



SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

APSC MAINS TS'24 TEST 13 (GS PAPER 3)

Duration: 3 Hours

NAME:	Sredakishina Deka	PHONE NO:	
DATE:	29-5-2024	APSC ROLL NO:	2118040
Email ID:	patowaryninen85@gmail.com		

(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English ☒

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed 250 words for 15 marks and 150 words for 10 marks. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Checking to be done with main aim of evaluating a candidate's ability of express ideas in lucid manner. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off Remarks:
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		Signature of the Student:
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.



SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

Q1. Discuss the factors that led to the nationalization of the Indian economy in the 1970s and its consequences on various sectors. Evaluate the merits and demerits of this policy shift, considering its impact on economic growth, industrial development, and socio-political dynamics in India. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans - Since independence India adopted a mixed model tilted towards socialism to do the welfare of its people.

Examples of nationalization

of Indian economy -

- ① Nationalization of 14 banks 1969
- ② Nationalization of Coal sector 1973
- ③ Nationalization of Insurance 1972

Factors behind nationalization

- ① High dominance of steel private companies.
- ② Two wars 1962 and 1964
create economy
- ③ low financial base to agriculture

④ High regional inequality

Merits of nationalisation

→ Financial inclusion of people

→ Credit flow to agricultural

→ Rural development with establishment of banks.

Demerits

→ Resource wastage

→ Licensed and quota requirement for private sector.

→ Rent seeking tendencies of government official,

→ High NPA of banks.

→ Overall inefficiency of economy.

Due to the high fiscal burden the government brought LPC reforms in 1991.

Q2. To what extent does inclusive growth contribute to sustainable development, particularly in emerging economies such as India? Analyse the interplay between economic policies, social factors, and institutional frameworks in fostering inclusive growth. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans =

As per report published by
World Inequality Lab top 1%.

hold 49.5% wealth share
in India. This highlights high
inequality in the country

Inclusive growth is important
for sustainable development in
the following way —

- ① It will increase GDP of the
country.
- ② It will ensure demographic
dividend of India
- ③ Ensure the goal of make
in India
- ④ Address problems of poverty

and unemployment

Interplay between economic
policies, social factors and
institutional framework →

① Women labour force participation
is very low (27%).

'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' can
bring more women employment.

② Reservation for SC/ST and OBC
will include backward class
into economic activities.

③ Skill India will help in
getting skilled labour.

Case study - As per NITI Aayog
4.5% people have skill.

④ Economic inclusion through JAN
Dhan account.

All these measures could
help in bringing inclusive growth.

Q3. Critically examine the challenges and limiting factors for oil palm cultivation and production in India. Analyse the factors influencing the geographical distribution of oil palm plantations across the country. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans.

India spent a large amount of foreign reserve in importing vegetable oil from different parts of the world. To reduce import India comes up with palm oil substitution project.

Challenges for oil palm cultivation

① Environmental challenge

→ Palm oil is an alien species for India

→ It may turn invasive and hamper biodiversity.

② Ecological challenges

→ Extraction of large amount of ground water may have

negative impact on ecology,

② lack of skilled labour,

→ lack of experience in this field.

① Unsustainable practice

→ Most part of the country does not support palm cultivation

Benefit of Palm oil

- Reduce import of oil.
- Use of wasteland
- Employment generation,
- Business opportunity,

Factors responsible for geographical distribution

① Assam and Madhyan and Nicobar are selected due to high rainfall and highland.

Though there are some negative all palm cultivation will boost economy

Q4. Explain the concept of Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) and assess its potential role in transforming Indian agriculture towards sustainability and resilience. Evaluate the extent to which the implementation of IFS can drive this transformation, considering its impact on agricultural practices, resource management, and environmental sustainability. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans

Integrated Farming System (IFS)

refers to that agricultural practice which emphasises on developing agriculture and animal husbandry simultaneously.

Potentiality of IFS

- ① It will increase income of farmer.
- ② Create employment opportunity in agriculture.
- ③ Commercialization of agriculture
- ④ Sitafakhala Farming and Dairy.
- ⑤ Employment of local youth
- ⑥ Chankhuti Project.

Importance of IFS in agriculture
resource management and environ-
mental sustainability —

① Amulshahi Project in Sripajhar

utilize vast land for IFS.

② It prevents farmer from crop
failure of particular varieties.

③ Helps in organic farming as

composting and related waste
of animals be used in agriculture.

④ Reduce rural migration to city
as people get better income in
village —

⑤ As more than 46% people
in India depend on agriculture
IFS can address the problem
of poverty to a great extent,

Q5. Recent years have seen a surge in the incidence of flash floods and flash droughts globally. Discuss the underlying causes of these phenomena and suggest possible measures to mitigate their impact. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans-

Flash floods and droughts can be seen as a result of climate change which occurs globally in the 21st century.

Reasons behind these phenomena

① Climate change

→ induces extreme weather phenomena like flood and drought.

② Sea level rise

→ Disturbs ocean currents which leads to extreme weather phenomena.

③ Deforestation

→ changes the pattern of rain and soil.

④ Concretization → Low level of

urbanisation leads to flash flood.

③ Encroachment of wetland

→ responsible for flood and drought.

Measures to mitigate their impact

① Forestation can help in reduce extreme weather phenomena.

② Adoption of Paris climate strategy

as said by PM Modi in COP 27.

③ Implementation of the targets
of Paris climate deal worldwide.

④ Making Net Zero a
main mission.

⑤ Public awareness.

All these measures can
save human being from extreme
weather events.

Q6. Discuss the environmental benefits of the widespread adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the context of combating climate change. Compare and contrast the emissions profiles of electric vehicles with traditional combustion engine vehicles, and evaluate the potential of EVs to contribute to global efforts to reduce carbon emissions. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans.

Electric vehicles uses rechargeable batteries to operate in contrast to traditional vehicles which operates on fossil fuel,

Environmental benefits of electric vehicle —

- ① Environment friendly mode of transportation,
- ② less emission of Green House Gas (GHG) by EV,
- ③ less pollution happen with EV,
- ④ It will help in sustainable development of environment

by reducing need of fossil fuel.

Embraces qualities of electric and traditional combustion engine vehicles —

① Emission level

↳ EV much more less emission than combustion engine.

② Sustainability

↳ EV can run on 80 paise per km while combustion engine requires 7-8 Rs per km.

⇒ Reduced less greenhouse gas by EV in compared to combustion engine.

India aims to attain Net Zero by 2070. Adoption of EV will help India in attaining this goal.

Q7. Discuss the emerging role of nanotechnology in shaping contemporary scientific advancements and societal transformations. Evaluate its potential applications across diverse sectors such as healthcare, energy, and agriculture, while analysing the challenges and ethical considerations associated with its widespread adoption.
[10 marks/150 words]

Ans

Nanotechnology refers to the technology which involves atoms and molecular particles, it emerges as driving force of scientific research & development.

Significance of nanotechnology in scientific development —

① Better health service through nanotechnology.

② Gene editing technology

CRISPR-Cas 9.

③ Electronics industry

④ Green catalyst reactions

⑤ Effective delivery of medicines.

Significance of nanotechnology in social transformation

- ① Better healthcare facility
- ② Treatment of rare diseases
with gene editing technology
- ③ Food fortification to address
hidden hunger;

Use of nanotechnology in different sectors

- ① Healthcare - Personalised
medicine, mitochondrial
replacement, Preventing rare diseases,
- ② Energy - Use of gallium for
electric industry.
- ③ Agriculture - Food fortification.

Ethical challenges - Biopiracy

issue of designer babies.

Barriers some negative
nanotechnology is ~~seen~~^{seen} for common sector.

Q8. Examine the Genome India project as a pivotal endeavour in India's scientific landscape and global genomics initiatives. How can the project contribute to precision medicine, genetic diversity mapping, and ethical considerations in genomic research? [10 marks/150 words]

Ans

Genome India project is a central sector project sequencing more than one thousand people of different ethnic background to create a gene database for India.

Significance of Genome India project —

- ① It will help precision medicine as per genetic profile.
- ② Prenatal genetic screening.
- ③ Personalised medicine.
- ④ Evolution puzzle.
- ⑤ Reduce the chance of

Genetic disorders from parent to child by advance treatment.

(6) Help in treatment of rare disease. (Eg) - Sickle cell anaemia.

Genome
editing
Project

- Lack of accuracy
- misuse of genetic information.
- leakage / storage of genetic data.
- Genetic privacy of community have negative impact on employment.

Despite some negative genome editing project has the potentiality to bring revolution in health sector.

Q9. Examine the escalating trend of mob violence in India and its ramifications on internal security. Assess the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and government measures in combating mob violence and safeguarding public order.

[10 marks/150 words]

Ans

Mob violence in India is a matter of concern and threat for internal security as it violates rights to life of an individual and shows disrespect to the legal system.

Reason behind mob violence

- ① lack of tolerance among people: (Eg) killing of Akhlesh in Jalandhar.
- ② Spread of fake news
- (Eg) Akhlesh killing incident in Karbi Anglong.
- ③ Stigmatization and Stereotypes

(eg) Killing of Nido Taid in
Delhi.

① Moral policing

→ Frequently happens in India.

② Nephalism & Juddering

→ People want immediate justice.

③ Lack of trust in police and
legal mechanism

Measures to combat mob violence

① Criminalisation of mob violence
in Panchayat & Nyaya Samitis

② Strengthen investigation against
mob violence.

③ Create awareness among people.

Mob violence is a threat
for the internal security hence
need to be curb with stringent law.

Q10. Explore the multifaceted security challenges along the India-Myanmar border, beyond cross-border movement of insurgents, particularly in the North-East region. Discuss comprehensive strategies and collaborative measures to address these challenges effectively, ensuring enhanced border security and fostering greater regional stability. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans →

Myanmar plays an important role in cross border insurgency in India particularly in north east region. Along with cross border terrorism there are some security challenges in India - Myanmar border as -

① Drugs smuggling

→ As Myanmar is the part of notorious golden triangle,

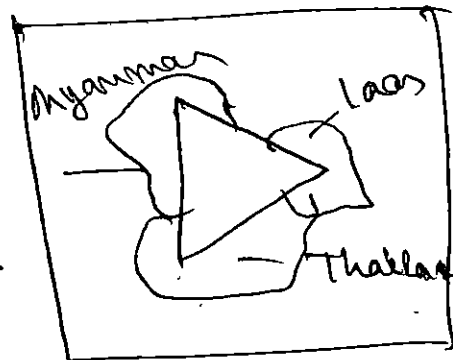


Fig - Golden Triangle

② Connectivity

→ Implementation of Project like IMT trilateral highway

and Kaladan multimodal project,

③ Rugged Topography

→ Hills and jungles in the border region prevent from effective surveillance,

④ Nexus between drugs mafia, politician

⑤ Expulsion among the people of border region due to less development.

⑥ Low level technology to detect movement along the border
Measures to address the problem

① Border area development programme.

② Smart border,

③ Hill area development programme.

④ Technological updatan,

Secured border between India and Myanmar will ensure growth of NE

Q11. Explain the challenges faced by the Government of India in managing public expenditure, particularly in the context of budget-making during the contemporary era. Highlight the factors contributing to these challenges and assess their implications for fiscal sustainability and economic governance.

[15 marks/250 words]

Ans.

Public expenditure is significant for development and social welfare of a country. As India is based on welfareism, public expenditure in effective manner is a matter of immense importance.

Types of public expenditure in India —

Revenue expenditure	Capital expenditure
(Eg) → Subsidies → Payment of interest → Payment of salaries, pension, → Defence expenditure	(Eg) → Infrastructure development → Investment in PSU → Loans

Challenges in managing

Public expenditure —

① Economic factors

→ Slow economic growth and
high fiscal deficit.

→ low level of employment

② Political factors

→ Popular politics, (Eg) Revdi culture

→ issues of freebies.

→ Frequent election,

③ Social constraints.

→ Gender gap.

→ Gender stereotyping due to
patriarchy.

④ Other factors

→ High fiscal burden on government.

→ Ineffective policy making.

- ③ High population of the country making policy making difficult.

Way Ahead

- ① Economic growth through adequate infrastructure.
- ② Check political factors by ensuring participation of people.
- ③ Strong financial institution to manage robust monetary mechanism.
- ④ Empowerment of women through capacity building.
- ⑤ Empowerment of backward

⑥ Skill development of policy makers.

India is moving through a phase of once in a lifetime opportunity ~~is easy~~ of young population. Public expenditure for the welfare of the young population can ensure India's advantage over other countries.

Q12. Critically analyse the effectiveness of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in addressing the infrastructure deficit in India. Discuss the challenges and opportunities associated with PPP models and their role in infrastructure development. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans →

The present government is emphasising on PPP model in infrastructure development as infrastructure can ensure growth of a nation. As per world Bank \$1 investment in infrastructure ensures \$11 in GDP.

Challenges of PPP models

- ① Resource constraints and lack of financial mobilization
- ② Time overruns / cost overruns
- ③ Andaman Airport development on PPP model.

- ③ low level of efficiency
- ④ transplantation in ownership
- ④ lack of skilled manpower
leads to ineffectiveness of
most of the project.
- ⑤ Resource wastage due to
delay in completion of the
project under PPP model.
opportunities of PPP model
- ① Reduce the burden of govt.
- ② Toll Tax collection through
PPP model.
- ② Good administration
→ As participation of people
happens in project through PPP

model.

③ Effective service delivery

(Eg) India railways,

④ Reduce economic loss of government in running project,

(Eg) APDEL helps in reducing the electricity bill,

⑤ Effective in operation

(Eg) ~~Tata memorial hospitals~~
 Cancer hospitals under
 Tata trust in Bham,

Emphasis on investment
 in infrastructure through
 PPP model improves India's
 rank in logistic performance

Order upto 38th Dec 2023.

Q13. Examine the role of the food processing sector in India's economy and its potential for growth and employment generation. Discuss the key challenges hindering the development of the food processing industry and highlight the strategies needed to overcome these obstacles. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans. As per report more than 40% food are wasted in India every year due to hot and humid condition.
 on this regard food processing can help in reducing food wastage in the country.
Significance of food processing sector.

① Enhanced income of farmers

→ Food processing will help farmer getting more benefit from agriculture.

(eg) - Jam, Jellies industry,

② Women Empowerment

→ Women participate in food processing to a great extent,

(Eg) Lizzat Papad,

③ Employment generation.

→ Food processing industry is labour based industry and job elasticity is high,

(Eg) Pickle industry in Assam,

④ Prolonged existence of food.

→ Seasonal food and fruits can be preserved for long time through processing,

(Eg) Tomato ketchup

⑤ Food Fortification

↳ Food processing in some instances enhance food fortification through value addition.

⑥ Key challenges to food processing

① Logistic challenges

↳ Lack of proper logistic development make food processing ineffective.

② Poor quality of food

↳ Many time food processing compromises the quality of food

③ Poor levels of nutrition

↳ leads to less demand of process food.

- ④ Lack of skilled labour
- ⑤ Lack of processing knowledge
leads to food wastage.
- ⑥ Poor level of value addition
in processed food.
- ⑦ Capital constraints for processing
Way Ahead
- ① Logistic support from the
government through connectivity.
- ② Skilling of people on food
processing.
- ③ Value addition to food processing
- ④ Storage and effective distribution.

Food processing has
the potentiality to address the
issue of hidden hunger in
the country by value addition in food

Q14. Discuss the significance of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in guaranteeing fair prices for agricultural commodities in India. Evaluate the need and feasibility of formalizing Minimum Support Price (MSP) through legislation in the country.
[15 marks/250 words]

Ans

Minimum Support Price (MSP)

is the price set by the government to provide farmers a certain price to their agricultural products irrespective of its price in the market. MSP is important to prevent farmers from loss in agriculture.

Significance of MSP

① Welfare of the farmers

→ It makes agriculture remunerative. (Ex) Rice cultivators in Punjab & Haryana

② Price stability in market

→ It prevents excessive fluctuation

of agricultural product price
in the market.

③ Food Security

↳ MSP ensures food security
to a country like India with
large scale production of
rice, wheat and pulses.

④ Market Intervention

↳ MSP help the farmer to compare
the price of their products
in different market.

Need of formalizing MSP

① Formalization will help in
providing legal recognition to
MSP.

② It will increase accountability
and transparency of MSP.

- ③ legal recognition will help in prevention of corrupt practices.
- ④ It will reduce psychological burden of the farmer.
- ⑤ It will help in market reform.

Feasibility of formalizing MSP

- ① Unsustainable agricultural practices will become more common. (eg) Groundwater extraction
- ② Reduce biodiversity by monocropping. (eg) Rice in NE India
- ③ Fiscal burden on government will increase
- ④ Formalization of agriculture

may lead to distortion of market
and disincentivize private players.

- ⑤ govt will require robust governance
to give legal and formal status
to MSP.

In India more than
16% people depend on agriculture
for food and livelihood. MSP
can play a vital role in
reducing poverty by making
farming remunerative. While
it is also important to
make sure that MSP should
not be limited to a certain
areas.

Q15. Urban flooding has become a recurring phenomenon in cities worldwide, leading to significant disruptions and damage. Discuss the underlying reasons for urban floods and highlight measures for enhancing preparedness to mitigate risks during such events.
 [15 marks/250 words]

Ans

Urban flooding is a phenomenon in which flood occurs in city for a limited period say 2-3 hours or more cause by heavy precipitation and release of storm water.

Examples of Urban Flooding

- 2016 flood in Mumbai
- 2018 flood in Chennai
- 2023 flood in Satehar, Assam
- Frequent flood in Guwahati.

Reasons behind frequent urban flood globally —

① Climate change leads to
extreme weather phenomena
like intense precipitation,

② Rise in sea level : Urban
flood in coastal region &
the cities would sink,

③ Concretization

→ leads to low level of
percolation and high
runoff.

④ Unplanned development

→ leads to frequent urban
flooding, (Eg) Construction in Deep Bel,

⑤ Encroachment of wetland

(Eg) Encroachment in ~~Silkhra~~
Selsakra,

⑥ Use of emerging technology
without overstatement -

(Eg) Cloud seeding in Dubai

This year ~~last~~ caused heavy
precipitation and urban flooding.

⑦ Blockade of drainage :

(Eg) Urban flood in Chennai
mainly due to the blockade
of drainage.

⑧ Lack of public awareness

(Eg) Not adapting climate responsible
behaviour.

⑨ Deforestation is one of the
causes of urban flood.

(Eg) Chennai and Mumbai flood.

Measures to mitigate risks

- ① Cleaning of drainage
before monsoon.
- ② Cleaning of storm water
reservoir.
- ③ Free the coellands
(eg) Eutopia drive in Salsako.
- ④ Sponge city project
implementation.
- ⑤ Implementation of Parks
climate bal to reduce
climate change.
- ⑥ Public awareness.

All these measures
will help in reducing the
risk of Urban Flooding.

Q16. Plastic pollution has emerged as a global environmental challenge with far-reaching implications. Analyse the causes and consequences of plastic pollution, particularly in the context of developing countries like India. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies and initiatives aimed at addressing plastic pollution. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans

Plastic pollution is emerging as a threat to global environment as well as it destroys the marine ecosystem leading to depletion of marine resources.

Causes of plastic pollution →

① Industrial development leads to huge amount of plastic use

② Huge population leads to large use of plastic worldwide

Case study

1950 - 2 lakh
tonnes plastic

2024 - 440 lakh
tonnes plastic

③ lack of public awareness

→ glittering here and there
with plastic wastage.

④ No legal ban over plastic
production

⑤ Huge threat by single use
plastics.

Consequences of plastic pollution

① Degraded soil quality leading
to less production of agricultural
crops.

② Degraded environment by
abundant release of plastics.

③ Negative impact on
marine ecosystem.

(eg) - Enter of ~~leaf~~ nonplastic

in marine animals,

→ Depletion of marine resources

④ Blockade of trade lead to
artificial flooding.

⑤ Harm to other animals
on the planet.

Measures to tackle plastic
pollution —

① Ban on use of single

use plastic in many countries.

② Prohibition of dumping of

plastic in water bodies.

③ Encourage to use biodegradable
materials for every thing.

④ Public awareness can reduce

use of plastic.

⑤ Alternative ~~to~~ to plastics should be encouraged.

Daily about 20,000 equivalent trucks of plastic is dumped in the sea. Timely prevention of plastic pollution is necessary step to save the planet from the negatives of plastic pollution.

Q17. Discuss the role of biotechnology in driving scientific innovation and socio-economic development. How can policy frameworks and international cooperation facilitate responsible biotechnology deployment while ensuring equitable access and sustainability?
[15 marks/250 words]

Ans

Biotechnology play an important role in development of scientific innovation and economic development. Biotechnology is based on biological method or biological knowledge.

Role of biotechnology in scientific innovation

① Biotechnology brings revolution in medical sector.

② - Personalized medicine, cancer therapy and gene editing technology in health sector.

2) Biotechnology helps agricultural activities

(Eg) Genetically modified crops

It makes crops pest resistance
and thus increases productivity

③ Industrial sector is booming
due to use of biotechnology

(Eg) Biomethane has the potentiality
to address the problem of
shortage of fossil fuel.

Biotechnology in socio-economic development

① It helps in income generation
of farmers by the introduction
of genetically modified
crops.

- ② It helps in treatment of rare disease and prevent genetic disorder that might be transferred from parents to children. ② Mitochondrial replacement treatment.
- ③ It gives employment opportunity for youth by industrial development.
- ④ Address the problem of fuel shortage.

International cooperation on biotechnology
ensuring equitable access and sustainability

- ⑤ Knowledge sharing in case of any invention of biotechnology for the benefit of all.

② Cooperation to develop internal
effort for biotechnology.

(Eg) International Biotech Alliance

③ Effort is made to develop biotechnology
affordable for all countries irrespective
of their economic background

④ International cooperation is also
important to prevent the
development of harmful biotechnology.

Biotechnology holds immense
significant in the development
of modern industry, agriculture
and health sector. Hence more
emphasis should be given for
further innovation of biotechnology.

Q18. Discuss the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project and its significance in advancing nuclear fusion research. Analyse the scientific and technological challenges associated with achieving practical nuclear fusion energy production. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans

International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Project
 is initiated in 1985 for the production of energy through nuclear fusion and enhance research and development in this field.

There are seven parties engaged in this project. They are —

- ① European Union
- ② China
- ③ Russia
- ④ Japan
- ⑤ South Korea and

⑥ India and

⑦ United States.

Significance of ITER -

① Clean energy

→ Nuclear fusion is reliable source of clean energy.

② Reduce Greenhouse gas

→ It emits less greenhouse gas compared to conventional source of energy.

③ Environment friendly

→ Successful implementation of this project will help in achieving the target of net zero by world countries.

④ Economically viable

Y_{gt} can produce more energy in limited cost.

⑤ Abundant source of energy

Challenges associated with ITER

① initial high cost of the project.

② It requires very high pressure to create nuclear fusion.

③ chances of accident is very high in nuclear fusion.

④ Ongoing global crisis (eg) Russia

Ukraine can prevent in successful implementation of this project.

As the globe is struggling with the problem of climate change due to the emission of greenhouse gas so the world countries should try to resort to the production and use of clean energy. ITER can help the world in this direction.

— —

Q19. Discuss the intricate linkages between terrorism and organized crime at both national and transnational levels. How do these linkages pose challenges to law enforcement agencies and national security apparatus? [15 marks/250 words]

Ans.

Terrorism refers to use of calculated violence in order to create fear among general public to bring a certain political ideology.

Terrorism is organically linked with organized crimes like —

- ① Money laundering.
- ② Human trafficking.
- ③ Drugs smuggling.
- ④ Arms smuggling.
- ⑤ Radicalization of youth.

Challenges in countering these
crimes and terrorism —

- ① international cooperation
constraints to counter terrorism.
- ② lack of coordination among
different agencies as different
crimes are investigated
by different agencies.
- ③ lack of modern technology
to counter organized crimes
like money laundering.
- ④ corruption.
- ⑤ Terrorist political persons.
- ⑥ Role of hostile neighbours
like Pakistan and China

could promote terrorism
in India,

⑥ Use of social media to
radicalize youth.

⑦ Role of systemic fundamentalism

eg 181, 1818.

Way ahead to counter these
challenges —

① India signed mutual
legal assistance Treaty (MLAT)
with many countries to
facilitate international cooperation.

② Modernization of Technology

③ Coordination among
relevant agencies,

- ④ Employment opportunity to youth,
- ⑤ Surveillance of social media to prevent radicalization.
- ⑥ Cyber crime, profile of person.

Terrorism and organized crimes evolved with high level of technologies hence it should be counter with equal technological support.

— " —

Q20. Examine the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in the context of India's internal security dynamics. Assess the effectiveness of AFSPA's legal provisions, its application by security forces, and the existing oversight mechanisms in safeguarding human rights. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans

The Armed Force (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) is a legislative method to ensure administration in the disturbed areas. It was first brought in 1958 to counter the insurgency in northeast region.

Key provision of AFSPA —

- ① It enables security force to arrest convicted or suspected person without warrants.
- ② Security personnel can use force without prior permission.

- ③ Security personnel can detain a suspected as long as they can/wish for the day.
- ④ They are not answerable to any higher authority for their actions done under AFSPA.
- ⑤ They can confiscate property of the suspected/convicted person.

Effectiveness of AFSPA

- ① It helps armed forces in maintaining law and order in any disturbed area.
- ② It provides them authority to take quick decision

authority resulting higher authority.

③ It is believed that it induces extra-lacetal activities in disturbed areas like J&K.

④ Important to ensure law and order in the disturbed areas.

⑤ This act gives freelance to security personnel to counter emergency.

Areas of concern

→ AFSPA is often alleged as a means to violate human rights by the

Security personnel.

- ② Institution like Amnesty International and other human rights institution severely criticise AFSPA.

Oversight mechanism in safeguarding human rights -

- ① High courts, Supreme Court takes numerous case against violation of human rights.
- ② Civil society and NGO are also working against the violation of human rights under AFSPA.

The importance of AFSPA can not deny to maintain internal security. It should take balance approach to ~~some~~ human rights.

Questions

Q1. Discuss the factors that led to the nationalization of the Indian economy in the 1970s and its consequences on various sectors. Evaluate the merits and demerits of this policy shift, considering its impact on economic growth, industrial development, and socio-political dynamics in India. [10 marks/150 words]

Q2. To what extent does inclusive growth contribute to sustainable development, particularly in emerging economies such as India? Analyse the interplay between economic policies, social factors, and institutional frameworks in fostering inclusive growth. [10 marks/150 words]

Q3. Critically examine the challenges and limiting factors for oil palm cultivation and production in India. Analyse the factors influencing the geographical distribution of oil palm plantations across the country. [10 marks/150 words]

Q4. Explain the concept of Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) and assess its potential role in transforming Indian agriculture towards sustainability and resilience. Evaluate the extent to which the implementation of IFS can drive this transformation, considering its impact on agricultural practices, resource management, and environmental sustainability. [10 marks/150 words]

Q5. Recent years have seen a surge in the incidence of flash floods and flash droughts globally. Discuss the underlying causes of these phenomena and suggest possible measures to mitigate their impact. [10 marks/150 words]

Q6. Discuss the environmental benefits of the widespread adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the context of combating climate change. Compare and contrast the emissions profiles of electric vehicles with traditional combustion engine vehicles, and evaluate the potential of EVs to contribute to global efforts to reduce carbon emissions. [10 marks/150 words]

Q7. Discuss the emerging role of nanotechnology in shaping contemporary scientific advancements and societal transformations. Evaluate its potential applications across diverse sectors such as healthcare, energy, and agriculture, while analysing the challenges and ethical considerations associated with its widespread adoption. [10 marks/150 words]

Q8. Examine the Genome India project as a pivotal endeavour in India's scientific landscape and global genomics initiatives. How can the project contribute to precision medicine, genetic diversity mapping, and ethical considerations in genomic research? [10 marks/150 words]

Q9. Examine the escalating trend of mob violence in India and its ramifications on internal security. Assess the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and government measures in combating mob violence and safeguarding public order. [10 marks/150 words]

Q10. Explore the multifaceted security challenges along the India-Myanmar border, beyond cross-border movement of insurgents, particularly in the North-East region. Discuss comprehensive strategies and collaborative measures to address these challenges effectively, ensuring enhanced border security and fostering greater regional stability. [10 marks/150 words]