

**GENERAL STUDIES - III**  
**SECURITY OF INDIA**  
**MAINS - SYLLABUS AND PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS**

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**SYLLABUS**

1. Linkages between **development and spread of extremism**.
2. Role of **external state and non-state actors** in creating challenges to **internal security**.
3. **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.
4. **Security challenges** and their management in **border areas**; linkages of **organized crime with terrorism**.
5. Various **security forces and agencies** and their mandate.

**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

**2019**

1. The banning of 'Jamaat-e-Islami' in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. *Examine* the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize influence of OGWs. **(10)**
2. What is CyberDome Project? Explain how it can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India. **(10)**
3. Indian Government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations. **(15)**
4. Cross-border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-East India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the India-Myanmar border. Also, discuss the steps to counter the challenges. **(15)**

## 2018

1. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is viewed as a cardinal subset of China's large 'One Belt One Road' initiative. Give a brief description of (CPEC) and enumerate the reasons why India has distanced itself from the same. **(10)**
2. Left wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downwards trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE. **(10)**
3. Data security has assumed significant importance in the digitized world due to rising cyber crimes. The Justice. B.N Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating to protection of personal data in cyber space? **(15)**
4. India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What counter-measure should be taken to prevent the same? **(15)**

## 2017

1. Discuss the potential threats of Cyber attack and the security framework to prevent it. **(10)**
2. The north-eastern region of India has been infested with insurgency for a very long time. Analyze the major reasons for the survival of armed insurgency in this region. **(10)**
3. The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding? **(15)**

## 2016

1. The terms 'Hot Pursuit' and Surgical Strikes' are often used in connection with armed action against terrorist attacks. Discuss the Strategic impact of such actions. **(12.5)**
2. "Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades". Analyze the above statement. **(12.5)**
3. Border Management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management. **(12.5)**
4. Use of Internet and social media by non-state actors for subversive activities is a major security concern. How have these been misused in the recent past?

5. Suggest effective guidelines to curb the above threat. (12.5)

2015

1. Human rights activists constantly highlight the view that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human rights abuses by the security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by the Apex Court. (12.5)
2. Religious indoctrination via digital media has resulted in Indian youth joining the ISIS. What is ISIS and its mission? How can ISIS be dangerous for the internal security of our country? (12.5)
3. The persisting drives of the Government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements. With Malkangiri and Naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth. (12.5)
4. Considering the threats cyberspace poses for the country, India needs a “Digital Armed Force” to prevent crimes. Critically evaluate the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 outlining the challenges perceived in its effective implementation. (12.5)

2014

1. “The diverse nature of India as a multi religious and multi ethnic society is not immune to the **impact of radicalism** which is seen in her neighbourhood.” Discuss along with strategies to be adopted to counter this environment. (12.5)
2. International civil aviation laws provide all countries complete and exclusive sovereignty over the **air space** above their territory. What do you understand by ‘air space’? What are the implications of these laws on the space above this air space? Discuss the challenges which this poses and suggest ways to contain the threat. (12.5)
3. How does **illegal trans-border migration** pose a threat to India’s security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration. (12.5)
4. In 2012 the longitudinal marking for high risk areas for **piracy** was moved from 65<sup>0</sup> east to 78<sup>0</sup> east in the Arabian Sea by the **International Maritime Organisation**. What impact does this have on India’s **maritime security** concerns? (12.5)

5. **China and Pakistan** have entered into an agreement for development of an economic corridor. What threat does this pose for India's security? Critically examine. **(12.5)**

2013

1. **Money laundering** poses a serious security threat to a country's economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace? (200 words) **(10)**
2. What are **social networking sites** and what security implications do these sites present? (200 words) **(10)**
3. **Cyber warfare** is considered by some defense analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. (200 words) **(10)**
4. Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas. Analyze the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of **Left Wing Extremism**. (200 words) **(10)**
5. How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management particularly in view of the **long porous borders** with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar? (200 words) **(10)**