



TLP Plus (ILP) 2020
IASbaba's Mains Answer Writing Programme

Test 8

Candidate Name:	Ujwal R. Dere	Date:	31-12-19
Mentor's Name:		Roll No:	

Table of Marks			Instructions
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting the questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are FOURTEEN questions.All questions are compulsory.Questions 1 to 8 carry 10 marks each.Questions 9 to 14 carry 15 marks each.The duration for the test is 120 minutes.The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 markers and 250 for 15 markers.Content is more important than the number of words. <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 20px auto;"><div>91</div><hr/><div>250</div></div>
1	10	3	
2	10	4	
3	10	4 1/2	
4	10	4	
5	10	5	
6	10	1	
7	10	3 1/2	
8	10	3	
9	15	5 1/2	
10	15	8	
11	15	7	
12	15	6 1/2	
13	15	8	
14	15	1	
Total Marks:		Total Marks Obtained:	
170		62	

REACH US

- 1443/1444, Chandra Layout, Above CARZSPA, Bengaluru

5B Pusa Road, New Delhi - 110005, Landmark: Near Karol Bagh Metro Station

tlp@iasbaba.com

OVERALL FEEDBACK/COMMENTS

To be filled by the examiner

- ① Add more examples.
- ② Give equal emphasis to all parts of the questions
- ③ Important points should always be written first, followed by less important ones.
- ④ Avoid irrelevant content

Parameters	Overall assessment
Content	7 / 10
Structure	5 / 10
Presentation	5 / 10
Value Addition	5 / 10

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3

1. What role do political and religious ideologies play in creating challenges for India's internal security? Illustrate. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Political and religious ideologies are two of the important factors which give rise to internal security issues in India. Political ideologies ^{such as} ~~many range from~~ leftist (communist) to ~~separatist~~ and religious ideologies such as extremist, Jihadists and wahabism, etc.

How political ideologies are challenge?

→ Left wing extremists in Red corridor in central India are influenced by communist ideology, which aim to overthrow the democratic setup of Indian state.

→ These Left wing extremists they attack local government officials, representatives, civilians to curb activities of government in their areas.

→ Arm smuggling, attack on symbols of democracy such as on police, government officials, education centres, health facilities.

→ Destabilising the development: these political ideologies have created destabilised areas.

In brief write what are these ideologies

- Regionalism
- Ethnicism
- N-E insurgency

+ examples

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→ How religious ideologies create challenges?

→ Radicalisation of youth: diversion of youth towards such activities, does not reap the benefits of their skills towards development.

→ Terrorist attacks: to create terror and distrust in the government.

→ To propagate radical ideas / Jihad: which aims to destabilize the political system of India.

→ Such groups are operating in whole India, such as youths being radicalised from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Kashmir.

Way forward:

→ providing education and creating awareness to not to fall for such ideologies.

→ Effective utilization of UAPA Act.

→ Deradicalization of youth who have been influenced by such ideologies.

→ strengthening the intelligence network to avoid threat to internal security.

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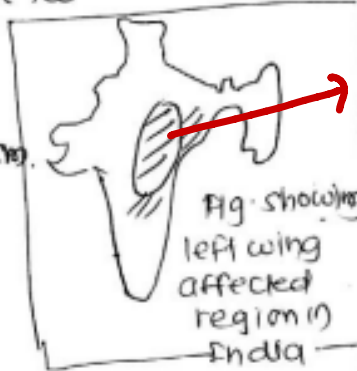
4

2. Do you think the factors behind the persistence of left wing extremism are the same as the factors behind its genesis? Critically examine. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Left wing extremism is concentrated in the areas of states like Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, which was given birth by ideologies of communism of Mao and Lenin during the time of independence.

Factors which led to genesis of Left wing extremism.



→ Shift it a bit towards south

→ At the time of Russian and Chinese revolution, those who were influenced by communist philosophy, led to cause of left wing extremism.

→ In the opposition of democratic setup:

It was mainly against democratic setup of country and aimed at overthrowing the Indian state.

→ After independence land reforms: Land reforms were implemented unequally in different states.

→ Industrialisation: Heavy industrialization and oppression of poor tribals and farmers made breeding ground for left wing extremism.

→ dam related displacement
→ urban terrorism
→ Nexus criminal
→ with organised

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currently
Factors which are behind left wing extremism:

- External state actors: Countries such as Pakistan, China provide covert support in the form of arms, financial support to destabilize the India.
- Smuggling / drug trafficking: Such activities in area affected by LWE have led to its persistence.
- Lack of governance: Government is unable to reach to common people to provide basic facilities, which are destroyed by extremists help them propagate their outdated ideologies and keep extremism alive.
- Intellectual / Academician sympathizers with communist ideologies help these organisations by legally fighting in democratic setup.

Thus the factors which led to formation of left wing extremists are totally different from which are leading to their persistence.

these factors are in addition to the factors of genesis (land reforms are still absent)

You can suggest some way forward

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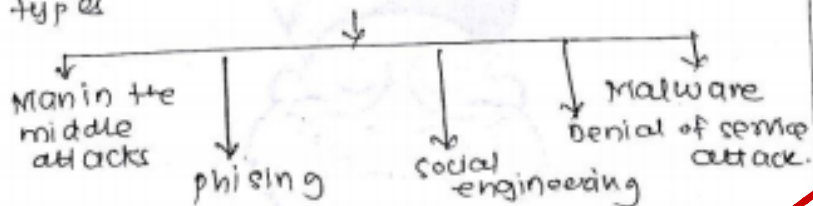
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4/12

3. What is cyber terrorism? What the various tools of cyber terrorism. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Cyber terrorism means attack on the computer system of others, by using techniques like hacking, spying, espionage by using spywares, malwares to either get desired information or economic gain and to spread fear amongst users.

Cyber terrorism can be of following types



tools used for cyber terrorism can be:

(i) Spyware:

Spyware is type of software which gets installed on users device without or with taking his permission. It leads to access to all the private data into the device to the attacker/ hacker. example: recent Pegasus attack

(ii) Malwares: Malware attack is type of

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virus when entered into the system, corrupts the system and there is no option left but to format/delete all the data of the user.

(ii) phishing: It is type of activity where fake official website of trusted entity is created and users fall into the trap and end up giving vital personal information such as passwords, ATM pin, etc.

(iii) Dark net: It is also known to be unknown of the Internet world, where all the illegal and things surf on the net.

Recently Kerala High Court showed concern about this.

There are some ^{important} of the tools which are used in cyber terrorism, on such thing called Internet, where least things are regulated. Global framework and regulations need to be formed to tackle this issue of cyber terrorism.

You can give 1-2 steps that govt has taken

→ cyber security framework

→ CERT-IN

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9

4. What is the mandate of FATF? Is India a member of FATF? Why was FATF in news recently? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1989 on the initiative of G7 countries.

→ Mandate of FATF is to combat money laundering and money laundering counter terrorism and helps governments to form policy in these areas.

→ FATF sets standards and promotes effective implementation of measures for combating money laundering and counter terrorism and also protects international financial system from misuse.

→ India is a member of FATF, FATF was in news recently as it warned Pakistan to put it into Black list from its current grey list.

→ FATF maintains such categories to

give atleast 2-3 points

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distinguish countries who are not taking appropriate actions ^{for} combating terrorism and money laundering.

- Putting Pakistan into Black list would mean that Pakistan is unable to act against terrorists in its soil and will be flagged as a country where investments and businesses would be risky.
- It would hamper Pakistan's economy in a big way, placing it with North Korea and Iran in Black list.

Thus FATF ~~plays~~ plays very important role in global action against terrorism, forcing countries to act against corrupt sections and combat money laundering, as it would impact other nations too.

5. Examine the types of organised crime prevalent in different parts of India. Have the linkages of organised crime with terrorism weakened recently? Examine (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ organised crimes are the activities which are engaged in anti-social activities such as extortion, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, corruption, trafficking in human beings, illegal firearms, etc.

Types of organised crimes:

(i) North-eastern region - illicit drug, arms trafficking also trafficking of women children: This area is bordered by Bangladesh and Myanmar, ^{through} which cross border money laundering and cross-border terrorism is taking place.

(ii) Punjab - drug smuggling, counterfeit currency, money laundering. Here organised illegal activities have also supported terrorist activities such as pathankot attack in 2016.

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cii) Central India: left wing extremism:
This area is affected by extortion,
running parallel governments, smuggling of
small arms also homemade explosives.

Connection with terrorism:

(i) In Punjab: After Pathankot attack and
Uri attack in 2016 and 2017, organised
crimes in state have been drastically
checked by the forces.

(ii) In Northeast: Government's deliberation
with extremists have led to reduction in
support of local gangs with terrorists
across the border, also comprehensive
Integrated Border Management (IBM)
involves component to reduce organised
crimes across the borders.

ciii) Central India: External actors / terrorists
funding to these areas has decreased its
influence due to government's surrender policy
and thus although organised crimes in
India have not been completely eradicated,
its linkages have reduced with terrorist activities.

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6. Comment upon the current defence acquisition mechanism in India. How does it affect the preparedness of the armed forces? Discuss. (10 Marks)

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7. What is Quantum Supremacy? Why was it in news recently? What can be the potential applications of such a breakthrough in technology? Examine. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Quantum supremacy means the things quantum computers can do, which normal computers could not. quantum computers operate on qubits whereas normal computers on bits.

→ It was in news recently as Google announced that it was successful in making quantum computer, which was 10,000 times faster than normal computer.

→ It could do calculations in seconds which normal computers would take 10,000 years.

How it works?

→ quantum computers work on qubits instead of bits. Bits have just two values 0 or 1, but qubits can have both the 0 and 1 at the same time.

Similar to what has been written in introduction

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It was possible due to physical of those quibits.

→ These computers could be much faster and store large amount of data than normal computers.

Application of such technology?

→ It can be used to solve complex mysteries of physics including universe.

→ Can help in global economic system, predicting and providing solutions for the economic problems.

→ Optimal solutions in complex problem can be found out, in health, in agriculture in transport, markets.

As it can also have dark sides such as it can make computers even smarter than they are as was found by Facebook, when two super computers started interacting with each other in a language, which could not even be decoded by those who made it.

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Be brief

+ security
+ AI

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Avoid writing in margins in give a balanced conclusion

3

8. What is Pegasus? Why was it in news recently? Discuss. Should it be a cause of serious concern? Examine. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Pegasus is a spyware, which is a tool used by an Israeli firm to spy on the users to get their personal data and information from their mobiles/devices.

→ It was in news recently as it was used against journalists world over to spy on their devices without their approval.
How it works?

→ Pegasus spyware is a software which gets installed in our systems/devices just by a missed call on whatsapp.

→ It does not require permission to get installed on the device and also can get access to locked phones.

→ Pegasus can be self destructed if suspicion is made by the victim, without leaving any trace mark.

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should it be cause of concern.

- security
- Privacy
- Economy
- Financial
- Government surveillance

→ Yes it should be, as Israeli firm sold it did not use the spyware but has sold software/spyware only to state intelligence agencies.

Recent attack came to light just because it was made on larger number of users.

It can effectively used by intelligence to spy on any user in world.

Thus a warning and care should be taken in the country to avoid such attacks because it could also attack our strategic instalments and nationally important information.

Thus it is a cause of worry and Israeli firm should be held responsible.

Not required

not relevant

9. The essential past and the and far sp What are the the challenge

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9. The essential difference between the provocative hate content of the past and that of the present is that today the audiences are much larger and far spread, thanks to social media and communication networks. What are the fallouts of this shift? Is the government equipped to tackle the challenges arising out of online hate content? Examine. (15 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Provocative hate content has recently led to lynching of a man in Dadri in 2015 and death of young man in Orissa Pradesh who was thought to be child picker due to hate content on the social media platform.

Hate content includes targeting religious and caste minorities, which encourages aggressive instincts and has led to mob lynching and killings.

How shift from past hate content to present affect?

→ Increased penetration of social media and increased number of internet users, 145 crore as stated by TRAI, has increased reach of such online hate content.

→ It creates clinde on caste and religious lines, creating tension and loss of solidarity

How 2015 is recent

→ Fake news
→ cyber defamation

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Among the communities.

→ Reduced faith in criminal justice system due to hate content encouraged crimes.

→ social media does not filter or censor such hateful contents online, making it difficult for authorities to trace the origin of such contents.

→ supreme court recently directed government to control the 'mobocracy' caused due to online hate contents and protect India's social fabric.

Government Readiness and measures:

→ Computer Emergency response team (CERT-In) : Agency which alerts security forces about

→ IT act 2008: Act provides provision to deal with cyber threats and cyber attacks.

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Thus to act against online hate content government needs to rope in social media giants and civil society to spread awareness and reduce the illeffects of the hate content across the internet.

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Challenges in addressing hate content

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10. Border infrastructure development is a vital component in the overarching border management strategy. Do you agree? Substantiate. In this light, examine the initiatives taken by the government to ensure effective border management (15 Marks)

→ India shares approx 7000 km land boundary with seven countries, which makes border management one of the national important priority.

Why why border infrastructure is important

→ India's economic development compared to its neighbours is better which leads to infiltration into India.

→ Insurgency: Growing insurgency in North-East and Jammu and Kashmir.

→ Terrorist activities: infiltrators aiming to destabilize India, try to enter via porous borders.

→ Destabilize the development: Menace of drug trafficking, arm smuggling makes border state vulnerable to destabilization.

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Components of Infrastructure in border areas:

→ Social Infrastructure:

Infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, im-
-ade to the border villages becomes important



Fig: showing
land boundary
of India.

Candidates
must not
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→ High tech surveillance system: surveillance
in border infrastructure forms crucial
component to avoid infiltration and illegal
activities along the border.

→ Common trading points: Trade points
with neighbour also forms part of effective
infrastructure.

→ Connectivity with inaccessible border areas:
Connectivity via internet, satellite as well
as physical connectivity forms important
part.

Government Initiatives to ensure effective
border management.

→ Deployment of different paramilitary forces

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In different border areas for effective border management.

→ Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBM) : It includes all the components of border management including latest technology in managing border to development of the border areas.

→ Border Road Organisation (BRO) : It looks after infrastructure development in all border areas where difficult terrain hinders the connectivity to remote border areas.

way forward:

- (i) Effective border management needs combined efforts from paramilitary forces, local police, military, local community.
- (ii) According to Madhav Gadbole Task Force on Border Management, there should be only one counter-insurgency force across all border so that BSF, ITBP can contribute in overall border management process.

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11. What is
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7

11. What is drug resistance? What are the factors that lead to drug resistance? Discuss. How severe a problem is drug resistance in India? Examine. (15 Marks)

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Drug resistance is inability of drug to show its effects on human being. During drug resistance body is not able to respond to action of drug making drug ineffective to act against targeted disease.

World wide drug resistance has lead to 7 lakh deaths per year which tends to rise to 50 lakh in 2050 according to report.

Factors leading to drug resistance:

(i) Overconsumption of drugs: It makes body resistant to any further action of drugs.

(ii) Use of drugs in poultry: Use of antibiotics in growth of chicken causes drug resistance in human beings.

(iii) Self-prescription: Without the advice of physician.

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civ) wide spread misunderstanding and lack of awareness: This leads to ignorance towards drugs consumption.

→ Drug resistant TB
→ Whiskin in food.

Drug resistance in India:

(i) According to WHO drug resistance is one of the highest causes of death in India.

(ii) In India's drug resistance is also exacerbated by presence of quacks, who prescribe drugs without any professional knowledge.

Way forward:

(i) WHO has launched Aware campaign which stands for Access, wait and Reserve category of drugs, to curb drug resistance. Availability of these kinds of drugs depend upon their ability to harm an individual.

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this margin

(ii) Regulation of important drugs such as
In Australia : Without physician prescription
these drugs won't be available to normal
individual.

(iii) Regulate use of drugs in policy.

(iv) Increasing awareness towards
overconsumption by arranging health
camps.

As human beings grow more and
more resistant^t to drugs, more advanced
and strong drugs need to be researched,
which makes drug resistance very
severe. ~~as new drug research is~~

6'12

12. It is that time of the year when a large swathe of North India is engulfed into a thick blanket of smog. What causes this smog? Explain. Are there sustainable solutions to address this problem? Suggest. (15 Marks)

hazardous

Winter in Northern India is every year marked by the presence of smog and severe Air quality due to various factors. Smog is a mixture of fog which results due to winter and smoke due to pollution and burning of stubble, firecrackers and winter fires during winter.

causes of smog:

- Industries
- thermal power plants
- vehicles

→ Smog in northern India is mainly attributed to stubble burning, which is leftover paddy in fields of farmers in states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab.

→ It is also result of diesel generators in the cities which add to overall smog in the atmosphere.

units at end

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Candidates
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this margin

- Burning of fire crackers during Diwali, Air Quality Index, during the day of Diwali reaches severe to almost declaring public health emergency.
- Due to winter and flow wind stagnates the cold air settles down and mixes with pollutants from construction industry as well as traffic in the cities.
- Also during winter there is large scale of winter-fires being made, these also contribute along with stagnant and cold winds to give rise to smog.

Sustainable solutions:

- Air purifier towers in the cities: China has erected 2 such towers in Beijing to clear the smog, which has been effective to clear pollution in 6 square kilometer area.
- spraying of water on trees ^{/ streets}: This also helps to reduce the mixing of particulate matter with the wind.

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- Burning of green fire crackers during Diwali, as directed by Supreme Court.
- Odd-even scheme launched by Delhi government is also a sustainable solution which could lead to behavior change in citizens.
- Incentivising farmers to collect and use stubble as fodder or to make organic manure as lot of companies are coming up to reduce this menace of stubble burning.

This cold winter in North India is a natural phenomenon, it is we who have made it worse for ourselves. We need collective and concerted action to tackle this problem of smog during winter.

Candidate must not write on this margin

happy sender

13. What are wetlands? Examine their ecological significance? What are the threats being posed to wetlands due to anthropogenic activities? Discuss. (15 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Wetlands according to Ramsar convention are the transition ecological areas between land and water bodies. Wetlands are a healthy ecosystem where flora and fauna flourish, such as Sunderbans, Chilika lake, etc.

Ecological significance of wetlands:

- wetlands acts as buffer zone which avoid storm, cyclones, tsunamis from directly hitting mainland.
- wetlands are very important for some species of migratory birds, fishes, which thrive of such unique location.
- It acts as transition zone from saltwater ^{of} sea to freshwater ^{of} inland.
- wetlands act as natural filter of ground water.

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→ It is also a genetic reservoir for different kinds of species.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Threats posed by anthropogenic activities:

→ Agricultural encroachment: As these areas are fertile, the encroachments by humans reduce the wetland areas.

→ Overexploitation of medicinal plants, fisheries, mangroves, etc in wetlands has led to degradation in such areas.

→ Wetlands are attractive places for tourism, transport which makes reduction in the size of wetlands.

→ Across the world we have lost 30% of wetland since 1970s. In India we have identified 30,000 wetlands which are decreasing by rate of 2.2% per

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year.

→ Exploitation of wetlands by human activities due to absence of National wetland policy and wetland protection Act on the lines of forest conservation Act.

Way Forward.

→ Government's National wetland conservation plan needs to be revived and implemented in its letter and spirit.

→ Community participation in wetland conservation by involving civil society groups.

→ Wetland (conservation and management) Act of 2017 requires to form State Wetland Authority to monitor activities in wetlands.

→ Proper demarcation and development of wetland conservation such that they are placed in Montreux record of internally important wetlands.

→ Directing CSR funds towards conservation. These wetlands as they form lungs of our coastal areas need to be protected and conserved.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. What are the possible factors leading to unusual rainfall patterns in different parts of the country? Is it fair to conclude that the observance of abnormal weather pattern is a result of climate change? Examine. (15 Marks)

