

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 3 (GS3 CT)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 1 7 3 0 0 2 7 8

NAME: AMRISH YADAV

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE: 22/08/2024

UPSC IFS 2024

AIR-72

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.*

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

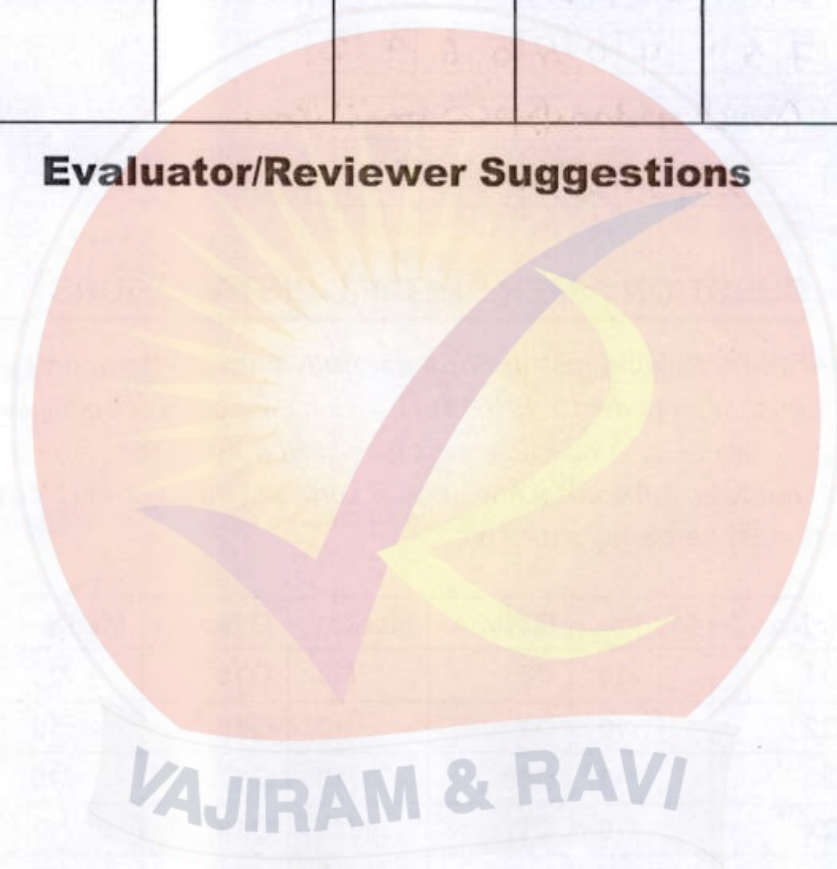
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. What do you mean by off-budget borrowings? Discuss the various issues associated with them. (10 marks, 150 words)

Off Budget Borrowings : (OBB) are the loan taken by central government by the



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Introduction	Suggestions:
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2. Do you agree that the agriculture sector in India needs a separate budget for its transformation? Substantiate. (10 marks, 150 words)

Agriculture is vital for India's food security. It contributes to 17% GDP and employs 45% population.

Need for separate Budget for Agriculture

- ① Growth rate: Stagnated growth rate since 1990s at 4% and for 2023-24 1.4% declined
- ② Productivity: Productivity of agriculture is low compared to USA & China, and stagnant since 1980s
- ③ Production: the production for the food grain such as rice & wheat slightly declined and oil seeds and pulses increased.
- ④ Meager life of farmers and rampant poverty: since last 2 decades almost

2 lakh farmers committed suicide.

- ⑤ Rural and Urban divide
- ⑥ Agriculture still dependent on weather
[eg] Rainfed agri & draught
- ⑦ Small and marginal farmers → 89.4%
with 1.08 hae average land.

Impact of seperate budget

- ① Availability of more budget fund will help in
 - (i) Mechanisation of Agri
 - (ii) Reduced dependence on weather/climate
 - (iii) Productivity will improve with concerted efforts.
 - (iv) Reduced wastage with linking farm products with food processing industries.

This Indian agriculture require dedicated efforts as 1Rs investment will lead to almost 14 rupees return in agriculture which will boost GDP.

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3. Growth of e-commerce has huge potential in revolutionizing the agriculture products supply chains. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

~~e-governance is the gover~~

e-commerce is the business done by

the use of digital space [eg]

Amazon & flupkart

Agri supply chain

Backward → Food Processing
Linkage ↓

Forward Linkages

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4. 'Water use efficiency is the keystone in the sustainable development of the Indian agriculture sector.' Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

Water use efficiency means per drop more crop which is essential part of PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PM KSY).

Role of water use efficiency in Agriculture

- ① Reduced ground water extraction [eg] 90% ground water is used by Agri (Niti)
- ② Reduced wastage of water and reduced electricity bill (less burden on farmer)
- ③ Quality of soil health high productivity of crop. leading to high production
- ④ reduced and targeted use of inputs [eg] Urea uses 8:3:1 to 4:2:1
- ⑤ Environment Conservation as less evaporative losses and ecological growth.

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Challenges to water use efficiency

- ① Lack of adequate technology [eg] Drip & sprinkler capital intensive
- ② Awareness in farmers ⇒ old age traditional mind set
- ③ Lack of budgetary support by government to technology adoption.
- ④ Fragmented land holdings

Steps taken by government

- ① PM KOSUM, PM KSY, PKVY, National Mission for Sustainable agriculture (NMSA)
- ② Collaboration with Israel (Talya System)
- ③ Awareness generation through M-Kisan app

This the water use efficiency can be helpful in making agriculture sustainable and more productive.

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5. Robust economic growth requires a complementation between the public and private investment. Examine the statement with reference to falling private investments in the Indian economy. (10 marks, 150 words)

In India the private sector investment is very low less than 2%. Investment is important because it has multiplier effect on economy.



Need for public and private investment for

Economic growth (= GDP) Nx = Net exports

① $GDP = I + C + G + NX$ C = Consumption
G = Government expenditure

I stands for investment when investment increases the GDP growth happens.

- ② With investment more and more employment will be generated that would make

Increase in consumption expenditure by public \rightarrow GDP growth.

③ With investment by private sector government will increase its expenditure on social sector
[eg] PM Kisan then it would again lead to high GDP.

④ Reason for falling private investment-

- ① Complex regulatory issues (Contracts)
- ② Not enough incentives [eg] PLI scheme
- ③ Lack of reach to remote & hinterland by private sector.

Thus the government must design some policy to boost private investment to fulfill the ~~need~~ dream of developed country with 30tn \$ by 2047.

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6. Discuss several ways in which biotechnology can help in ensuring food security in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Biotechnology is using the technology to make the living entities more productive and efficient [eg] BT cotton.

Role of Biotechnology in food security in

India

- ① Developing the high yielding varieties
[eg] Green revolution
- ② Developing resistant food crop [eg]
BT Brinjal, DMH-11
- ③ enhancing the water use efficiency of crop and productivity.
- ④ Fortified varieties to provide nutrition support → Golden rice (vit-A)

⑤ leveraging the benefit in Blue economy
eg the quality of fish stock.

⑥ Disease resistance and developing the drugs to treat the disease [eg] disease of rice (white pest, Army worm)

Challenges to BT

① Lack of enough funding in R&D [eg] Only 0.65% of GDP

② Limited knowledge of long term outcomes of BT products on human & environment

③ lack of awareness in public

④ Sanitary and phytosanitary measures in EU countries (impact on export)

This BT has huge potential to transform the food security in India, however the concerns must be resolved to build confidence in public

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7. Explain the significance of the Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) in achieving the goals of India's Nuclear energy program. (10 marks, 150 words)



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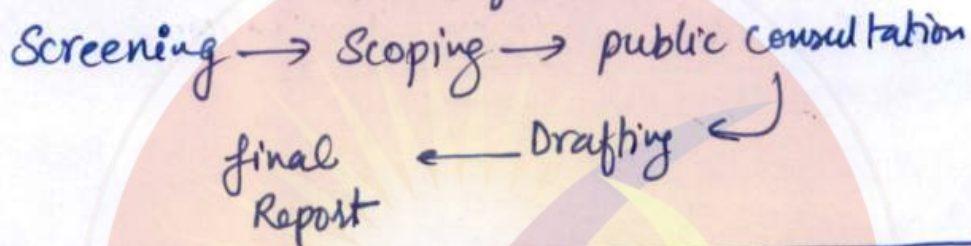
Introduction	Suggestions:
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8. Public awareness is primary in inculcating environmental consciousness. How does the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) promote environmental awareness?

(10 marks, 150 words)

EIA is the detailed process of assessing the impact of developmental project on the human, animal and environment.

Process of EIA



Role of EIA in generating public awareness

- ① Public consultation is the integral part of EIA which is done by people
- ② at all stages of ~~pep~~ EIA people are taken into consideration [eg] public audit
- ③ If people thinks that project has some problems they can raise the issue at meetings.

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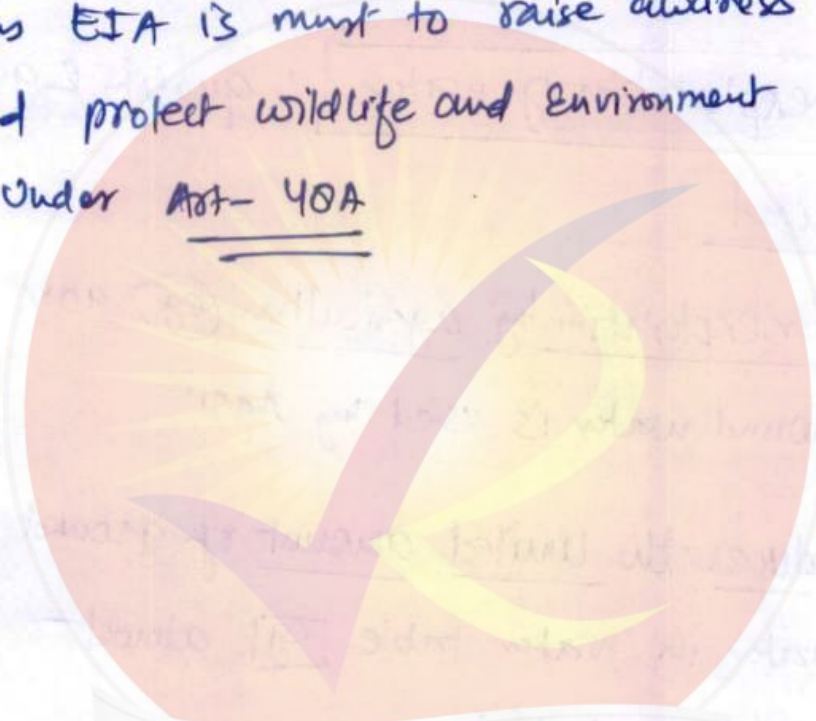
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Challenges to EIA

- ① People are not aware about the EIA itself
- ② lack of willingness to transparently doing EIA by project head.

This EIA is must to raise awareness and protect wildlife and environment

Under Act-40A



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Introduction	Suggestions:
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9. Overexploitation strains the quality as well as the quantity of our groundwater resources. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

According to the Composite water management Index of Niti Aayoga around 1341 blocks are in critical stress due to overexploitation

Over exploitation of water : quality & quantity declined

- ① Over exploitation by agriculture (eg) 90% ground water is used by Agri.
- ② reduces the limited amount of ground water in water table [eg] almost 1m/year declining.
- ③ As reduced quantity leads to high Concentration of heavy metals and reduced quality [eg] Arsenic & Nitrogen to Nitrate Contamination

Impact of reduced quantity & quality (CHMI)

- ① Almost lakh people died due to lack of quality drinking water.
- ② India GDP will lose 6% of GDP due to declined quality of water.
- ③ Day zero at cities like Chennai & Bengaluru.

Solutions to the problem

- ① Rain water harvesting [eg] Bamboo system in Meghalaya & pumped water recharge (Urban)
 - ② per drop more crop under PM KSY
 - ③ PM Jal Seera mission and piped water
- ⊕ This water is most important part for life to sustain on this planet (water is life) its quality should be maintained to fulfill SDG-6

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10. Disinformation has become a serious threat to internal security. In the light of the statement, mention the role of the State in prevention of fake news.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Disinformation means providing non lethal and neutral information but not correct one

[eg] fake news about the cow vigilant meat trafficking.

Disinformation as threat to National security

- ① It can lead to violence [eg] Delhi Riots
- ② Religious indoctrination by terrorist groups.
- ③ Communal disharmony spreading [eg] the name plate controversy in UP
- ④ threat to women dignity [eg] deep fakes
- ⑤ Propaganda setting [eg] Toolkit controversy
- ⑥

Role of state to prevention of fake news

- ① source of origin of fake news [eg] 5 forwards in whatsapp.
- ② fact checking at PIB factcheck
- ③ AI tool to find out genuiness [eg] facebook zero
- ④ legal provision eg Sec-70 of IT Act

Thus the Supreme Court's guidelines to deal with fake news are important point to deal with it.

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11. 'Employment opportunities in India are experiencing a rapid transformation.' In the light of the statement, discuss the preparedness of the Indian labor force to adapt to this transformation. (15 marks, 250 words)

India is young country with almost 65% people in working age (18 yrs - 59 yrs). With huge demographic potential (900mn) and rapid transformation of employment opportunities provides both opportunities and challenges to Indian labour force.

Rapid transformation of employment opportunities

- ① Advent of new and emerging technologies:
causing disruption in job market [eg] AI, Block chain, machine learning.
- ② Informal and Gig workers: Gig and platform workers are changing the traditional employee employer relationships. [eg] Ola, Uber, Zomato
- ③ Women Empowerment and increased LFPR:
requires women centric workplace [eg] entry of women in armed forces.

- ④ Digitization of workfield : [eg] online courses and video conference based projects.
- ⑤ Automation in manufacturing : requiring new kind of maintenance, operation & repair (MOR) work force
- ⑥ Agricultural mechanisation : required advanced skills to operate it [eg] solar pumps operator and maintainer
- ⑦ Geriatric and palliative care service : increasing old age population. (8% (2023) to 20% (2050) (LASE report))

In this light looking at preparedness of India in this transformation.

- ① only 4.2% of workforce is formally skilled (ILO)
- ② India need 29.2 cr. people to be skilled, reskilled or upskilled (Niti Ayoga)
- ③ Disguised employment in agriculture : 45% people are involved in agri activities. (80% unskilled)
- ④ New technology like AI/ML will pose a challenge to low skilled workers.

Steps taken by government to handle this transformation.

- ① PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna [training of youth]
- ② Skill Bond Scheme ⇒ (50,000 new jobs)
- ③ PM Digital Saksharta Abiyan (6 cr. rural youth)
- ④ DDU - Gramin Kaushalya yojna.
- ⑤ Lakshmi Didi Scheme.
- ⑥ DISHA portal, SWAYAM portal etc.

As India wants to become Skill Capital of the world. Skill development with the present ~~etc~~ need will help in tackling the transformation in employment.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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12. Liberalized Indian economy expanded rapidly at the cost of social equity. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures for promoting inclusive economic growth.

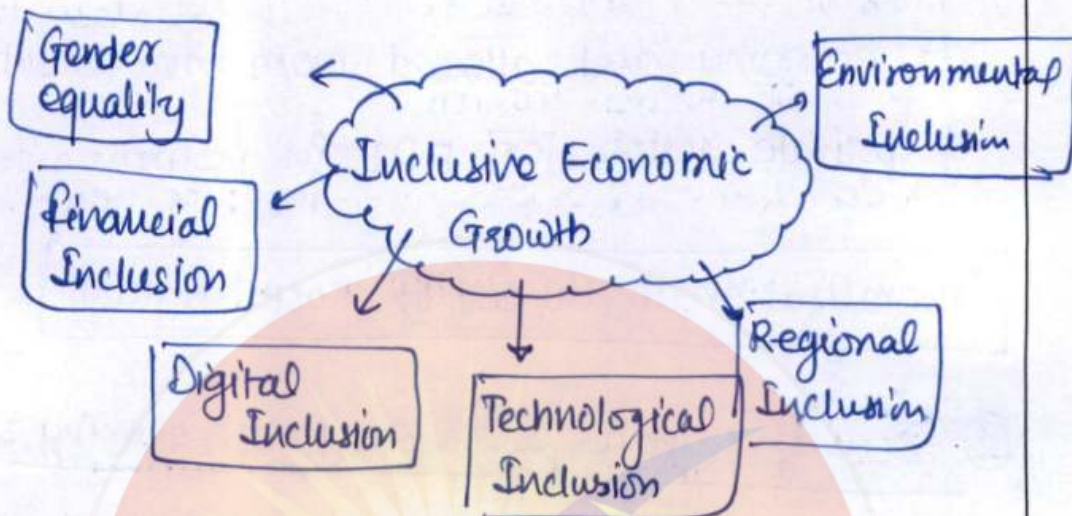
(15 marks, 250 words)

With LPG reforms in 1991, India liberalised its economy and allowed more involvement of private sector. [eg] FDI in insurance (100%)

Liberalization at the cost of Social Equity

- ① Focus of private sector on profit seeking:
[eg] toll collection equally from BPL and rich.
- ② Due to huge population dependent upon public sector for support [eg] NFSP almost 80 cr. beneficiaries.
- ③ Primarily focused upon the capability and merit to recruit without paying attention to vulnerable section [eg] AIR India
- ④ Regional disparity: Neglected the hinterland due to the less market potential.
- ⑤ Non inclusive in coverage: [eg] LIC

Policy's are not designed to cover large population.



Measures to promote Inclusive growth

- ① Enhance Availability of services to all
eg] PM JAN DHAN | PM Kisan scheme etc
- ② Cost effective and affordable services eg] electricity bill, LPG refilling etc
- ③ Quality of service with universal accessibility
eg] quality drinking water w/ Jal Jeevan mission
- ④ Gender sensitive and equitable work place
eg] Post Act, Maternity benefit etc.

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- ⑤ Elderly and geriatric care [eg] SAGE portal and PM Vaya Vandhu, PM Vayoshri
- ⑥ Mother and child welfare : [eg] PM Matru Van-dana | Institutional delivery.
- ⑦ Specific focus on poverty reduction : [eg] 23 cr. people still (YMPI of UNDP) poor.
- ⑧ Digital divide : 33% women internet user.
- ⑨ Regional divide : Urban vs rural welfare
[eg] Rural areas 70% population $\frac{1}{3}$ health care facilities.

With concerted effort of government along with expertise of private sector, India can achieve the goal of Inclusive growth under SDG-10

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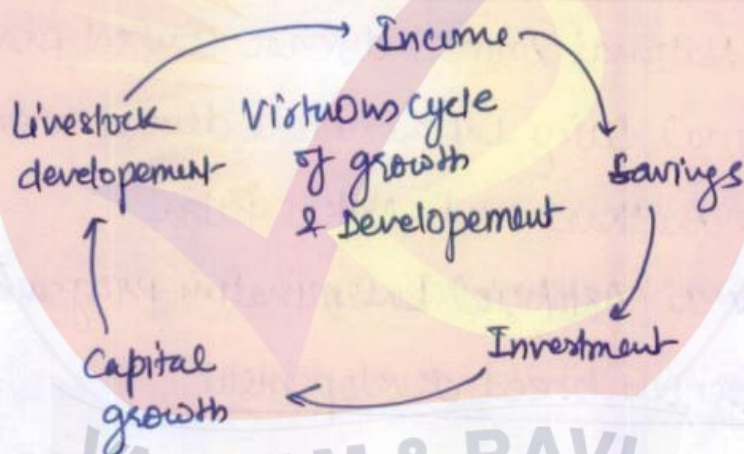
13. Livestocks play a key role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural masses. In this light, discuss the potential opportunities for the livestock farmers in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

According to 20th Livestock census in 2015 India is having almost 30 cr. bovine cattle population. Livestock provides 33% to agri GVA (MoAFW)

Livestock's role in improving socio-economic condition of rural masses :

- ① Livestock sector support 16% farmers in rural India.
- ② an alternative source of income : provides continuous monetary support (monthly income)
- ③ women friendly and reduces the disguised unemployment of women
- ④ Empowerment of women : eg Entrepreneurship opportunity in food processing linked to livestock such as Dairy products.

- ⑤ Mixed Agriculture : Complements each other as manure is used in farmlands.
- ⑥ Environmentally sustainable : reduced fossil fuel consumption due to Biogas & waste to energy.
- ⑦ Provides capacity to rural youth to stay in rural areas \Rightarrow reduced urbanization that reduces the cost of living (savings).



Challenges faced by Live Stock Sector.

- ① Heavily dependent on cows and buffaloes.
So less diverse
- ② Wide spread disease : foot and mouth disease
Brucellosis
- ③ Small size of flock [eg] 2-3 Cattle per HHs

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as compared to 200-300 in western countries like USA.

- ④ less institutional support to farmers: poor and marginal credit not availed by them
- ⑤ Veterinary facilities are not sufficient and accessible
- ⑥ Scientific research lacking [eg] breeding methods and sex selective offsprings.

Government Initiatives

- ① PM National Animal disease control programme
- ② National Dairy Infrastructure development fund
- ③ Pashu Aadhar and Nakul Patra
- ④ National Artificial Insemination programme.
- ⑤ Indigenous breed development

Thus live stock sector has the ability to develop self sufficient (Atma Nirbhar Village) with proper implementation of government schemes.

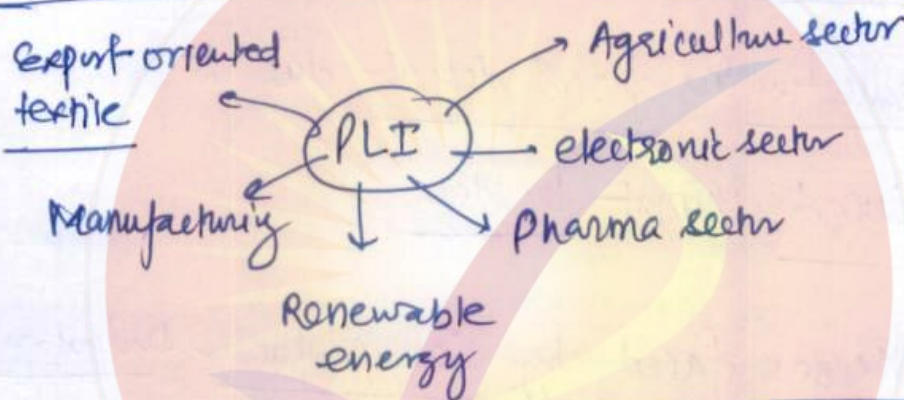
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14. What are the objectives of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme? Analyze its role in the growth of indigenous semiconductor industry.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme is providing subsidies of 4-6% on taxes if the increment ~~increase~~ increase of sales and investment in plant.



Role of PLI in ^(SC) Semiconductor industry.

- ① It will provide the ~~the~~ boost to SC Industry and reduced Import from Taiwan & Singapore.
- ② Domestic manufacturing of fab & ATMP will generate quality employment
eg Gujarat plant.

③ Plug the regional divide eg. Fab unit production at Assam for NE development

④ Boast to electronic sector as india aiming at becoming smart phone capital of the world

⑤ Reduction in fiscal deficit due to reduced import burden

Challenges faced by Semiconductor Industry

① Limited quality of skilled work force

② less budget on R&D so less focus on design aspect of SC.

③ Down the line ATMP sector which gives only 15% return so the real benefit is missed.

④ Requires huge water in processing of SC units.

Way forward

⇒ National Semiconductor mission almost 7200 cr. investment will give push to this sectr

however China, Tiwan are huge players

to counter these we need R&D support and skilled work force

In this PLI can become game changer to engage private sectr to make India self sufficient in Electronics.

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15. Delays in infrastructure projects create massive cost overruns. Elaborate the major causes of delays and potential solutions for timely project execution.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Infrastructure deals with the multimodal transport system, rail, road, and Digital public infrastructure etc.

Challenges faced by Infrastructure sectors

- ① Delays in Implementation and Completion adds to Cost overrun and Time overruns
- ② Huge cost: 14% of GDP
- ③ Over reliance on road for transport
60%, rail (35%), water (5%)
- ④ Limited capacity of state to build
so need PPP support ⇒ vague contracts
- ⑤ Reduced quality: Delhi Airport pillar
collapse
- ⑥ Corruption at government tenders.

Major Causes of delays

- ① Ambiguous nature of contracts and not project specific
- ② Dispute resolution mechanism → No regulation of PPP projects.
- ③ Social-Economic aspect [eg] Protest against the projects causes delay.
- ④ Lack of timely allocation of funds.
- ⑤ Land acquisition is time taking process
[eg] NHAI projects.
- ⑥ Environment-concerns [eg] Not providing environment clearances.

Solutions to deal with delays

- ① Clearly worded contract & enforcement by appointing a regulator

- ② Plug and play method : No delay due to clearances.
- ③ Proper EIA rather Strategic EIA & SIA (social)
- ④ Dispute resolution mechanism & proper time bound award.
- ⑤ Strict punishment to quality compromise

This India is looking for Infrastructure led Economic growth under PM Gati Shakti and NIP & NMP. ~~There~~ It is aimed at reduction of cost of infrastructure build up and enhance quality of life under SDG 72

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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16. The Indian Space sector exhibits huge growth potential. Analyze the opportunities for the private sector in the Indian space industry. (15 marks, 250 words)

India successfully launched the Chandrayan-3 mission, sending lander & rover to south pole of moon. Indian space industry is a sunrise industry with huge growth potential.

Growth potential of space sector in India

- ① Ambitious future projects of ISRO: [eg] Gaganyaan mission, Shukrayan mission.
- ② Multiplier effect of space sector: Small industries dependent on space equipments. [eg] manufacturing of parts of space vehicle.
- ③ International collaborations and support to small countries [eg] co-launching of satellite of Egypt and South Africa.
- ④ Cheap and cost effective nature: Foreign countries are attracted towards ISRO [eg] 104 satellite launched in one go.

Opportunities for private sector in Indian space Industry:

- ① INSpace formed to provide platform to private sectors.
- ② Huge pool of resources which private sector can take leverage [eg] launch vehicle
- ③ ISRO requires support in terms of human capital & resources [eg] Gaganyaan mission
collaboration by Russia & France
- ④ Multifaced objective of Department of space (DOS)
[eg] space technology for the welfare of people. to provide last mile service through space such as Bhuvan portal, Swampyabha
- ⑤ MRO (Maintenance, repair, operation) support by private sector.
- ⑥ Space tourism a new dimension priv-player can come and perform [eg] Virgin galactic

However there are some challenges faced by space sector to attract private players.

- ① Highly skilled sector and requires experts.
- ② Very less scope of error
- ③ Stringent regulations by DoS
- ④ Compliance burden to interested player.

Way forward : India should provide plug and play mode and allow PPP in space to collaborate.

Case Study Space X and Bule Origin

This space sector of India spearheaded by ISRO has huge potential for private sector. This can make India a hotspot of space tourism in the world.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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17. Plastic waste has become near ubiquitous, threatening ecological stability. Explain. Also, discuss various measures taken by the government to contain further environmental degradation by plastic wastes. (15 marks, 250 words)

India banned the single use plastic completely since 2022. However India generates almost 1.8 million tonnes of waste yearly with only 8 lakh tonnes is recycled capacity. (MoEFCC)

Issues to Ecological Stability due to plastic waste

- ① Contaminating the waterbodies: eg evidence of microplastic in human blood (DTIE Data)
- ② Huge dumpsites at urban areas eg Ghazipur landfills (Delhi)
- ③ Great Pacific dump (Heap): the case of Pacific Ocean. having plastic heap.
- ④ Threat to marine life: fishes and other living wild animals eating plastic & dying due to that
- ⑤ Health Consequences to human: various disease linked to plastic consumption through packaged

products.

- ⑥ Urban floods and causing ecological problems of pollution by checking drainage pipes.

Various measures taken by government to tackle further environment degradation

- ① Ban of single use plastic and increased thickness of plastic bags 50 mm to 75 mm.
- ② Extended producer responsibility under plastic waste management rules 2016.
- ③ Various legislations : Water Act - 1974 and Environment protection act 1986.
- ④ River cleaning programmes eg Namami Gange
- ⑤ Urban waste management : AMRUT & Smart City mission.
- ⑥ Awareness generation : Kailash Kher Singh "Swatch Bharat Ka Irada Kar Liya Hamne"
- ⑦ Schemes ~~such~~ as PM Swatch Bharat

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Mission (Urban + Rural) (ODF++)

⑧ Swachhta Sarvekshan and Ranking.

⑨ Promotion of Bio plastics & based on jute products

Case Study Ambikapur Model of Chhattisgarh

Indore best Clean City

Global Vancouver (Canada): Sustainable Urban Planning.

Thus it can be said that plastic pollution is a threat to ecology and environment but this can be handled only if every citizen takes the responsibility by making SBM as Citizen led Model to achieve SDG-6

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18. Elaborate the disaster vulnerability of Indian coastal cities with examples. Examine the relevance of Sendai Framework in disaster management of coastal regions.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India has 7500 km long Coastal border, which is faced by with many natural hazards, such as Tsunami, Coastal cyclones, sea level rise etc.

Disaster Vulnerability of Indian Coastal Cities

A Eastern Cities

- (i) Chennai: Affected by Cyclones and Tsunami eg 2004 Tsunami.
- (ii) Vishakhapatnam (Vizag): Affected by Cyclones and coastal erosion due to sea waves.
- (iii) Kolkata: Affected by degradation of mangroves and coastal pollution.
- (iv) Cuttack: (Odisha): Affected by flooding by coastal waters.

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(B) Western Cities

(i) Mumbai: Affected by sea level rise [eg]

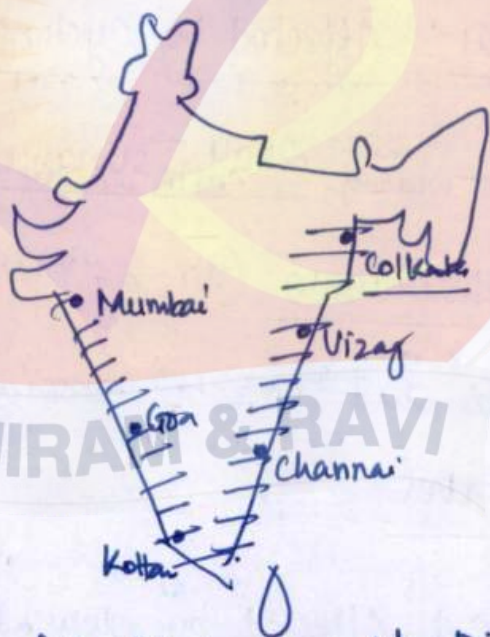
almost 1m rise will happen till 2047.

(ii) Goa: Affected by cyclone and coastal degradation.

(iii) Kottam: Backwater & causing rampant floodings.

Hazards

- Cyclones
- Coastal floods
- Coastal erosion
- Sea level rise
- Dead zones



Indian Coastal cities: Affected by Disasters.

Sendai framework for Disaster Management.

It provides 7 strategies and 4 principles to manage the disaster. In 2015

Principles of disaster management

- ① Disaster Mitigation by short term and long term solutions -
- ② Funding of DM
- ③ Community support and capacity building
- ④ Enhancing the resilience against Hazards.

India enacted National Disaster Management Act and NDMP and made following interventions

- ① Coastal Regulation Zone: to check the encroachment
- ② iflows mumbai to control the flood.
- ③ Early warning for cyclones and Tsunami.
- ④ Building resilient coastal infrastructure.
- ⑤ MISTI → mangrove as the buffer to absorb shock
- ⑥ NDRF to quick response

Thus the hazards are bound to happen but our preparedness will make sustainable cities Under SDG-11.

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19. Alarming rising trend in cyber attacks endangers national security. Explain with examples. Elaborate the need for establishing a dedicated cyber security force to deal with the issue. (15 marks, 250 words)

India is one of the most vulnerable to cyber attacks as almost 900 million active internet users. [eg] Pegasus attack

Cyber Attacks as threat to national security

① Attack on critical information infrastructure :

[eg] Mumbai electricity grid attack

② financial fraud : out of all attacks

almost 80% were ~~from~~ financial fraud

[eg] bank account hacking

③ Data breach : Data is new oil → so

it is breached most oftenly [eg] Data of almost 800 million Adhar & user compromised.

④ Dignity of women : Deep fakes and applications

such as Bulli deals and Sulli deals.

⑤ Cyber warfare : In form of propaganda

against government [eg] Tool kit Controversy
during farmer protest.

⑥ Communal attack to destabilised fabric of
peace [eg] Radicalisation of youth by ISIS in
Kerala.

⑦ Religious Indoctrination [eg] Hijra by Al-Qaeda
in J&K & NE region.

⑧ Misinformation and fake news leading to
Riots [eg] Delhi Riots 2020.

Need to establishment of Dedicated Cyber
Security force

① [Police] not able to handle vastness
and quickness of cyber threat

② Requires dedicated skilled & experts in
Cyber world [eg] CBI's cyber wing.

③ police is already stressed with huge burden
and Under capacity.

④ Limited capacity of police as state subject

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and cyber threat being national & global nature.

Steps taken by government

Legal

- ① IT Act - 2000 & 21 Amendment
- ② National data protection Act - 2023

Institutional

- CERT-in (R-1A strategy)
- I4C
- ~~NCIIPS~~ NCIIPS
- CCTNS etc

Operational

- ⇒ NATGRID (Combined data of all agencies)
- ⇒ Cyberdome (Kerala)
- ⇒ Cyber Swatcha Kendra

Thus as the nature of cyber threat is huge and widespread. Currently it is aided by AI and blockchain. Thus Dedicated cyber Security force is need of the hour to protect the privacy of Individual under Art-21

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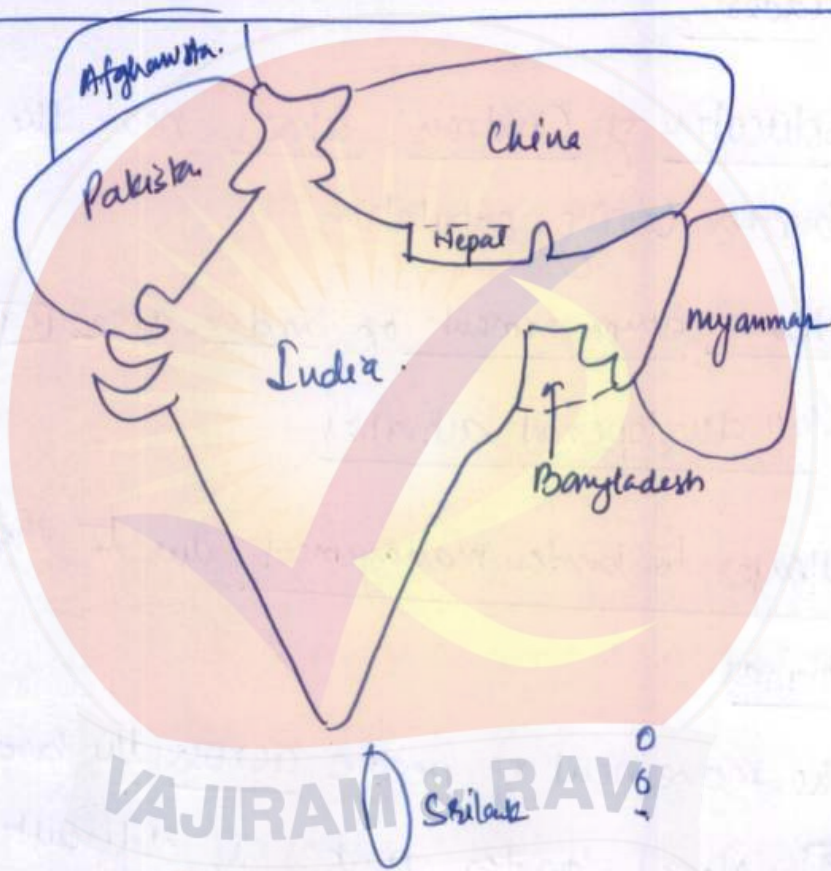
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20. Socio-economic functions across the Indian border makes its management more complex. Discuss with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

India is having 15000 km long land boundary with countries like China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar Afghanistan.



Map: India with Bordering Countries.

Socio-Economic functioning at Borders:

- ① Economic activities by people [eg] the movement due to animal grazing of

Bakarwal of J&K

- ② Agricultural activities: Saffron production & ~~for~~ pomegranate region of J&K
- ③ Tourism in J&K and Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh.
- ④ Education of Children: Schools near the border living population
- ⑤ Women empowerment of border areas [eg] skill development activities

Challenges to border management due to these activities

- ① The movement of people across the border [eg] Nepal border makes it difficult to capture the illegal entry.
- ② Porous borders: [eg] at Bangladesh the animals of either sides comes to either side. [eg] recent crisis at Bangladesh.

③ Suber & Country rivers : illegal entries crosses the water by convert means

④ border security requires coensive action
So in balance of security & socio-economic rights → complex to forces.

Way forward :

① Use of technology [eg] CBIMS & BOLD-QIT and Drone to detect movement

② Reduce the human engagement near border by relocating them

③ Build quality roads

④ Vibrant village programme

This in management of border implement the Sekatkar Committees recommendations.

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Space for Rough Work



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Space for Rough Work

