

# ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Utkarsh Dwivedi		
Roll No.	1910046593	Date:	15/12/20

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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.	
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   2:30 pm	End Time   5:30 pm
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	
			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:

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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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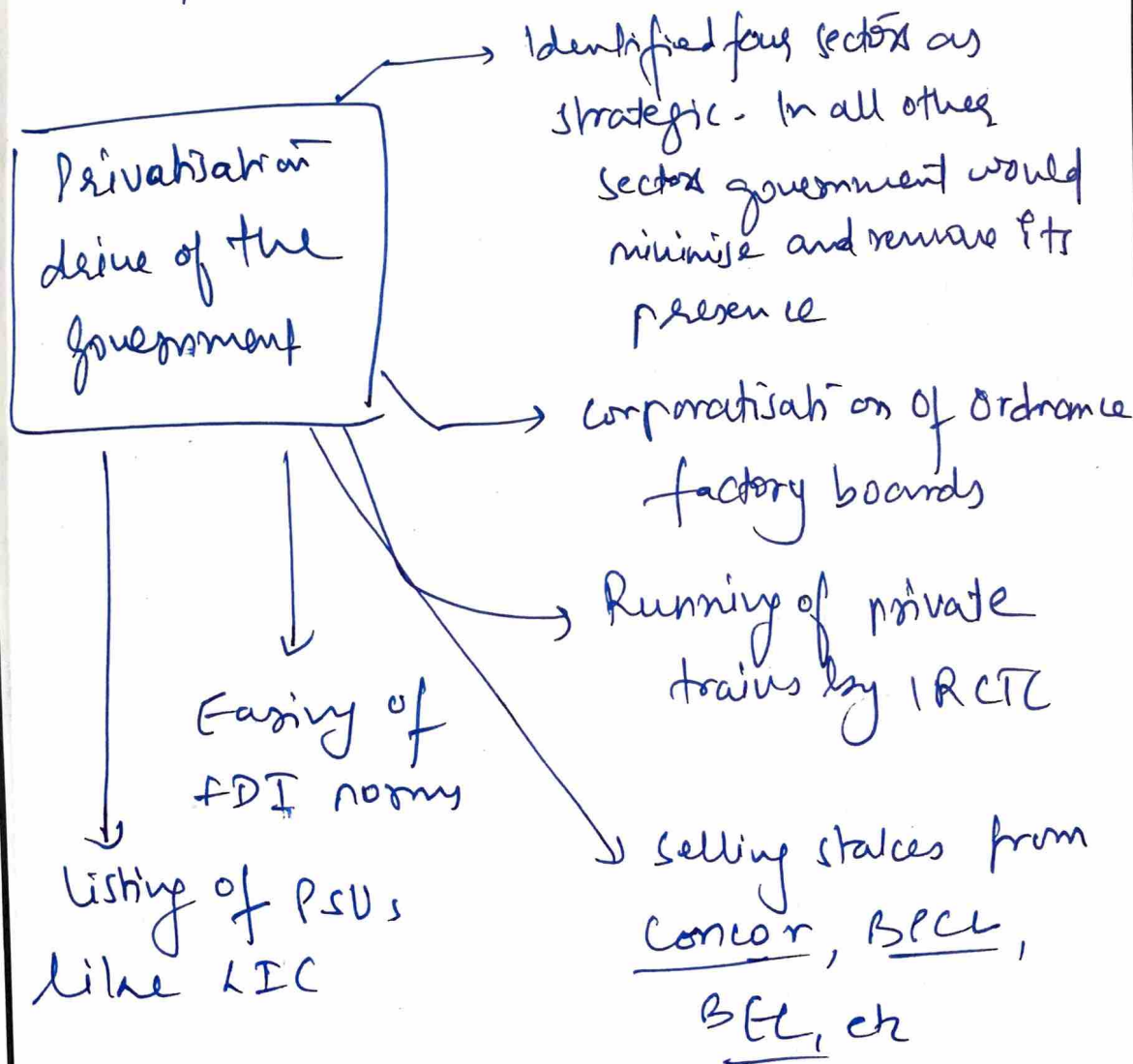
**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

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)

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

Privatization refers to selling of government stakes in government owned companies to the private sector.



## How privatisation helps in a liberalised economy

- Government retains presence only in strategic sectors like banking, atomic energy, defence, etc.
- Government becomes facilitator in other sectors like airlines, hotel business, petroleum, etc.
- Reduces revenue expenditure of government due to large administration.
- Gives confidence to private sector and leads to crowding in of investment [Economic Survey]

**Challenges** → Protests by labour unions  
 Allegations of selling assets at low cost to favourites.

Privatisation must take place in clean and effective manner to realise benefits of liberalised economy.

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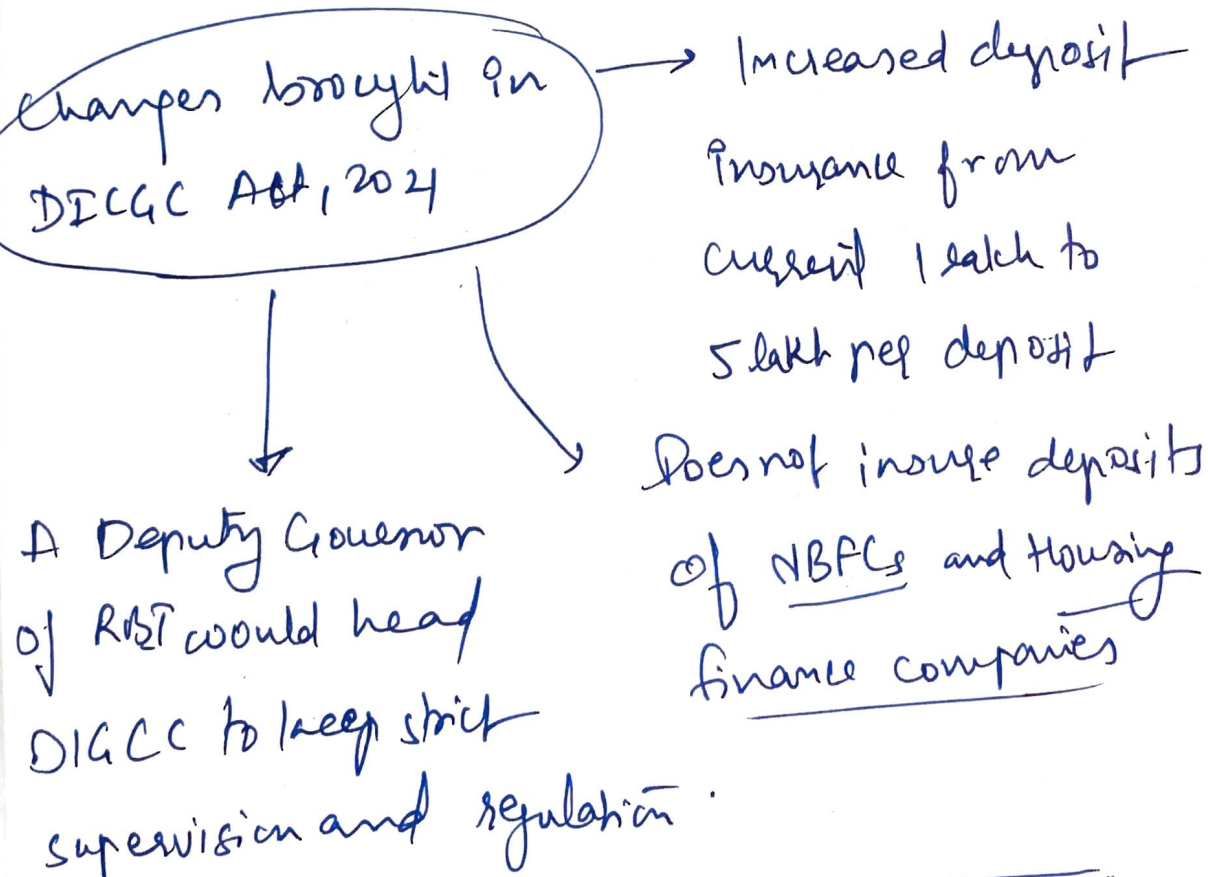
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2) What are the major changes brought in the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act 2021? How will it promote the interest of small account holders and depositors? (10 Marks, 150 words)

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

Deposit Insurance refers to insuring the deposits of account holders in ~~terms of~~ events of bank runs and bank insolvency.



How it will promote interest of small account holders and depositors

→ It would lead to depositor confidence.

This would prevent situations of bank runs and collapse of banks.

→ would increase Banking investment to GDP ratio of economy due to increase in bank deposits.

→ would give confidence to depositors to invest in various other government schemes like sovereign gold bond scheme.

→ would prevent small account holders from falling into poverty in case of bank insolvency.

→ would increase vigil and supervision of RBI over banks in the interest of borrowers.

## Challenges

→ criticised by some that limit of 5 lakh is too low.

→ Also criticised for using state money to compensate for poor banking decisions.

However DIGGE Amendment is a step in right direction.

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)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Food processing ~~sector~~ sector has capacity to generate 9 million jobs and add \$44 billion to India's GDP by 2025 - ASSOCHAM.

How food processing can address low value addition

→ Food processing leads to adequate value addition in low paying food crops.

(Ex): Potato can be converted to potato chips

(Ex): Tomato can be converted to ketchup

→ Through primary, secondary and tertiary food processing centres, inputs ~~are~~ go through adequate value addition.

Addressing high post harvest losses

→ Due to excessive production, food crops

are sometimes thrown on roads. These can be stored in cold storages and ware houses and can be used for food processing in times of lean season.

## Addressing disguised unemployment

→ Agricultural sector employs 49% of population and generates 16% of GDP. This can be addressed if manpower can be transferred to food processing centres.

→ would lead to increase in farmer income.

(Ex): A tomato lachhap sells at much higher cost than tomatoes.

→ would increase agricultural exports.

→ would increase female employment as mostly females work in food processing centre.

Hence food processing holds much promise in increasing farmer income and reducing farm waste.

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

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

It is seen that India records highest farmer suicides in the world. Also these suicides are mostly witnessed in more prosperous states like Mahashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, etc.

### Reasons

- These states are prosperous because of high growth of manufacturing and services sector. While the agricultural sector has been stagnating at 1-3%.
- Due to prosperity, the cost of living in these states has increased, but farmer incomes have stagnated. This mismatch leads to farmer suicides.
- Also due to green revolution in states

Like Punjab and Haryana, the cost of input has risen. But this cost of input is not matched with cost of output that the farmers receive.

→ A major reason for farmer suicides is lack of access to institutional loans. Since farmers ~~buy~~ take loans from informal sources at high interest rates, they commit suicide when they are unable to pay.

On the other hand, poorer states like UP, Bihar, Jharkhand have seen frequent farm loan waivers.

To eliminate farmer suicides, the agricultural sector needs wholistic overhaul by moving towards organic farming and liberalising agri-marketing.

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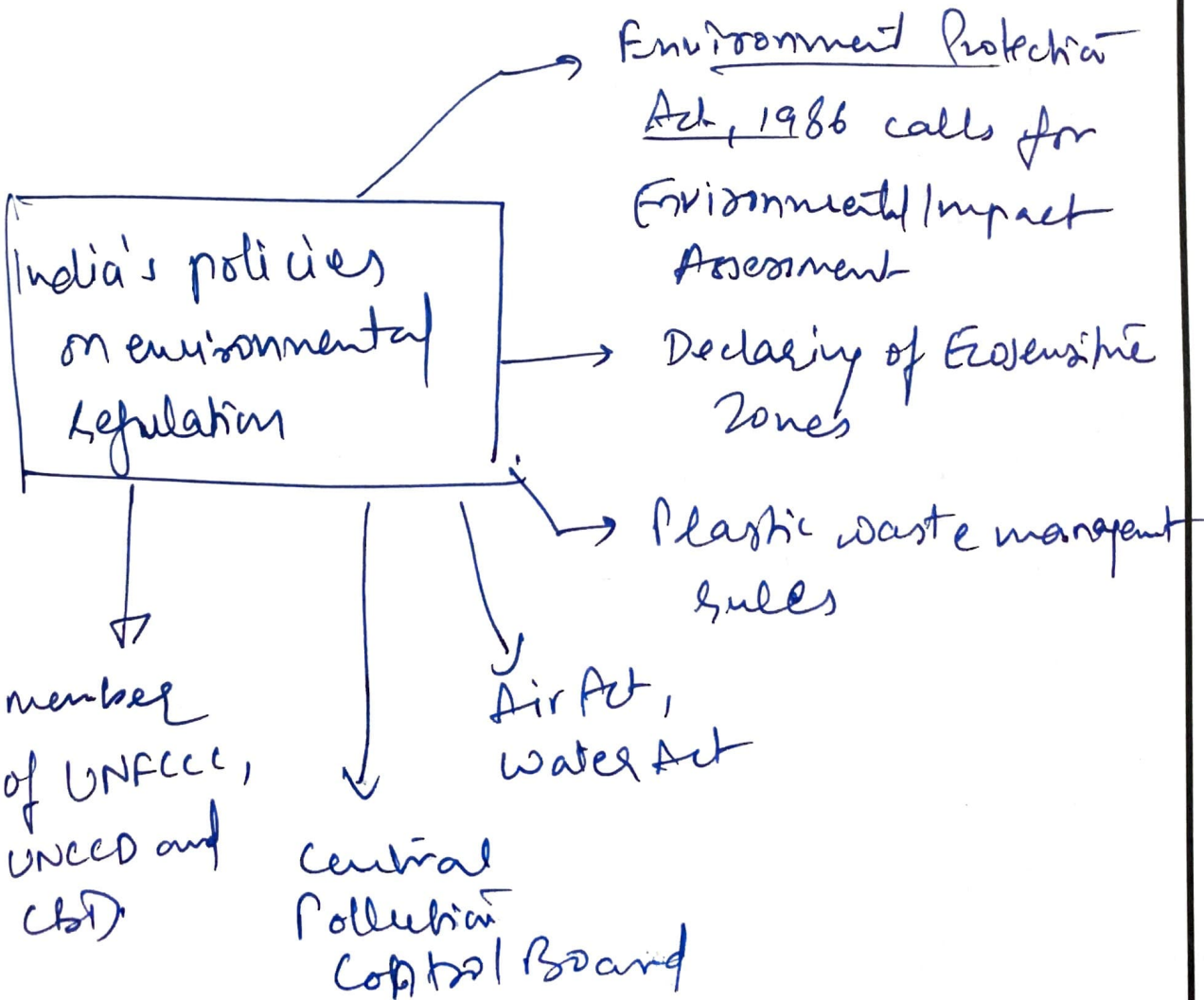
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Q.5) India's policies on environmental regulation are discordant, lofty on intent but feeble on outcomes. Critically examine this statement with special emphasis on plastic waste management in the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पर्यावरण नियमन पर भारत की नीतियां 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 is one of the leading generators of plastic [at number 5 position worldwide]. It generates more plastic than it recycles.



## Plastic waste management in the country

- More plastic generation than its recycling.
  - Lack of change in attitude of people who still rely on plastic bags, straws, packing, etc.
  - Alternatives like Jute Bags are costlier.
  - Lack of waste segregation at source. Hence plastic waste is mixed with nonplastic waste. This leads to poor waste treatment.
  - Lack of dedicated dustbins at public places to collect plastic waste.
  - Problems in effective implementation of plastic management rules due to poor capacity of urban local bodies.
- World is already witnessing the Great Pacific Garbage. Plastic waste must be reduced through behavioural change campaigns and state support.

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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 प्रभ. व की चर्चा कीजिए।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mountain regions of the country have witnessed increasing disasters due to illegal construction and encroachment.

### Effect on disaster vulnerability

→ makes the terrain more vulnerable.

(Ex) Construction involves drilling activities. This may lead to earthquakes and landslides.

→ Due to encroachment, the soil in mountainous regions become loose. This too leads to landslides, thus increasing disaster vulnerability.

### Effect on biodiversity

→ leads to loss of biodiversity in the form of flora and fauna.

→ Increases man-animal conflict.

(Ex) Cases of snow leopard entering people's home in Uttarakhand.

## Effect on ecology

→ Leads to climate change due to increase in anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

→ Affects water resources as excessive extraction of groundwater is undertaken.

→ Climate change leads to melting of glaciers, increasing further disaster vulnerability.

Hence mountainous terrain must be dealt with in ecologically sensitive manner by keeping in mind the principle of environmental determinism.

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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)

विज्ञानिक 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 (SSR) refers to the social imperatives of scientific research. The scientific community is duty bound to indulge in research and innovation that is in the larger interest of the society.

How SSR can strengthen science-society linkage and usher a cultural change

- Research would be guided by societal interests.
- Scientific community would become better aware of societal needs. This generates compassion and emotional quotient in scientists who generally

follow logic and rationality.

→ It would also spark interests in the field of STEM in the society and lead to development of scientific temper.

→ would help state in better implementation of its Directive Principles of State Policy.

⊕ Through collaboration between universities and local villages, the scientific knowledge is coming in use to solve issues of lower literacy, sanitation, etc.

→ would help in holistic development of nation when science and social science come together.

Hence SSR is a novel initiative to leverage the power of science in achieving goals of humanity (SDG goals).

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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)

Genome sequencing refers to creating a detailed map of genes of an organism.

Done by IITSCOD in COVID-19 in India.

Importance of genome sequencing in pandemic control

→ Helps to study the nature of virus.

→ Helps in determining

→ dominant RNA of the virus

→ Lethality of its spike protein

→ Structure of virus

→ Spread of virus

→ Potential to cause harm and fatality.

→ Helps in understanding the origin of virus and its mutations.

→ Helps to predict which kind of people are more vulnerable to be attacked.

This information can be used to warn such people in advance.

→ Helps to study how a virus behaves inside human and animal body and predict its future behaviour.

→ Also helps to study how a body responds when a virus enters. This helps in manufacturing of drugs and vaccines.

### Challenges

→ Only one agency INSCOG is doing genome sequencing of virus in India.

→ Costly and time taking process.

Genome India Project would help in genome sequencing of Indians for future pandemics.

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)

National security is the security of a nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity and its people. National security is the prime aim of a nation.

Current national security strategy

→ Adhoc in nature that is reactive and not proactive.

(Ex): We formed NSC after operation blue star.

(Ex): We formed National ~~trust~~ Investigation Agency after 26/11 attacks.

→ Various national security agencies and forces without proper

co-ordination

Need for consistent and coherent national security strategy

→ Due to increasing non traditional security threats.

(Ex): rise of cyber, bioterrorism, drone technology.

→ Due to rise of trans national terror forces like LETA, JEM, Al Qaeda, ISIS.

→ Due to large vulnerable population of 1.3 billion.

→ Due to hostile neighbours like Pakistan and China.

Hence India needs holistic national security strategy that is reflective of 21st century challenges and is proactive and consistent.

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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)

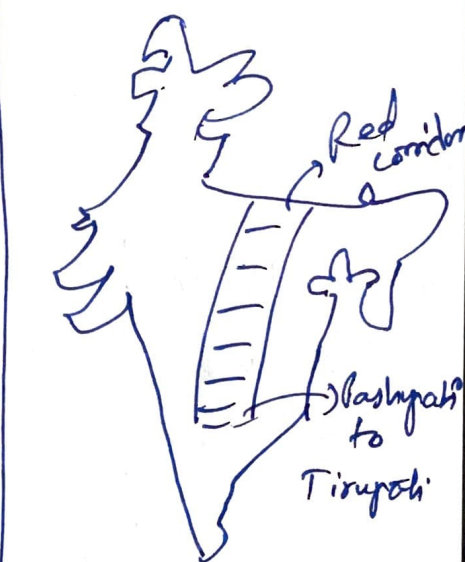
Left wing Extremism (LWE) is a security challenge  
~~is~~ emanating from the ideology of  
 Mao Zedong who said "power flows through  
barrel of a gun."

### • Developmental issue

- Lack of infrastructure and basic services
- Lack of jobs and prevalent poverty

### • Ideological issue

- Ideology of Maoism that believes in overthrowing the Indian state to bring communism



States Affected:  
 Bihar, West Bengal,  
 Chhattisgarh, Or, Maharashtra

## Trend in LWE affected areas in past decade

→ Most attacks take place at the border of states.

(Ex) Sukma attack at border of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

This is done to evade the police as police forces come under state list.

→ use of propaganda to garner support through social media.

→ use of sophisticated arms and ammunition.

## Evaluation of government policy

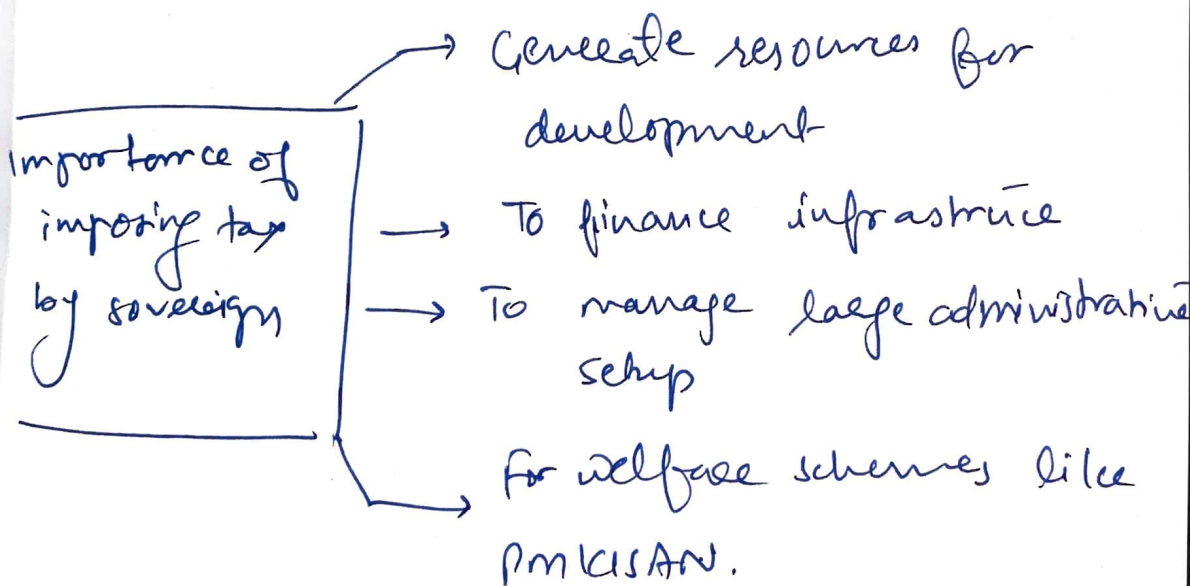
Good	Challenges remain
→ No. of affected districts has come down to 9,	→ Still widespread poverty
→ Startling of Aspirational districts program	→ Key leaders of LWE remain absconded.

As said by 2nd ARC, development is permanent force, and force is temporary development.

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)

Retrospective taxation refers to imposing a tax whose tax liability is counted from some back date. (Ex) Announcing a tax today and declaring it is effective from 2011.



Retrospective taxation undermining credibility of nation and discouraging international investment

→ Puts question mark on the principle of rule of law.

- Leads to arbitrary powers in the hands of government
- Leads to tax terrorism and harassment by tax officials.
- Due to uncertainty in tax liability, foreign companies are averse to invest. This leads to loss of capital and jobs.
- India may be deprived of the technology that assists foreign capital.
- Also, India's forex situation would be hurt due to flight of the capital.

### Recent cases §

- The retrospective tax imposed after Hubison-Vodafone deal



→ The retrospective tax imposed on cairn energy. This has led cairn to claim assets of PSUs like Air India for selling to recover its dues.

Way ahead

→ Doing away with retrospective taxation laws to give confidence to investors.

→ formation of independent regulators to oversee tax evasion and tax avoidance.

→ faceters tax assessment to reduce tax harassment.

Retrospective taxation must be done away with and focus should be on Global minimum taxation to tax large

MNCs.

**Feedback**

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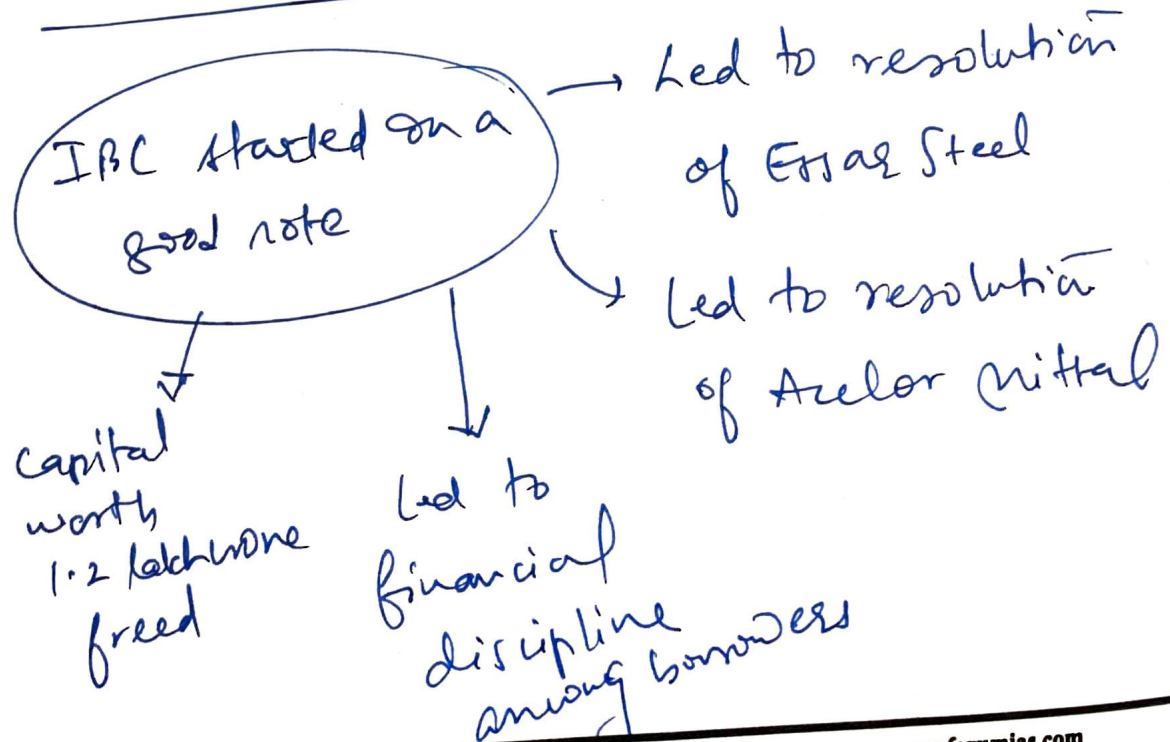
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**Q.12) India's stressed asset and bankruptcy reforms started on a good note, but now seems to have lost steam. Identify various issues faced in effective implementation of Insolvency and bankruptcy code in the country. How can the newly created Bad 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)

Stressed asset is defined by FBI as those loans that have seen payment defaults or have less chances of recovery.

The process of Insolvency and Bankruptcy was brought to fight the menace of stressed asset currently at ₹ 7 lakh crore.



## Issues faced in effective implementation of IBC

- Time delays & Average time taken is 330 days against mandated 270 days for resolution.
- Attitude of liquidation of company rather than going for resolution.
- The National company law tribunal and appellate tribunal suffer from structural deficiencies.
  - ↳ Lack of trained manpower in the form of lawyers and
  - ↳ Lack of regional benches
  - ↳ vacancies in judge position
- Death threats to Insolvency Professionals from defaulters.
- Corruption: Rigging of auction process wherein known relatives of defaulters are buying the assets at low cost.

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A Bad Bank is a company that buys stressed assets from banks and tries to sell them at profitable margins.

How Bad Banks can solve bad debts and stabilise financial system

- Clean banks balance sheets and help them in lending to viable projects.
- ~~led to~~ lead to realisation of better prices for assets.
- Improve credit rating of banks and financial institutions.
- Also would lead to crowding in of private investments once ~~the~~ investor confidence increases.

Bad Banks though promising, must effectively lead to value realisation without indulging in corruption or time delay.

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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)

India's 49% population is engaged in agriculture that contributes to 16% of GDP. This leads to low per capita incomes, a trend that has been stagnant even after liberalisation reforms of 1991.

Three farm laws and their role in increasing farm income

① Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act

→ would help in removing fear of raids in case of hoarding as it removes restriction on hoarding essential items like vegetables, fuels, etc. except in exceptional circumstances.

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→ would lead to investment in warehousing and cold storage infrastructure. This would lead to:

→ Availability of food items even in times of low production

→ Increase in farm export, currently at \$30 Billion.

→ Help in agro processing industries

→ Lead to capital investment.

② Farmers produce (trade and commerce)

Act, 2021:

→ would help in investment by private sector, which currently is at 2%.

→ This would lead to establishment of alternate mandis for marketing and

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→ would lead to competition between state run mandis and private mandis. This would lead to better price discovery and price realisation for farmers.

→ would help in breaking monopoly of middleman [Arthiyas].

③ Farmer Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2021 §

→ would lead to contract farming

→ This would attract private players.

→ would lead to reduction ~~and~~ in input costs and an assured buyer.

→ Give boost to food processing sector.

Re above laws would help in doubling the ~~value~~ of farmer's income by 2022 and exports from \$30 billion to \$60 billion.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

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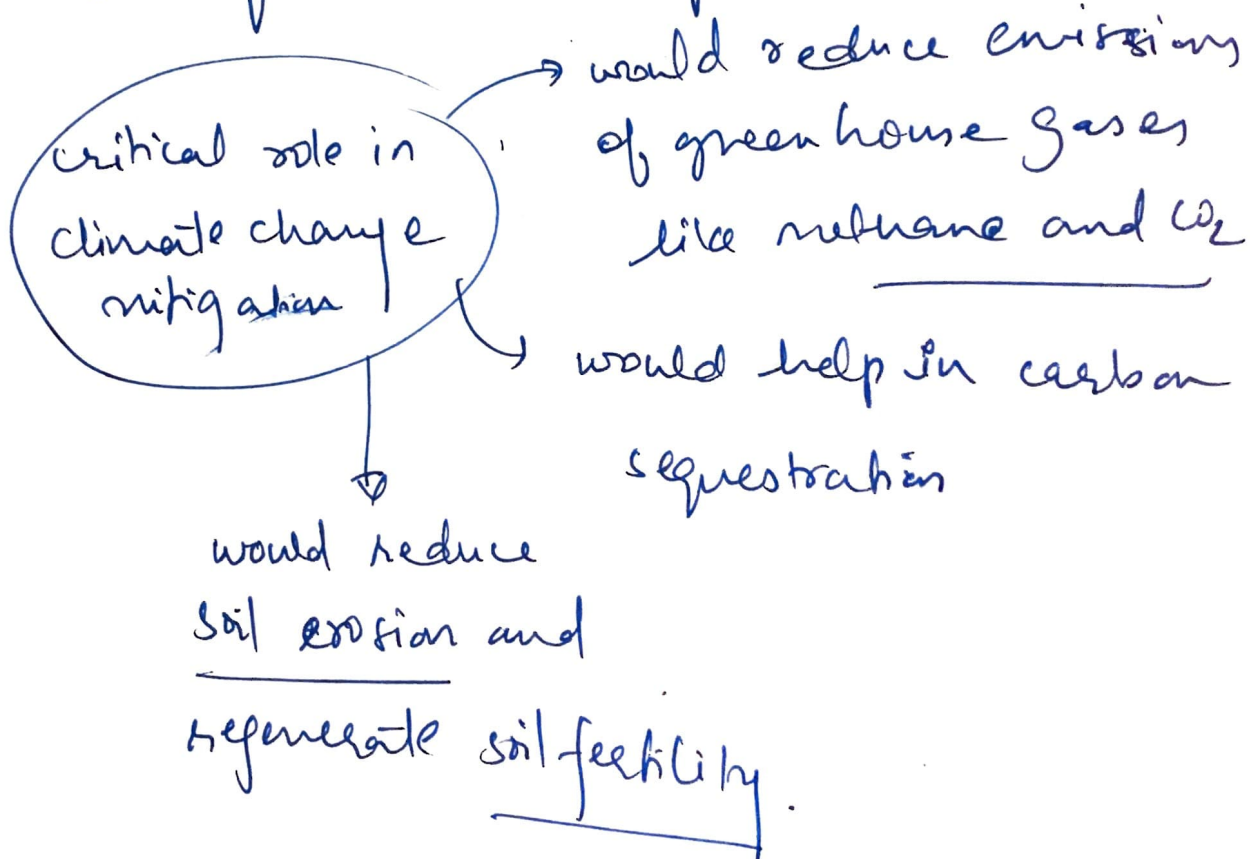
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Q14) What is climate smart agriculture? Despite its critical role in climate change mitigation and substantial state intervention to promote climate smart agriculture, the progress made in adoption of climate smart agriculture is unimpressive. Discuss. (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 is defined as agricultural practices that are in synchronisation with changing climate and show resilience in the face of climate change.



state intervention to promote climate smart agriculture is

→ focussing on zero budget natural farming



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with special provision made for it in this year's budget.

- Government incentivising less water intensive crops through:
  - National pulses mission
  - National oilseeds mission.
- Disseminating information through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
- Soil support and inspection through soil health cards.
- Pon KUSUM scheme to use solar electricity in water pumps.
- PM Krishi Sinchar Yojana focuses on drrip and sprinkler irrigation.

Issues in adoption of climate smart agriculture

- Poor incomes of farmers & solar pumps and drrip irrigation methods ~~cost~~ have high initial cost.

- Traditional farming practices that focuses excessive focus on wheat and rice, thus leading to groundwater depletion.
- Due to urea subsidy, excessive urea is used, that is leading to nitrogen emissions.
- Lack of awareness over organic farming methods.
- Lack of manpower who is equipped in organic farming.
- Dependence on livestock for additional income - livestock too leads to increase in methane emissions.

Climate smart agriculture must be popularised through PM 'Mann Ki Baat' and initial financial and technological support could be given to farmers for adoption.

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)

Flooding refers to overflowing of river water from its banks. This can also be caused due to heavy rains in urban areas.

Urban flooding	Rural flooding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ mostly flooding due to stagnation of rain water on streets</li> <li>→ concrete buildings mostly withstand urban flooding.</li> <li>→ leads to heavy economic losses as cities are hubs of economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ mostly river based flooding</li> <li>→ Leads to collapse of most houses as they are made of muds</li> <li>→ leads to loss of food crops as rural areas are hubs of agriculture</li> </ul>

## Reasons for urban flooding

→ Improper urbanisation &

→ Poor designs of buildings that leave little scope for water to percolate below

→ Lack of rainwater harvesting as seen in urban areas

→ Development of haphazard slums and illegal colonies.

→ Excessive concretisation due to fast and rapid construction activities.

→ Cutting of trees and loss of urban forests.

→ Encroachment over lakes. Most prominent example is Bangalore.

→ Ineffective disaster response on the part of city administration due to poor capacity of urban local bodies.

## Implications of urban flooding

102225 41075 1910046593 (2021-12-15 22:39:37)

- loss of lives and casualties.
- loss of infrastructure.
- loss of productivity of labour as mobility becomes restricted.
- Spread of water borne ~~disease~~ diseases like Dengue, malaria, etc
- loss of income for urban poor as their shops and homes get inundated.
- loss of biodiversity due to stagnant water that leads to diseases in animals -

### Steps to take

- following NDMA guidelines on urban flooding.
  - proper designing of buildings with rainwater harvesting.
- Dealing with urban flooding is essential to make sustainable cities (SDG goal 11)

### Feedback

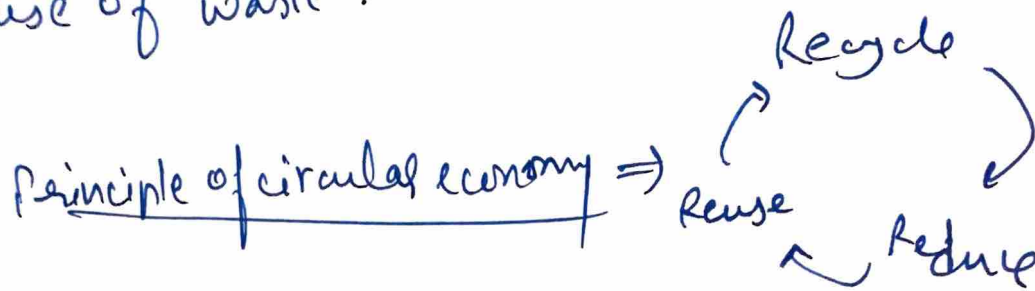
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Question Interpretation
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Q.16) What do you mean by a circular economy? Discuss how can this concept help in resolving the dilemma of achieving rapid economic growth and reducing environmental footprint.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

Circular economy refers to making productive use of waste.



There is a dilemma that rapid economic growth leads to environmental degradation.

How circular economy can solve this dilemma?

- Recycling of waste products reduces environmental pollution.
- Reusing of waste products reduces demand for more production. This in turn leads to less carbon emissions that are emitted in production processes.

- would also lead to jobs in the recycling sector. This would further reduce emissions ~~are~~ as many times as many times unsustainable practices are followed due to lack of income.
- Reduce toxicity in environment generated from the e-wastes.
- would help the environment as less land would be used for landfill activities.
- Also reduce practice of incineration and pyrolysis. This would reduce emission of carbon in the atmosphere.
- less wastegeneration also ~~improves~~ improves sanitation.

## Challenges in adoption of circular economy

- Adoption of latest technology in capital starved country like India.

- Change of societal mindset that values new products more than recycled products.
- Lack of investment in circular economy projects like e-waste clinic in Bhopal.
- Lack of skilled ~~not~~ personnel in effectively recycling products without harming the environment.
- waste is not segregated at source.

way ahead

Like Swachh Bharat, a behavioural change campaign along with adoption of sustainable habits can be undertaken.

Also, circular economy can be a parameter in Swachh Sarvekshan rankings.



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 refers to hydrogen obtained from splitting of water molecules [ $H_2O$ ] using renewable energy.

How green hydrogen presents opportunity to modernise the economy without carbonising

→ Green hydrogen has 2-3 times more calorific value than gasoline.

→ It does not emit any harmful gases other than heat and water vapour.

→ It would help India in becoming energy independent. Also it would reduce import of fuel. This would reduce current account deficit and increase forex reserves.

→ would help India in achieving its Paris climate targets.

↳ Carbon neutrality by 2070

↳ Generating 450 GW of renewable energy by 2030.

→ would help in climate mitigation and climate adaptation.

Strategies for leveraging benefits of green hydrogen

→ Liberalising foreign Direct Investment in renewable energy sector through single window clearance system.

→ forming international green hydrogen alliance on the lines of International solar alliance.

→ Signing MOUs with world's top

- Green Hydrogen renewable energy companies:
- increasing investment in green hydrogen through funding startups and universities.
  - Behavioural change campaigns towards adopting green hydrogen.
  - committing to making all public vehicles use green hydrogen as source of combustion by 2030.

## Challenges in green hydrogen

- Affordability: Green Hydrogen is at £ 315/kg.
- Reliance on coal based energy
- storing of green hydrogen at excessively high pressure and low temperature.

India must adopt the Green Hydrogen mission to become a leader in renewable energy.

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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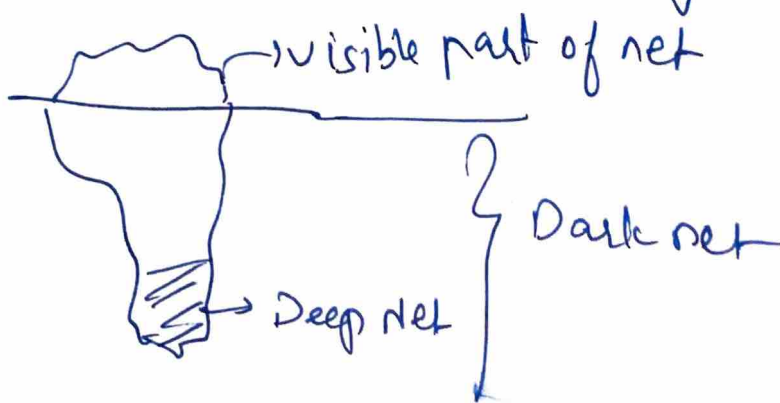


Q.18) What do you understand by deep net and dark net? Highlighting various security threats posed by dark net, discuss challenges in its regulation.

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 refers to websites that are inaccessible through traditional search engines like Google and Yahoo.

Dark net on the other hand is a collective term for all the illegal activities taking place on internet, outside the purview of regulatory authorities.



Security threats posed by dark net

→ Buying and selling of child porn. This leads to violation of Article 23 and 24 of

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## The Indian Constitution.

- Buying and selling of drugs-like cocaine, marijuana, etc.
- Recruitment of terrorists and suicide bombers. Planning of terrorist activities.
- Arms selling and buying without adequate licences
- Money laundering leading to loss of tax revenues
- Illegal transaction of money to fund terror ~~act~~ activities.
- use of trojans, malwares, etc to attack critical digital infrastructure of a state.
- Buying and selling of health records, financial transactions of people.

### Challenges in regulation

- These activities take place under high anonymity.

- use of cryptocurrency like bitcoin for transaction.
- Lack of trained personnel who can track such activities.
- Corruption and nexus between such criminals and state personnel.
- Jurisdictional issues as most of these cases take place ~~&~~ across state boundaries.

### Steps Ahead

- Formation of dedicated cyber cells in police stations to track such activities.
  - Investment in training of personnel.
  - Co-operation with multilateral police agencies like INTERPOL.
- The threat of dark net must be effectively countered to ensure safety and security of the citizens.

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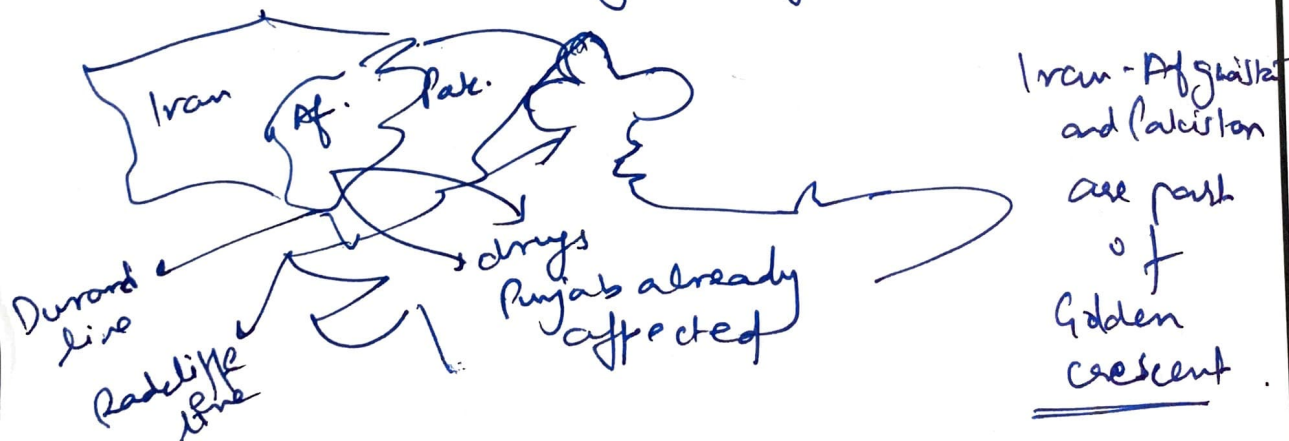
19) Analyse the internal security implication of Taliban's rule in Afghanistan for India and suggest counter measures to address emerging security challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Recently the "Great Game" in Afghanistan was won by Taliban which captured power after the US withdrawal.

## Security implications of Taliban's rule in Afghanistan

→ Taliban is the new centre of opium production. This can be transferred into India through smuggling.



→ The terrorists free from fighting the US forces ~~would~~ could now be transferred from Duand

line to Radcliffe line.

→ may give sense of triumphalism in the minds of extremists operating in Jammu and Kashmir region.

→ The victory of Taliban has emboldened ISI, the intelligence agency of Pakistan. ISI can indulge in arms and currency smuggling into the Indian border.

→ Battlehardened Taliban fighters can give training to extremists in Kashmir region.

→ Afghanistan can become a conducive soil for anti India terror outfits to operate. Ex. Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed already have recruiting centres in Afghanistan.



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## Counter measures to address security challenges

→ Strengthening hard infrastructure at borders.

- ↳ use of laser fencing
- ↳ Increase in number of outposts.

→ Strengthening intelligence infrastructure like developing network of spies and informers in Kashmir region.

→ Better co-ordination between state police force and central forces like Border Security Force and Indian Army.

→ Technology upgradation to counter Drone attacks.

→ Regional co-operation with Russia, Iran, China and Central Asian Republics.

Effective and proactive steps are needed to counter challenge from Taliban rule.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

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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 goods are the technologies that are created for civilian ~~goods~~ <sup>use</sup>, but can also be used for military use and vice-versa.

## Use of Drone

→ Though made for delivery of products and services for civilian use, is also used for military purposes (Azerbaijan-Armenia war).

→ Recently it was used by Lashkar-e-Toiba to attack Airforce station in Jammu by dropping explosives.

→ In the hands of terrorists and anti-social elements drones can be used to deliver arms, money and drugs.

→ Since drones fly at lower altitudes they are least detected by RADAR.

## Use of cyber technology

→ Though ~~was~~ created for keeping internet clean and effective, it is also used for military purposes.

→ Ex: Hacking of websites of government agencies

→ Hacking of emails of government servants to get sensitive information

→ To steal national secrets

→ New forms of malwares like ransomwares, trojans, worms are used as a means of asymmetric warfare.

## Use of biotechnology

→ Civilian purpose is to do research to achieve

better crop yields, study human and animal genetics and get solutions to gene-related diseases.

→ Biotechnology is also used to make bioweapons like Anthrax and Orange gas.

→ It can also be used as a form of asymmetric warfare without resorting to use of conventional weapons.

→ Its seriousness can be gauged by the fact that India has official policy of using nuclear weapons against bioweapon attacks.

Dual use goods like clones, cyber and bio technology must be used for the betterment of humanity.

# Mentor Feedback Questions

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## Test Goal

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

## Outcomes

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## 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.

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