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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #3

<b>ForumIAS</b>			
<b>GENERAL STUDIES</b>			
Name Of Candidate	Patil Abhijeet R.		
Roll No.	1910026182	Date:	17/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   2:15 pm	End Time   5:30 pm
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The role of state in a liberalized economy is best suited as a facilitator and not as an engaged participant. Critically analyse this statement with respect to privatization drive of the government.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

उदासीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था में राज्य की भूमिका एक सहभागी के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में सबसे उपयुक्त है। सरकार के निजीकरण अभियान के संबंध में इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In the Budget 2021-22 government announced big disinvestment target of around ₹ 2 Lakh crore and pulling out from all sectors gradually except strategic sectors.

This strategy can be appreciated

because -

- 1) It will ascertain government's role in economy as a facilitator and regulator.
- 2) The PSUs if privatised can function efficiently.
- 3) Government can focus on core sectors of governance.
- 4) Privatisation and disinvestment proceeds will bring more fiscal space and increase in capital expenditure.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

5) Liberalised investment environment will boost investment, economic growth and employment generation.

But the following challenges remain -

- 1) The objective of PSUs - social justice is not yet fully realised.
- 2) There still exists regional equality.
- 3) Privatisation does not always ensure efficiency.
- 4) Social-security of employees.

Despite these challenges, most of the economists support government withdrawal and taking remedial measures to address above challenges.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.2) What are the major changes brought in the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act 2021? How will it promote the interest of small account holders and depositors? (10 Marks, 150 words)

जमा बीमा और क्रेडिट गारंटी निगम (संशोधन) अधिनियम 2021 में कौन से बड़े बदलाव लाए गए हैं? यह छोटे खाताधारकों और जमाकर्ताओं के हितों को कैसे बढ़ाया देगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Deposit Insurance and credit  
Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act 2021

has following features-

- ① Increased the limit of insured deposit  
from ₹ 1 Lakh to ₹ 5 Lakh.
- ② Time limit for the transfer of money  
is set at 90 days.
- ③ Increased the coverage of the act  
to various banks.

It will promote the interests of small  
depositors as follows-

- ① Around 90% of bank accounts and  
27% of the deposits are ensured.
- ② The uncertainty in getting back the  
money is reduced.

③ The wait period is brought down from several months to 90 days.

Therefore to realise the true objective, it is necessary to implement the new amendment in letter and spirit.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.3) Discuss how the food processing sector can be the panacea for addressing the triple whammy of low value addition, high post-harvest losses and disguised unemployment associated inherently with the Indian agriculture. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारतीय कृषि के साथ स्वभाविक रूप से जुड़े कम मूल्यवर्धन, कटाई के बाद के नुकसान और प्रचलित बेरोजगारी के रूप में तिहरी मार की समस्या से निपटने के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र रामबाण कैसे हो सकता है। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Food processing involves carrying out processes on farm produce to enhance its shelf life, utility and value.

Food Processing and Indian agriculture -

- ① The proportion of food processing is 10% in India as compared to 25% in China and 60% in USA. Thus highlights the huge potential.
- ② The food processing industry will ensure backward linkages to farmers. Thus reducing the impact of market volatility and providing assured prices.
- ③ Farmers will not need to store their produce and wait for market price.

to rise. Instead food processing firms can provide these facilities - reducing post harvest losses.

④ New Employment opportunities in logistics, storage, inspection, machine operators, marketing can be created in rural areas and boosting rural consumption demand.

⑤ This will free up the excessive burden of manpower on limited agricultural land.

The following steps are taken by government to promote food processing -

- ① Mega food parks scheme.
- ② Production Linked Incentive Scheme with outlay of Rs-10,500 crore

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.4) What explains the paradox of higher farmer suicide rate in more prosperous states than in poorer states? (10 Marks, 150 words)

गरीब राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक समृद्ध राज्यों में किसान आत्महत्या दर के अधिक होने का विरोधाभास क्या बताता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The farmer suicide rate is higher in the states of prosperous states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana than the so called poorer states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand etc. The following reasons can be identified -

① Regional income inequality - The low farmer income creates the relative deprivation and poverty which results in suicide.

Ex. Maharashtra - Western Maharashtra more developed than Marathwada

② Increasing input costs - These suicide belts are the belts of Bt cotton cultivation and Green revolution which need intensive inputs. The debt-ridden farmers choose the path of suicide.

③ Social Issues - Culture of downy, lavish marriages, alcoholism, gambling in rural areas add to already existing rural distress.

④ Green Revolution - The practices in the Green Revolution areas has led to depletion and contamination of water resources, land degradation thus reducing the productivity.

Therefore all these multiple factors resulted in the current paradox of farmers suicide. This needs to be addressed at institutional and social level with specific interventions

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) India's policies on environmental regulation are discordant, lofty on intent but feeble on outcomes. Critically examine this statement with special emphasis on plastic waste management in the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पर्यावरण नियमन पर भारत की नीतियाँ असंगत हैं, इरादे से बुलंद हैं लेकिन परिणामों पर कमजोर हैं। देश में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has pledged to eliminate single waste use plastic in coming few years. But the feasibility is questioned on the following grounds -

① Lack of dedicated mechanism -

The plastic waste management rules notified under the Environment Protection Act 1986 but they lack independent mechanism of implementation and institutions.

② Ineffective implementation - The stringent measures are not pursued ~~for~~ consistently over long period.

③ No address of root cause - The employment and economic impact of plastic needs to be replaced by alternative option.

④ People's support - is lacking due to cheap and versatile nature of plastic, people are reluctant to give up on the usage.

Thus the lofty intents need to be supported by proper strategy, capability and institutions. The alternatives should be made available to users. The producers must be disincentivised against using plastic.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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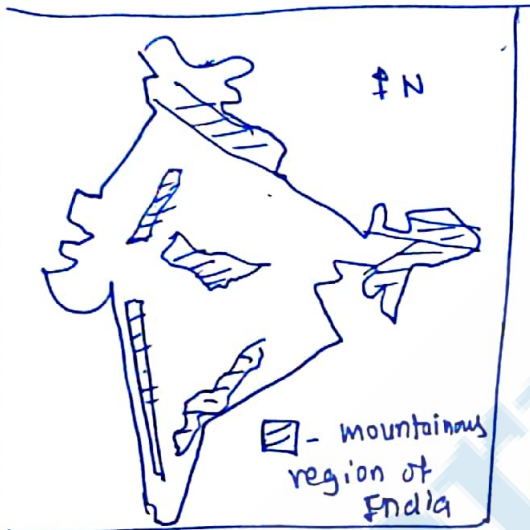
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Q.6) Discuss the impact of illegal construction and encroachment on disaster vulnerability, biodiversity and ecology of mountain regions in the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

देश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की आपदा के प्रति सुभेद्यता, जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी पर अवैध निर्माण और अतिक्रमण के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The mountainous topography is generally fragile and needs restraint on development activities. India has around 31% of area under mountains and hills.



1) Impact of illegal construction and encroachment →

A) on disaster vulnerability

① Slope modification

and loosening of boulders may result into land slides.

② The erosion of soil can lead to floods in the foothills.

③ During rainy seasons— mass movement and liquefaction.

④ Increased hazard due to earthquake.

B) On biodiversity and ecology

- ① Deforestation - may lead to loss of biodiversity
- ② Habitat destruction and fragmentation  
Ex. Elephants in Nilgiris
- ③ Reduced soil cover - reduced biological productivity.
- ④ Increase in pollution.

Way forward -

- ① following Environmental Impact Assessment
- ② State imposed restrictions to be enforced.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) What do you mean by scientific social responsibility (SSR)? In light of draft policy of SSR, discuss how can SSR strengthen science-society linkages and usher in a cultural change in the conduct of science for the benefit of society at large in the country? (10 Marks, 150 words)

वैज्ञानिक सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (SSR) से आप क्या समझते हैं? SSR की मसौदा नीति के आलोक में, चर्चा करें कि SSR विज्ञान-समाज संबंधों को कैसे मजबूत कर सकता है और देश में बड़े पैमाने पर समाज के लाभ के लिए विज्ञान के संचालन में सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन की शुरुआत कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Scientific Social Responsibility can be defined as use of scientific advancement for the development of society.

The science does not progress in isolation but it is supported by the society and it should return to society in the form of its contribution.

① The draft policy on SSR focuses on use of science for social good.

② It promotes scientists and social interaction.

③ This helps to increase scientific innovation in the fields of health, education, agriculture, gender equality, governance etc.

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④ It will build trust between society and scientific community.

⑤ Help the overall progress of both science and society,

Thus draft SSR policy <sup>focuses</sup> helps the scientific and societal development through interaction and cooperation.

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.8) Analyze the critical importance of genome sequencing in pandemic control.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

महामारी नियंत्रण में जीनोम अनुक्रमण के महत्वपूर्ण महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The genome sequencing the process of identifying the genetic components in a particular micro-organism.

① It helps to identify new pathogens and their variants.

Ex. SARS COV-2 - beta, delta, omicron

② Genome sequencing helps to find out impact on humans and thus formulate strategy to take remedial actions.

③ In vaccine development, development of treatment and testing

④ In pandemic apart from medical interventions other non-medical interventions like quarantine, isolation, lockdown etc. can be done based on sequencing.

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⑤ Thus in the world of pandemics and epidemics genome sequencing is of critical importance to alert countries and bring out international cooperation.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.9) Examine the need of a clearly articulated National Security Strategy for systematic, consistent and coherent approach towards national security. (10 Marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति व्यवस्थित, सतत और सुसंगत दृष्टिकोण के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से स्पष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The need for clearly articulated National security strategy —

- ① The changing nature of warfare which includes state, non-state actors as well as state sponsored non-state state.
- ② Emerging theatres of Warfare including cyber, space, psychological, technological which come under Hybrid warfare.
- ③ The national security policy will help in coordinated response by various agencies like intelligence, army, navy, airforce.
- ④ The cost effectiveness can be ensured as defence currently has 2% of GDP.

⑤ The roles and responsibilities can be decided of various agencies, states and centre.

Therefore clearly articulated National security strategy has become need of the hour.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.10) The issues associated with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are both developmental and ideological. Analyze the trend in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas over the past decade and evaluate India's strategy to tackle LWE. (10 Marks, 150 words)

वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) से जुड़े मुद्दे विकासात्मक और वैचारिक दोनों हैं। पिछले एक दशक में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्ति का विश्लेषण करें और एलडब्ल्यूई से निपटने के लिए भारत की रणनीति का मूल्यांकन करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The present trend in LWE affected areas - -

- ① Reduced influence - the no. of districts affected has reduced from 210 to 90 from 2009 until 2019.
- ② High intensity attacks and ambushes on security forces still continue.
- ③ The foreign aid in funds and weapons supports LWE.

India's strategy is -

- ① Dual strategy of containment and development.
- ② SAMADHAN strategy for dashboard based monitoring.

- ③ Modernisation and training of armed forces.
- ④ Focus on tribal development- Aspirational District program.

### Way forward -

- ① Need to expedite development works without delays.
- ② focus on intelligence gathering and centre-state cooperation
- ③ Prevent alienation of tribals.

### **Feedback**

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Total

Q.11) While imposing a tax is a legitimate exercise of sovereign's power, retrospective taxation undermines the credibility of a nation as a stable legal regime and discourages international investments. Discuss in light of recent controversies. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि कर लगाना संप्रभु शक्ति का एक वैध परिपाटी है, पूर्व कराधान एक स्थिर कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में एक राष्ट्र की विश्वसनीयता को कमजोर करता है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निवेश को हतोत्साहित करता है। हाल के विवादों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

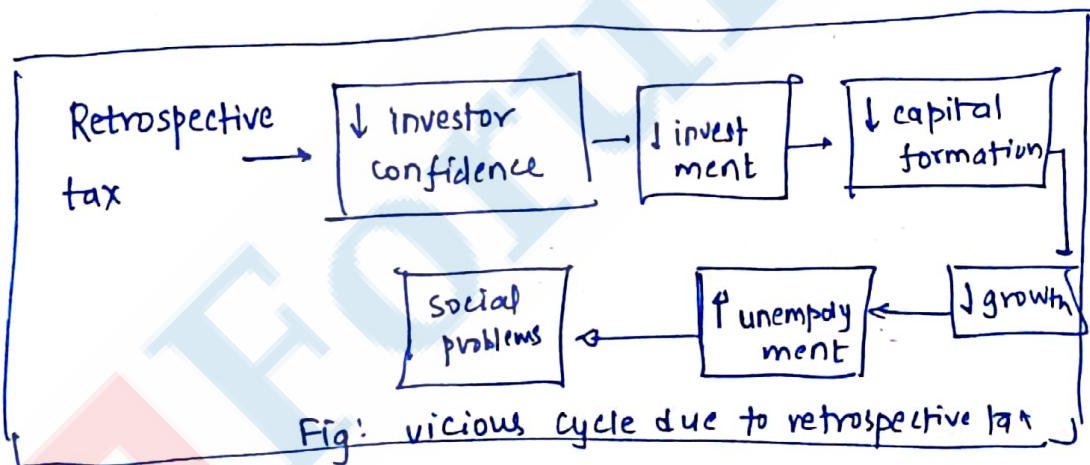
Taxation is the glue that binds the social contract between the state and the citizens. Recently the act has been passed (Finance Act, 2021) to amend the retrospective taxes imposed by Government of India in 2012.

The sovereign power of taxation has following features —

- ① Constitutionally it can be imposed retrospectively.
- ② It helps to improve the fiscal position of the government.
- ③ Taxation helps ~~to~~ in income redistribution

But although taxation has above features, retrospective taxation is undesirable due to following reasons -

- ① It shows policy uncertainty in economic sphere thus hinders sustained growth.
- ② Retrospective taxation erodes investor confidence which further leads to lower growth and subsequent issues.



- ③ It reduces the inflow of foreign capital in the form of FDI and FII.
- ④ Retrospective taxation maligns image of the nation in terms of arbitration award. Ex. Recent Paris based tribunals



award to attach assets of Air India

### Way forward

- ① As economic survey 2019 suggested, stable policy environment should be pursued.
- ② Reforms in taxation system to increase tax base and compliance.
- ③ International Cooperation to prevent tax evasion by corporates.

Ex. Base Erosion and profit shifting  
Minimum global corporate Tax

Thus though taxation is the sovereign power, it should <sup>be</sup> used prudently to encourage economic growth.

#### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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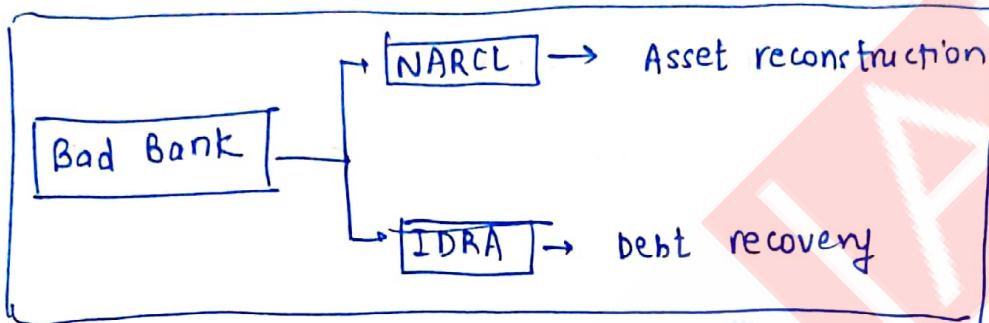
Q.12) India's stressed asset and bankruptcy reforms started on a good note, but now seems to have lost steam. Identify various issues faced in effective implementation of Insolvency and bankruptcy code in the country. How can the newly created Bad Bank help in overcoming the problem of bad debt and stabilizing the financial system? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की दबावग्रस्त संपत्ति और दिवालियापन सुधार एक अच्छे नोट पर शुरू हुए, लेकिन अब लगता है कि यह महत्व खो रहे हैं। देश में दिवाला और दिवालियापन संहिता के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान करें। नव निर्मित बैड बैंक खराब कर्ज की समस्या पर काबू पाने और वित्तीय प्रणाली को स्थिर करने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Insolvency and Bankruptcy code was brought to ensure speedy resolution of stressed assets. But it is facing following issues—

- ① Though the period of resolution has come down but it is still higher than 180-270 days as stipulated in the code
- ② Large haircut in the process makes it uneconomical for companies.
- ③ Lack of sufficient number of insolvency professionals.
- ④ Reluctance of corporates to use the IBC avenue to use for resolution.
- ⑤ Banking sector did not benefit much.

Therefore government has recently launched National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL) and India Debt Recovery Company commonly known as Bad Bank.



It will be helpful in following manner -

- ① Bad Bank will take up the stressed assets of Banks. Thus specifically Banking sector will be benefited.
- ② With ~~over~~ around ₹ 2 Lakh crore of stressed assets, it will reduce PSBs Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)
- ③ It will be having sovereign security guarantee of government - thus enhance trust.
- ④ Bad Bank will help better monetary

policy transmission.

But still following challenges remain -

- ① Bad Bank does not address the structural issues in formation of NPAs.
- ② The government security may create fiscal burden.

Therefore it is necessary to resolve stressed assets through the best option available out of SARFAESI Act, Insolvency and Bankruptcy code and Bad Bank.

#### Feedback

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Q.13) Stagnant farm incomes, present a strong case to develop agriculture in India as an enterprise. Discuss how the new farm laws can help in development of farming as an enterprise and increasing the farm incomes. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थिर कृषि आय, भारत में कृषि को एक उद्यम के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मजबूत केस प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा करें कि कैसे नए कृषि कानून कृषि को एक उद्यम के रूप में विकसित करने और कृषि आय बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

According to NABARD's survey of 2018, the average annual farm income was about ₹ 1.8 lakh. It took around 20 years (1995-2015) to double the farmers' income.

New farm laws ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> aimed at -

① Liberalise the farmers' produce trade -

i) The first act farmers' produce Trade and Commerce allows farmers to sell their produce outside APMCs.

ii) It will help to realise better prices in open markets.

iii) Save the commission of intermediaries and cartelisation

iv) It allows private mandis to be established.

## ② Contract farming Act -

- i) It was directed to safeguard interests of farmers.
- ii) It was aimed to create facilitation of contract farming and also created the environment for farmer protection.

## ③ Essential Commodity (Amendment) Act

- i) It removed the limits on the storage of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses.
- ii) Government could impose only in the situation of war, famine etc.

But farmers opposed these law on following grounds -

- i) Fear of withdrawal of government and MSP.
- ii) Inadequate appeal mechanism in the situation of litigation.

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Therefore in November 2021, government expressed its failure to convey the benefits of farm laws to farmers and repeal act was passed in the parliament.

**Feedback**

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Q.14) What is climate smart agriculture? Despite its critical role in climate change mitigation and substantial state intervention to promote climate smart agriculture, the progress made in adoption of climate smart agriculture is unimpressive. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि क्या है? जलवायु परिवर्तन उपशमन में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका और जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पर्याप्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के बावजूद, जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि को अपनाने में की गई प्रगति अप्रभावी है। चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Climate Smart Agriculture can be defined as the agricultural practices which are in consonance with the present climatic situation and able to adapt the future crisis due to climate change.

The features of climate smart Agriculture (CSA) are -

- ① The choice of crop is according to the agro-climatic zone.
- ② The soil conservation measures are adopted to prevent land degradation, salinisation etc.
- ③ Water management techniques like drip irrigation are taken up.



- ④ Minimum use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and instead organic inputs are given. ⑤ Crop rotation and no monocropping

### Role in climate change mitigation -

- ① Prevents crop failure due to lack of water.
- ② Yield is maintained - by reducing vulnerability.
- ③ minimum incidence of pests
- ④ Ensures food security

### steps taken by government

- ① PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana
- ② Zero Budget Natural Farming
- ③ World Bank sponsored Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (POCRA)
- ④ Increased MSP for pulses and oilseeds to promote crop diversification.

### Reasons for slow progress

- ① Availability of alternative options still feel attractive - Ex. Paddy and sugarcane in drought prone region.
- ② Inadequate awareness.
- ③ Lack of institutional backing by government.
- ④ The shift to new climate smart methods is expensive.

Thus way forward is-

- ① Increase awareness through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Banks, media etc.
- ② Target oriented approach initially focusing on particular area and crops can be adopted.

#### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.15) How is urban flooding different from rural flooding? Discuss the reasons for and implications of increased instances of urban flooding in recent times. (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी बाढ़ ग्रामीण बाढ़ से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के दिनों में शहरी बाढ़ के बढ़ते मामलों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Urban flooding differs from the rural flooding on the following grounds.

1) Causes - ① Urban flooding is caused due to climatic and anthropogenic factors -

Climatic - i) cloudburst ii) High tides, cyclone  
Ex. Mumbai 2005 ii) Inundation

Anthropogenic - i) Inadequate storm water drainage  
ii) Encroachment in flood plains and wetlands.

② Rural flooding are mostly due to extreme climatic phenomenon which include -

flash floods - Ex. Kedarnath 2013,

Geography - in plains of Bihar and W. Bengal  
the shifting courses of Ganga, Brahmaputra

2) The rural flooding mostly results in crop losses, animals and human lives.

## 2) Urban flooding -

Reasons - Most dominant reasons are anthropogenic - which includes -

- ① Faulty urban planning and urban governance
- ② choked storm water drainages.
- ③ Encroachment on natural wetlands.

Ex. Bengaluru, Mumbai.

Natural reasons -

- ① Due to increased instances of extreme phenomenon - cloudburst, torrential rainfall
- ② Cyclones on East and West coast
- ③ Tidal surges.

## 3) Implications

- ① Loss of lives and property.
- ② Economic disruption.
- ③ Damage to public infrastructure and

communication lines.

④ Danger of epidemic diseases.

4) Way forward -

① Building flood resilient infrastructure

② Respecting environmental boundaries  
by following Coastal Regulatory Zone  
norms, protecting wetlands.

③ Urban governance and infrastructure  
reforms to tackle climate change.

④ Sponge city concept like China can  
be adopted.

#### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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Value Addition
Total



Q.16) What do you mean by a circular economy? Discuss how can this concept help in resolving the dilemma of achieving rapid economic growth and reducing environmental footprint.

(15 marks, 250 words)

चक्रिय अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? चर्चा करें कि यह अवधारणा तेजी से आर्थिक विकास प्राप्त करने और पर्यावरणीय फुटप्रिंट को कम करने की दुविधा को हल करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The circular economy is the system of production and consumption which focuses on Repair, Refurbish and Reuse Redesign.

It is gaining currency worldwide due to its potential benefits to the economy, environment and society.

Economic Significance -

- ① Reduces the cost of production.
- ② Increases resource use efficiently.
- ③ Opens up new employment opportunities.
- ④ Helps to achieve economies of scale.
- ⑤ Reduces cost of scrapping and other logistics.

## Environmental Benefits

- ① Reduces the carbon emissions associated with production.
- ② Reduces the waste generation and emission of heavy metals and toxic elements.
- ③ protects oceans and landfills by reducing waste dumping.

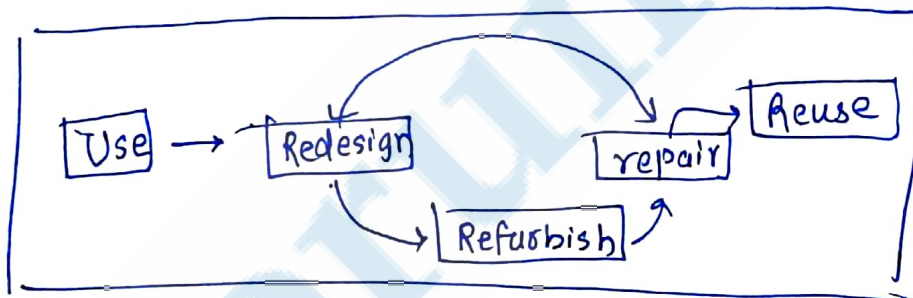


Fig: circular economy -

Therefore circular economy is the innovative way of resource use where twin goals of economy and environment can be achieved.

The circular economy model can help to address many of the

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Case study - Apple calls back the damaged pieces and after detecting the fault, the faulty parts are replaced with good ones.

The new phones are sold at lower prices.

## Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total

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Q.17) Green hydrogen presents an opportunity for the economy to modernize without the need to 'carbonize'. Discuss the statement and suggest strategies for leveraging benefits of green hydrogen. (15 marks, 250 words)

ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था को 'कार्बोनाइज' किए बिना आधुनिकीकरण करने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस कथन पर चर्चा करें और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन के लाभों का लाभ उठाने के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Green Hydrogen is the hydrogen produced by using renewable energy. This hydrogen can be used in hydrogen cells or as source of power.

1) Opportunity for economy to modernize without need to carbonize →

① ~~Recent~~ Generally there is trade-off between carbon emissions and development.

② But green hydrogen is produced using non-fossil fuel sources of energy. This reduces our carbon emissions.

③ At the same time increasing energy demand for economic development can be addressed.

④ This reduces economy's dependence

upon the traditional thermal, coal based power plants which are carbon intensive.

2) Strategies for leveraging the potential -

- ① Policy support to incentivise the production and use of Green Hydrogen as primary source of energy.
- ② Capacity building in terms of infrastructure, skills, institutions to promote deeper penetration.
- ③ Public-private cooperation for greater expansion of infrastructure.
- ④ Harness innovation to bring down the cost of Hydrogen energy.
- ⑤ Focus on technology transformation to ensure the suitability to current

level of applications.

- ⑥ Mission mode approach like National Green Hydrogen Mission.
- ⑦ Global and private sector cooperation  
to leverage the potential.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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Total

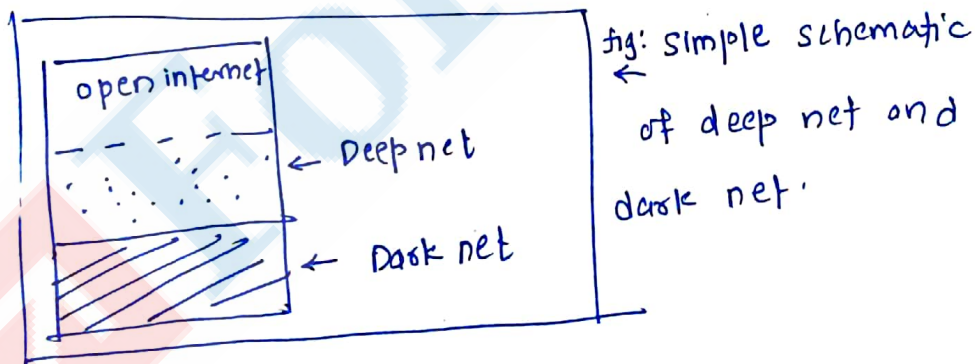


Q.18) What do you understand by deep net and dark net? Highlighting various security threats posed by dark net, discuss challenges in its regulation. (15 marks, 250 words)

डीप नेट और डार्क नेट से आप क्या समझते हैं? डार्क नेट द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न सुरक्षा खतरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके नियमन में चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

**Deep Net** - The restricted access part of the internet is called as deep net. It is for the legitimate use of any government or non-government institution.

**Dark net** - It is that part of deep net which is beyond the reach of formal, legitimate framework



**Security Threats** -

- ① Dark net can be used for spread of extremist, terrorist ideologies.

- ② It can be used for illegal trade of weapons, ~~to~~ explosive substances.
- ③ Cyber security - dark net can be used for cyber attack on critical infrastructure, government sites etc.
- ④ Narco-trade, illegal wildlife trade are carried out here.
- ⑤ Sharing of pornographic material including child pornography.

### Challenges in its regulation -

- ① Definition - As it is just the space on internet which is used by the users, fixing accountability becomes difficult.
- ② Anonymity - The detection and singling out of perpetrator becomes almost difficult.
- ③ Vastness - It is vast than open access internet.

④ Lack of technological capabilities with government limit the regulation.

Thus dark net is rapidly emerging as security threat, it is necessary to formulate the action plan.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) Analyse the internal security implication of Taliban's rule in Afghanistan for India and suggest counter measures to address emerging security challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के लिए अफगानिस्तान में तालिबान के शासन के आंतरिक सुरक्षा निहितार्थ का विश्लेषण करें और उभरती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए काउंटर उपायों का सुझाव दें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

With Taliban's rule becoming reality,  
we have to be prepared for new  
security challenges.

- ① Terrorist activities in India - Pakistan  
based terror organisations may use  
the manpower and Afghan land to  
plan terror attack in India.
- ② Spillover effect - The rule of Taliban  
may have spillover effect on India's  
sensitive regions of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ③ Regional Instability - There is possibility  
of increase of radical ideology in  
the entire South Asian region - due to  
weapon trade based economy
- ④ Narco-threat - The re-emergence of  
narco-trade route on the north of  
India in the form of 'Golden crescent'

- ⑤ China-Pakistan axis - ~~China~~ They can fuel anti-India activities to antagonise India by leveraging Taliban.

### Counter-Measures to tackle the threat -

- ① Improve Border infrastructure by using technology and Comprehensive Border Management - along North western front
- ② Strengthen the intelligence gathering and surveillance.
- ③ Forming and training special units of armed forces to tackle possible threats.
- ④ Inter-agency coordination for effective management of threats.
- ⑤ On diplomatic front -
  - i) Engage with like-minded countries to enhance security cooperation.



- ii) proactive participation on any summits and conferences related with Afghanistan.
- iii) Opening communication lines with Taliban leaders and negotiate independently.

Thus with the rise of Taliban, upgrading security capabilities and meaningful engagement with Taliban is necessary. It becomes even more significant to prevent the incidences like Kandahar hijack and also to protect India's investment and interests in Afghanistan.

**Feedback**

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Value Addition
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ForumIAS

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Q.20) Blurred lines between civilian and military use of technologies have created invisible enemies and new set of internal security challenges. Discuss in light of concerns related to use of drone, cyber and bio-technology. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रौद्योगिकियों के नागरिक और सैन्य उपयोग के बीच धुंधली रेखाओं ने अदृश्य दुश्मन और आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का नया सेट बनाया है। ड्रोन, साइबर और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Dual use technologies is the ever-expanding domain. It can be seen from the below technologies -

1) Drones -

The drones have many civilian applications including - i) transport ii) survey-~~st~~ of resources iii) Disaster rescue and relief iv) Recreation.

But it is creating military challenges through -

i) Use for explosive attack - Ex. Jammu drone attack.

ii) For surveillance and spying by of security establishments.

iii) For carrying drugs, weapons, explosives.

2) Cyber -

The cyber-space has many economic and social applications - e-commerce, social networking, IT & ITES etc.

But it is also used for threatening internal security -

- i) By cyber espionage, attack and cyber war. - on nuclear establishment, power infra.
- ii) Through propaganda machinery as psychological warfare.
- iii) Dark web.

3) Biotechnology - It is <sup>of</sup> immense

use for medicines, agriculture, vaccine

But biological warfare is a real threat. It can be in the form of -

- i) Pathogens - targeted towards particular group.
- ii) toxic, choking chemicals etc.

The real challenge is -

1) The security establishment cannot fight these threats with current level of preparedness.

Ex. Drones - can't be detected on RADAR, difficult to shoot down by guns

2) They are evolving fast and high cost of tackling will be on budget.

3) Need skilled manpowers.

Therefore the military threat should be tackled by multipronged strategy of regulation, investment and innovation in these dual use technology.

#### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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Forum IAS

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.