threats in concerns, UN Security Council decided to declare climate change as an international security issue.
This will result in sanctions for countries who will not be complying with the limits by conventions. It may result in economic, political or even military sanctions

India is firmly against this decision as:

- India has pointed that it is not in the mandate of UNSC and it have failed to fulfill its mandate, so expansion of mandate is not required.

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- Issues like climate change should be dealt ~~with~~ by a inclusive group. and not a biased and group of devloped nations only.
- India argued that UNFCC should be a perfect forum to discuss the issue.
- The declaration of security issue of climate change is not the need of hour. at present.

As UNEP pointed that climate change will act as a threat multiplier in future but the concerns of India are genuine and they should be taken care of before any big decision.

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12. Considering the sophistication of cyber adversaries, it is imperative for India to focus on building a cyber-resilient environment. Discuss. Also, list some steps taken by the government to increase robustness of cyber security architecture in India. **(250 words) 15**

साइबर प्रतिद्वंद्वियों की जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत के लिए एक साइबर-प्रत्यास्थ परिवेश के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में साइबर सुरक्षा आर्किटेक्चर की सुदृढ़ता में वृद्धि हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cybersecurity is the need of present. With emerging new technology like Artificial Intelligence (AI), computer systems, cyber adversaries have gained an edge. It is making our daily life vulnerable. From important info from national critical infrastructure to our daily lives, anything and everything can be exposed.

It is imperative for India to focus on building a cyber resilient environment ~~as~~ because:

[REASONS]:

- Government digital push:
  There is a growing number of online transactions. and hence more vulnerability.
- Recently in Global Security Index published by ITU, India slipped to rank 47th.
- The growing cyber security breaches in India.
  It is estimated that 5% of all cyber sec. breaches take place in India.

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Example : Petyaware , Ransomware.

- Growing internet users
  There are huge no. of internet users but still they are not that much aware and hence vulnerable.

- Economic cost
  It is estimated that cyberattacks cost India 4 billion dollars a year.

- Sub standard devices : used by internet users make them more vulnerable.

- The defence st. is also vulnerable to cyberattacks.

All the above reasons make it important for govt. to take steps to increase robustness of cyber security architecture.
Some of them are :

- National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)
  formed to protect strategic infra from cyber attacks.

- Cyber Security Coordination Centre.

- Defence Cyber Security Council

- CERT-In
  Computer Emergency Response Team – India
  It alerts, and disseminates info about cyber attacks.

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- Cyber Swachta Kendra
  Malware Analysis and Botnet cleaning
- CERT- fin
  CERT for finance
- The legislations like : –
  Information Technology Act, 2000 have been passed.
- National Cyber Security Policy
- Cyber diplomacy

Recently,
Min of Home Affairs have also pointed the need of signing Budapest Convention on Cyber Security ~~which~~ to check surge in cyber crimes. This will further strengthen the cyber architecture of country.

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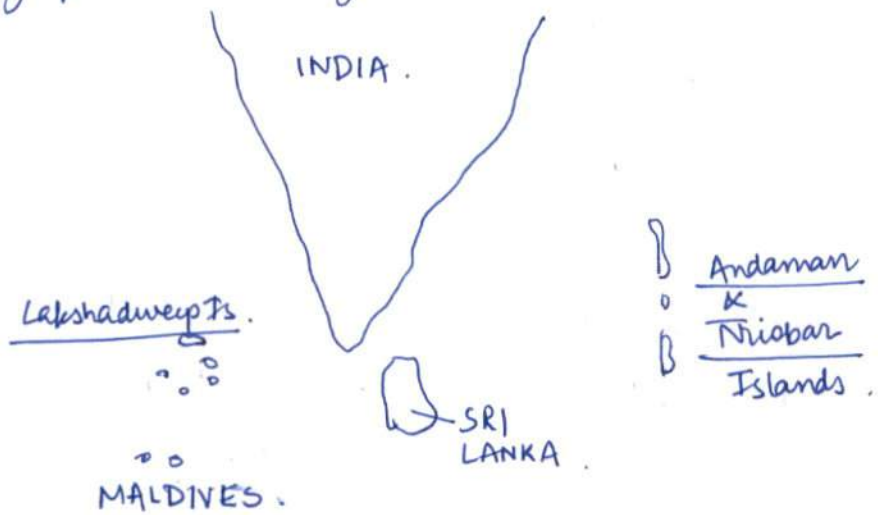
13. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India have two prominent islands in Indian Ocean Region (IOR) namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. Both the islands have immense strategic importance for country.

They are also important in India becoming a net security provider in region.



SEYCHELLES.

MAURITIUS.

~~The~~, With the growing containment by China of Indian Ocean Region through its STRINGS OF PEARL Policy., the importance of Islands of India have gained more importance.

china is building strategic ports and naval bases in Indian Ocean.

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like Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka
Gwadar Port in Pakistan.

Only India have the potential to counter China's hegemony in region.

~~India can provide~~ The Islands of India plays a role to connect India to African Islands in west and Indonesia and South East Asian countries in East.

- Goverment has launched a initiative SAGAR Security and Growth for All in Region for the Indian Ocean Region.
- A tri service command have been made in Andaman & Nicobar Is..
- The security excerise 'MILAN' was conducted in Andaman Naval Base with participation of all neighbouring Island countries.
- Andaman & Nicobar Is are in route of important oil shipment naval route and hence can play an important role in security of Indian ocean region.

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14. Despite various initiatives, critical gaps in Indian maritime security architecture have remained. Examine. Suggest some policy measures to address the challenges of maritime security of India. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, भारतीय समुद्री सुरक्षा की संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल विद्यमान हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु कुछ नीतिगत उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India have a 75000 km coastline which poses great challenges in security of country ~~as it poses~~ such as :

Initiatives taken to ~~addree~~ address maritime security issues :

- 3 level security :
  - → 12 nautical miles (NM) upto shore – Marine police
  - → 12NM – 200NM – Coast Guard
  - → 200NM and beyond – Navy.

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- National Maritime Security Strategy.
- Fishermen made eyes and ears of marine forces for security.

Suggestions:

- More workforce should be trained
- More funds should be provided.
- Advanced technology should be used.
- A proper vision document should be prepared for marine security.

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15. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affect around 35% of the total area of country spreading ~~along~~ across 10 states and a number of districts.

To understand how to tackle LWE, we have to first analyse the reasons behind rise of LWE:

REASONS
- Lack of Devlopment in the region : Health and Educational facilites
- Displacement from their traditional land.
- Lack of participation in active politics
- Misuse of power by officials
- Romanticism by youth by misunderstanding ideology and lack of alternate employment

Understanding all the reasons behind rise of LWE, it can be evidently noticed that the basic reason emerges as lack of proper devlopment in the regions.

A question can be asked as to why extremism

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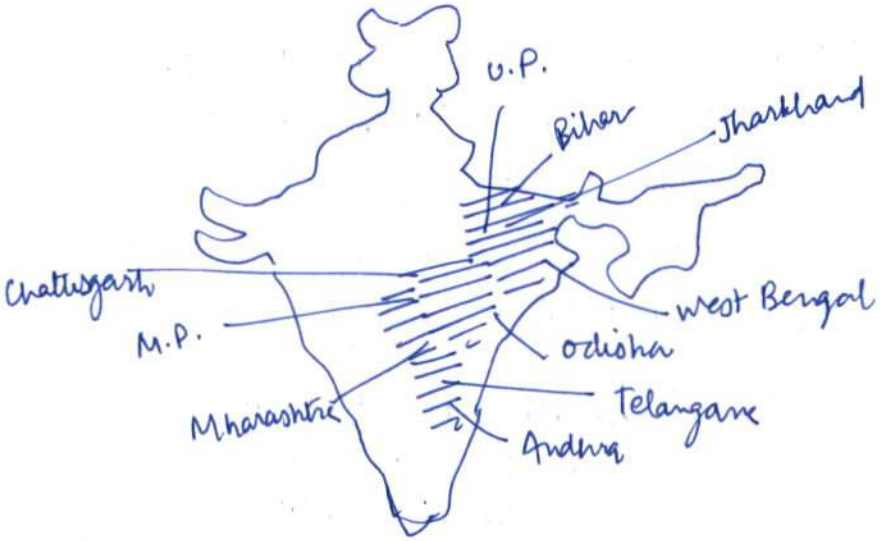
occurs in regions like Jharkhand and Bastar, Chattisgarh. and why not in developed cities like Gurgaon or Hyderabad ??.



[Naxalism affected region in India].

The answer to the LWE problem lie in making a fine balance between security and development measures. It will help in gaining confidence of local people by govt and alienate the Naxalites

The various Steps taken by govt are:

Security

- Central armed Police forces like CRPF have been posted.
- New technology used.
- Bastariya Batallion.

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- Forces like Greyhounds in Andhra, COBRA in Chattisgarh trained specially to tackle Naxalism.

Development Measures

- Road development Program.
- Mobile Tower Project
- Education City in LWE affected district.
- ~~Civil~~ Surrender Cum Rehabilitation Policy
- Civic action Programme to gain confidence by CRPF.

Hence, the govt approach is fine balance and its showing results ~~as~~ with the downfall in number of Maoist ~~affected~~ related violent cases.

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16. Despite various institutional reforms undertaken in the aftermath of 26/11 attack, India's internal-security architecture continues to grapple with a lot of challenges. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

26/11 के हमले के बाद आरंभ किए गए विभिन्न संस्थागत सुधारों के बावजूद, भारत की आंतरिक-सुरक्षा संरचना बहुसंख्य चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 26/11 attack on Mumbai made the various ~~and~~ problems and lacunae in India's internal security visible on surface.
Various institutional reforms were taken in aftermath of 26/11 such as :

- More ~~strig~~ strict maritime surveillance.
- National Security Advisor post was formed.
- The deployment of NSG ~~on~~ at sporadic places in country for quick response.
- Operation Sagarkavach.
- Use of advanced tech.
- CISF guarding important ports.
- Fishermen given unique identity, licenses to boats.

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17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug Trafficking is the illegal business of exporting, producing ~~and~~ of drugs and narcotic substances. It is a part of organised crime.

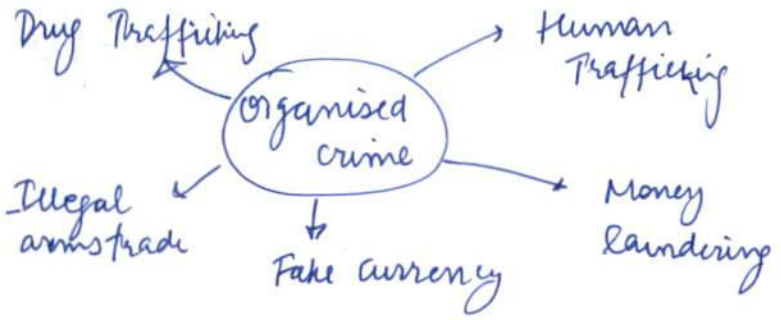
~~UN Convention~~ UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is grouping to fight against illicit drugs and international crime.

Terrorism : Act of violence done for political defiance.

Organised Crime : For economic profits.

Since terrorism require huge funds for carrying terrorist activities and it can't be recieved ~~an~~ in a legal manner ~~as~~ hence a nexus between terror and crime emerge which is called Black Hole Syndrome.

Drug trafficking is one of ~~the~~ most extensive network of organised crime.



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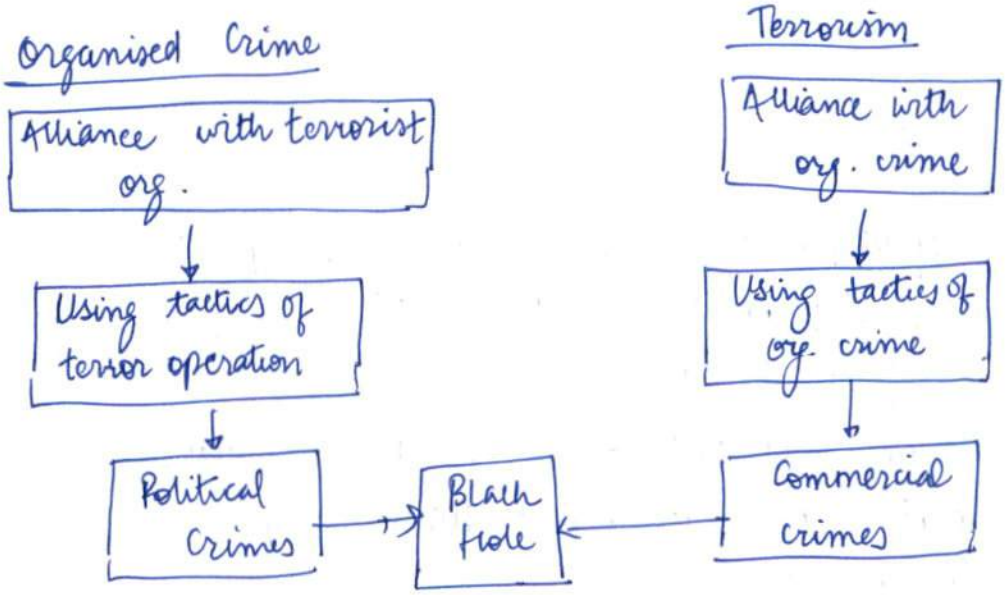
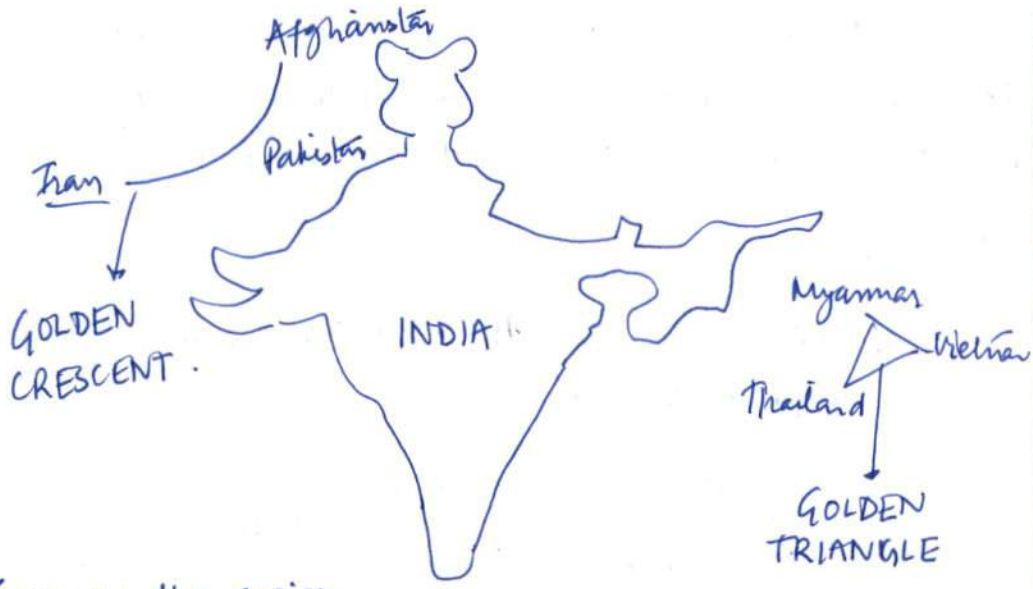
Black Hole Syndrome :



India is a most favourable route for drug trafficking as it is situated between Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.



These are the major exporting and producing of countries of Narcotic products.

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This ~~made~~ put India in a vulnerable situation. and hence it can be used to destabilise the country.

Various steps taken to arrest availability of drugs in India :

- NCCB : National Crime Control Bureau
- ~~tea~~
- SAARC and bilateral treaties for tackling menance.

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18. Explaining the concept of asymmetric warfare, analyse the ways in which India's response to threats emanating from Pakistan has been evolving over the years. **(250 words) 15**

असममित युद्ध की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, उन तरीकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनमें पाकिस्तान से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रिया वर्षों से विकसित हो रही है।

Asymmetric warfare is a form of war in which both the participants in war are not at symmetry or equality in terms of weapons or techniques used.

Ex. In Naxal affected area, there is asymmetric warfare between Naxalites and Armed forces due to use of ambushes, raids, mines, explosives by Naxals.

~~The war with~~ The threats ~~of~~ emanating from Pakistan evolving over years are also of a asymmetric nature. such as:

- Pakistan support terrorist organisation against India in form of non-state actors.
- State sponsored terrorism.

  Ex. SIMI
- Cross border terrorism
- Infiltration of terrorists from side of J&K.
- Attack on Uri and Pathankot are most important examples of asymmetric warfare.

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- Deep State in Pakistan

India's response to these threats ~~have~~ is also been evolving over the years:

- In past only conventional war is seen as an option, but now strategies like Surgical Strikes have gained importance.
  In past 5 years, we have done 2 Surgical Strikes in Balakot and PoK to tackle the asymmetric warfare.
  - Hot pursuits are seen as a 'option now by armed forces.
  - India is also trying to expose Pakistan infront of world by diplomatic efforts. by citing ~~as~~ it as a hub of terrorism.

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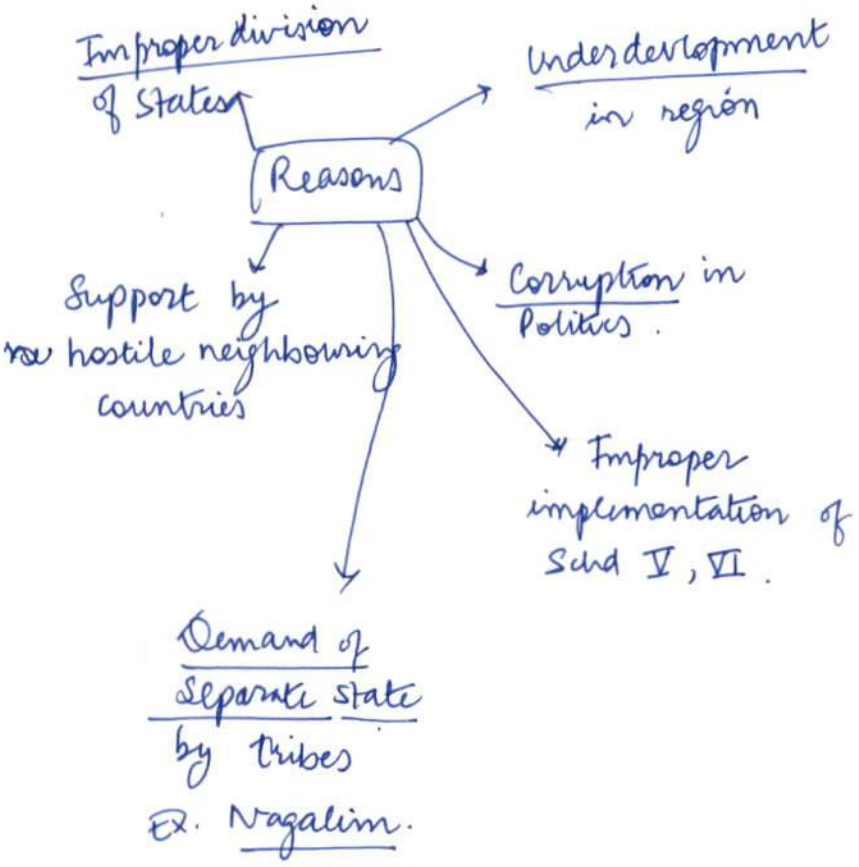
19. Enumerate the factors responsible for spread of insurgency in the North-east region and its impact. Also highlight the developmental programmes initiated to combat insurgency in the region. **(250 words) 15**

उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद के प्रसार हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों और इसके प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु आरंभ किए गए विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

~~Fac~~ North East is a region of different ethnic communities of diff. culture, languages living together.

The factors responsible for spread of insurgency in North East region are :



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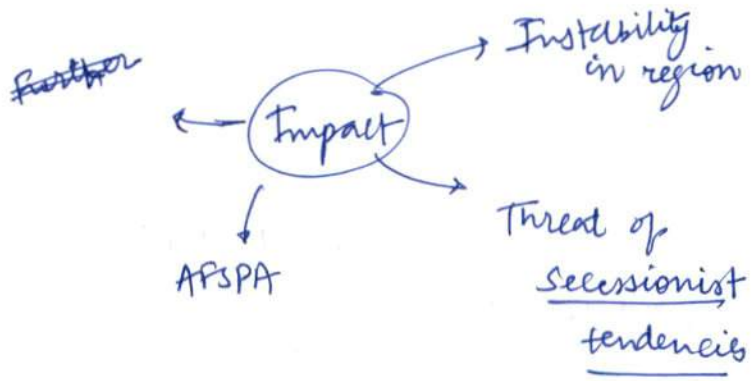

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20. Give an account of the mandate of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). Highlighting the operational challenges faced by CRPF personnel, suggest measures to address those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (CRPF) के अधिदेश का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। CRPF कर्मियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली परिचालनात्मक चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

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