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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 301)

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 Schedule Module
 Place Jaipur Time Date 13-Oct-13
 Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	20	
1.(b)	20	
1.(c)	20	26
1.(d)	20	
2.(a)	20	16
2.(b)	20	
2.(c)	20	
3.(a)	15	
3.(b)	15	25
3.(c)	15	
3.(d)	15	
4.(a)	15	
4.(b)	15	15
4.(c)	15	
5.(a)	15	
5.(b)	15	22
5.(c)	15	
5.(d)	15	
6.(a)	10	
6.(b)	10	16
6.(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained 120

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner [Signature]

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

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22/10/13

P.A

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 301)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

1. Answer any three in about 250 words each.

3 x 20 = 60

(a) There is no single or unified command to which different security agencies and forces report and which can issue directions to them. The operational isolation amongst forces and lack of prompt decision making at top level are the root causes of ineffectiveness in security efforts. Do you think National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) can fill this void?

Indian bureaucratic and security setup is perceived to be over structured and under functional. And the latter partly stems from the former.

For instance, to deal with ^{terror} security, we have RAW (reporting to PMO), IB (reporting to home ministry), state police forces (reporting to state govt) and military intelligence (reporting to military).

Multitude of agencies leads to confusion, turf wars, overlapping jurisdiction. These agencies work in silos almost.

This also means there is no accountability. Thus after every terror attack, home ministry says that it had warned the states and states say no warning came or was too vague. Its the citizens who get killed.

To tackle this, the concept of NCTC was mooted after the Mumbai attacks. Its mandate would be to collect intel,

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analyse it, disseminate to concerned agencies, plan and conduct anti terror operations and to investigate terror cases. It would have search/seizure/arrest powers. Thus it was envisioned as the one stop solution for the coordination & accountability failure.

- However, since then, due to opposition from states fearing encroachment on their police powers, the powers of the new proposed NCTC have been severely curtailed.

- Now it will have no operational powers. It would only collect/analyse/disseminate intel. to state police who would carry out operations.

- It would be outside IB as it was feared giving so many powers to an intelligence agency was not good.

- But in the new form, it is tough to imagine NCTC filling the void at the top level.

- After all, its new functions sound surprisingly similar to the MAC setup after Kargil war. Nothing good came out of it.

- The issue of accountability will still remain. The state police will now blame MAC for intel failure instead of IB.
- Besides, deeper malice in the structure still remain.
- State police remain firmly under political control in states which some-times neglects national interests for narrow political gains.
- NCTC ~~will~~ may have understaffing & resource issues like many agencies setup earlier.

1. (b) Crisis Management Plan for Cyber Attacks is inadequate without Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Critical information Infrastructure. Examine. 20

- The Critical Information Infrastructure refers to the key electronic infrastructure and data / software which are very essential for the normal functioning of our economy & our security.
- This may include financial data, power grid controls, military security architecture, govt. systems, oil and gas exploration data, supercomputers etc.
- The Crisis Management Plan seeks to protect the key infrastructure from

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cyber attacks.

WHY PPP IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

1. A quick look at the components of the critical information infrastructure reveals that a large part of it is in the private sector. This is because, today, the private sector has come to play a key role in our economy. For example, banking data, data on oil and gas exploration, key industrial centres.
2. Not only does the private sector has large chunk of key infrastructure, but experience has shown it is vulnerable to a large number of cyber attacks as well. This problem is compounded by the fact that even after being attacked, the private companies tend not to disclose any information as they fear lawsuits and loss of credibility.

Given these sensitivities, it is absolutely essential to have private sector onboard.

3. Many analysts have commented that the govt. lacks the needed human resources, as well as other knowhow to effectively tackle cyber attacks. For example, the govt. has only 500 people for our cyber security, as per some estimates, way below lakhs employed by China and US. Thus it is essential to rope in the vast capabilities of the private sector.
4. Internationally too, such PPP arrangements are a norm.
5. Cyber world is a highly fast and dynamic arena. Govt., on the other hands, tends to be slow and bureaucratic. Thus, to meet the emerging threats effectively, we need the knowhow, dynamism and management practices of the private sector.
6. For training the needed human resources, pvt. sector can do the job much better than govt.

So, the Plan ^{will} remain inadequate without cooperation of the pvt. sector.

1. (c) The Corruption, Black Money and Organized Crime triad enlarges the threat to security. Analyze this nexus vis a vis security issues. 20

The triad of corruption, black money and organised crime has grown alarmingly in recent years and is hollowing out our security mechanisms in more than one ways

1. Criminalization of politics: The malaise starts with election funding. Due to corrupt practices, the candidates using black money, having muscle power have a higher likelihood of winning. After winning, they come to the legislatures and make laws for us! Then corruption starts in every form of life, from top to bottom, and the state apparatus works to protect them only. Due to the political proximities & equations, national interests are kept on a side. eg. recent Yasin Bhatkhal controversy.

2. Funding and promoting riots: For narrow political gains, the politicians use the black money generated from organised illegal activities such

- illegal
as sand mining in Yamuna / Ganga,
to fund riots. They also exert pressure
on police not to take action against
rioters. eg. Muzaffarnagar riots when
police had to release rioters caught
earlier. Thus we, the citizens, are killed.
3. Military Deals: This triad ^{has} operates
infiltrated even our military. Sensitive
info. is leaked out, military plans
are changed, there are kickbacks
and corruption. eg. Tatra deal, Augusta
westland, many war room leaks. A
ripple effect is that, all procurement
deals are slowed down leading to
severe fall in our security levels.
4. Terror & bomb blasts: The crime net-
works involved in this triad, do
not shy away from using their
profits in funding terror activities
and bomb blasts in India. eg. Dawood's
connections with ISI and terrorists.
5. Counterfeit currency, narcotics, human
trafficking, smuggling: These groups bribe
local officials and politicians in the

- border areas as well as security forces to ~~conduct~~ such illegal activities in India, ~~seriously compromising~~ our security.
6. Funding naraks, insurgents: This black money finds its way to narakites and armed insurgents waging a war against India.
7. Round-tripping, gold etc.: This money finds its way into these channels. This compromises our economic security.

1. (d) What are the developmental and institutional provisions by the government for conflict management in left-wing extremist areas? Suggest steps for capacity building towards conflict resolution to complement the same.

20

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2. Answer any two in about 250 words each

2 x 20 = 40

(a) Providing a coordinated leadership is a challenge for India's present institutional framework for disaster management. Evaluate.

After the Disaster Management Act, 2005 India's institutional framework was to be based on following pillars:

1. Primary response responsibility to be of states. The district administration, under the collector, will conduct operations at ground level. Centre to give all possible help & play supportive role.
2. Institutions: There will be NDMA at top and NEC below it for national level coordination / guidelines / leadership / planning. States will have SDMA & SEC.
3. Planning: Hazard vulnerability to be a part of district plan. District plan to be incorporated in state plan & state into national. Disaster planning to become integral part of economic planning.
4. NDRF, NDMI and disaster funds would be setup.

However, the experiences so far have thrown up following shortcoming in the envisioned coordinated leadership mechanism.

1. Recent Uttarakhand disaster showed us:

- hazard vulnerability mapping was never done for district plan.
- district plans were never incorporated into the state plan.
- the 2005 Act required manuals, SOP, protocols etc. to be setup in advance for response. No such things existed.
- the district & state administration had no clue what had struck them and how to respond for days.
- there was a delay in calling the NDRF.
- local capacities for response were non-existent.
- Early warning & information dissemination mechanisms failed miserably.
- Above all, there was no accountability at any level, no coordination. The state govt. blamed nature & centre and centre blamed state govt. The administration blamed IMD and the IMD blamed administration.

2. The CAG Report highlights following weakness:

- NDMA has not framed its conduct &

business rules yet!

- NEC has not met since 2008!
- National level plan doesn't exist!

3. Some other weaknesses are:

- corruption and land mafia influence often means disaster management plans on land use are kept aside.
- Poor enforcement and weak capacity of local bodies mean things such as health of buildings, fire safety, water logging etc. are never checked.

2. (b) "Whatever the type and scale of disaster, the period of transition from relief to recovery is the most critical." Explain. 20

Disasters shatter lines. In the mentioned period, we build those lines again. And we get to choose how to rebuild them, hence the importance.

1. The survivors, in this stage, have just lost everything. Their family members, their life long savings, homes everything. As such they are in great stress & trauma. So in this stage, we can appropriately help them reconstruct their lines.

Discuss
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2. Livelihoods: People have lost livelihood on a large scale. But in this phase, we can give them employment in the reconstruction activity.

3. Learning lessons from the disasters: The failure & success in the disaster tells us what worked, what didn't. So we can plan our reconstruction accordingly. Thus,

- we can use a mix of local community knowledge and modern scientific practices in the reconstruction.

- eg. in cyclones, the coastal mangroves protect us from storm surges, so we can protect them.

- eg. in floods, in Brahmaputra valley, traditional houses built on elevated bamboo sticks may survive.

- eg. in earthquake, in Bhuj, weak str structures collapsed. So we can build engineeringly sound buildings only.

4: The disasters destroy everything. So this gives us a unique opportunity to start with a clean slate.

- eg. in Uttarakhand, removing hotels & roads which had ~~even~~ ^{been} built on the river course would be difficult in ordinary scheme of things. But the disaster has already removed them & also built a public opinion against them. So now, we can ensure that they don't come up again & this is easier.

5. Dual use structure / Planning: We can plan so that:

- we can reduce future vulnerability.
- we can have easier and more effective relief strategy in future.
- have dual use structures like public schools which can also serve as cyclone shelters.

6. Community participation: We can use this opportunity to train people, sensitise them to disasters, tell them what to do, involve them meaningfully in the disaster management work / structure maintenance etc.

7. Scientific research: This gives opportunity for us to study efficacy of various techniques.

Explain
with
an
example

2. (c) "Sustainable poverty reduction is proving to be an elusive goal and one of the reasons is that disasters are not being properly factored into development plans". Comment. 20

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3. Answer any three in about 200 words each 3 x 15 = 45

(a) Is it correct to judge social media as a "double edged sword" with respect to security issues?

• Some of the following incidents worldwide have highlighted the potential threat of social media :

- anti Islam video fanning orthodox muslim ^{first} sentiments everywhere, leading to killing ^{give} of US Ambassador to Libya.
- Muzaffarnagar video fanning riots.
- Rohingya muslim pictures leading to ^{generated} violence in Assam & Azad maidan ^{introduction}
- anti-Muslim messages circulating after ^{of the} Bodh Gaya blast. ^{social media}

- use of twitter / youtube in Egypt, Turkey.
 - PRISM and security issues.
 - However many good things have also come out of social media.
 - December 16 rape movement. It leads to quick spread & galvanization.
 - Bangladesh Shahbaugh protests i.e. fighting against communalism & war crimes.
 - Rising awareness among citizens and making them sensitive. ~~about~~
- REASONS FOR THREAT POTENTIAL OF Soc. Media
1. Youth are on it. Most of them don't watch mainstream media, but rely primarily on social media.
 2. There are no censors, no standards, no accountability. Quality & truth of ~~news~~ ^{info.} can't be guaranteed. Depending upon the sentiment, people take whatever is posted on the face value.
 3. Tough to check the spread of info.
 4. No coherent policy / guidelines exist to take action against the abusers. So any action taken by the state appears to be arbitrary & draconian.

HOW TO HARNESS USEFUL POTENTIAL OF SOC. MEDIA

- Don't make it the scapegoat. Muzaffarnagar happened not just because of the video but because of political involvement & administrative failure. But statements such as those expressed by ministers blaming social media appear as attempts to mask their own failure & increase public resentment.
- Have clear guidelines / SOPs / protocols to take action against abusers. This will win public trust & people would cooperate.
- Encourage govt. interaction with people on soc media.

3. (b) Discuss the problems of maritime security in India and the functioning of multi-tier maritime security architecture to deal with the same. 15

The Mumbai attacks exposed the poor state of our maritime security. This ^{state} is because of the following problems:

1. Long coastline, vast EEZ: India has a long coastline to protect which is open all 12 months. Our EEZ is 2 million sq. km.
2. Hostile neighbors / EEZ disputes: India is surrounded by Pakistan which sends terrorists into our territory and has EEZ disputes with Sri Lanka & Bangladesh. These disputes often lead to fishermen

- arrests, charges of spying, their fishermen fishing in our waters and so on. This also makes it easier for them to send infiltrators/spies into our territory.
3. Multiple agencies / lack of accountability: Till 2008, there was no clear accountability for the maritime border security. Even after that, there are multiple agencies involved. This dilutes accountability (if anything happens, each agency will blame the other) & makes coordination a problem. It is surprising that even after Mumbai attacks, an unattended ship floated into Juhu beach & no one was held accountable.
4. Lack of Resources: Our agencies suffer from lack of resources (radars / ships / patrolers). This hampers their capacity.
5. Piracy: Increasing reach of pirates has touched west coast of India and Lakshadweep islands.
6. Poor / illiterate fishermen community: The community participation is very important for our security. However, this is hampered by a poor, illiterate fisherman community as it becomes difficult to train them & equip them.

FUNCTIONING OF THE SECURITY ARCHITECTURE

- In this architecture, the navy has overall responsibility. The coastguard have to protect immediate waters while coastal police has to protect the coast & territorial waters. Many new coastal police stations have been setup, new radars imported, boats fitted with surveillance system.
- But weaknesses remain in terms of accountability, coordination, & community participation & resource constraints as mentioned earlier.

3. (c) Evaluate India's security position with reference to Pakistan and China's asymmetric warfare techniques.

15

Explain institutional framework for India's security.

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3. (d) It is being argued that the proposed Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence Bill will be the panacea for communal riots. However, other side of the argument is that its provisions may fail or fall short. Analyze. 15

• It has been often seen that in the riots:
 1. in the pre-riot phase, the police & administration is not sensitive enough to sense the conflict building up. Most of the riots can be prevented here itself.
 2. during the riots, the political parties, specially the party in power in state, wields direct influence over police to prevent it from taking action against the rioters, if it stands to gain. This

leads to officers virtually abandoning their responsibilities.

3. After the riots, long trials and influence of state govt. on prosecution denies justice to the victims.

It is widely held that above are the main reasons for widespread existing.

HOW THE BILL ADDRESSES THESE ISSUES

- It creates a command responsibility system where officers to the top will be held accountable and punished if they / subordinates fail to discharge their duties.
- It will create a set of fast track courts for speedy trial.

This is expected to address the issues #2 & #3 i.e. abandonment of responsibility by officers and delayed justice.

- It will also create a national authority to oversee the implementation of the Act.

WEAKNESSES OF THE BILL

- It protects only the minorities. Thus ^{acts} of violence against majority and abandonment of responsibility by officials

in such cases is not covered. Riots may start by minority actions as well. for eg, in Muzaffarnagar riots, it is said, police had to release minority ~~groups~~ ^{youth} ~~groups~~ on political interference by ruling party and then riots broke out. This Bill can never stop such riots.

- It does ~~not~~ ^{not} little to address the pre-conflict stage issues, where most riots can be prevented.

4. Answer any two in about 200 words each 2 x 15 = 30
- (a) You are posted as a District Collector in a hilly region and you know that the region is prone to cloudburst in the coming rainy season. What are the measures you would take beforehand to reduce its impact?

I would take following steps.

1. Vulnerability analysis: would have a quick analysis done to see high risk areas. More focus would be on such areas.
2. Free up the course of river: If there are any constructions (hotels, shops, roads) in the river course, then would have them evacuated and demolished.
3. Strengthen structures such as dams, bridges, roads, reinforce hills.
4. Carry out an afforestation drive in

First
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issues
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cloudburst.

the hills since it absorbs water & binds the soil, thus reducing bulk.

5. Prepare an emergency response plan:
 - This would detail standard operating procedures, protocols, decentralised action to be taken when it strikes.
 - Sensitise the administration by issuing circulars, training key officials and then their subordinates etc.
 - sensitise the public of the urgency, emergency actions etc. through awareness campaigns.
6. Ensure proper supply of food, ^{medicines} and needed equipment are there to meet the emergency as per plan.
7. Identify structures which can act as relief ~~sh~~ homes and stock them and popularise them with the help of local people.
8. would postpone if possible or regulate so as to be in a position to postpone at short notice any fairs / pilgrimages.
9. would liaise with IMD to ~~has~~ give us advanced warning in as clear

terms as possible. If they don't respond, then take up the matter with state govt.

10. Establish and check early warning, information dissemination / communication system.

11. Write to state govt. to on the need to keep the NDRF on standby.

4. (b) Explain National Disaster Communication Network and India Disaster Resource Network. Do you think that both the terms are merely proverbs in India's approach towards disaster management? 15

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4. (c) Discuss the weaknesses of Civil Defence in the context of Disaster Management and suggest measures for its improvement. 15

- The civil defense was organised in the early years after independence with the aim of responding effectively & prepare citizens in case of wars and emergencies.
 - Thus its mandate can be extended to interpret response to disasters as well.
- It can play a very important role in disaster management, as
 - in the planning stage, being closest to and composed of ~~the~~ community, it can give vital data, info., suggestions.

- in Implementation stage, it can check that the plan is not violated at ground level, all preparations are adequate.
- in response stage, it can quickly come into action being closest to the ground. Citizens would be prepared better.
- However, despite its significant potential, it has become almost defunct now.
- Years of neglect have made it virtually non-existent.
- There ~~are~~ ^{is} literally no budget, no resources, no organisation.
- The tendency in bureaucracy & govt is top down, high visibility efforts. Civil defence, on the contrary, is bottom up, high efficacy but low visibility concept.
- General apathy towards citizen participation in official circles.
- Lack of training and equipment.
- But, clearly, given its huge potential, we need to revive it. This can be done in following ways:
 - an awareness campaign to stress to officials & people, its importance.

Discusses
role
of
different
key
actors
and
identify
issues

- Necessary laws to establish proper organization, budgetary support etc.
- encouraging local communities such as gram sabhas, RWAs to take up this activity at their scale.
- valuing their inputs, feedbacks and give them autonomy and critical support.
- making it an integral part of disaster planning.

5. Answer any three in about 200 words each

3 x 15 = 45

(a) "Provision for stringent punishment is only part of the solution for the problem of acid attacks." Elaborate this statement in the light of recent steps taken by government and with special reference to recent Supreme Court's ruling.

Acid attack is a crime, to prevent which, we need to do lot more than stringent punishments.

- It is seen that most attackers know victim and hold an emotional grudge against her. They do it out of revenge and power and in such a highly emotionally charged up state, it is unlikely that they do a rational analysis of the punishment they may face and be deterred by strong punishments.

- We may have strong punishments, but if police don't register a case; specially if the accused is well connected; and the criminal court system is hopelessly slow, the deterrence value of the stringent punishment goes down.
- Victims are often poor girls who are in a state of shock and trauma after the incident. They have to spend money on medical ^{treatment} ~~help~~ and unless they get support, they may not be able to carry out the legal battle.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT. / SUPREME COURT

- All states to amend Poison Acts. Sale of acid to be regulated.
 - A buyer would have to show photo id card & disclose purpose while buying.
 - All sellers would have to register & disclose the quantity of acid they hold.
- The supreme court has asked the govt. to frame rules and implement guidelines within 3 months.
- Apart from this, the court directed govt. to increase the compensation.

payable to the victim to Rs. 3 lakh and to pay it early.

This is to help the victims in their medical treatment and support them.

- In the Criminal (Amendment) Bill, the govt. also talked about setting up the fast track courts & enhancing punishment.

Identify key measures undertaken

5. (b) Discuss various safeguards against arbitrary and politically motivated dismissals and suspensions of civil servants. Analyze how far they have been successful. 15

Many safeguards have been put in place to enable the bureaucracy to fearlessly tender impartial advice. These are:

1. Art 309 of Constitution: It says that no civil servant can be dismissed without giving a proper hearing and chance to defend himself.
2. CAT: The tribunal was established to hear the pleas of civil servants in service matters including suspensions/dismisals.

3. Disciplinary proceedings: The conduct of business rules have made these hearings an extremely elaborate affair offering the civil servant to multiple chances to present his case & get court stay orders.
4. Sanction against prosecution: To try officers ranked Joint Secretary and above under PoCA, 1988, CBI needs to take a sanction from union govt. This prevents political abuse of the Act.
5. Other provisions: - The constitution lays down procedure for removal of CAG, and CEC and other ECs which give them protection.
- The laws & rules also lay down fixed tenure for some posts like CBI director.

SUCCESSFUL WORKING

- Suspensions / dismissals finally upheld by the system are very very low.
- Important institutions like CAG, EC are adequately protected & work independently.
- Many civil servants do tender independent advice without fear. eg. Coal case; RIL KG basin case.

ISSUES IN WORKING

- The system does nothing to check the transfers and postings which have

Explain
a few
current
examples

became the main weapons now.

- The system is painfully slow. An officer may get suspended today & will get reinstated years later during which time he suffers.

- Recent Durga Shakti Nagpal & Ashok Khemka cases show that the political class is not at all deterred by such safeguards.

5. (c) Cabinet recently restructured centrally sponsored schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Identify the need for the same and the key changes approved. 15

The key changes done recently were:

1. Bringing down the number of CSS by merging / consolidating: Over the time, basically each minister wanted his/her own CSS. But this diluted the administrative focus, too little resources were there in ^{each} CSS to accomplish anything, the CSS became too specific. There was also confusion, no accountability as ~~and~~ multiple departments covered same areas and the citizens suffered. This step is ~~helped~~ ^{expected} to improve the situation.

2. Having state specific guidelines in each CSS: These CSS followed top down approach and prescribed one model for the entire country. In a land as diverse as ours, clearly this can't work. Also, it meant states had no input in planning and hence no ownership. This is expected to change now as states can give suggestions to customize the scheme as applicable to their states.
3. 10% flexi funds: Each scheme will have 10% flexible fund component which the states can spend as per their needs. This will enhance state ownership, administrative pers. & responsiveness to local needs.
4. Central contribution to go through the consolidated funds of states: Currently the centre used to create agencies for each CSS & transfer its fund directly to it & then the states would have to follow. But this created serious issues as these agencies became accountable to none and there was no way to

track the funds. Routing through states will help bringing these agencies under state accountability & improve fund tracking.

FURTHER ISSUES LEFT IN CSS

- PRI participation is weak. Parallel agencies need to be dismantled.
- Modern technology and audit needed to track funds better.
- There should be consensus building before deciding & altering the states' share towards CSS.

5. (d) Political parties should be sufficiently empowered for a functional democracy, but it should not be at the cost of transparency and accountability. In this context, comment on the recent CIC's decision regarding political parties.

15

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6. Answer the following in about 150 words each 3 x 10 = 30
(a) What do you understand by Hinterland Terrorism and Urban Terrorism?

• Urban Terrorism is when terrorists attack high profile urban centres and targets to create maximum impact. These could be dense areas or ~~vital~~ targets of key significance. The aim is to spread maximum terror and ~~disrupt~~ life.

eg. 9/11 attacks on WTC; 26/11 attacks in Mumbai.

• Hinterland terrorism is when terrorists choose to attack low profile areas but deeply spread. The idea is to

show that their reach is deep and they can strike at will. They also use low profile areas to plan out their operations, assemble men and material, remain hidden. This kind is more difficult to contain by traditional security methods and needs greater political commitment.

eg. Malagan blasts, Badr gaya blasts.

- Very often to carry out urban terror acts like Mumbai 2008; highly trained terrorists come from abroad, sent directly by the core team of terror organisations. There is also military operation kind of command and coordination.

But in hinterland terror, the teams are mostly local operatives (of say Indian Mujahideen) who may have at some point received training in Pakistan. But the effort is more local.

6. (b) Discuss the role of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) and the latest decisions taken by it. 10

The Cabinet Committee on Security is the high level, all powerful, committee to decide on matters relating to national security, defense expenditures and key appointments.

It includes the prime minister, the defense minister, the external affairs minister, the finance minister, the home minister.

Some of the recent decisions taken by it are:

- It cleared the NPCIL - Westing house early works agreement for the nuclear plant. in ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~India~~ ^{India} signed during the PM's visit to US.
- It cleared the proposal to setup the mountain strike corps at Panagarh to counter China's offensive along the border.
- It cleared the ^{French} Rafale fighter deal, the C-17 Globemaster deal with US, the ~~Andar~~ ^{Andar} submarines deal with Russia.
- It cleared the name of Gen. Bikram

Singh to lead the army.

6. (c) List out the steps suggested by Supreme Court for police reforms in Prakash Singh case. 10

In the Prakash Singh case, the Supreme Court gave 7 directives, to increase functional autonomy of police & to make it more accountable.

1. Create a State Security Commission to
 - ensure no political meddling into the operations of police
 - frame guidelines.
 - measure the performance of the police.
2. DGP should be appointed by a merit based process and given a minimum tenor of 2 years.

3. All SPs and SHOs to be appointed for
a minimum ~~tenor~~ of 2 years.

- in #2 and #3, if they are removed earlier, reasons have to be given in writing and should be within the guidelines.

4. Police Establishment Board at state level to

- recommend ~~to~~ a panel of names for appointments / transfers to posts of above DSP

- ~~look~~ ^{decide} into appointments / transfers to posts of and below DSP.

5. Separation of investigation and law

and order functions: Normally investigation suffers as personnel may be diverted to law & order situations.

6. Police Complaints Authority

- at state level to inquire into serious complaints against SPs and above.

- at district level to inquire into serious complaints against officers below SPs.

7. National Commission to create a panel

of names for appointments to the heads of central police organisation (6)