

TEST CODE 6 1 3 2 3

FIAS - MGP 2023 (C-7) - Sectional Test #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANURAG CHOPRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910074206	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	13.08.23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
4			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
5			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
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Total/कुल अंक	250		

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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00 a.m	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:00 noon
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Online	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*Evaluator's Discretion 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Green Hydrogen is necessary for the country to modernize without carbonizing; however, its adoption is beset with several challenges. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

कार्बनीकरण के बिना देश को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन आवश्यक है; हालाँकि, इसे अपनाना कई चुनौतियों से घिरा है। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Hydrogen refers to the production of hydrogen fuel from renewable energy resource (e.g. solar, wind etc.)

Necessity of Green Hydrogen to modernize without carbonizing

E) Help in achieving India's Panchamit strategy and INDCs

- 1) ~~200~~ Net zero emission by 2070
- 2) Renewable energy to produce 500 GW by 2030
- 3) 50% of energy need to be met by Renewable energy by 2030

9.) Reduce emission intensity by 45%
by 2030 (2005 level)

II India projecting itself as hub of Hydrogen ..

- 1.) Get investment
- 2.) Produce 50MT by 2030.
- 3.) Energy surplus and export income
- 4.) Reduce Balance of payment

III Improve infrastructure → green grid.

Challenges
in
Adoption

- 1.) Difficulty in storage
- 2.) Difficult to detect leakage
- 3.) High initial technology cost
- 4.) Attitude of investor
- 5.) low adoption rate
- 6.) Lack of institutional mechanism
- 7.) low R&D

Despite the challenge, Delhi

Government recent H-CNG use
in bus is step in right direction

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

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Q.2) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) must graduate from a mere statutory exercise to a conscious effort for achieving development with minimal ecological cost. Analyse.

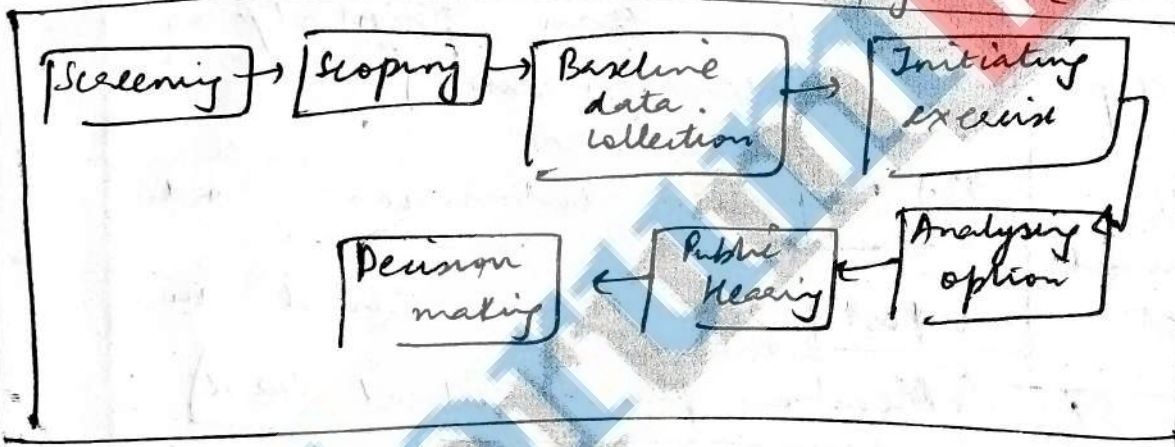
(10 marks, 150 words)

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) को न्यूनतम पारिस्थितिक लागत के साथ विकास प्राप्त करने के लिए एक सजग प्रयास के साथ एक मात्र वैधानिक अभ्यास से संपन्न होना चाहिए। विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

EIA is an evaluative tool to measure economic, social and environmental impact of project.

(Fig:1) (UNEP)



Need to graduate from statutory exercise

- 1) Lack of public scope → time reduced from 30 days to 20 days (EIA '2020 draft)
- 2) Post-facto clearance → company can apply later after starting the project
- 3) Regulatory authority → lack of oversight

- 4.) Annual report submission → instead of biannual earlier
- 5.) Exemption to strategic & infrastructural projects

Conscious effort to achieve development with minimal cost

- 1.) Involvement of public in letter and spirit
- 2.) All means acceptance (other than physical/ correspondence)
- 3.) Compulsory submission and not post facto as mentioned in

Alembic pharmaceutical case
by S.C.

- 4.) Involvement of all stakeholder media, vulnerable, CSO, NGO
- 5.) Regular monitoring and assessment
- 6.) Better transparency

Thus, we need to move from EIA to Socio-Economic Impact assessment which is holistic in nature.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
Structure/Presentation	
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Q.3) What do you understand by Single Use Plastic (SUP)? Discuss the need of and challenges associated with banning SUP in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक (SUP) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में SUP पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की आवश्यकता और इससे सम्बंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Single use plastic (SUP) refers to the plastic that need to be discarded after use and can't be recycled

(eg) polythene bags

Government has recently banned SUP by Plastic waste management notification 2024.

- Need of banning SUP in country
- 1) Huge volume of plastic waste generated (9000 MT everyday)
 - 2) Lack of recyclability
only 30% is recycled otherwise
 - 3) Microplastic in ocean → 80% of SUP
 - 4) Effects fishes, marine diversity

- 5) Effects lack of seepage of water into soil
- 6) It ~~get~~ leads to ~~choke~~ choking of marine and land animals
- 7) Produce many harmful chemical on incineration (e.g.) Carbon monoxides, CO_2

Challenges in Banning SUP

- 1) Lack of cheap alternative
- 2) Industrial acceptance
- 3) Lack of compliance
- 4) Lack of regulatory oversight
- 5) poor coordination of agencies
- 6) Heavy fines

Way
forward

- 1) Alternative such as jute bag, paper bag
- 2) Behavioural change
- 3) Biodegradable alternative
- 4) Better compliance

Thus, SUP ban is step in right direction to achieve SDG 14 & 15.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.4) The incidents of forest fires present a double whammy of loss of green cover and an increase in harmful emissions. Bring out the reasons behind frequent occurrences of forest fires. Also, underlining the harmful impacts, suggest ways to contain the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

जंगल की आग की घटनाएं हरित आवरण के नुकसान और हानिकारक उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि की दोहरी मार प्रस्तुत करती हैं। जंगल में आग की बार-बार होने वाली घटनाओं के कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, हानिकारक प्रभावों को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन्हें नियंत्रित करने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent forest fire in Madhya Pradesh and Australia suggest that there has been 150% rise in incidents from 2011 to 2019 (WMO).

Double whammy of loss of green cover and increasing harmful emission

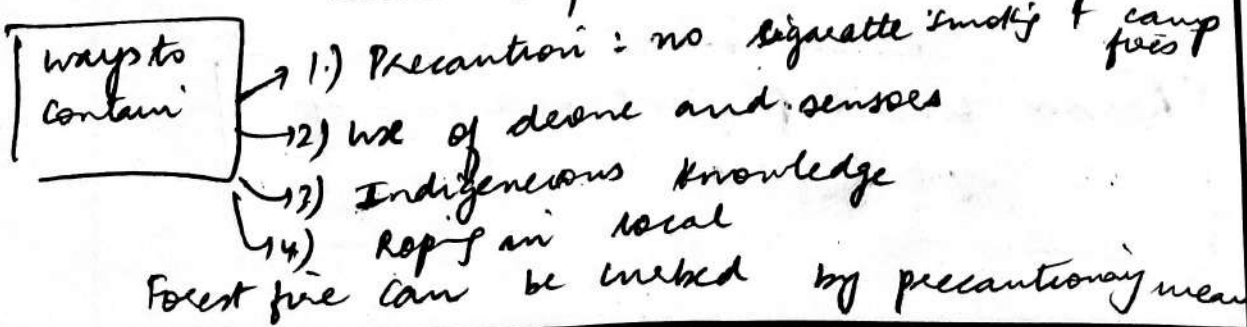
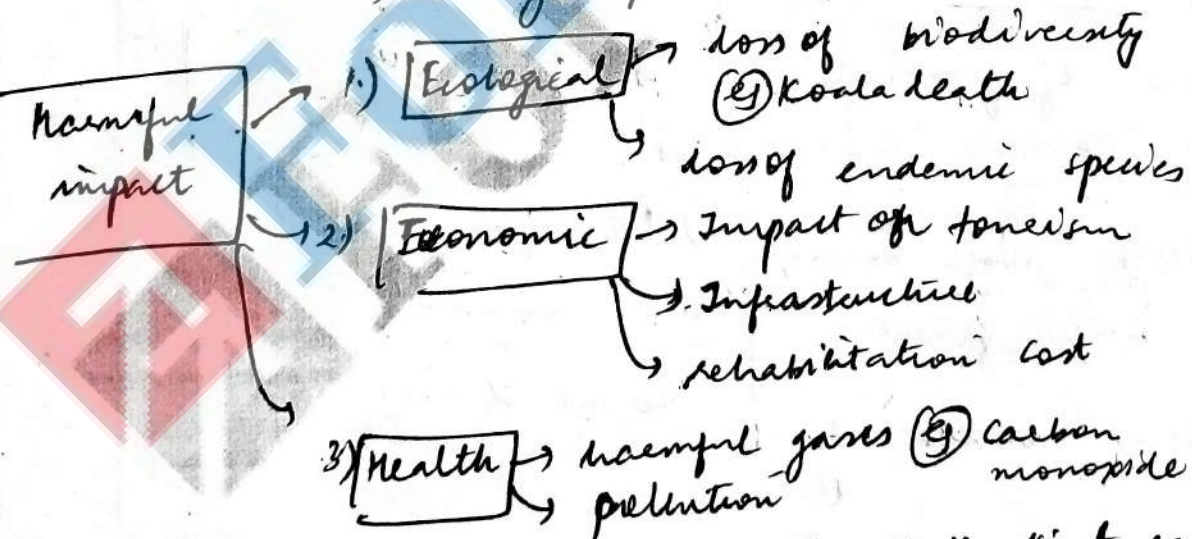
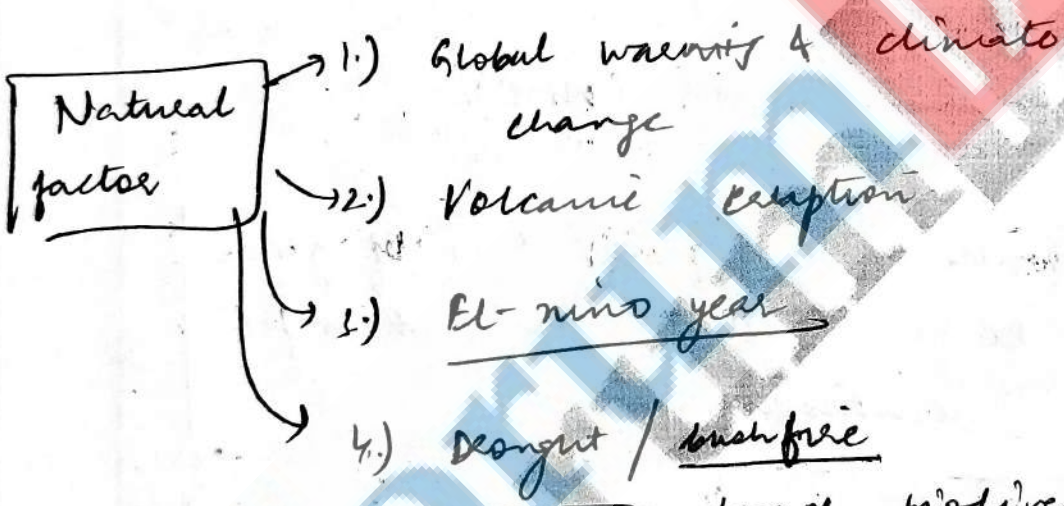
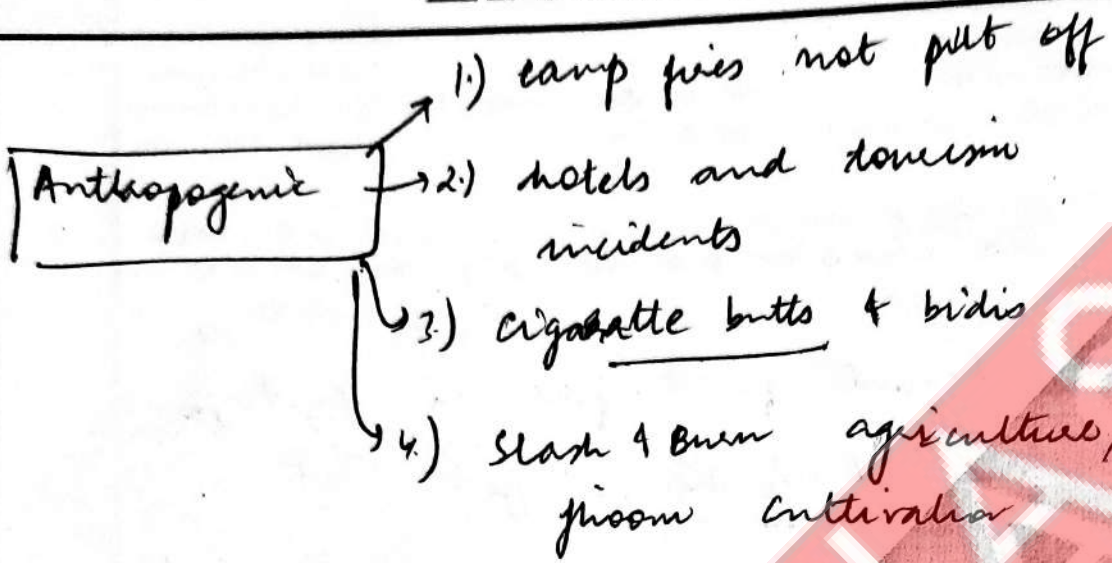
Loss of green cover

- 1) very quick burning of whole forest
- 2) loss of biodiversity

Increasing harmful emission

- 1.) Harmful impact on animal and local tribes

Reason behind frequent occurrence of forest fires



Feedback (For OFFICE use)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Value Addition	
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Q.5) Why does a coherent response to recurring disasters remains elusive in the country, despite having a well-structured Disaster Management Act, 2005? (10 marks, 150 words)

एक सुव्यवस्थित आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 होने के बावजूद, देश में आवर्ती आपदाओं के लिए एक सुसंगत प्रतिक्रिया क्यों अस्पष्ट बनी हुई है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Disaster Management Act 2005

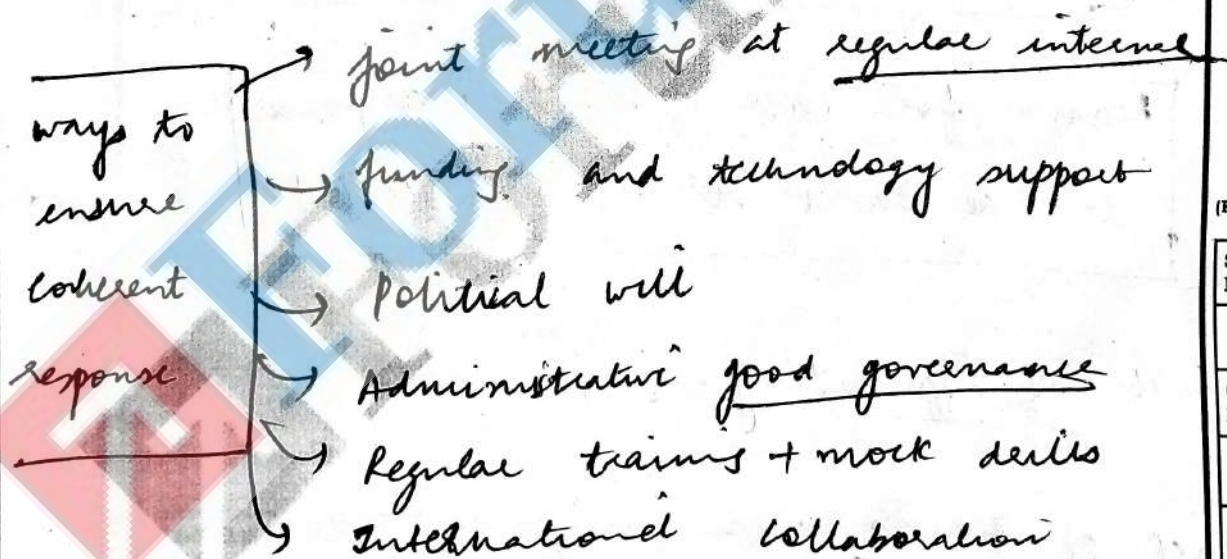
provides a policy framework and guidelines for various agencies to formulate their response accordingly.



Reason for lack of coherent response to recurrent disaster despite Act

- 1.) Lack of enforceability :-
- 2.) Lack of funds and manpower
- 3.) Poor coordination among agencies
- 4.) multiple bodies (eg) CWC & IMD

- 5) low budgetary allocation
- 6) lack of R&D. (0.65% of GDP)
- 7) lack of industry - academia linkage
- 8) Poor monitoring and regulatory mechanism
- 9) lack of penal provisions to account for violation
- 10) Not as per individual state's need → One size fit all model



It is important to move from reactive approach to precautionary approach as per Sendai Framework.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

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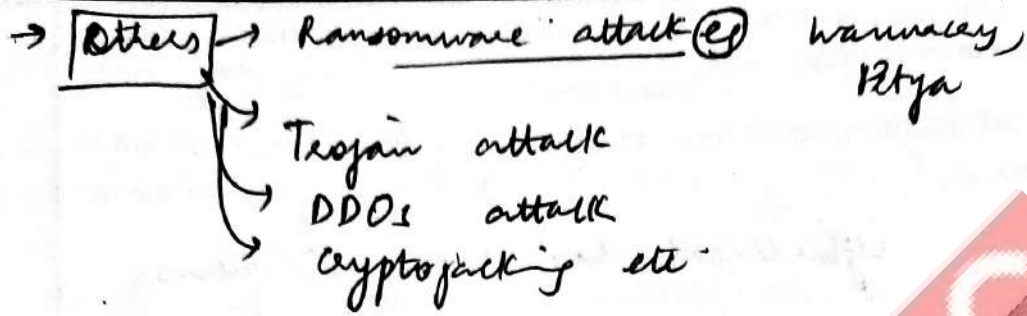
Q.6) Highlighting different kinds of cyberthreats faced by India, evaluate the current status of cybersecurity framework in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के साइबर खतरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, देश में साइबर सुरक्षा ढांचे की वर्तमान स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

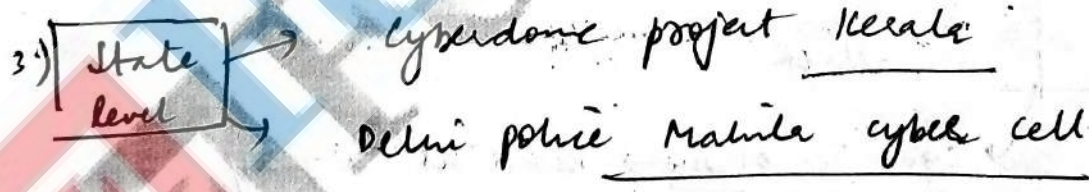
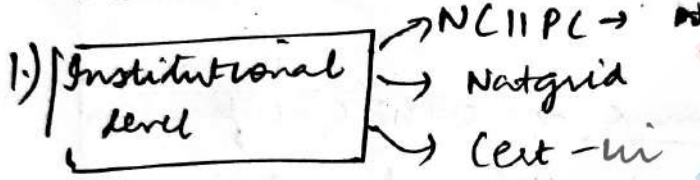
Cyberthreat has been in news due to recent attack on Ministry of defence website & AIIMS ransomware attack.

Different kinds of Cyber-threats faced in India

- Cyber espionage → critical information is stolen by some other country (eg) Reddit attack by Chinese firm
- Cyber sabotage → when critical information infrastructure is attacked (eg) Mumbai Power grid attack
- Cyber terrorism → used as a way of conducting subversive activity against another country (eg) Stuxnet attack by US/Israel on Iran's nuclear power plant.



Current status of cybersecurity framework



Thus, cybersecurity can be strengthened by coordinated, proactive, investment in R&D and creating awareness.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE ONLY)
Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) Often criticised as draconian by human rights activists, AFSPA is justified as a necessary evil by its supporters. Critically appraise the utility of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in light of the prevailing security situation. (10 marks, 150 words)

अक्सर मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा अत्यधिक कठोर के रूप में AFSPA की आलोचना की जाती है, जबकि इसके समर्थकों द्वारा इसे एक आवश्यक बुराई के रूप में उचित ठहराया जाता है। मौजूदा सुरक्षा स्थिति के आलोक में सशस्त्र बल विशेषाधिकार अधिनियम की उपयोगिता का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

AFSPA has been in news recently due to its removal in few district of Assam, Tripura etc.

Draconian law

- excessive power of search, arrest, detain
- High impunity
- High immunity to armed personnel
- Poor accountability for violence
- Use of violence/force/killing permitted
- Against human rights (Art 19, 21)

AFSPA: Necessary evil.

- 1) To counter anti-national elements
- 2) Protect sovereignty of nation (2) military, insurgent
- 3) Protect from state and non-

state actors.

4) Power necessary to take extreme
measures for safeguarding national
interest

5) Self-protection from trained militants,
insurgents

However, despite being necessary
J.C in various judgements have
called that misuse can't
have unbridled powers and
need to be held accountable
for their actions.

Thus, AFSPA law needs to
be used sparingly where national
interest is necessary and not
for political gains.

Q.8) Money laundering is a global problem that cannot be solved by isolated responses. Discuss the statement and also suggest ways to curb the menace. (10 marks, 150 words)

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग एक वैश्विक समस्या है जिसे विभाजित प्रतिक्रियाओं से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। कथन पर चर्चा करें और खतरे को रोकने के तरीके भी सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Money laundering refers to the process of integrating the illicit money into the economy. Fig: 1

Placement → layering → Integration
Fig: 1

Money laundering:
a global problem

1.) Operated through global crime syndicate for various subversive activities

(eg) Human trafficking, drug trafficking

2.) Lack of jurisdictional control over the shell companies

(eg) Tax havens in Cayman Island, Panama Island

↓
Difficulty to extract information from banks.

↳ 3.) Integrated into legitimate economy

⊕ buying real estate, yachts

4.) New techniques of transferring

money → difficult to trace

⊕ cryptocurrency, darknet, deep web

Ways to curb the menace of Money Laundering

1.) Cyber-security experts ⊕ AI

2.) International collaboration
⊕ FATF

3.) Tracking digital footprint

4.) Encouraging digital payments

5.) Inter-agency and country collaboration

6.) Discouraging tax havens

7.) Use of latest technology to nab

⊕ deep web, darknet and data analysis.

8.) FIU-INDO/ Palermo convention

Money laundering leads to loss of 2-5% of Global GDP. Thus it's necessary that Vienna convention need to be adhered.

Feedb (For OFFICE)
Structure Presentat
Question Interpreta
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Value Addition
Total

Q.9) India needs modern armed forces and younger, leaner battle-ready soldiers to tackle security challenges of 21st century. In this perspective, evaluate the Agnipath scheme.

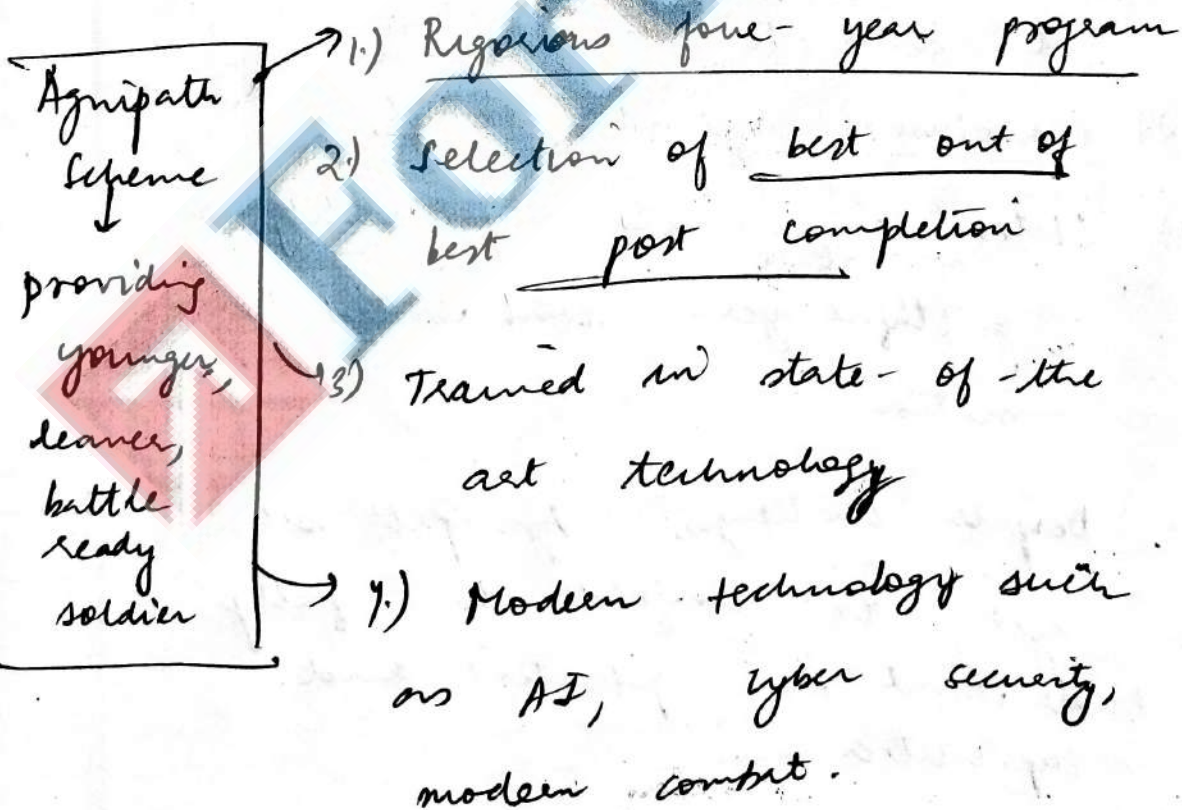
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को 21वीं सदी की सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए आधुनिक सशस्त्र बलों और युवा, दुबले-पतले युद्ध के लिए तैयार सैनिकों की जरूरत है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में अग्निपथ योजना का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agnipath scheme recently announced by Army to recruit

fresh recruits:



5.) Unselected recruits asset to
organisation and
nation because of skill-set
required

6.) Reduce pension burden of government
can be used for
upgrading infrastructure.

However, it has certain criticisms:

- 1.) Abandoning the recruits (un-selected)
to fend for their own
- 2.) Resentment against selected.
- 3.) States denying its responsibility →
youthful years contributed to
nation

Despite challenges, Agnipath scheme
has yet to unfold to fully
understand its potential and
capabilities

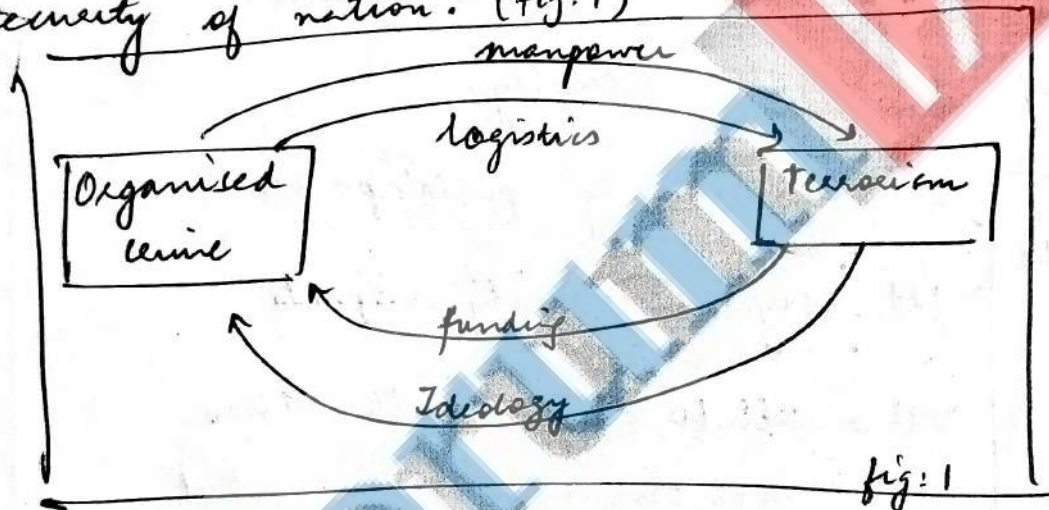
Q.10) Examine the linkages between terrorism and organized crime. Present a case for breaking the illicit bond between the two. (10 marks, 150 words)

आतंकवाद और संगठित अपराध के बीच संबंधों की जांच करें। दोनों के बीच गैर-वैधानिक संबंध तोड़ने का एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Terrorism and organised crime

the unholy nexus and obnoxious link that trouble the internal

security of nation. (fig:1)



linkage between terrorism and organised crime

1) Both work to create fear in the mind of general public. Local gangster and Terrorist want to assert power.

2) Effort to gain followers by appearing

the psyche.

- 3) Both from similar background (9) ethnicity, religion and regional links
- 4) (9) Kashmir militants & terrorist may need support of local gangster's network.
- (9) Both use network of each other & infrastructure mutually.

ways
to
break
the
illit
bond
between
the
two

- 1) community participation
- 2) cyber security experts
- 3) collaborating with other nations and digital media firms
- 4) Police training
- 5) Intelligence upgr upgrade
- 6) Inter-state interaction
- 7) Robust monitoring

Both Terrorism and Organised Crime need to be tackled to develop India by 2047.

Feed	
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Structure	Presenta
Question	Interpret
Content	
Value	Addition
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Q.11) Explain the critical role of wetlands in achieving sustainable development. Discuss various threats to wetland ecosystem and recommend measures for their conservation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सतत विकास को प्राप्त करने में आर्द्रभूमि की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका की व्याख्या करें। आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के लिए विभिन्न खतरों पर चर्चा करें और उनके संरक्षण के उपायों की सिफारिश करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has recently raised the number of wetlands to 75. These are governed at international level by Ramsar convention which call for its wise use.

Role of wetlands in achieving sustainable development

1.) Support biodiversity → both endemic and migratory species.

2.) It maintains ecosystem needs:
replenish oxygen, absorb

CO₂.

3.) Provides ecosystem services to the

- surrounding community (eg) fishes
- 4.) Provides tourism opportunity (eg)
Deepor beel
- 5.) Recreational activities → boating, snorkelling
etc.
- 6.) Replenishment, with adequate BOD and
COD can help in biodegrad-
ation of wastes.

Threats to wetland ecosystem

- 1.) Encroachment or embankments
- 2.) Invasive species (eg) hyacinth
- 3.) Excess nutrient runoff from agricultural
field → algal bloom → death of
species
- 4.) Release of domestic waste without
treatment (eg) Bangalore/Delhi
- 5.) Excessive fishing by community

- 6) Industrial waste disposal
- 7) Plastic waste by tourist:
- 8) light pollution, sound pollution

Means for Conservation

- 1.) Community participation
- 2.) Regulatory oversight → National water management authority
- 3.) Stakeholder involvement in policy formulation
- 4.) Fine for disposal of untreated waste
- 5.) 'wise use' → not exploit beyond carrying capacity
- 6.) Ban and bounds near edges

wetland ecosystem support many species and important for overall community. Thus regulation and monitoring can go along way as per SDG 14.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.12) India's target to achieve net zero emissions by 2070 is contingent on several complimentary factors. Identifying these factors, suggest ways to reduce the emission intensity of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन हासिल करने का भारत का लक्ष्य कई पूरक कारकों पर निर्भर है। इन कारकों की पहचान करते हुए देश की उत्सर्जन तीव्रता को कम करने के उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

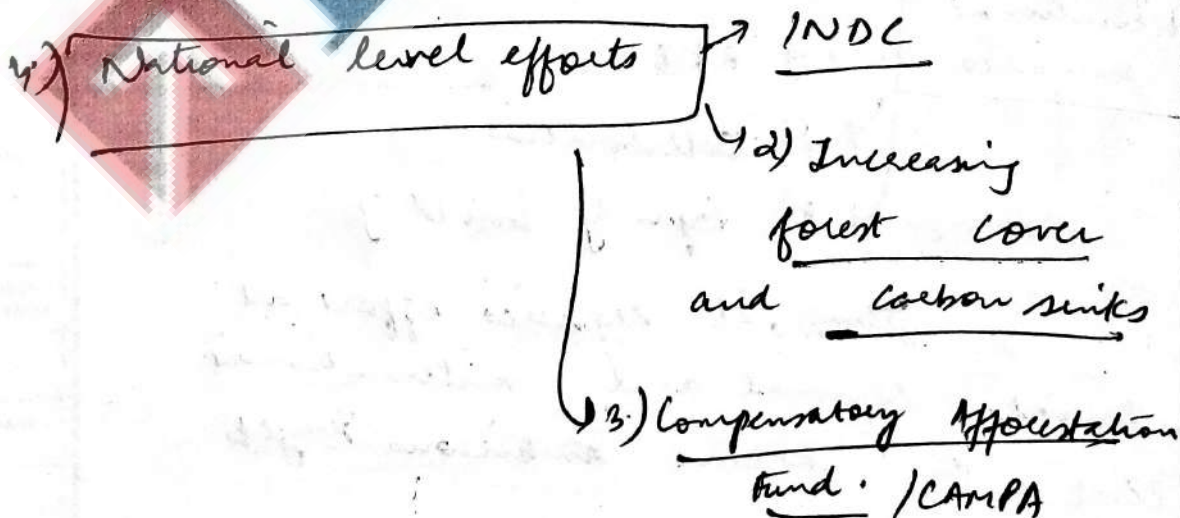
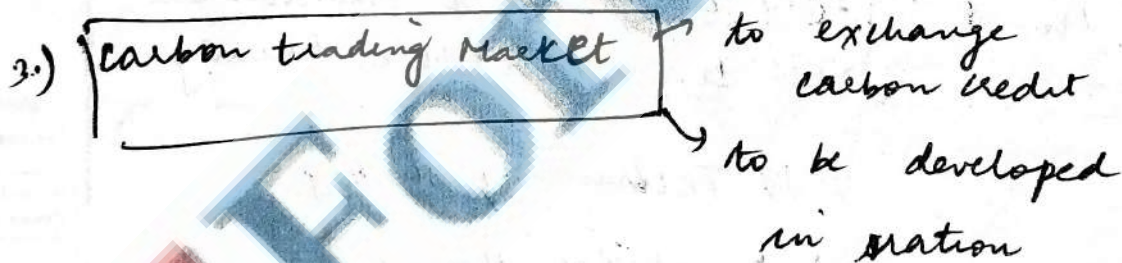
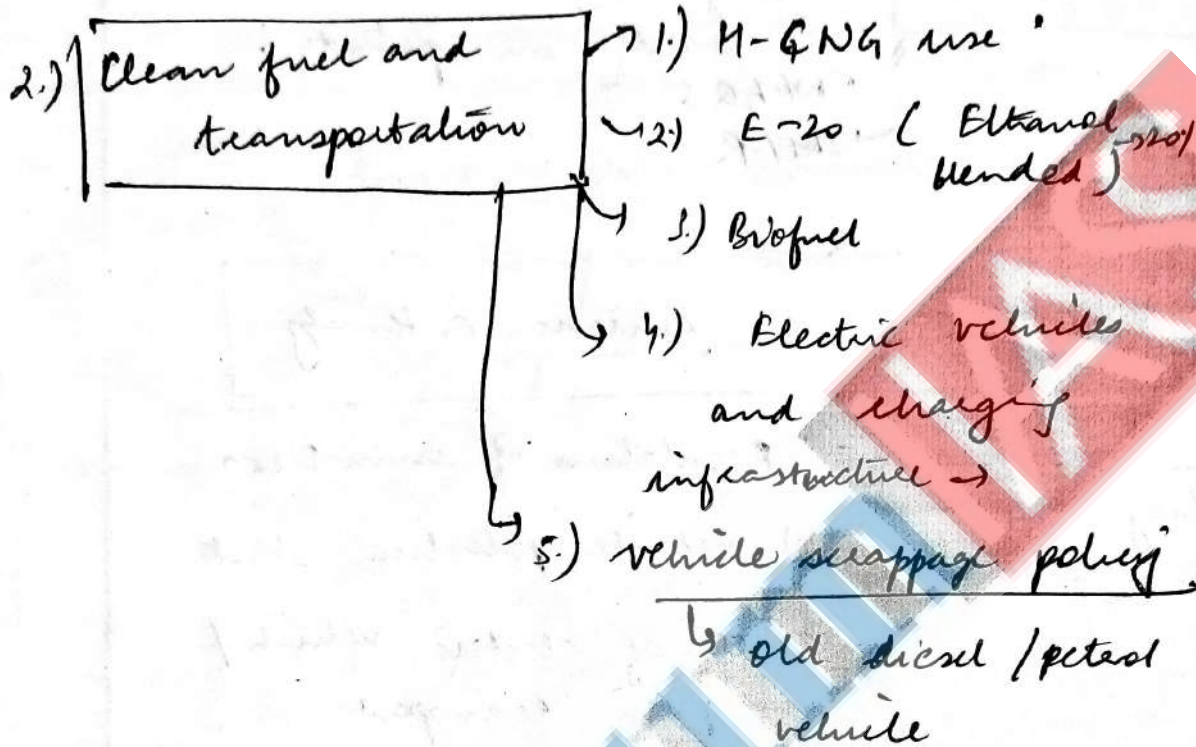
India at COP 26 gave

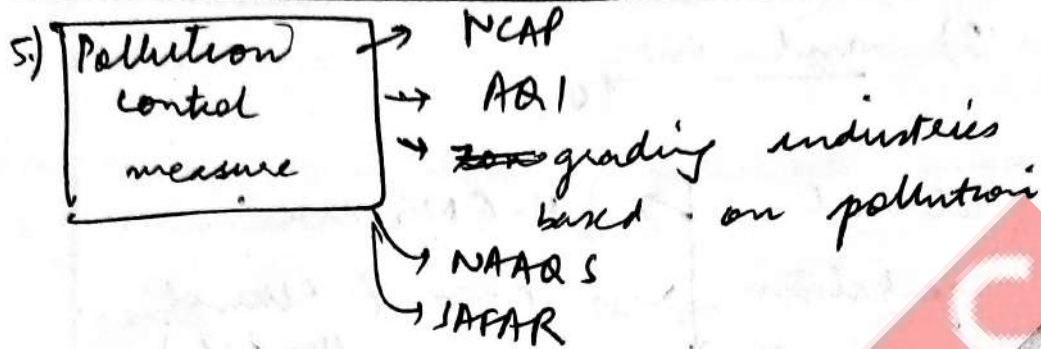
Panchamait strategy:

- 1) Net zero emission by 2070
- 2) Reducing emission intensity by 215% from 2005 level
- 3) Non-fossil fuel energy ≈ 50% of demand by 2030
- 4) 500GW of non-renewable by 2030
- 5) Reduce emission by 1 billion tonne by 2030.

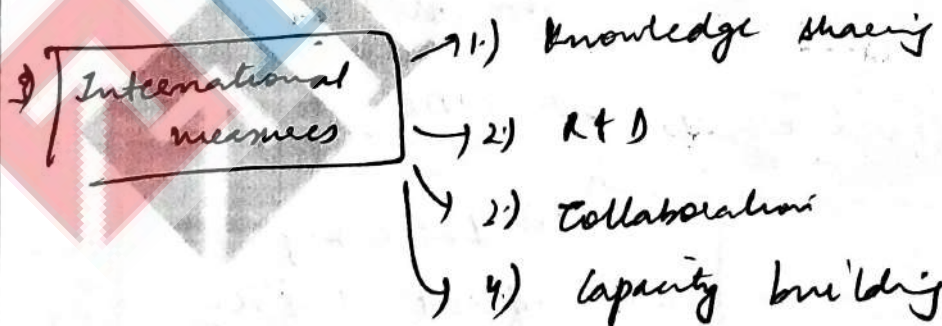
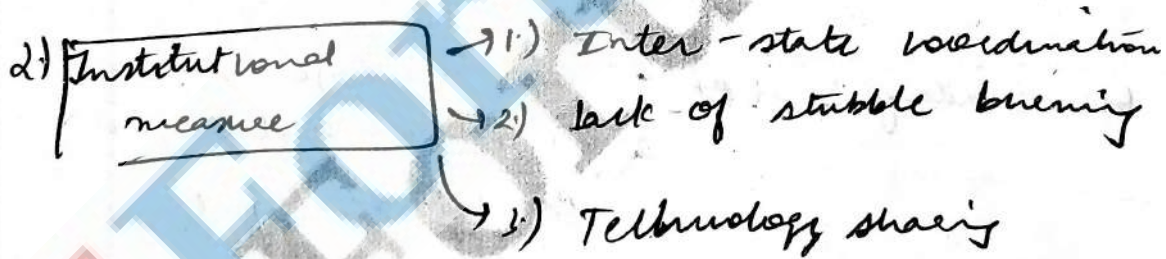
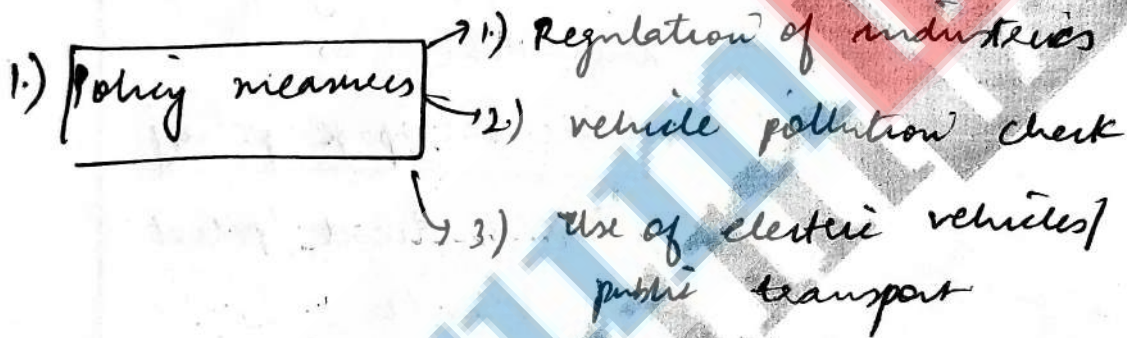
Factors to achieve net zero emission by 2070

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1.) Shift to non-renewable source | → 1.) <u>Hydrogen economy</u>
focus → 50mT by 2030 |
| | → 2.) <u>Solar energy focus</u>
off grid / from grid |

3) wind energy



Ways to reduce emission intensity



Thus, it requires effort at national, regional and international level to achieve ambitious targets

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Q.13) Warming ocean temperatures, oxygen loss and ocean acidification form a deadly trio for marine ecosystem that can have irreversible repercussions for environment as well as economy. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

समुद्र का गर्म होना, ऑक्सीजन की कमी और समुद्र का अम्लीकरण समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के लिए एक घातक तिकड़ी है जो पर्यावरण के साथ-साथ अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अपरिवर्तनीय प्रभाव डाल सकती है। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent marine heatwave in
Canada and European nation and
havoc caused by it has raised question
on spotlight on marine pollution.

Warming
ocean
temperature

1.) there will be $1^{\circ} - 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
rise ^{in ocean} with corresponding 1-
 2°C rise in land (WMO)

2.) Global warming \rightarrow has led
to greenhouse
effect with release of

CO_2 , Methane etc

3.) They have altered ocean

current system (9) North

Atlantic drift current weakening.

Oxygen
loss
in
marine
ecosystem

- 1) Disposal of harmful waste
④ industrial waste
- ② Depletion of Biological oxygen demand.
- ③ Eutrophication of lake because of algal blooms
release of nitrate/ ^{phosphat} in ocean from fertilizer

④ Death of fish

⑤ Ocean garbage patch in Atlantic ocean, ⑥ sea snort near Turkey

Ocean
acidification

- 1) Increase level of carbon dioxide absorption (70% sink)
- 2) Death of corals
- 3) Many calcium carbonate shelled organisms dying due to shifting acidic level.

Repercussion for Environment

- 1.) corals bleaching
- 2.) Death of kelp forest
- 3.) Release of CO₂
- 4.) Release of toxins due to Algal bloom

Repercussion for economy

- 1.) Tourism loss
- 2.) Mitigation cost / cleanup cost
- 3.) loss of livelihood (eg) fisherman
- 4.) loss of resources (eg) kelp forest
- 5.) Obstruction in shipping
- 6.) lack of ability to tap tidal energy
- 7.) Severity of disaster

Thus, India need to follow London convention and Budapest convention to manage ocean sustainably.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) Examine the factors that heightens the vulnerability of Indian cities to urban floods. In light of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines on urban floods, discuss suitable mitigation and management strategy. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए जो शहरी बाढ़ के प्रति भारतीय शहरों की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हैं। शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के दिशा-निर्देशों के आलोक में, उपयुक्त शमन और प्रबंधन रणनीति पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban flooding refers to inability of drainage system to hold water and discharge into river. (eg) Bangalore (2021), Delhi (2022).

Factors heightening vulnerabilities of Indian cities to urban floods

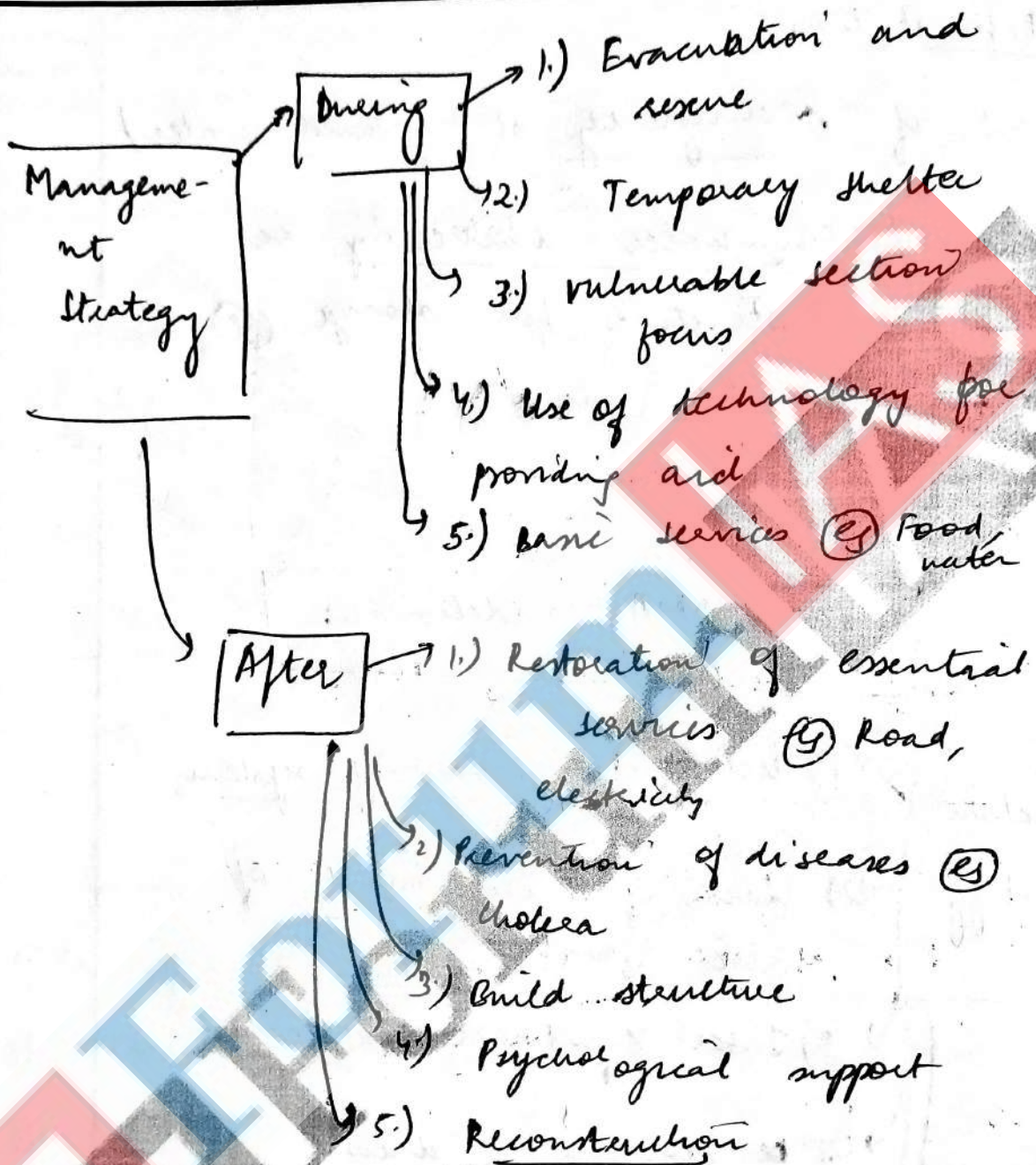
- 1) Concretization of land
- 2) Lack of drainage channel → clogging
- 3) Release of water from dam
- 4) Encroaching natural reservoir / lakes
- 5) Lack of sewage water treatment and waste treatment prior to disposal
- 6) Unplanned urbanisation

- 7.) Deforestation
- 8.) lack of rechargeability of ground water
- 9.) lack of rainwater harvesting or
traditional structure for storage (eg)
~~Fokad~~, Tanka etc.
Johad

As per NDMA guidelines:

Mitigation
Strategy

- 1.) use of Early warning system
- 2.) lack of encroachment of
river front
- 3.) Inter-department coordination
- 4.) de-clogging of drain
- 5.) waste treatment
- 6.) lack of release of sewage
in lakes (eg) Bangalore case
- 7.) capacity building.



Thus, it's important that unplanned development shouldn't take place to avoid urban flood & Build back better strategy be adopted.

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Q.15) The dilemma of controlling rise in global temperatures while also meeting consistently rising energy demands calls for collaborative measures at the global level. How far can Green Grids Initiative (GGI) balance the looming climatic crisis with growing developmental needs?
(15 marks, 250 words)

लगातार बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने के साथ-साथ वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने की दुविधा वैश्विक स्तर पर सहयोगात्मक उपायों की मांग करती है। ग्रीन ग्रिड इनिशिएटिव (GGI) बढ़ती विकास संबंधी जरूरतों के साथ बढ़ते जलवायु संकट को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकता है?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The global temperature has risen by 0.7°C since 1900 as per state of global climate report.

Rising global Temperature

Rising energy demand

- | | |
|--|--|
| → Rapid industrialization | → Cooling appliances need |
| → Release of green house gases (CH_4 , CO_2) | → Rising standard of living and population |
| → Ozone layer depletion | → Developing country's economic pace of growth |
| → Urban heat island effect | → Per capita energy consumption |
| → Poor ocean circulation | |
| → Aerosol release | |

Need for collaborative measure at global level

- 1.) Technology transfer
- 2.) Climate finance
- 3.) Common but differentiated responsibility
- 4.) collaboration in R+D to learn from best practices
- 5.) Better market for energy
- 6.) Infrastructure for renewable energy
- 7.) developmental assistance & grants

Green Grid initiative

→ refers to linkage of power supply of various country (eg) global north to global south.

→ OSO WOG initiative at COP26.

→ It ensures that solar energy is regularly tapped and exchanged among countries.

Extent to which Green grid Initiative can ~~and~~ balance between looming climate crisis and growing developmental needs

- 1.) Regular - uninterrupted supply → energy security
- 2.) Renewable energy → lack of greenhouse gases
- 3.) Developmental needs of nation net (G) Industries
- 4.) Per capita energy requirement
- 5.) Cheaper energy availability
- 6.) Quality and quantity

Thus green-grid initiative can play transformative role in making India developed by 2047.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

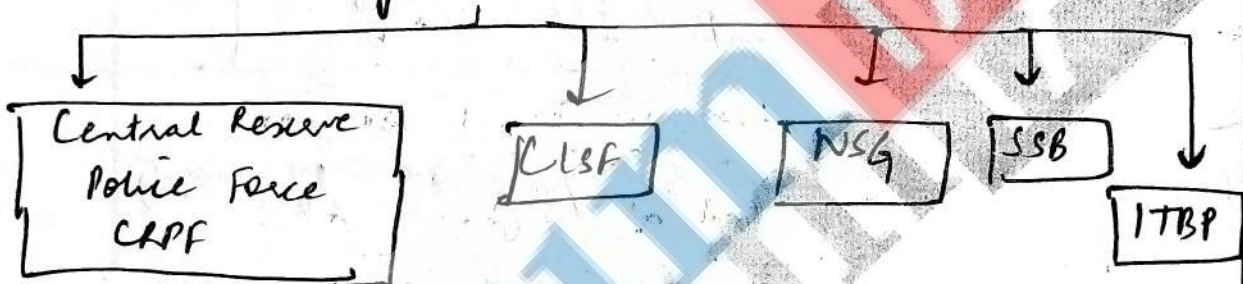
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) Despite being seminal to the security and integrity of the country, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) themselves face a plethora of challenges. Discuss the statement, suggesting ways to ameliorate their problems. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश की सुरक्षा एवं अखंडता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद, केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPFs) को स्वयं कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनकी समस्याओं को दूर करने के तरीकों का सुझाव देते हुए, कथन पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CAPF (Central Armed Police force)
form the backbone of internal security
in country.



CAPF importance for security
and integrity

- 1) Infrastructure protection → (eg) CISF for important instalment
(eg) Airport, nuclear plant
- 2) First line of defence → (eg) SSB in Nepal and Bhutan
- 3) Supplement effort in state's law & order (eg)

CRPF role in providing security in airport

4) Prevent terrorist and subversive activity

⊕ NBP role in Galwan clashes

5) Backbone of sovereignty

6) Provide VIP security ⊕ CRPF, NSG

Challenges
faced
by
CRPF

I) Infrastructural issues

- (i) poor ammunition
- (ii) lack of proper barge
- (iii) lack of technology
- (iv) Intelligence missing

II) Institutional

- 1) Overburdened ⊕ CRPF attention rate as high as 105%.
- 2) lack of leaves granted
- 3) Headed by IPS
- 4) Multiplicity of agencies

III) Other → 1) State's excessive use ⊕ CRPF

→ 2) lack of benefits provided

→ 3) Excessive voluntary retirement

- 4) Lack of coordination
- 5) Excessive use of force against civilian
- 6) Multiple control point

ways to ameliorate the problems

- 1) Inter-departmental coordination
- 2) single point of control (eg) either MoD or MoHA
- 3) Latest technology and training
- 4) Proper work life balance
- 5) Drills and inter-country collaboration
- 6) Using sparingly by states

It is necessary that CISP be accorded proper responsibilities as per its mandate for its success

Q.17) What are the reasons behind continuation of insurgency in the North-Eastern region of the country? Highlight the government initiatives to check insurgency in North-East. Also, recommend measures required to deal with this threat. (15 marks, 250 words)

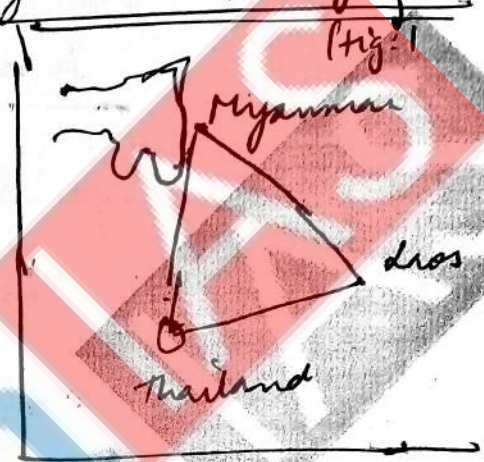
देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद जारी रहने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? उत्तर-पूर्व में उग्रवाद की जाँच के लिए सरकार की पहल पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए जरूरी उपायों की सिफारिश करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Insurgency in North-Eastern region has again been in focus due to recent incidents in Mamree violence.

Reason behind continuation of insurgency in North-east

- 1.) scramble for power → many group such as NSCN-IM want to regain power from Metei in Manipur.
- 2.) open border → porous nature and difficult terrain
- 3.) shelter provided in neighbouring states
(eg) Myanmar, Blantan.
- 4.) Support from external state actor
(eg) China, Myanmar

- 5.) Subversive activities (2) Drug trafficking;
arms trade
- 6.) Close proximity to golden triangle
- 7.) Neglect by main stream and feeling of alienation.
- 8.) Poor infrastructure connectivity.



Government initiatives to
check insurgency in
North east

- 1.) Developmental grants → (2) Infrastructure project with Japan.
- 2.) Policy measure → Main component in Act East policy.
- 3.) Connectivity initiative → Kaladan multi-modal project, little connectivity, IMT Trilateral highway.

4.) Industrial & agricultural development:

Ⓢ BGR EI, North-east Industrial Policy, central funding of 90% in most schemes.

Measures to deal with insurgency

Institutional measures

- 1.) Strengthening state police
- 2.) Use of intelligence agencies
- 3.) Collaboration with neighbours
- Ⓢ operation 'all clear, operation' shereef

Collaborative measures

- 1.) Confidence building by stakeholder consultation
- Ⓢ R.N Ravi → interlocutor
- 2.) Use of media
- 3.) Civil society organisation & NCD support

Other

- 1.) Intermingling of culture with main-land.
- 2.) Road, rail connectivity. through education
- 3.) Tourism
- 4.) Counter-insurgency narrative

Thus, Madhukar Gupta committee recommendation of strengthening border can play a role in resolution of challenge.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.18) In what ways fake news has impacted internal security of the country? How can fake news be identified and controlled? (15 marks, 250 words)

किस प्रकार से फेक न्यूज ने देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को प्रभावित किया है? फेक न्यूज की पहचान और नियंत्रण कैसे किया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fake news refers to news that has misinformation or dis-information in order to create narrative on a subject matter (eg) UPSC jhad by Sudeshan TV

ways in which fake news has impacted internal security of country

Dimension	Impact of fake news
1) social	1) <u>social harmony of groups</u> (eg) Exodus of N-Eastern after Bangalore attack because of fake news 2) <u>vulnerable section</u> (eg)

2) Economic

Tribal, old age.
 ① Minority ② Fabhligi Jamat

1) Rioting → ③ Nuh violence

2) Infrastructural damage
 ④ keala incident

3) Political

1) Law and order → CAA
 protest

2) Against freedom of residence and movement

⑤ Art 19 / Preamble

3) Dissemination of vote bank politics : doctored videos

Identification of fake news

1) Investigative Journalism

↓
 verify from multiple sources prior to publishing a story

2) Social media intermediary flagging doctored or

fake content
 ↳ Awareness among citizens
 ↳ community policing → Reporting content

be aware

Control of Fake news

- 1.) Digital media guidelines
- ↳ 2.) Regulatory body
- ↳ 3.) Intermediary guideline
- ↳ 4.) Inter-departmental coordination
- ↳ 5.) Use of IT technology → AI / Data science
- ↳ 6.) Inter-stakeholder consultation

Thus, fake news is a potent tool that require proactive and active strategy instead of reactive one.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) Internal Security of the country is a shared responsibility between the citizens and the government. With the help of the map given below, describe various internal security challenges to the country. What steps should be taken to strengthen the internal security situation?

(15 marks, 250 words)

देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा नागरिकों और सरकार के बीच एक साझा जिम्मेदारी है। नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से देश की विभिन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। आंतरिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internal security refers to protection of nation from threat emanating from external state and non-state actors disturbing the harmony, unity and integrity of nation.

- Shared responsibility of citizen & government
- 1.) Citizen ear and eyes of security agency
 - 2.) Protection of nation equal responsibility (equal stakes)
 - 3.) Participative governance (Community policy by Julio Rubeiro committee)
 - 4.) Better resource utilization
 - 5.) Better intelligence gathering.

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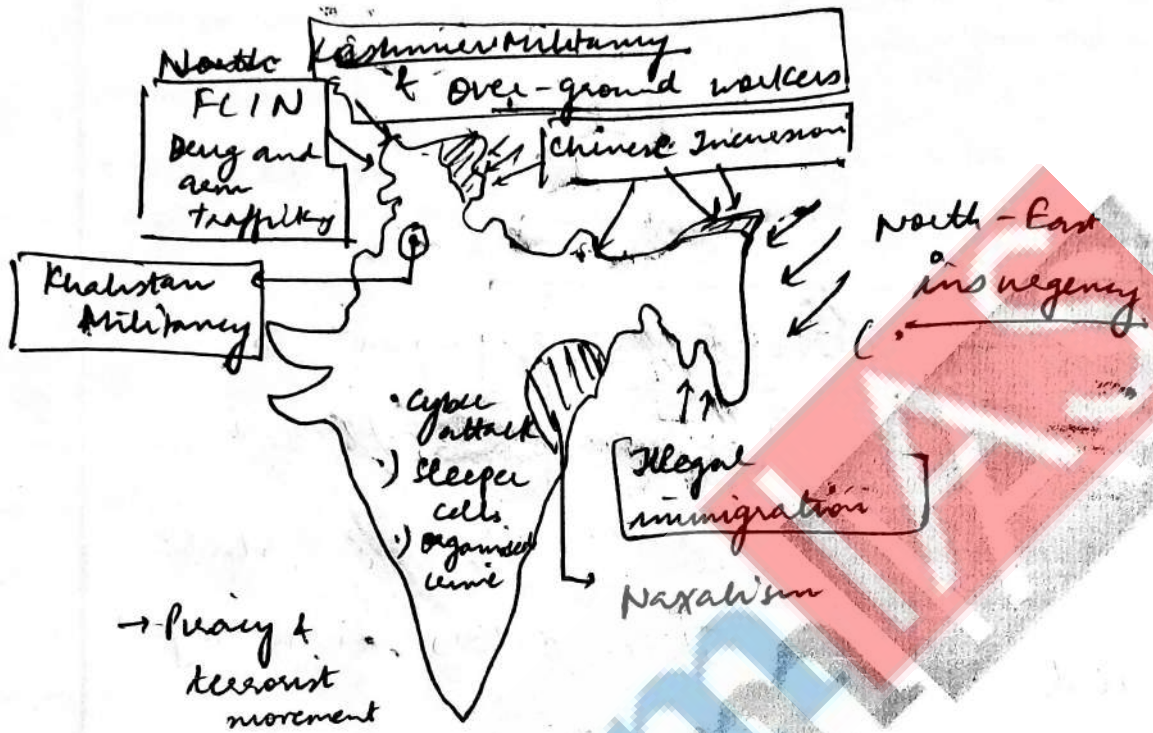


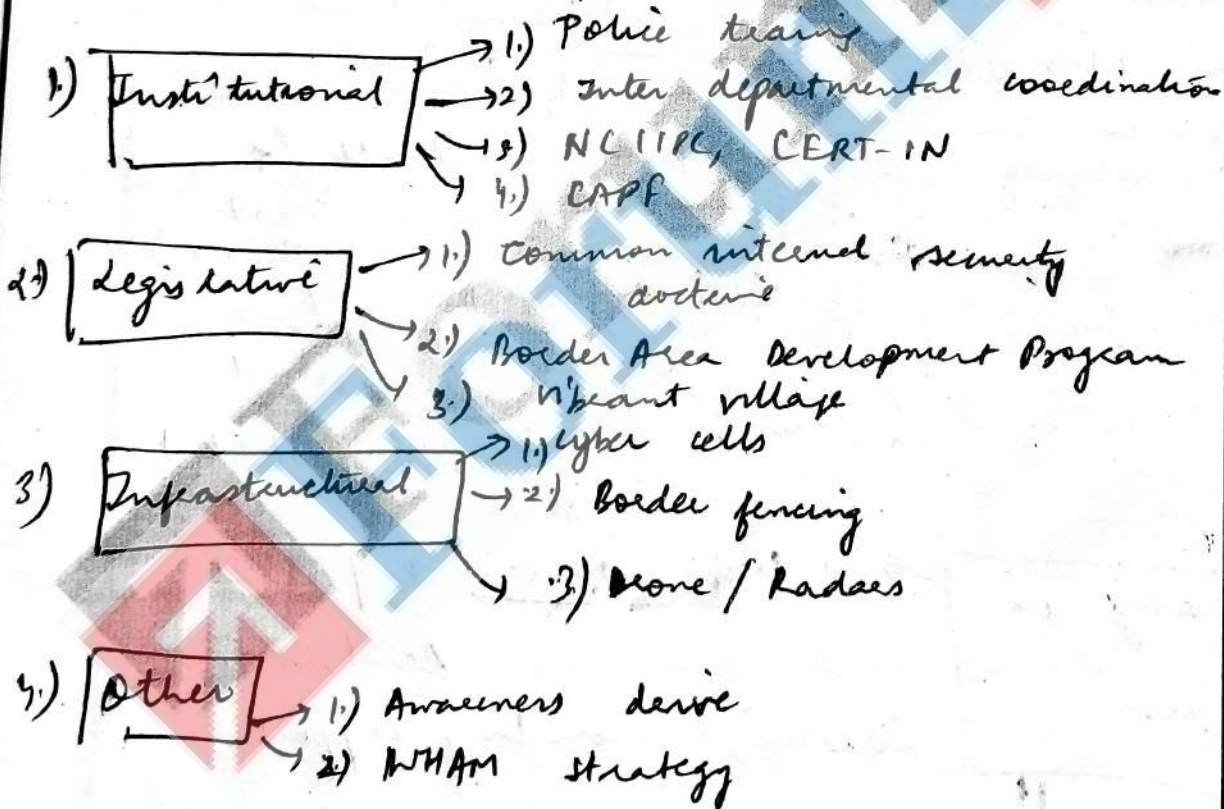
fig.1 Internal security Challenges

Internal security Challenges

Challenge	Features
1.) Kashmiri militancy	1.) use of Over ground worker 2.) violent means 3.) Drugs, arms, human trafficking
2.) Cross Border Terrorism	1.) state Actors (e.g.) Pakistan, China ISI 2.) use of conventional / non-conventional means

3) Chinese incursion	1.) Use of salami slicing / two front war 2.) CPEC / BRI etc.
4) North-east insurgency	1.) Open / porous border exploited 2.) Drug, arms, trafficker's 3.) Cattle smuggling
5) Naxalism	1.) Tribal districts exploited 2.) Use of violence
6) Other	→ Piracy → Cyber attacks → Organised crime

Steps to strengthen internal security



Thus, internal security is multifaceted challenge that require inter-stakeholder coordination.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.20) Though Naxalism is showing a downward trend, it is not only thriving in its core areas of influence but also changing its form. Analysing the reason for its retreat, underline the factors behind its continuance. Also, discuss measures towards eliminating LWE from the country altogether. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि नक्सलवाद में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति दिख रही है, लेकिन यह न केवल अपने प्रभाव के मूल क्षेत्रों में फल-फूल रहा है बल्कि अपना रूप भी बदल रहा है। इसके पीछे हटने के कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, इसके जारी रहने के पीछे के कारणों को रेखांकित करें। साथ ही देश से वामपंथी उग्रवाद को पूरी तरह खत्म करने के उपायों पर भी चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Naxalism is inspired by
Mao Xi deng ideology of power flows out
of the barrel of the gun.

Downward trend
in Naxalism

1) People (erstwhile Naxals)
surrendering

2) Reduced death (a
20% decline)

3) Reduced sphere of
influence (confined
to few pockets)

Change in
form

1) Urban Naxals → provide
legal, admin-
istrative, monetary support.

2) Online mode → use of IT to
recruit/propaganda

3) Lack of guerrilla tactics → ineffective

Reason for retreat of Naxalism

- 1.) Lack of appeal of ideology of violence
- 2.) Lack of leadership (eg) Charan Singh
style leadership
- 3.) Poor organisational structure
- 4.) Other means & more effective to
convey demands (eg) NGO, CSO,
social media
- 5.) Security agency effort (eg) greyhound,
Black panther, cobra Battalion in
Chattisgarh

Factor for continuance

- 1.) Power struggle → need to exert power
- 2.) Political aspiration → (eg) CPI-M
- 3.) support to external state agencies (eg)
China

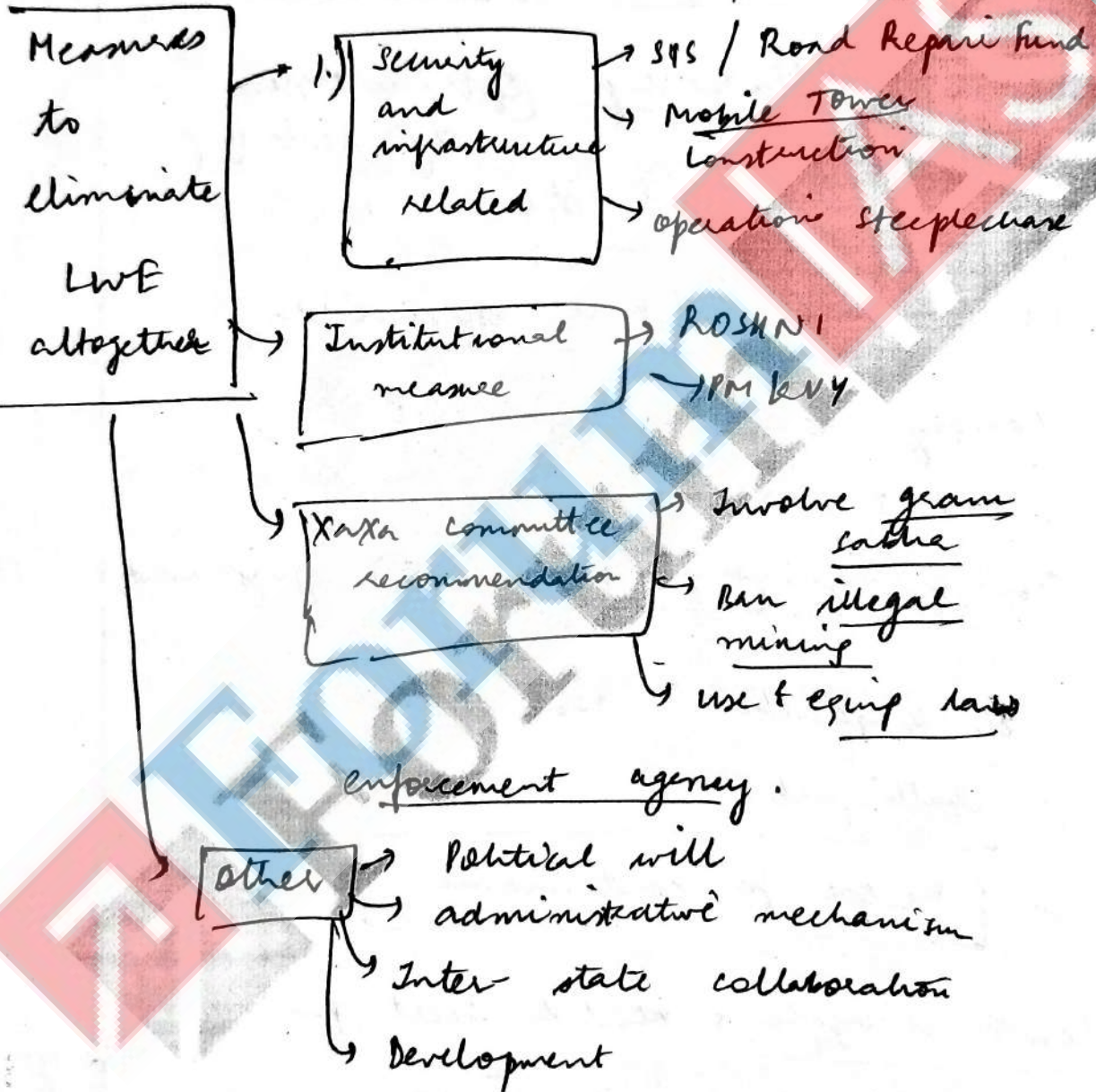
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- 3) support to external state agencies (eg)
China

- 7) control over resources (e) poppy/opium
- 5) support of markets because of affordable justice provision; governance
- 6) use of sophisticated means (e) network, syndicate



Thus, LWE require ~~multi~~ multi-pronged strategy to curb the menace completely.

Feedback (For OFFICE)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.