IAS MAINS
2020

GSSCORE
An Institute for Civil Services

UPDATED

ANSWER WRITING WORKBOOK

GS PAPER - III

INTERNAL SECURITY

70 QUESTIONS With Model Hints

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INTERNAL SECURITY

With the increasing unpredictability of the types of questions being asked in the UPSC IAS examination, it becomes very important for IAS aspirants to begin and continue to practice answer writing. This will prove to be very helpful and fruitful while preparing for the most coveted civil services. The workbooks are designed in a way that enables the students to understand their weak areas and improve upon them.

The workbook is a novel concept brought to you by **GS SCORE** for aiding your preparation and helping you achieve 'the IAS dream'. The workbooks contain sets of questions along with their model answers to help students practice at their convenience. Each question in the workbook covers a topic relevant to the UPSC examination. Thus, it will help aspirants to complete their syllabus holistically through questions and answers.

There are **13 booklets** available to all students for the preparation of the Mains examination.

- They will be **categorized subject-wise** for the benefit and convenience of the students.
- This categorization will also help the students practice the topics they are studying without having to search for them from a huge compilation of uncategorized notes.

► What is the significance of the practicing answer writing for Mains Examination?

The Workbooks will help students assess themselves and their preparation while aiding them by providing quality questions for practicing answer writing, which is a very important component of the UPSC Civil Services Examination. Answer writing practice will provide aspirants a clarity and coherency in their answers. Along with that, flow of thought and expressions is also important for writing answers in the UPSC Mains examination, which can only be developed with practice and persistence. With the **GS SCORE Workbook for Internal Security** aspirants will easily be able to cover the entire syllabus along with improving the quality of their answer writing skills.

► How will the workbook help serious aspirants?

The Workbooks have been designed in a way that follows the trends of the UPSC IAS Mains examination giving the aspirants only valuable and holistic practice of answer writing. Each set of the Workbook covers significant portions of the subject in 10-11 questions.

The GS SCORE Internal Security workbook consists of questions from the following topics:

Internal Security (7 sets in total)

- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention
- Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate

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INTERNAL SECURITY
WORKBOOK

SET - 1

QUESTION & ANSWER

Internal Security (Set-1)

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. Government has started defence reforms based on Shekatkar Committee recommendations to enhance combat capability of the armed forces. Discuss. (200 words)(L2)

Q2. Critically analyze the induction of women for combat role in Indian Army. (200 words)(L3)

Q3. With rapid development and adoption of computing and Internet, protecting individual rights should be at the core of data protection legislation. Substantite. (250 words)(L2)

Q4. Paramilitary forces allege of step-motherly treatment meted by the government as compared to military. In this context, discuss various issues associated with discontentment in paramilitary forces and their reason. What steps government has taken to resolve these issues? (250 words)(L1)

Q5. Money Laundering helps in flourishing organized crime and has debilitating impact on economy as well as on society. In this context, discuss the key recommendations of Financial Action Task Forces (FATF) to curb the menace. Also, discuss the case of making the Money Laundering a separate criminal offence in India. (250 words)(L1)

Q6. Cyber world has been leveraged by various crimes syndicates and is giving rise to new form of organized crime like fake call-centers, extortion racket etc. What do you understand by organized crime? How increased presence of internet is affecting it; also assess the preparedness of India to tackle this challenge. (250 words)(L2)

Q7. With emergence of ISIS there has been an increase in terrorist attacks across the world, especially 'lone wolf attacks'. What do you understand by 'lone wolf attacks'? Why ISIS is using this strategy and what steps should be taken by countries, especially India to tackle such attacks (250 words)(L2)

Q8. How central armed police forces are different from Indian armed forces? Is increasing strength of central police forceacts as hindrance for modernization of police forces in the state? (200 words)(L1)

Q9. China has been actively engaged in expanding its footprint in Indian Ocean and South Asia. What security challenges it poses for India? What should be India's strategy to tackle these challenges? (250 words)(L2)

Q10. North-east India has been continuously plagued by insurgency. A vast stretch of What are the reasons for continued insurgency in north east and how it impacts India's Look East Policy and development? How recent initiatives by government helps to tackle it (250 words)(L2)

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1. Government has started defence reform make it based on Shekatkar Committee recommendations to enhance combat capability of the armed forces. Discuss. (L2)

APPROACH

1. **Brief Introduction to Lt. Gen. (Retd.) DB Shekatkar Committee. (40 words)**
2. **Major recommendations of the committee which are accepted and will be implemented by the government (170 words)**
3. **Conclusion (40 words)**

HINTS

As a regional superpower, India aims to be 'net security provider,' but its army, which is world's second largest standing army, is facing complex and dynamic challenges. Thus, with Shekatkar committee recommendations, Government aims to enhance combat capability and rebalance defence expenditure of the armed forces. It is for the first time after Independence, that such a far-reaching reform process has been initiated.

Major recommendations which have been taken up for implementation include:

- **Capital expenditure:** Roll-on defence budget must have enough capital expenditure available for modernization. It is against the present practice of surrendering unspent capital budget at the end of each financial year.
- **Comprehensive reforms in the running of NCC:** Transfer of NCC out of the Defence Ministry to the HRD Ministry. NCC can be run by re-employed or on-contract ex-service personnel.
- Defence budget to be in the range of 2.5 and three per cent of the GDP.
- Performance audit to be conducted of non-combat organizations under the Defence Ministry.
- Closure of Military Farms and Army Postal Establishments at peace locations.
- Enhancement in standards for recruitment of clerical staff and drivers in the Army.
- Optimization of Signals Establishments to include Radio Monitoring Companies, Corps Air Support Signal Regiments, Air Formation Signal Regiments, Composite Signal Regiments and merger of Corps Operating and Engineering Signal Regiments.
- Restructuring of repair echelons in the Army to include Base Workshops, Advance Base Workshops and Static / Station Workshops in the field Army.
- Redeployment of Ordnance echelons to include Vehicle Depots, Ordnance Depots and Central Ordnance Depots apart from streamlining inventory control mechanisms.
- Better utilization of Supply and Transportation echelons and Animal Transport Units.

Relevant Aspects Missed by the Shekatkar Committee

- **Defence Procurement Procedure:** This aspect is required to be streamlined in greater detail on priority; however, it was only partially reviewed by the Shekatkar Committee.
- The Committee failed to highlight a cardinal point pertaining to the composition of the Defence Procurement Board which the armed forces have been trying to project before the government for some time now.
- The Defence Procurement Board, which is an executive body responsible for defence procurements, is headed by the Defence Secretary and not by the respective Service Chiefs, which results in undue delay due to bureaucratic red-tapism.
- **Shortfall in Ammunition:** It is now common knowledge that there is an acute shortage in our War Wastage Reserves (WWRs) of ammunition. However, the Committee did not suggest any emergency measures that may be set into motion to bridge the gap on priority.

- **Improving Research and Development (R&D):** The report is completely silent about the actual need of the hour, i.e. to create a vibrant "R&D" establishment so that we are able to manufacture state of art equipment and weaponry.
- In the present-day scenario of hi-tech warfare, the only way to enhance the combat capability of the forces is to equip it with hi-end, state-of-art weapon platforms.
- **Welfare Measures:** The Report does not make any mention of various welfare measures that the armed forces have been asking for, e.g. housing, children education and rationalization of grant of Military Service Pay to soldiers, etc.

Conclusion

Reforms in armed forces were long overdue. The report focused on shedding the flab in the MoD and make India's armed forces more agile and technology-oriented to meet current and future national security objectives.

Supplementary Notes

Recommendations in detail: Mandate of Shekatkar Committee

The mandate assigned to the 'Committee of Experts' by the MoD was to recommend measures to enhance the combat capabilities of the Indian Armed Forces and rebalance the defence expenditure by way of restructuring the forces to meet the objective of an agile, but effective military that can stand up to any kind of future threats that India may face.

Objectives of Restructuring the Forces

Increase "Teeth to Tail Ratio"

The rationalization of manpower held with organizations with non-combat roles vis-s-vis combat roles is recommended to be carried out.

The Committee pointed out that substantial savings can be achieved by downsizing or rationalizing the manpower in organizations like the Defence Estates, Defence Accounts, Directorate of Quality Assurance, Ordnance Factory Board, Directorate of Research and Development, National Cadet Corps (NCC), etc.

The first phase of the reforms also entails redeployment and restructuring of approximately 57,000 posts of officers/JCOs/ORs and civilians.

The Committee recommends that the combatants be better utilized for improving the operational preparedness and civilians to be redeployed in different wings of the Armed Forces for improving its efficiency.

The implementation of the reform process has already begun with the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Security to close 39 Military Farms in a time bound manner.

Reduce Defence Expenditure

The Shekatkar Committee Report points out that if majority of its recommendations are implemented; the government can save up to Rs. 25,000 crore from its current expenditure.

However, considering the internal and external security threat spectrum, the Committee has recommended that the defence budget should be in the range of 2.5 and three per cent of the GDP as against the present trend of previous five years, where the Defence Budget has been below two percent of the GDP.

Streamline Defence Procurement Systems

The panel has highlighted in its recommendations that the Defence Finance Wing of the MoD is seen to be more of an impediment in clearing projects proposed by the forces for execution. In order to quicken the pace of acquisitions of war-like stores and equipment, the financial powers of all the three service chiefs and vice chiefs should be further enhanced.

Also, the Committee has recommended that a 'roll on' plan for fresh acquisitions be introduced so as to overcome the practice of 'surrendering' funds at the end of every financial year.

Enhance Tri-Service Integration

The Shekatkar Committee has proposed a speedy creation of a permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, i.e. a four-star general to head the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) for seamless integration between the three services during combat and to also act as a 'chief coordinator' between the military and the Ministry of Defence (CDS).

Furthermore, the committee has also suggested the establishment of a Joint Services War College for collective training of middle level officers of Army, Air Force and Navy, so as to better understand the inter-service nuances and promote operational cohesion.

Similarly, it has recommended that the Military Intelligence School at Pune be converted to a tri-service Intelligence training establishment.

Utilization of Technology for Training

The Committee has recommended that wherever possible technology must be utilized to enhance combat readiness and cut down on defence spending, e.g. new recruits can do about 60 per cent of their firing training on simulators, resulting in substantial savings to the tune of Rs 20-25 crore per annum in expenditure of training ammunition.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

- Optimizing the Corps of Signals by downsizing and merging manpower of units with similar operational role.
- Improving efficacy of repair and recovery echelons in the Army by restructuring Base Workshops, Advance Base Workshops and Static/Station Workshops in the field Army.
- Streamlining inventory control mechanisms and redeployment of Ordnance echelons to include Vehicle Depots, Ordnance Depots and Central Ordnance Depots.
- Optimum utilization of Supply and Transport echelons and Animal Transport units.
- Closure of Military Farms and Army Postal units in peace locations.
- The Committee has also suggested that the standards for recruitment of clerical staff and drivers in the Army be enhanced.
- The investment in the National Cadet Corps requires a review and the Committee have recommended that its efficiency be improved.

2. Critically analyze the need and implications of inductiong women for combat role in Indian Army.

APPROACH

1. **Brief introduction on current situation. (30 words)**
2. **Present Arguments in Favour of Inclusion of Women in Combat Roles in army (50-60 words)**
3. **Present Arguments against the Inclusion of Women in Combat Roles in army (50 words)**
4. **conclusion (20 words)**