

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 5

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #3

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Vikas Ruhela

Roll No.

1910001841

Date:

03-12-2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
6			.....
7			.....
8			.....
9			.....
10			.....
11			.....
12			.....
13			.....
14			.....
15			.....
16			.....
17			.....
18			.....
19			.....
20			.....
Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time | 1545	End Time | 1835
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: 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.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

99486_41075_1910001841_(2021-12-03 18:54:54)

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
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

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)

उदारीकृत 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)

Privatisation can be

defined as sell of government assets like Public Sector units. Government envisaged to earn ₹ 1.75 lakh cr through disinvestment in current financial year.

Role of State as a facilitator

1. Liberalised Economy is based on the idea of Minimum government, maximum governance.
2. According to PM Modi "Government has no business to be in business."
3. The privatisation will free up resources for government which it can use to develop social capital.

4. Privatisation will increase the efficiency for the privatised firm. it will result in better technology adoption.

5. consumers will get better services and products.

Role of Government in Social welfare

1. PSUs were created to ensure welfare motives like employment creation.

2. The move to private will be against DPSP (article 39(b) & (c)).

3. It will create private monopolies.

4. It will increase inequalities in Society.

Government should take a balanced approach. The strategic disinvestment policy along with National Monetisation Pipeline will be done with

Structural Reforms.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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 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)

Government recently in the view of banking crises in urban co-operative banks came up with Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Co-operation Act 2021.

Changes proposed by Act

1. Increase in the limit of deposit insured to ₹ 5,00,000.
2. It has increased the benefit to the small account holders,
3. The account holders can get these money after 30 days of declaration of bankruptcy by the bank.
4. It will strengthen the governance of banks with respect to the saving bank deposits.

Benefit to small account holders and depositors

1. 90% of depositors by number and 95% by value comes under the threshold of ₹ 5,00,000.
2. It will provide assurity and confidence to the small depositors.
3. The process now became hassle-free.
4. The delay in process of getting the money after mortgage is now only 30 days.

The problem in the banking sector is structural one. The Twin Balance sheet problem can be tackled by effective implementation of Intellectual reforms.

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 स्वाभाविक रूप से जुड़े कम मूल्यवर्धन, कटाई के बाद के नुकसान और प्रच्छन्न 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 sector is a Sunrise Sector, which is responsible for value addition in the output of primary sector.

Food processing sector and value addition

1. The food processing increases the shelf life of the agriculture products.
2. It can increase the appeal of the products to the consumer.
3. It uses food irradiation technique to remove the pathogens.
4. Food processing industry can be used to food fortification of the product.

Food Processing and Post Harvest Loss

1. Currently around 34% of vegetables and fruits are wastaged due to non processing
2. Food processing can help in storage of Agriculture Products of long time.
3. The hub and spoke model of Food processing in timely collection.

Food Processing and employment generation

1. Food processing is a labour intensive industry.
2. It helps in skilling of labour force.
2. It will provide extra income to the farming sector currently under disguised unemployment.

Food Processing Created forward and backward linkages. PM

formalisation of food processing industry is right step in this direction.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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)

India is an agricultural economy with 48% of population dependent on Agriculture. However, it is also one of most poor sector.

Reasons for farmers suicide in prosperous states

1. Impact of Green Revolution :- The Green Revolution was successful in achieving goal of food security but created inequalities.
2. Poor land reforms :- which resulted in 80% of farmers in small and marginal category.
3. Failure of GM crops : The Bt Cotton initially increased productivity

but now created a huge loss.

4. Credit :- The farmers are mainly dependent on informal credit which makes 64% of total rural agriculture credit as per NABARD.

5. Policy uncertainty :- The change in the government policy like in case of Onion has huge problem of debt.

6. Irrigation :- only 50% of Agriculture land is irrigated. Due to failure of monsoon farmers committed suicide

7. Social reasons.

In the poor states there are instances of farm loan waiver which reduces the suicide.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 is known for policy uncertainty be it taxation reforms, or the environmental regulation.

Plastic management Policies

1. India declared that it will phase out single use plastic by 2022.
2. The thickness of plastic will be gradually increased from current 50 mm to 100 mm by next year.
3. There is a extended producer responsibility.
4. The plastic management rules mandates segregation of plastic waste.

5. There is an elaborate mechanism given in the Rules for the Plastic Waste Management and energy generation.

However, the Rules failed to achieve the intended goal because

1. Poor capacity of Municipal governments to collect, segregate and process plastic waste.
2. Only 48% of Plastic waste generated is processed.
3. There is a poor awareness and poor enforcement.

We have to take place action to ensure that Indian Ocean also not become garbage dumping ground. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a right step in the direction of Nudging People.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Disasters are the natural or non-made events, which have imperative on human life and infrastructure.

Impact of Illegal construction and encroachment

1. Disaster Vulnerability

(a) The Chennai floods are mainly attributed to the encroachment of wetlands.

(b) In mountain Areas it will destroy the water absorption capacity.

(c) Flood plains are captured by illegal constructions.

(d) The carrying capacity of the mountain region is over-burdened resulting in disasters.

☞) The recent Glacial Lake induced flood in Uttarakhand is aggravated by the illegal constructions.

a. Impact on biodiversity

- (a) It will destroy the natural forest.
- (b) The illegal constructions will introduce exotic species in the mountain region.
- (c) The encroachment will have negative impact on flora and fauna.

b. Impact on ecology:

- (a) It will destroy the natural vegetation to the area.
- (b) The fauna will run away from these areas.
- (c) The dams will have negative impact on marine ecology.

There should be a balance between development and environment.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 understood as the responsibility of scientific community towards society. For example, ^{Benefit of} Vaccine Innovation should be distributed equally.

SSR: Science - Society linkage

1. The science should be used to resolve societal problems like hunger. eg. fortified food.

2. The science should be the answer to the inequality in the society. Eg. Creation Femtech :- Technology as solution to male-female inequality.

3. There should be equitable distribution of the benefits of the scientific research like there shouldn't be vaccine nationalism.

4. The science should not have negative externalities like - Nuclear weapons.

5 Science should be used to address the issue of vulnerable sections of the society like differentially abled.

Gandhi always believed that there shouldn't be instrumental rationality in science. The science and society should progress together.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Genome can be understood as a code for the Genetic makeup of a human. The current pandemic shows the genome sequencing can be a important tool for disease control.

importance of genome sequencing

1. It will help in understanding the DNA of the pathogen like covid-19 virus.
2. Genome sequencing helps in producing the detection kits like RTPCR and Rapid antigen test.
3. Genome sequencing helps in understanding basic human genetic code.

4. Through Genome Sequencing Vaccines can be created like MRNA Vaccine for Covid-19.

5. Genome Sequencing helps in long term impact of a Disease on human genetics.

Challenges with genome sequencing

- highly Technical only few countries have capacity
- Issue of Ethics
- Genome sequencing cost is very high.
- Intellectual property rights issue.
- Not have enough evidences of after effect.

The Genome editing is a very beneficial tool but the benefits should be shared with all.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

India is having a plethora of security challenges like Terrorism, cross border drug and currency trafficking, internal security challenges i.e. Marxist. However, India don't have a National Security Strategy.

Need for National Security Strategy

- Adversary nations on western and eastern borders.
- Undemarcated borders with almost all nations.
- State sponsored terrorism from neighbour states.
- Ethnic diversities and Radical tendencies.

Need

- Problem of under-development
- Proliferation of agencies and poor coordination
- Asymmetric warfare against India - Cyber attack
- Huge Religious diversity
- Chinese ambitions in neighbourhood
- Maritime Security

The National Security Strategy

1. Nuclear doctrine should be clearly put out.
2. Development and security should go hand in hand.
3. Remove the regional imbalance.
4. Strengthen the Cyber Security Infrastructure

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)

Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh
Called the Left Wing extremism biggest
Security Challenge.

Trends in LWF Areas

1. Governments development efforts:

(1) Through Civic action Plan (CAP).

(2) The Paramilitary forces are focusing on providing the security to civilians along with social capital formation

eg. ITBP training the tribal girls in hockey.

(3) Surrender of the Maoists.

(2) Ideological changes

① Now the left wing extremism is mainly an economic act.

② There is less ground and civilian support.

evaluation of governments Strategy

Positive-
 → Samadhan and CAP program is successful.
 → The tribals are now coming in mainstream

Challenges -
 → There is still development deficit in these areas.
 → Land reforms and forest rights are still pending.
 → There is increasing number of displacement

The left wing Extremism can be tackled through empowering the grass root government.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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 करारधान 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)

According to Economic Survey Tax is a glue of Accountability which connects citizens and government in two way relation.

Retrospective Taxation and its Issues

1. The recent issues with Vodafone and Cairns energy shows the negative impact of retrospective taxes.
2. It undermines the image of a country.
eg. Cairns energy was trying to get the assets of Air India.
3. It creates an environment of Policy uncertainty.

4. Retrospective taxes have a negative effect on the ease of doing business.

5. The goal becoming Atmanuskar Bharat can be undermined by these laws.

6. It will create the fear in International investors, will result into the flying out of FDI and FII.

The steps of government

1. To create a regime of predictable taxation government amended the Income tax Act.

2. It gave back the money taken from the firms.

What should be the salient features of taxation regime?

1. Predictable
2. It should be based on rational and sound principles.
3. It should not be race to bottom and should not create a tax haven.

India's recent attempt to be a part of Global Minimum Corporate Tax is a good step in tax reforms.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

India after 1991 reforms transformed from "socialism with limited entry to Capitalism without exit". To end this Chakraborty Challenge government came with Insolvency and bankruptcy code (IBC). Still this also faced few challenges:

1. Delay in resolution plan and most of the resolution process took more than 330 days. (270 days mandated by Act.)
2. All the resolutions are ended in the liquidation of the firms.

3. Huge Haircuts in the liquidation process.
4. Poor infrastructure and resolution professional capacity.
5. Development of Nexus between the firm owners and resolution professionals.
6. Only 15% of resolution plans are improved by the NCLAT.
To ensure 'Creative destruction' government came up with Bad Bank: National Asset Reconstruction Company
 1. It has the professional competence to tackle the NPAs.
 2. It will free up provisioning capital of the Banks.
 3. It will help in better monetary Policy Transmission

- 4. It will give the freedom to the Banks to focus on credit creation.
- 5. The Bad Bank will help in monetisation of idle assets

Challenges in Bad Bank

- The Bank will now not focus on quality of loans.
- There is a huge chance of haircut even in Bad Banks
- The earlier SARFAESI Act, 2002 failed to achieve the goals

Government should focus on structural reforms in banking sector.

The Indradhanus programs should be implemented in letter and spirit

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.13) Stagnant farm incomes, present a strong case to develop agriculture in India as an enterprise. Discuss how the new farms 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 is an agriculture dominated economy. However, the growth rate of Agriculture is only around 2.8% in last five decades. The farm income is average 26000 which is very low.

Case for development of Agriculture Enterprise

- It will help in creating supply chain
- It will help in inclusion of Technology in Agriculture
- It will help in addressing Big Certain drain of Indian Agriculture.

The Recent farm Acts and Agriculture

1. The farm acts gives independence to the farmers to sell their products

outside APMC :-

(a) Better income → Better agriculture inputs.

(b) Reduction in the monopoly of APMC
→ diversification of farm produce

2. Contact farming :-

(a) Will help in technology infusion in the agriculture sector.

(b) Will create forward and backward linkages.

(c) Will create supply chain Infra-structure like cold storage and warehouses

3. Policy certainty by removing the limit in Essential Commodities Act.

Challenges in the Acts

1. consultation process was not followed which resulted into the protest and repealing of the Acts.

2. The Contract Act should have a transparent and written contract.

3. There should be provision for better inputs to agriculture sector.

Reforms in Agriculture sector are single-pointers for doubling farmers income. Now a consensus should be made for piecemeal reforms.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

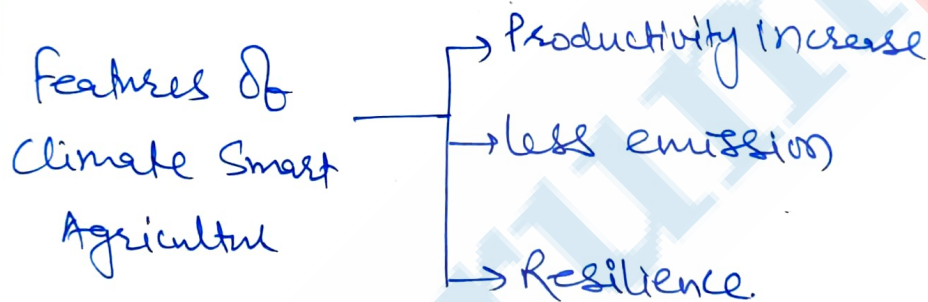
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 agriculture practices which have twin focus of Increasing productivity and climate resilience.



Role in Climate Mitigation :-

1. Reduction in the carbon emission by no-tillage.
2. Increase in biodiversity by strip rotation and relay planting.

③ following the processes of Integrated Farming.

① Organic and Zero Budget Based Farming.

State Intervention

1. Promotion of Organic Farming.
2. Insurance through PMFBY.
3. Investment in agriculture through Agriculture Infrastructure fund.
4. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana for fisheries
5. Chaman program for Horticulture.

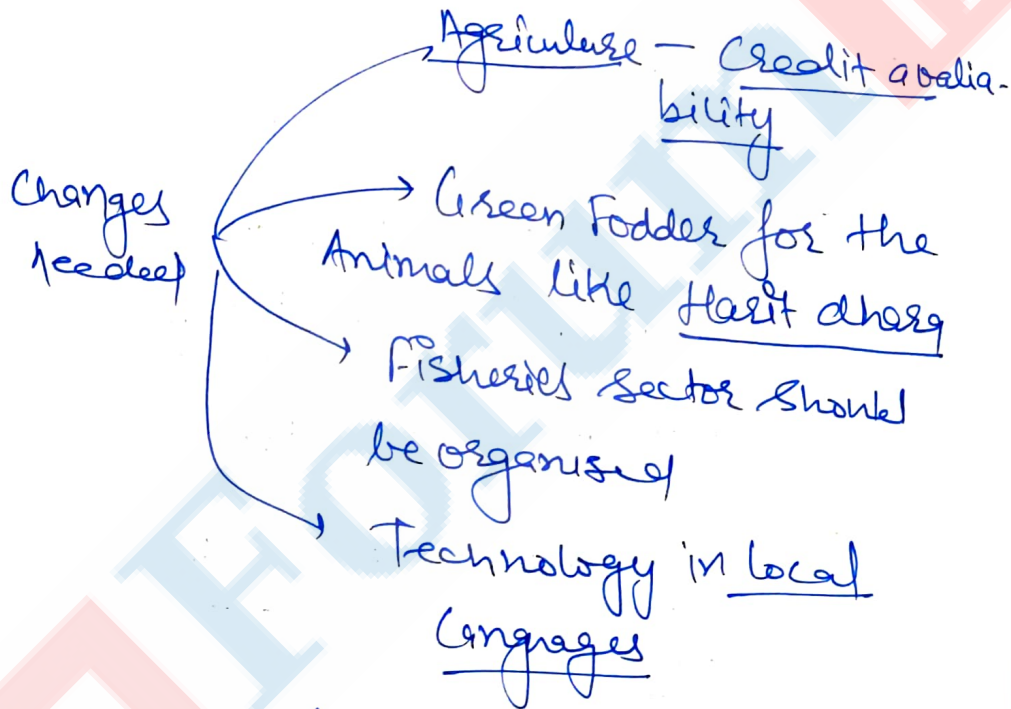
Reasons for non-Adoption of climate Smart agriculture

- ① Awareness Issue.
- ② Low Technological Penetration and digital divide.

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- ③ Cereal Centric government policy
- ④ Marginal and Small farms where the technology can't be used.
- ⑤ Poor financial position of the farmers.
- ⑥ Animal husbandry not on scientific lines.



Agriculture sector is the backbone of Indian economy and for sustainable growth. India should focus on climate smart agriculture

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 is a disaster phenomenon which can take place due to intense rain in short period i.e. cloud Burst or the excess water in a river due to glacier melting.

Urban Flooding	Rural Flooding
1. Mainly due to the intense rain in short period. 2. Mainly Anthropogenic. 3. Absence of Natural Sponge → impact long term. 4. Solution in <u>urban Planning</u> .	1. due to intense rain or river shifting its course. 2. Mainly natural. 3. Presence of wetlands impact are not long term. 4. solution in <u>structural measures</u> like <u>check dam</u> .

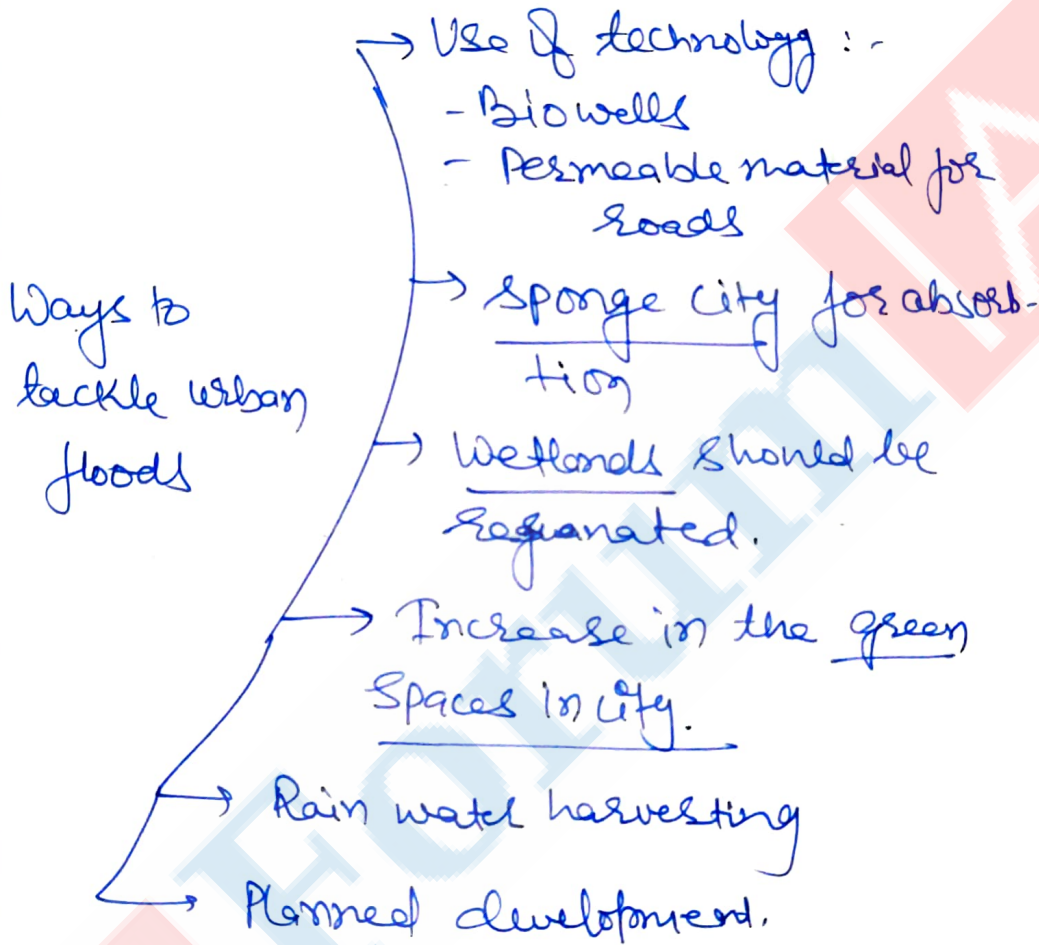
Reasons of increased flooding

- ① Encroachment of wetlands for urban development :- Example Chennai airport is constructed on a flood plain.
- ② Destruction of the natural wetlands:
In Chennai 300 lakes and wells disappeared in last decade.
- ③ No regard for the topography.
- ④ unplanned development.
- ⑤ No green spaces and Natural Spongages in development plan.
- ⑥ Disregard for the environment

Implications of urban floodings

1. Loss of man, material and resources.

- ② loss of biodiversity i.e. flora and fauna
- ③ Communicable diseases.
- ④ Economic losses due to the flooding.



The urban floods are mainly result of abuse of environment.
 We have to create Climate Smart Cities

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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)

Circular Economy can be described as Economic system which reuse, refurbish, recycle the products to gain maximum benefit.

The Benefits of Circular Economy: Environment

1. It will address the problem of waste generation as most of the products after one use become part of the waste. eg. Plastic waste.
2. It will address the problem of water/marine pollution. eg. Great Pacific Garbage Patch could not have been created.

If circular economic policies are followed.

3. The circular economy will reduce the Bioaccumulation and Bio-magnification of toxics in the organisms.

4. It will help in reducing the CO₂, CH₄ emission due to production process.

(The benefits in Economic growth)

1. It will help in resource use of efficiency.

2. The valuable materials in electronic compounds can be reused.

3. The circular economy will help in sustainability in production by reducing the cost of manufacturing.

④ The Circular Economy will create a global value chain where the products will be refurbished and recycled.

⑤ Recent government steps like Extended Producer Responsibility will help in this endeavour.

The circular economy is the major component for sustainable development. It will reduce the ^{carbon} footprint and fuel economic growth.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

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

Green hydrogen is production of hydrogen through renewable energy sources. The energy used in electrolysis will be from non-fossil fuel energy source.

Benefit of Green Hydrogen in economy

1. Green hydrogen is more energy denser material.
2. Green hydrogen helps in reducing the carbon footprint of the manufacturing process.
3. Green hydrogen in Transport sector can help in achieving the global target of 1.5°C temperature rise.

4. Green Hydrogen can be pipelined and thus there will be less infrastructure need.

5. It can help in generating the fertilizers like ammonia without CO_2 emission.

Challenges in Green Hydrogen

- Cost of the generation is high.
- Safety issue as it's flammable and volatile.
- The renewable energy generation capability is still very low.
- There is a need of refueling infrastructure
- Transport companies already invested in electrical vehicles.

Strategies to Leverage the benefits

1. Government should incentivise the automobile companies under FAME scheme to create Fuel cell based automobiles.
2. There is need of creating refuelling infrastructure.
3. NTPC is running a pilot project to run the public buses on hydrogen fuel cell.
4. Research and development should focus on the safety concerns.

The H-CNG buses in the delhi are a good step in this direction.

The government should take it up to achieve target of Net Zero by 2070.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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 is a subnetwork of the internet which connects specific entities and focuses on specific work.

Darknet :- It is a network which is not listed on Public domain name servers (DNS) and can be accessed through TOR.

Security Threats of Dark Net

1. Outside the government control and monitoring.
2. Illegal activities like drug trafficking, counterfeit money and human trafficking takes place through it.

3. Dark Net can't be accessed through Standard browser thus a technical know-how is required to check the activities.

4. Dark net is also a threat to national security as the message through this are not traceable. Arms Trade also takes place on dark net.

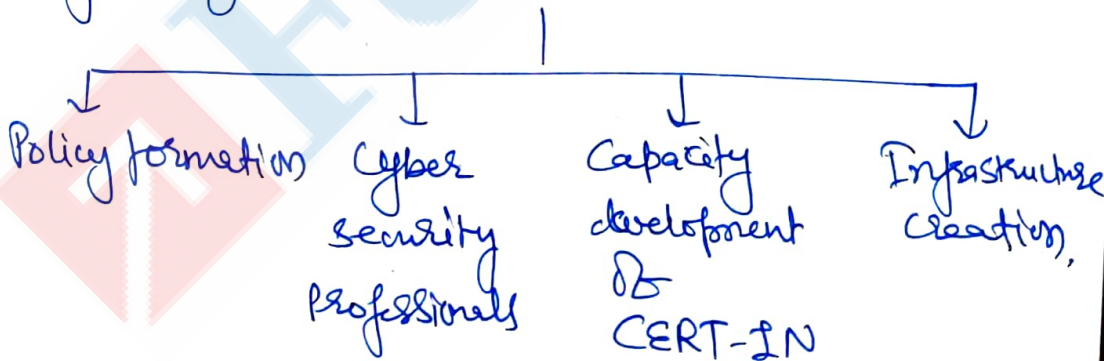
5. Child Pornography, Human Slavery like crimes also takes place using the dark net.

Challenges in its Regulation

1. No national strategy to tackle the threats created by dark net.
2. Proxy Servers makes it difficult to regulate dark net.

- 3. Anonymity the core of dark net thus it becomes hard to regulate it.
- 4. The dark net information is encrypted thus can't be accessed.
- 5. The dark net works like a Onion, there are different layers, which makes regulation complex process.
- 6. The cyber security capabilities are poor in India.
- 7. Cyber Security Policy 2013, don't take in account the dark net.

The Challenging task of Regulating dark net can be done by.



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)

Taliban became the first non-state actor to control the government of a nation state in 21st century. It is an existential crisis for India and threat to national security.

Internal Security Implications

- ① Safe haven for terrorists groups :- It becomes a sanctuary for the Anti-India terrorist groups like Jem, Husbnd.
- ② Golden Crescent for drug trafficking :- The Revenue generation of Taliban depends on the drugs which will have spill over effects on the India also.

- ③ Rise of ISIS - Khurras which can impact India both in terms of security and Radicalisation of Youth.
- ④ Threat to internal peace and Harmony due to the propagand machine of the Taliban
- ⑤ Strategic depth of Pakistan in Afghanistan will increase the state sponsored terrorism emanating from Pakistan.
- ⑥ De-Stabilise the whole South Asia and central Asia region.

Counter Measures needed

1. Monitor the social media for propagand of Radicalisation.
2. Improve the intelligence infrastructure through coordination of NITRO, RAW and IB

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- 3. Use SCO as a platform to control de-stability in the region.
- 4. India is currently non-permanent member of UNSC. India should push for comprehensive convention to counter Terrorism.
- 5. India should increase capability of armed forces and paramilitary forces.
- 6. India should work on perception management strategy to ensure that youth should remain protected from radicalisation.

The Taliban should be engaged using India's goodwill in Afghanistan. Both defensive and offensive strategies are required in this case.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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 or platforms are those systems which can have both civilian as well as military uses. The recent technology development have blurred lines between civilian and military use.

The concerns due to the use of drones

1. The drones can be used to get the information without getting noticed.
2. Drones can be used for Asymmetric war fare. Used by Pakistan to supply arms in Punjab and J&K.
3. Drones can be used to create long wall types attacks on critical

Infrastructure without being detected.

↳ In the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict drone played pivotal role in Azerbaijan's victory.

The threats in cyber world

- ① In the era of Industrial Revolution Uo and Internet of Things, the systems are cyber physical systems, prone to cyber threat.
- ② The cyber world can be used for identity theft, privacy breach.
- ③ There are cases of Honey Trapping of military officials using the social media.
- ④ Cyber bullying, cyber stalking are the common threats these days.

⑤ The critical Information Infrastructure can be targeting through Cyber warfare

⑥ countries like Russia, China and Pakistan uses cyber as a weapon to destabilise the countries

Biotechnology and its Concerns

① Bio-warfare using nerve gas or which pathogene like Anthrax.

② Bio Piracy is a big threat using the biotechnology. There is also a threat of Bio prospecting.

③ Biotechnology can be used to create Covid-19 type deadly virus.

④ Biotechnology can be used to make Chemical weapons.

The dual use technology should be regulated through proper legislation like recent Cryptocurrency Regulation Act

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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.