

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Online ☐

Test Code : 118

Time Taken : _____

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (ANUBHAV GS-III)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	PgNo.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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1. उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) एवं थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि WPI की तुलना में CPI मुद्रास्फीति का बेहतर माप है? सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Differentiate between Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI). Do you think that CPI is a better measure of inflation as compared to WPI? Substantiate.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

CPI and WPI reflects the change in price level of goods & services (only in CPI) in an economy

CPI	WPI
① Measure of increase/decrease in prices of <u>goods and services</u> in <u>retail market</u>	Measure of increase/decrease in prices of <u>goods only</u> in <u>wholesale market</u>
② Assess <u>Retail Inflation</u> only	Assess <u>Wholesale Inflation</u> only
③ Basket includes products like <u>consumer (soaps, detergents)</u> <u>food items</u> etc.	includes only raw material like <u>steel, aluminium</u> prices.
④ <u>Highly</u> <u>volatile</u> due to <u>food price</u> inflation	<u>relatively</u> <u>stable</u> measure.

Whether CPI or WPI a better measureFor CPI

- ① Better market/
economy assessment
of impact on
consumers.
- ② Helps in Monetary
Policy by Inflation
Targeting as people
are the ultimate
recipients.
- ③ Consumer demand
in economy can
be assessed

For WPI

Good for analysing
impact at wholesale
level $\Rightarrow$ gives
relative analysis
about future increase.

Tells about demand
from retailers,
does not tell about
consumers impact.

Impact of fuel prices
can be analysed
better here

Thus, CPI provides a better method
because it focuses on consumers

2. रोजगारविहीन संवृद्धि भारत के विकास पथ का एक अंतर्निहित लक्षण है। भारत में उच्च बेरोजगारी दर के पीछे प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं? भारत में समग्र रोजगार वृद्धि दर में सुधार हेतु उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाइए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Jobless growth is an inherent feature of India's growth trajectory. What are the major reasons behind the high unemployment rate in India? Suggest remedial measures to improve the overall employment growth rate in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Jobless growth is defined as the economic growth which does not reflect in rise in employment proportionately.

It has low employment elasticity

India witnessed Job less growth after 1991 reforms due to Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.

Status of
Unemployment in India

Total Unemployment = 6%
as per (CMIE)

Urban unemployment = 7.1%
(Eco Survey '23).

Whereas GDP growth rate is around 6%
(as per IMF)

Reasons for High Unemployment

- ① Scarcity of Capital $\Rightarrow$ Gross Capital Formation is low to ~31% as per World Bank

- ② Low social expenditure eg. Health only 2.1%
- ③ Weak Manufacturing sector
(only 17% of GVA) $\Rightarrow$ Employment = 20%
- ④ Services led growth $\Rightarrow$ which did not accommodate employment
(More than 50% share in GVA but only 20-30% employment).
- ⑤ Lack of Skill Development and Weak Education Infrastructure (Skill rate = 10-15%)
formal.

Remedial Measures

- ① Strengthen schemes like Mobility in India
- ② Ease of Doing Business reforms
eg. single window portal.
- ③ Promote Skill Development eg. Skill India International Centre in budget 2023.
- ④ Intervention in Health and Education
 $\hookrightarrow$ increase expenditure to 2.5% and 6% respectively.
- ⑤ Higher Capital Expenditure is
key to leverage Multiplier effect for Inclusive growth.
(Employment generation)

3. यूरिया को NBS योजना के तहत लाया जाना भारत में उर्वरक सब्सिडी से संबंधित सभी मुद्दों के साथ-साथ कृषि की पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं के लिए रामबाण के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। यूरिया प्रबंधन से संबंधित मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए भारत में टिकाऊ रूप से यूरिया के उपयोग में आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

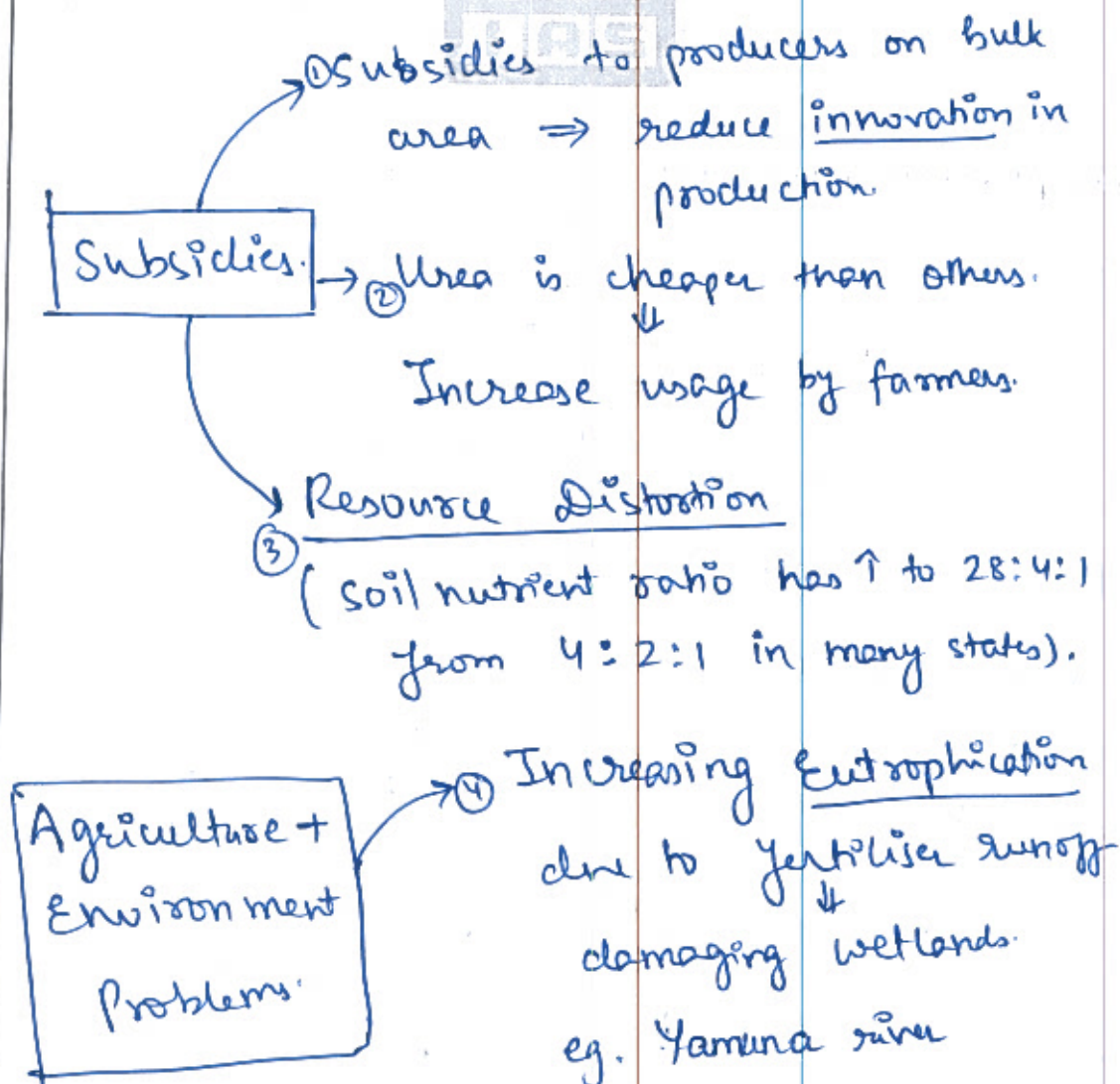
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Bringing urea under the NBS Scheme is seen as the panacea for all the issues related to fertiliser subsidies in India as well as for the environmental problems of agriculture. Highlighting the issues related to urea management, suggest reforms are required to improve the usage of urea in a sustainable manner in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

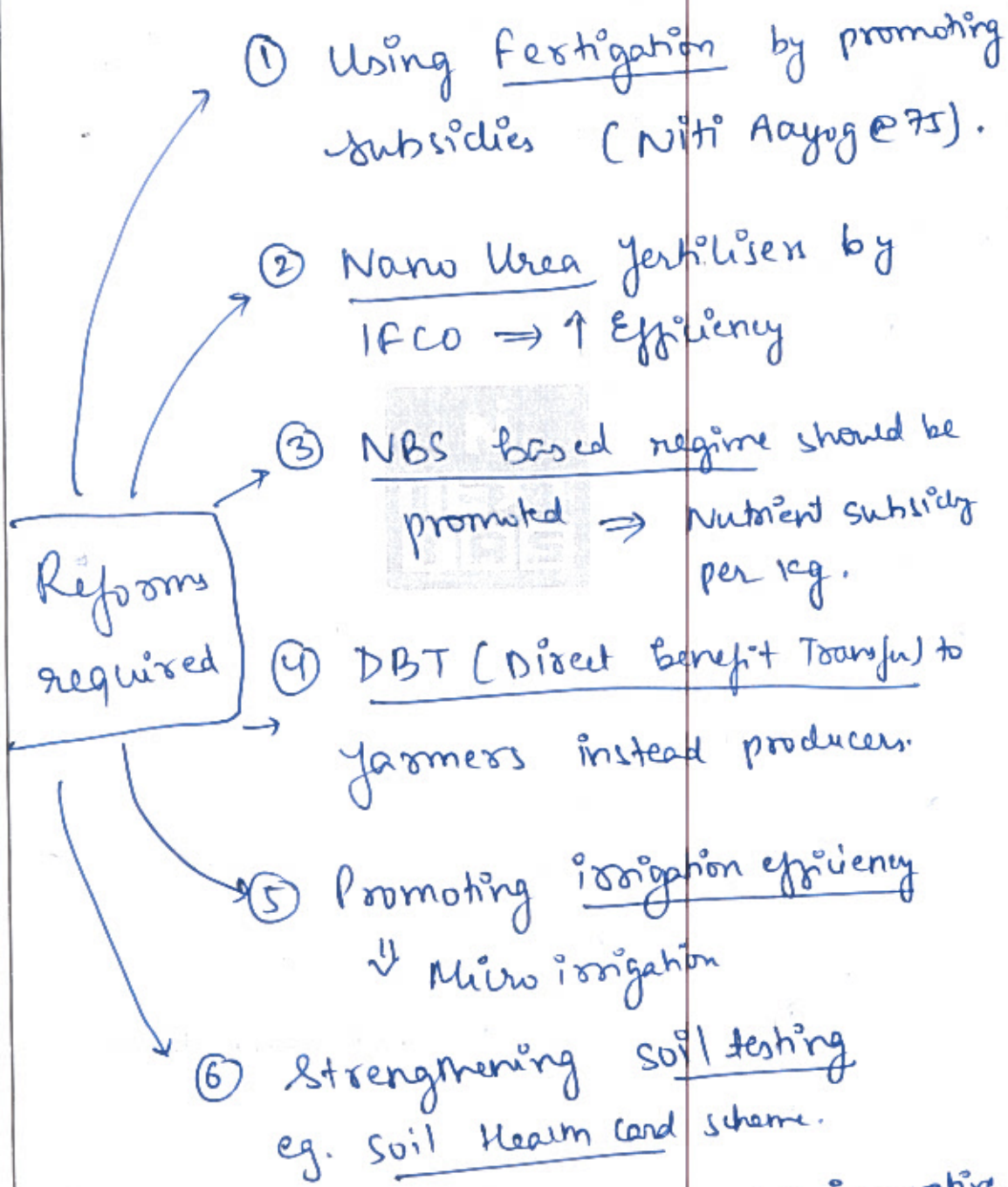
According to Niti Aayog, more than 50% of India's agricultural land is degraded due to over-fertiliser usage and improper urea management.

Issues in Urea Management



⑤ Accumulation of toxic chemicals in
Soil $\Rightarrow$ Bio magnification

⑥ Decline in soil productivity



Efficient Urea management is imperative
to achieve SDG-2 (Sustainable Agriculture)

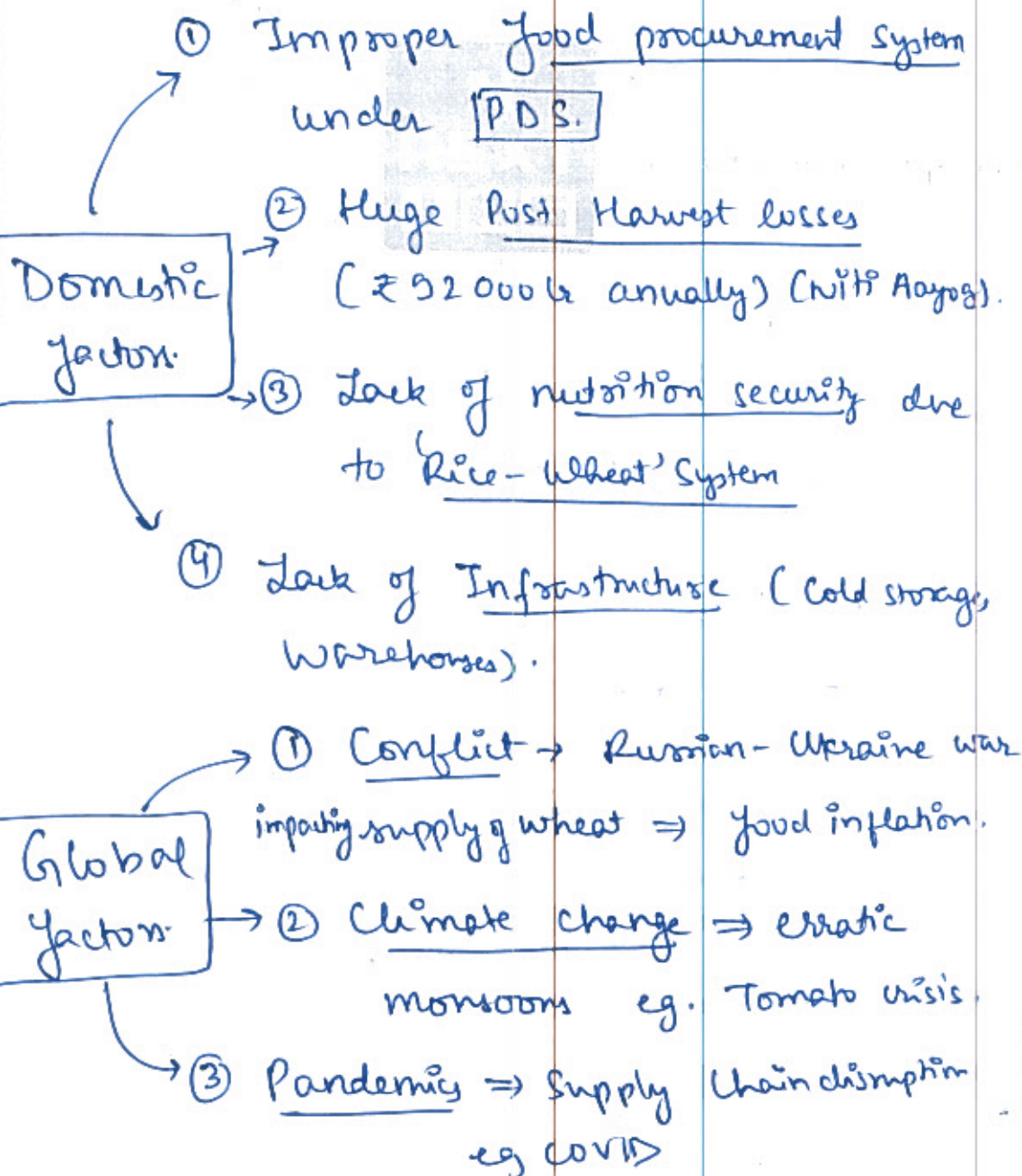
4. भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा को न केवल घरेलू कारकों बल्कि वैश्विक कारकों से भी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने वाले कुछ उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India's food security faces challenges from not just domestic factors but also global factors. Comment. Discuss some ways to strengthen India's food security. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

According to Global Hunger Index, India stood at 107th rank showing prevalence of food insecurity.

Challenges.



① Infrastructure (Shanta Kumar Committee).

- F&I should outsource its Procurement management to private and states.
- Automated supply chain management
- Building warehouses eg. Agricultural Infrastructure (Accelerator) Fund. for post harvest infrastructure

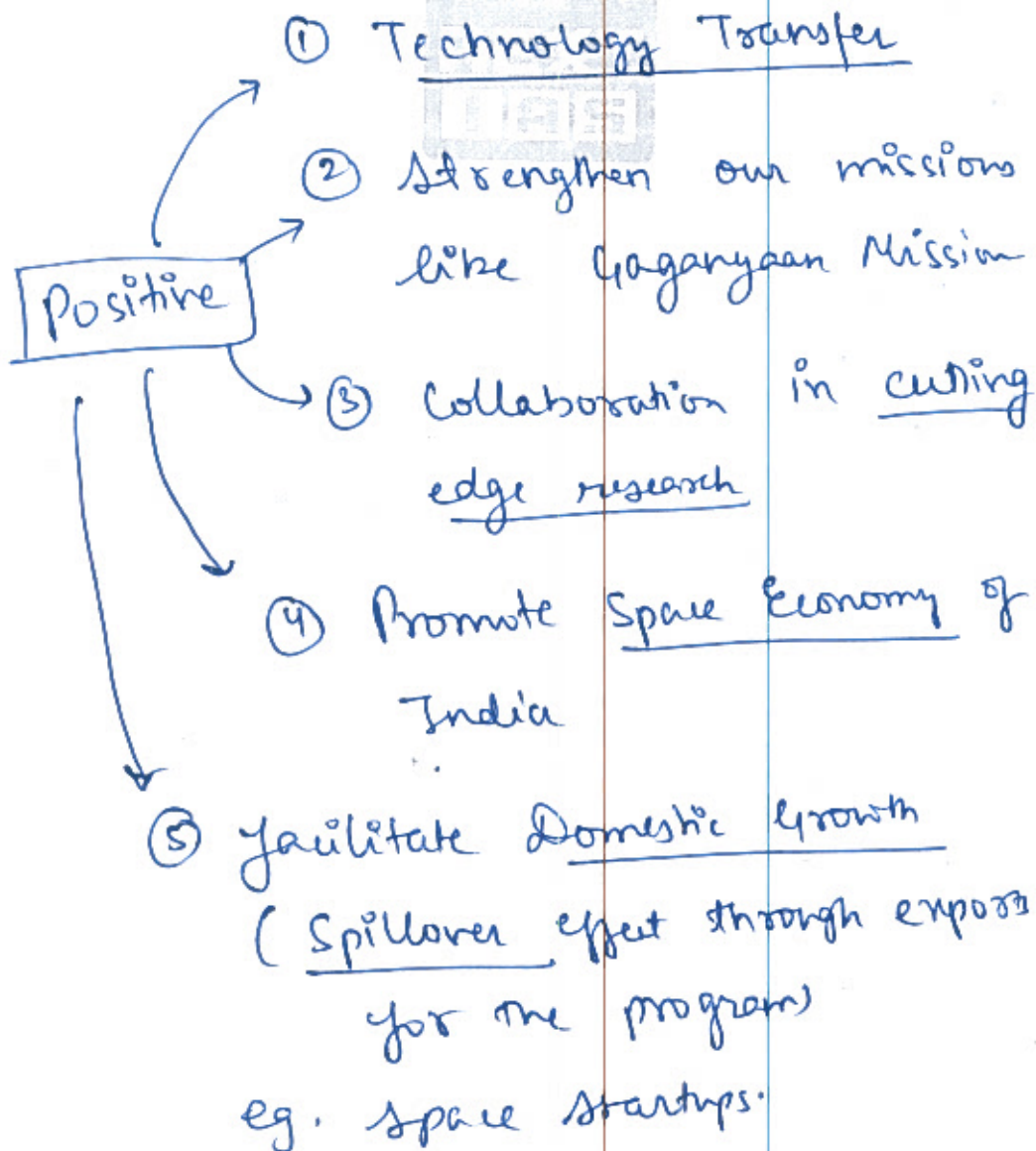
② Nutrition

- Promote crop diversification eg. Millets.
- Shift from traditional to Organic Farming
- Plug leakages and inclusion-exclusion error.

Niti Aayog @ 75 report for Agriculture, Food Security is key to achieve SDG-2 (No Hunger)

Recently, India signed Artemis Accords led by USA during PM visit. Artemis accords is a moon exploration program.

Implications for India



Negative

① rising competition.

② shortage of personnel/resources with ISRO $\Rightarrow$ impact our space programmes as we would have to allocate resources for Artemis programme

③ Coordination issues $\Rightarrow$ US may not transfer technology

However, joining Artemis programme is a welcome step and key for making "global leader in space technology"

6. मिट्टी में कार्बनिक पदार्थ का अपघटन कार्बन चक्र में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है, और इस प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the decomposition of organic matter in the soil contribute to the carbon cycle, and what are the key factors that influence this process? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

biosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere of Earth.

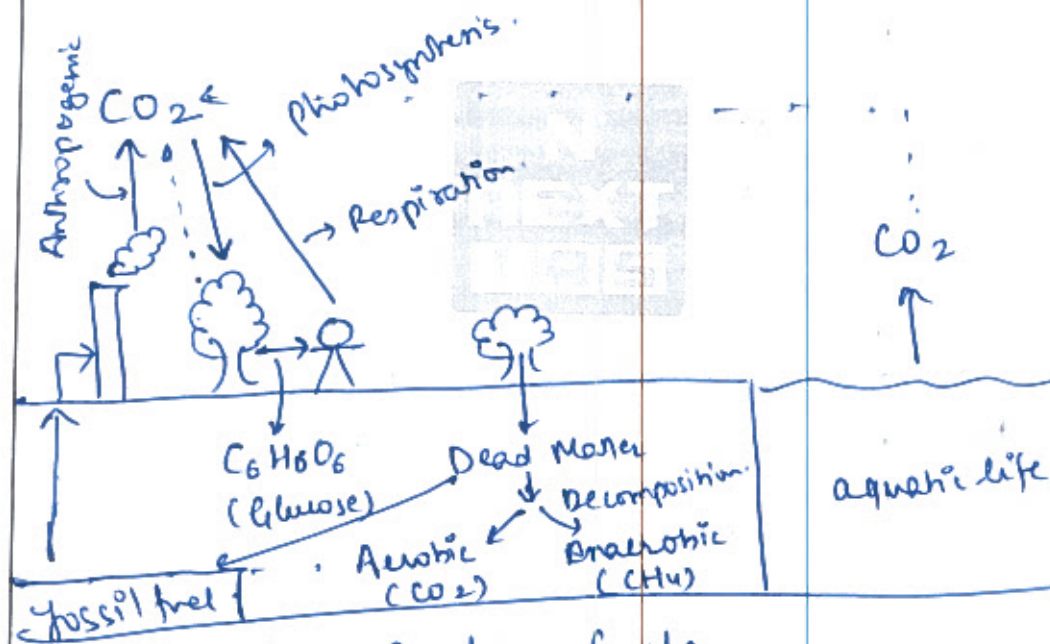


Fig. Carbon Cycle

Decomposition of organic matter can be :-

(i) Aerobic Decomposition

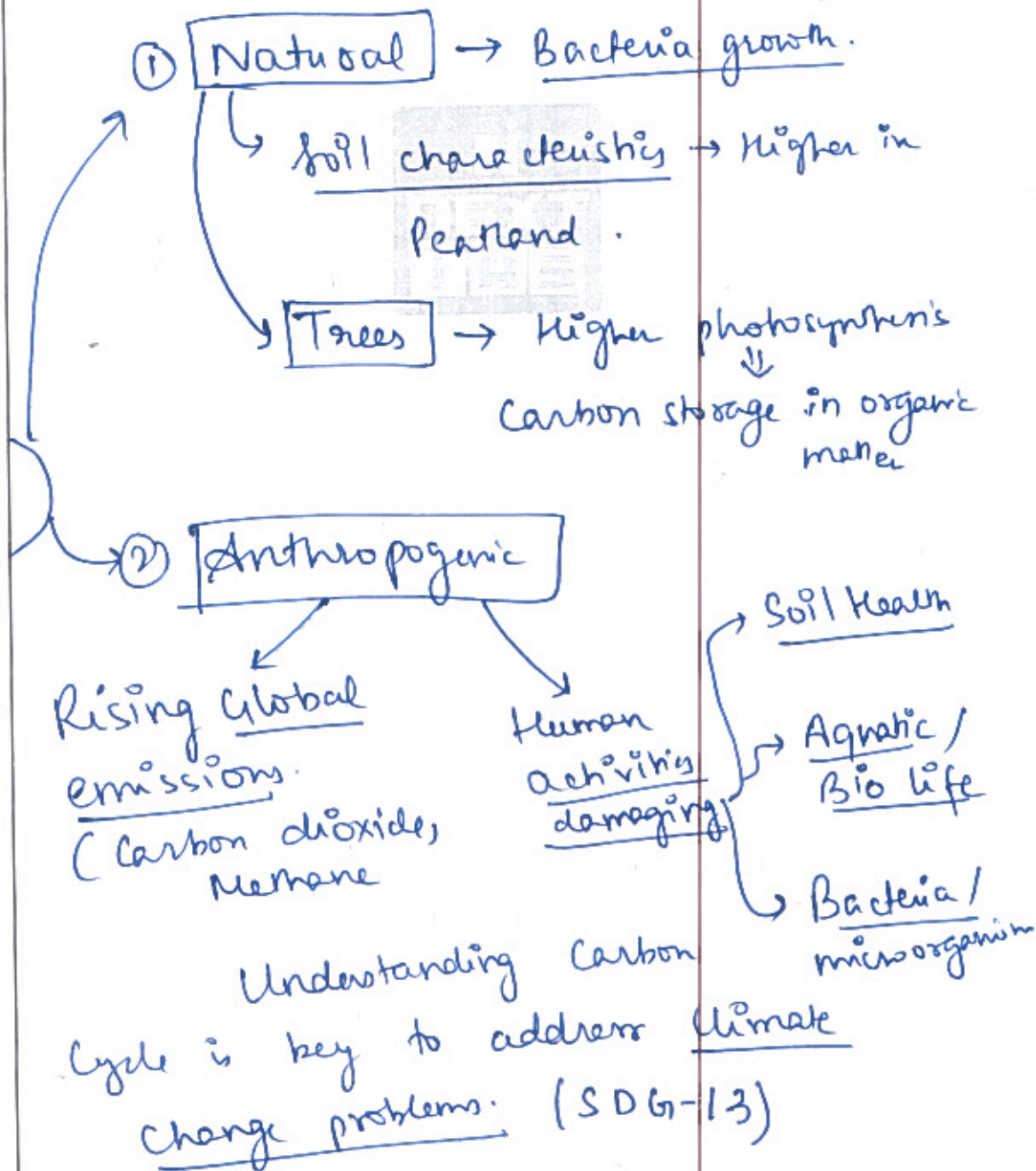
↳ Microorganisms decompose organic matter in presence of oxygen, giving Carbon dioxide and water

(ii) Anaerobic Decomposition

↳ It is decomposition in absence

↳ gives Methane, hydrocarbons.
(petrol).

Key factors



7. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीति न केवल भविष्य के उत्सर्जन को कम करने से संबंधित है, बल्कि इसमें वायुमंडल में पहले से उत्सर्जित कार्बन को सक्रिय रूप से हटाना भी शामिल है। इस संदर्भ में आप कार्बन संकलन, उपयोग और भण्डारण (CCUS) की अवधारणा से क्या समझते हैं? इससे संबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय की प्रगति पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy is not only about reducing future emissions but also

According to IPCC AR6 report, the world is likely to exceed 1.5°C temperature rise set by Paris Agreement

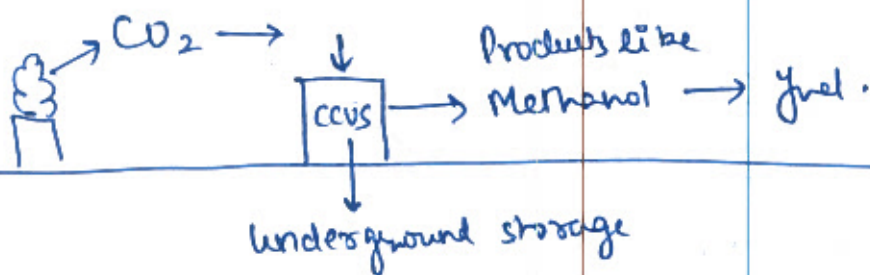
This calls for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation strategy + Active Carbon removal

Mitigation $\downarrow$ Preventing climate change

Adaptation $\downarrow$ adapting to climate change (Climate Resilience)

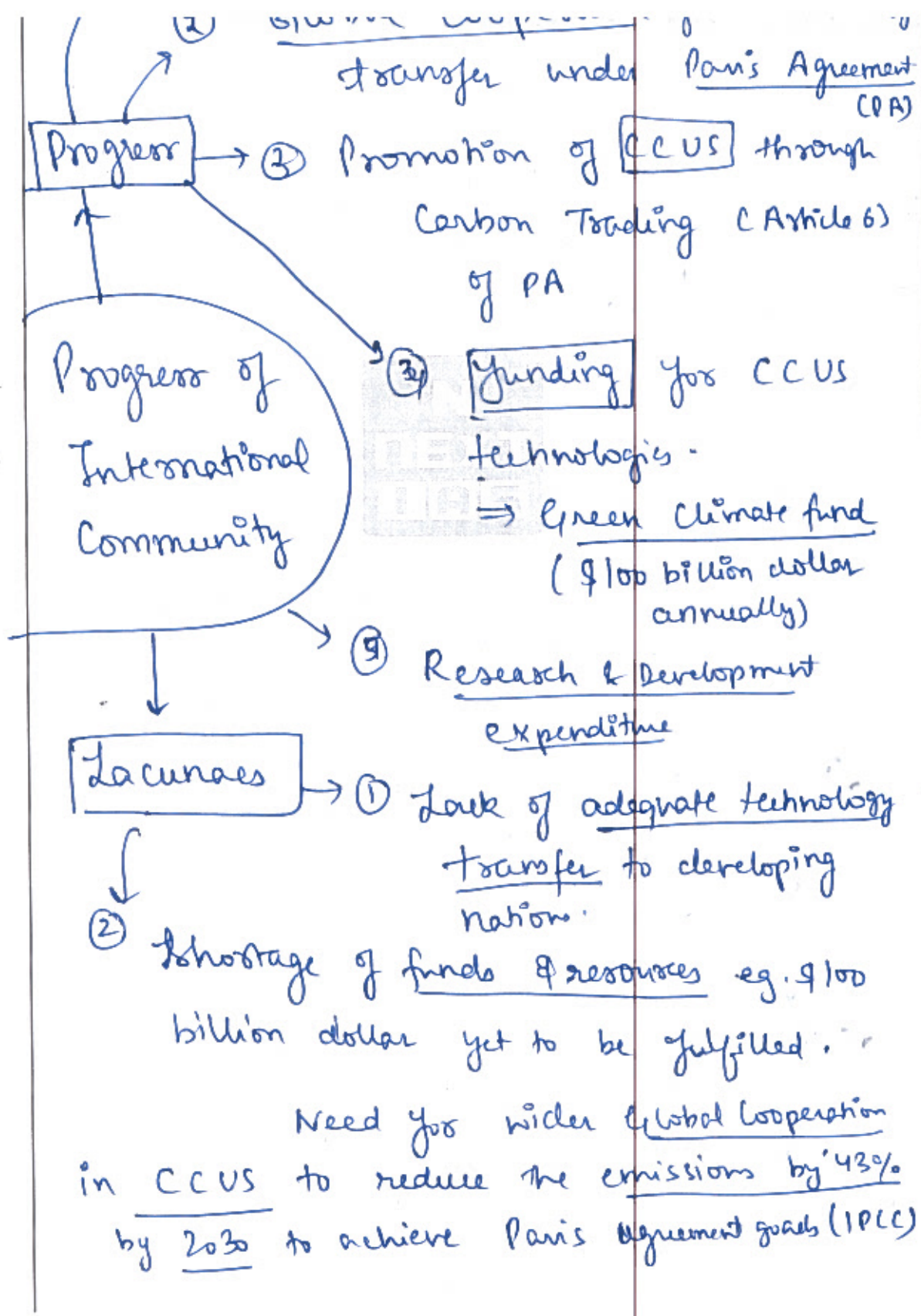
Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage provides best method for removal of carbon from atmosphere and storing it underground or reusing it as carbon eg. Carbon Sinks, Injection technology.

Fig: Carbon Capture (CCUS).



Processes involved $\rightarrow$ chemical vapour decomposition.

$\hookrightarrow$ Adsorption and

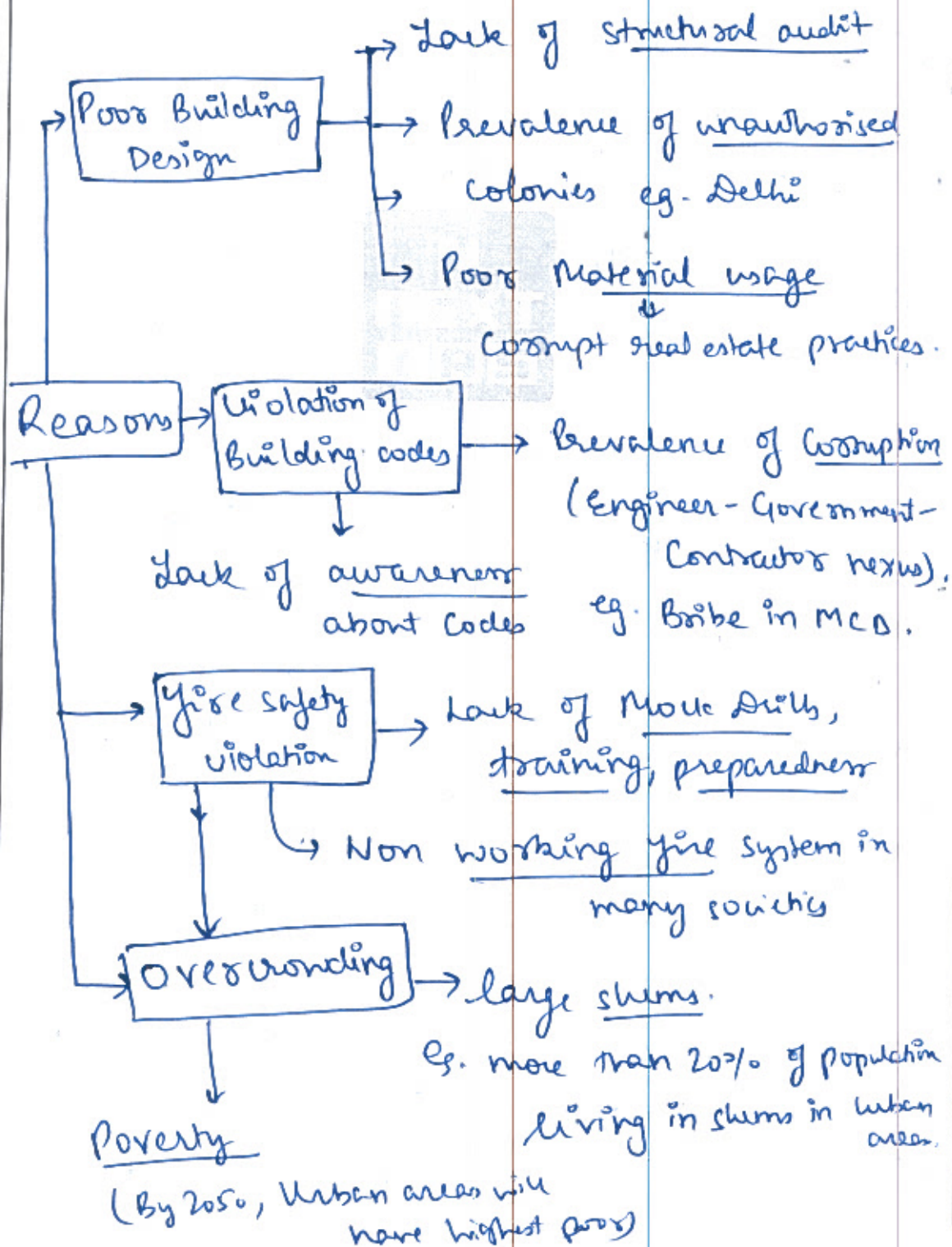


8. इमारतों की घटिया डिजाइन, भवन संहिताओं और अग्नि सुरक्षा मानदंडों का घोर उल्लंघन तथा बढ़ती भीड़भाड़ शहरी क्षेत्रों में आग के उमरते खतरे के लिए जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Poor building design, flagrant violations of building codes and fire safety norms and overcrowding of spaces are responsible for the rising risk of fires in urban areas. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

Urban areas.



This calls for fire safety measures

① Structural Measures

- Adherence to Building Codes, Fire Safety norms.
- Fire resilient material should be used
- Adequate space for evacuation
- Prevalance of fire system like sprinklers

② Non Structural Measures

- Regulation & Sustainable Planning ^{safety}
- Awareness → regular fire campaigns
- Preparedness → training, mock drills.
- Capacity Building → training personnel, augmenting capacity through safety drills, cylinders etc.

Need for wider regulation, and action against illegal construction is the necessity to prevent fire incidences.

9.

भारत-म्यांमार तथा भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमाओं पर होने वाले सृजातीय संघर्ष और सीमा-पार प्रवासन भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Ethnic conflicts and cross-border migration along India-Myanmar and India-Bangladesh borders impact India's internal security. Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

migration from Myanmar as per MHA

Threats to Internal Security

- Along India-Myanmar Border
- ① Rising ethnic conflicts due to feeling of relative deprivation
 - ② Illegal Migration ⇒ resource competition.
eg. Kuki influx from Myanmar
 - ③ Border instability due to change in regime in Myanmar
Military
 - ④ Porous borders (Junta government rule)
↳ difficult terrain → hard for defence forces to stop migration.

- Along India-Bangladesh Border
- ① illegal migration in Assam
↓
Conflict between Assamese and Bangladeshi migrants

- ② Refugee crisis due to Rohingya migration
from Myanmar and Bangladesh

borders.

④ Rising fundamentalism.

→ ① Shetkar Committee recommendations

- implement Border fencing
- Use of ICT like Drones to curb immigration
- speed connectivity to border areas

Way forward.

→ ② Development initiatives

- Border development like Vibrant Village scheme
- Skill development through PM Kaushal vikas Yojna

→ ③ Security → increase intelligence

- Modernisation of Police forces (Maharatna Committees, and defence)
- Separate law & order in Border forces.

Need for stability in region through challenge for strengthening internal security

10.

घन-शोधन के मामलों की जाँच करने और अभियोग चलाने में कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के सामने कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ आती हैं तथा उन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the main challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting cases of money laundering, and how can they be overcome? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

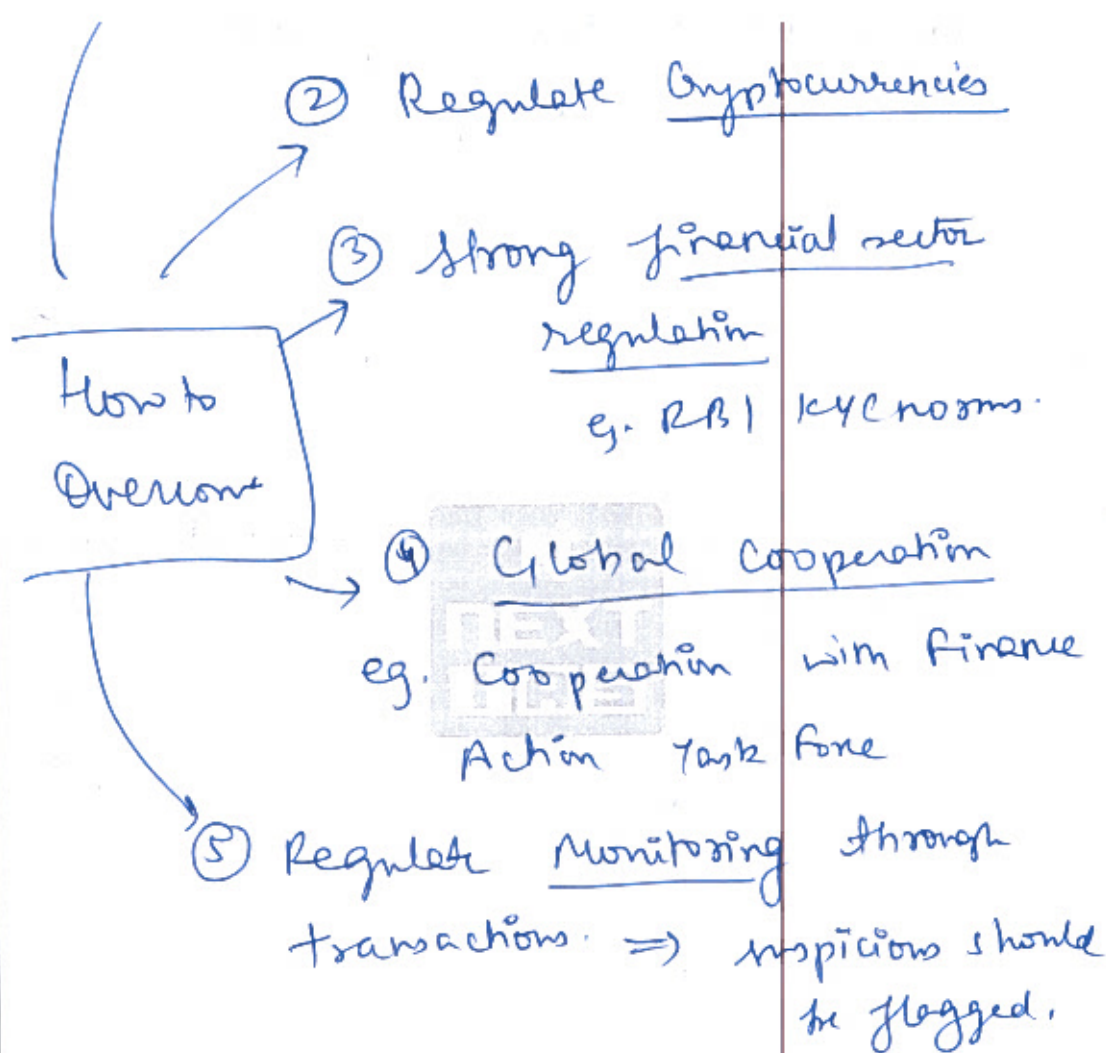
of showing illegal proceeds of crime
as legitimate

75. Money laundering process

Placing → Layering → Integrating

Challenges faced by agencies

- ① Rising technology like Cryptocurrency
which provides Anonymity
- ② Shortage of personnel
- ③ Hard to detect due to prevalence
of network like Hawala
- ④ Unlaxness and corruption in agencies
and financial sector



Thus, reforming law enforcement agencies is key to curb money laundering in India.

11. निम्न कर उत्प्लावकता प्रायः उच्च घाटे और ऋण में तब्दील हो जाती है। क्या उच्च प्रत्यक्ष कर दर लागू करके भारत में समग्र कर-जीडीपी अनुपात में सुधार किया जा सकता है? भारत की समग्र कर संरचना में सुधार के लिए अन्य कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Low tax buoyancy often translates into higher deficits and debt. Can a higher direct tax rate improve the overall tax to GDP ratio in India? What other steps can be taken to improve the overall tax structure in India?

low tax to GDP ratio that is around 10-12 % of GDP as compared to China (~30%)

A low tax buoyancy reduces public revenue $\Rightarrow$ decrease capital expenditure and social expenditure.

eg. Health expenditure is only 2.1% of GDP.

It also increases fiscal deficit
eg. nearly 40% in FY23. in India.

Can higher Direct tax rate increase Overall tax to GDP ratio in India.

Yes

① Higher tax rate will increase government revenue $\Rightarrow$ thus, expenditure

No

It will negatively affect savings in economy $\Rightarrow$ decline in private investment

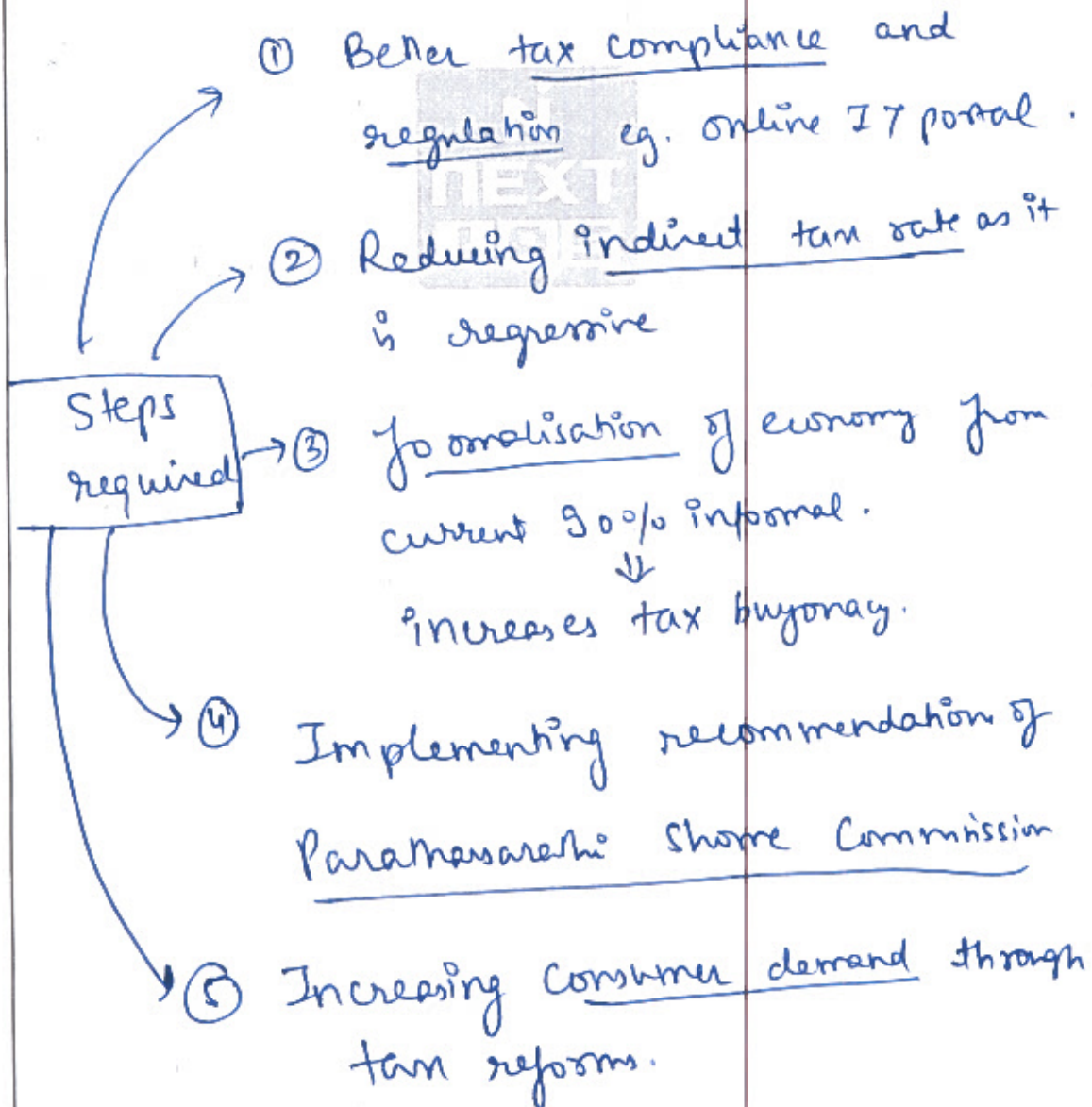
② May lead to

May lead to Tax evasion

(8) ~~③ Overall tax rate in India is already high~~

Overall tax rate in India is already high.

Thus, Higher Direct tax rate may deter investment and thus, economic growth.



⑥ Building local government capacity through taxation reforms at local level

In India,



NEXT IAS

Pg 24

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write on this margin

12.

स्टार्टअप तेजी से बदलती आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रेरक इंजन हैं। भारतीय स्टार्टअप अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में क्यों विफल रहे हैं? भारत में स्टार्टअप्स की लाभप्रदता और प्रदर्शन में सुधार हेतु कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

According to NASSCOM report, India has more than 1000 startups. a

Startups as
Driving Engine of
Economy

① Produce employment
through 'Job Creation'

② Value Addition through
innovation $\Rightarrow$ Boosting
Domestic Manufacturing.

Reasons Indian startups failed to realise their
potential

① Decline in Innovation $\Rightarrow$ Many startups
focusing on foreign models or identical
domestic models. like many ecommerce apps.
like Zepto, Blinkit

② Reducing Investment due to Global
Headwinds like supply shocks due
to COVID 19, downfall of share market etc.

③ Lack of efficient utilisation of
investors' investment

- (4) Lower Women representation ^{only 11.1%}
representation in startups as per NASCOM.
- (5) Lack of Inclusion $\Rightarrow$ lower Dalit startups.
- (6) Focus on Profit Making at any cost
- ```

 graph TD
 A[Focus on Profit Making at any cost] --> B[Toxic work culture]
 A --> C[long working hours]
 B --> D[eg -> Byjus]
 B --> E[Reduced Employee Productivity]
 C --> E

```

### Steps required

### Improve Profitability

- (1) Reforms in Mindset and Structure  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Promote Innovation culture
- (2) Cost-efficiency  $\Rightarrow$  focus on innovative marketing eg. profitable Phyrus-wallah startup.

- (3) Government Support  $\Rightarrow$  through schemes like

① Explore newer areas  $\Rightarrow$  Space tech, Drone ch.

## Improve Performance

① Diversity and Inclusion  $\Rightarrow$  promoting women and depressed classes led startups.

eg. Kalpana Saroj (a dalit child bride became a \$100 Mn company CEO).

② Good Work Culture  $\Rightarrow$  focus on Employee Centrality eg. TATAs

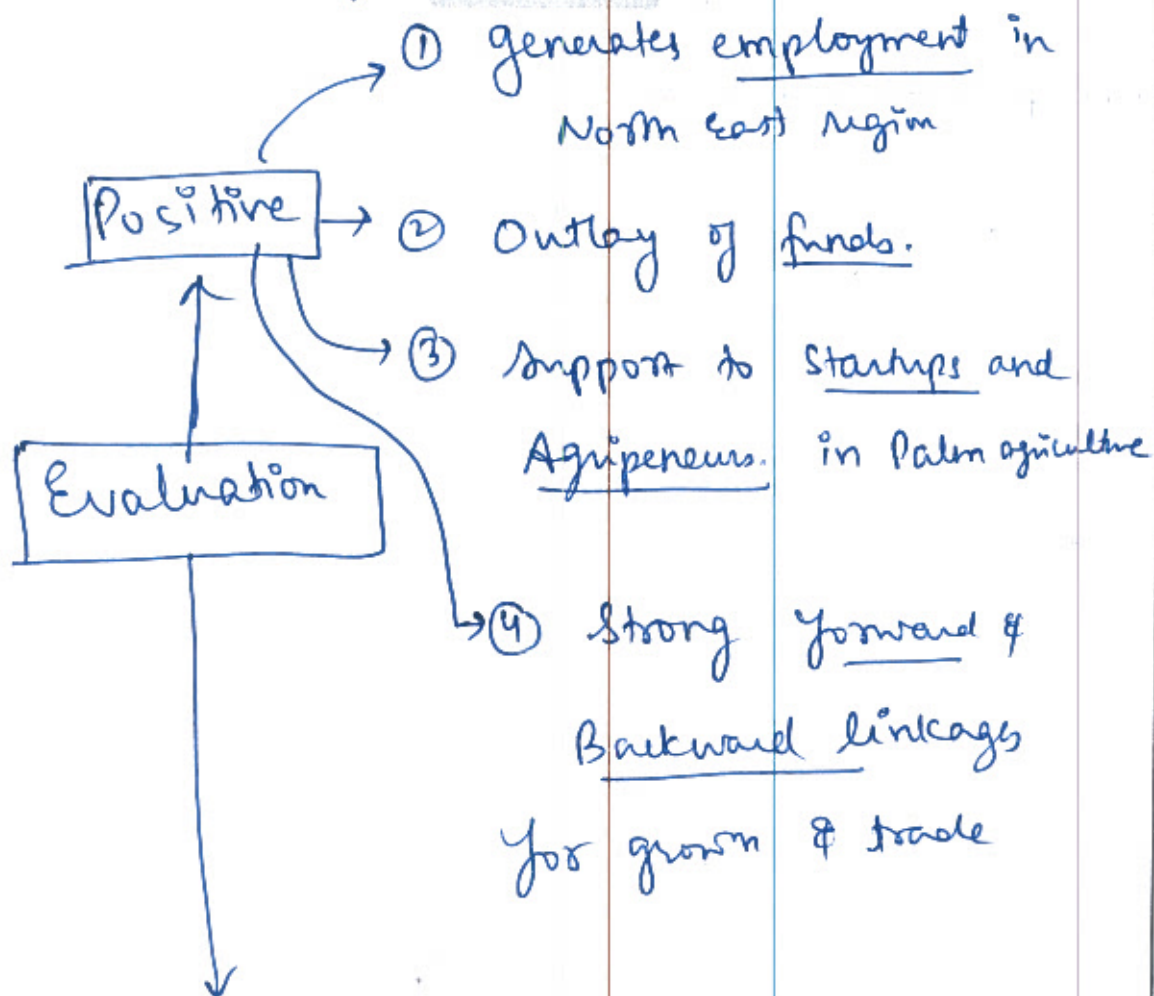
Thus, with wider public-private participation, Indian startups can give boost to India's vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'

13. भारत के आयात बिल में खाद्य तेलों का आयात एक बड़ा हिस्सा है। इस संदर्भ में हाल ही में शुरू किए गए खाद्य तेल एवं तेल पाम पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMEO-OP) के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। भारत में बढ़ते पाम तेल उत्पादन से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ क्या हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Import of edible oils forms a major part of India's import bill. In this context, evaluate the importance of

According to EW Survey, India  
account imports more than 60% of its  
edible oil requirements.

National Mission on Edible Oils  
and oil Palm to attain self sufficiency  
and become net exporter in edible  
oil imports.



Issues → ① Underutilisation of funds

Locals in North east  
region.

Environmental  
Concerns.

Biodiversity

① Threat to indigenous  
plantations.

eg. Palm is invasive,  
it damaged biodiversity  
of Indonesia.

② Invasive nature will impact  
Life on land & water

eg. Threat to ~~Sambhal~~ Animal wildlife.

Health

① Not safe for human  
health.

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Candidates must not  
write on this margin

Thus, Palm Mission has certain  
challenges which needs to be addressed.



14.

एक सुदृढ़ पशुधन अर्थव्यवस्था कृषकों की आय के एक समानांतर स्रोत के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है। भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र में पशुधन अर्थव्यवस्था की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इसके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ऐसे क्षेत्र को सशक्त कर सकें।

livestock economy in the agriculture sector in India discuss the challenges faced by the livestock sector in India. Suggest interventions that can strengthen the livestock sector to contribute to the overall well-being of the farmers. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

According to NITI Aayog, Livestock sector contributes 26% to Agri GDP.

Robust livestock economy as parallel source of income → contribute income to  $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  rural population.  
→ fulfill vision of Doubling farmer income

### Role of Livestock Economy in Agriculture

① India is 1<sup>st</sup> in Milk production.

↓  
Thus, Efficient livestock will further increase India's share in Agri expom.

→ ② Integrated Farming Systems  
↓  
livestock manure can be used as Organic Fertiliser  
eg. Zero Budget natural farming

③ Augment farmer's income and resources for crop cultivation ⇒ ↓ rural

④ livestock Biomass  $\Rightarrow$  develop Energy and waste

eg. Gobhar Dhan scheme

① Lack of Cold storage Infrastructure  
like Bulk Milk Chills.

② Lack of adequate veterinary services

③ Shortage of veterinary professionals

Challenge

④ Lack of good quality breeds

eg. Indian breeds gives less yield than exotic

⑤ Lack of Bull Mother farms

⑥ Lack of adequate logistics

eg. logistics cost in India is  $\frac{14\%}{GDP}$

⑦ Lack of farmer training in livestock Management

① Establish Village level Procurement

② Strengthen regulations ⇒  
establish Bulk Milk chicken

③ form Farmer Producer Organisation  
eg. AMUL, Mother Dairy  
Cooperatives, needs to be  
promoted.

### Suggestions.

(NITI Aayog  
@ 75)

④ Quality Control ⇒ testing  
services and prevent  
corrupt practices

⑤ Establish Bull Mother farms

⑥ Inter-Breeding ⇒ Indian + Exotic  
should be promoted

⑦ Capacity Building ⇒ Skill Development  
eg. Promoting agribusiness.

Sustainable Livestock Economy is  
required to fulfill the goal of 'Doubling  
Farmer Income' by 2030

15. परमाणु संलयन को भविष्य का ऊर्जा स्रोत माना गया है, जिसमें स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित और वस्तुतः असीमित ऊर्जा प्रदान करने की क्षमता है। परमाणु संलयन के पीछे के वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों और व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए इस तकनीक के उपयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों और अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 5 अंक

Nuclear fusion is the energy produced by fusion of atoms nuclei.

eg. Hydrogen nuclei fusing to give Helium and releasing energy.

It is the energy produced in stars like Sun.

It can play key role to provide clean safe energy and limitless energy thus, fulfilling India's goal of net zero energy economy by 2070

### Scientific principles

① the instrument used is Tokamak  
eg. ITER in France.  
(India is a partner)

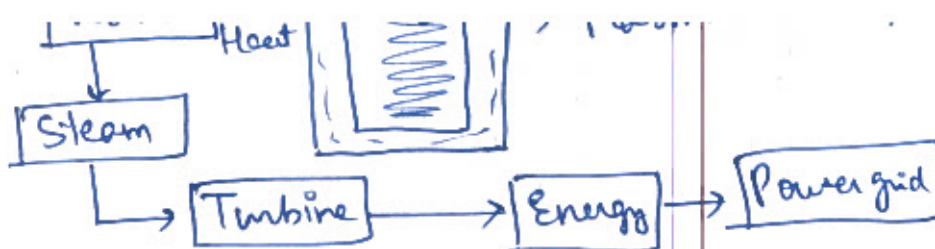


Fig. Nuclear fusion energy process

- ② the nuclei will fuse to produce energy which is used as heat to produce steam which will run a turbine

- ① Development of technology is difficult  
 eg. so far the max. time to contain the plasma is in seconds.  
 eg. China's artificially sun

### Challenges

- ② India's Research & Development requires funding  
 eg. → India's R & D expenditure is only 0.65% of GDP
- ③ Technology Transfer ⇒ even if achieved the developed countries will take time to transfer to developing countries.

- ④ Economics of scale ⇒ building large reactors are scientific challenges.

## Opportunities

- ① Plenty of fuel  $\Rightarrow$  Hydrogen is in plenty in future
- ② Development of international cooperation eg. in France.  
shows commitment globally
- ③ Huge amount of energy can be generated  
(Much needed as the global energy demand is going to increase multiplied by 2050)
- ④ Fulfill Paris Agreement goal.  
Nuclear fusion energy is key to achieve SDG-7 (Clean Energy for all)

IPR is a right that is given to individual or organisation for creating and protecting the innovation according to WTO.

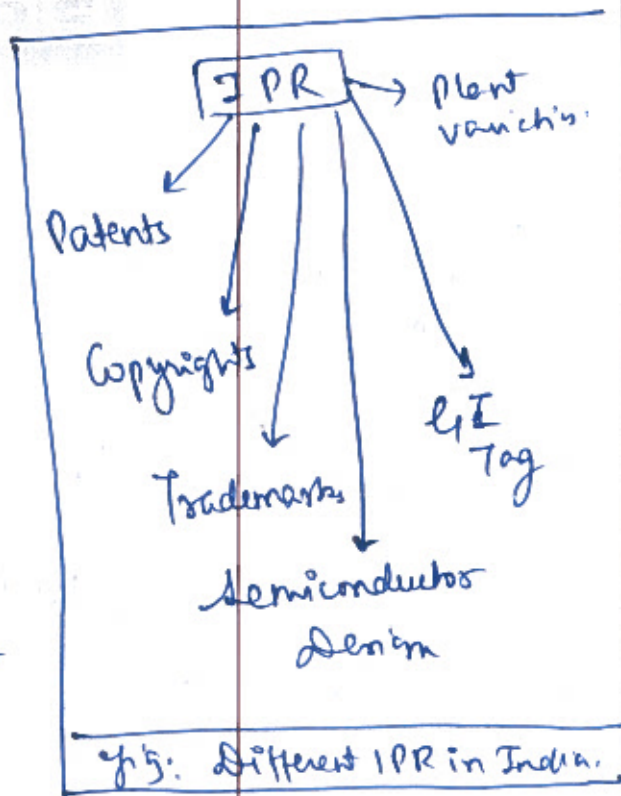
eg. patenting a new drug.

### Difficulties in India

① Sec 3(d) of IPR Act

regulates  
'Evergreening'

↓  
opposed by many  
foreign companies  
↓  
hindering investment  
in India.



② Weak IPR regime due to weak

eg. Markets like Karol Bagh in Delhi

③ Demand for Generic Drugs

↳ India's Health sector needs generic drugs to reduce OoP (~50%)

↳ However, Medical companies strongly protect their patents.

④ Data Exclusivity issues

⑤ Compulsory Licensing provisions

eg. COVID vaccine issues

⑥ Low no. of patents in India.

⑦ Time taken by Authority to issue  
is large (~1-2 years) to issue IPR to (patent)

⑧ Traditional Rights issues

eg. Neem patent case in USA

to frame Comprehensive policy

- ② Reduce Time in issuing patent through reforms in administration  
e.g. E Governance

Measures  
required

- ③ Safeguard Traditional rights through awareness campaigns, policy intervention  
e.g. Traditional Knowledge Library

- ④ Resolve issues like Data Exclusivity

- ⑤ Prevent Evergreening ⇒ also genuine demands needs to be analyzed carefully

- ⑥ Protect Farmer rights ⇒ seed varieties.

Reforms in IPR is needed to promote investment and enhance India's rank from 40 in Global Innovation Index

17. वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम में हालिया संशोधन जंगली जानवरों और पौधों के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करते हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उनके अस्तित्व को खतरा न हो। इस संबंध में भारत में अवैध वन्यजीव व्यापार के निहिताथों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए हाल के संशोधनों की समीक्षा करें।

Recently Wildlife Protection  
Amendment Act was passed to implement  
provisions of CITES (Convention on  
International Trade in Endangered  
Species) and prevent illegal wildlife  
trade.

eg. Protecting Elephants from ivory trade

Recent Amendments → New list of  
Species as per CITES  
(Rationalisation to 4)  
↓  
Powers to Chief Wildlife  
Warden.

Implications of Illegal wildlife Trade

① Threat to Biodiversity  
eg. Poaching of Elephants.

② Destruction of native  
exotic tree species.

③ Habitat loss of wildlife  $\Rightarrow$  due to disturbed wildlife balance

④ Decline in Conservation efforts.

$\hookrightarrow$  eg. Conservation of Tigers are impacted by illegal trade

⑤ Threat to internal security  $\Rightarrow$  prevalence of organised illegal wildlife mafia in North East & Naxal areas  $\Rightarrow$  support. LWE and insurgency.

⑥ Numbers of animals will decline

Effectiveness of recent amendment.

Positive aspect

① Better organisation of species as per CITES.

② Enhanced enforcement by engaging

Chief Wildlife Warden powers.

eg. All animals with any person needs a license now.

③ Penalties have been increased and

Negative/Laureas  
aspect

used for religious  
purposes.

(reduces conservation  
efforts) ↓

provision may be  
used by hunters.

② More power to Central  
Government for vermin  
declaration

A comprehensive approach is  
required by engaging all stakeholders  
(Centre, States, tribals) to protect  
Wildlife and curb illegal trade in India.  
Adequate measures need to be taken to  
address issues of the recent  
amendment and prevent misuse

The recent floods in Bengaluru in 2022 highlights the rising severity of Urban flooding in India. which is going to increase further as per IPCC AR6 report due to climate change.

### Factors

- ① Erratic monsoons due to climate change
- ② Rise in Extreme weather Events like Cyclones, Cloudbursts etc
- ③ Coastal Urban flooding due to sea surge  $\Rightarrow$  rise in sea level
- Increased Incidence (IPCC AR6) report.

① Human encroachment on wetlands (Agriculture, urbanisation)

Increased  
Severity

→ ② Choked urban drainage  
system due to solid  
waste, silting

→ ③ Concretisation ⇒ increases runoff.

(Chennai - a man made disaster  
floods as per LA 61).

→ ④ Urban Heat Islands ⇒ increasing  
precipitation.

### Measures as per NDMA

① To reduce Risk

→ Regulate monitoring of drainage system  
and cleaning

→ Create sponges in city  
eg. Blue-Green Infrastructure

→ Building Capacity of Urban Local bodies

## ② To enhance resilience of population

- Awareness through mock drills, training
- Flood zone mapping ⇒ eg. no construction in river bed zones.
- Economic Development ⇒ resilient structures and reduce slums proliferation
- Preparation of Urban flooding shelters
- Creation of Urban flooding cell
- Women leadership ⇒ promoting women training,

## ③ Best practices → Japan Model of Underground reservoir system.

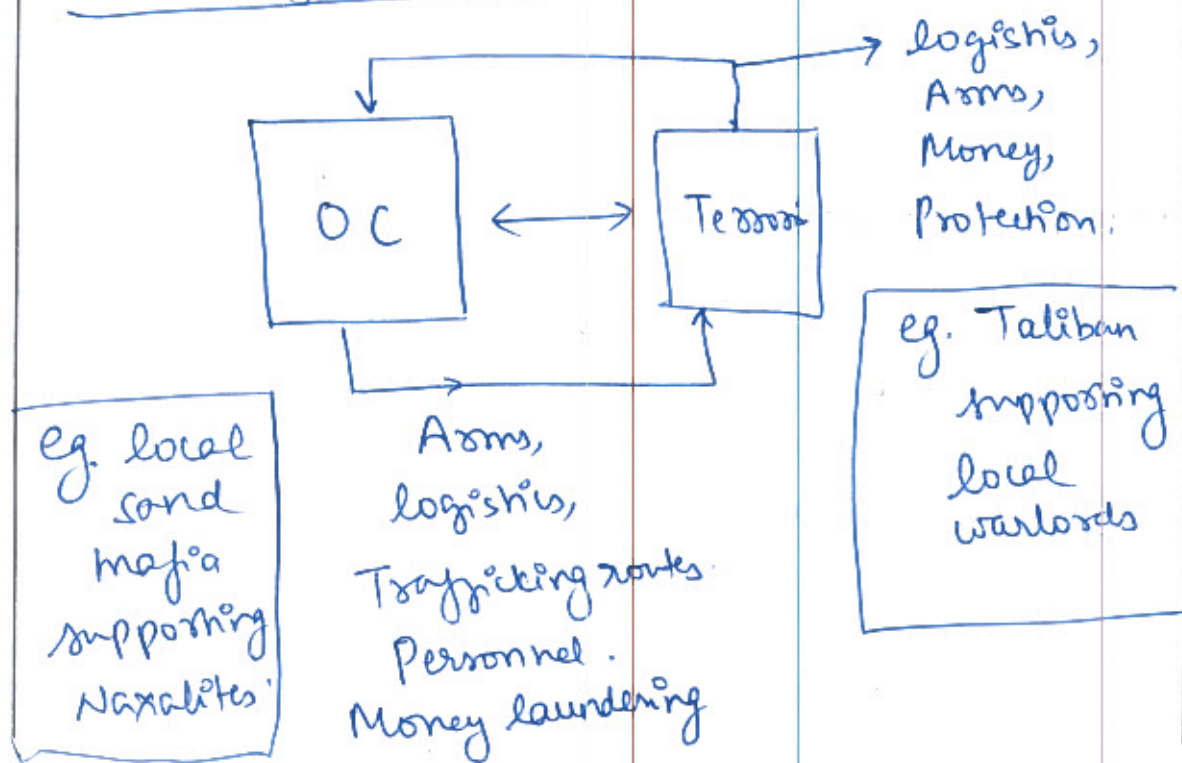
Risk + Resilience is key to prevent Urban flooding which negatively affects development.

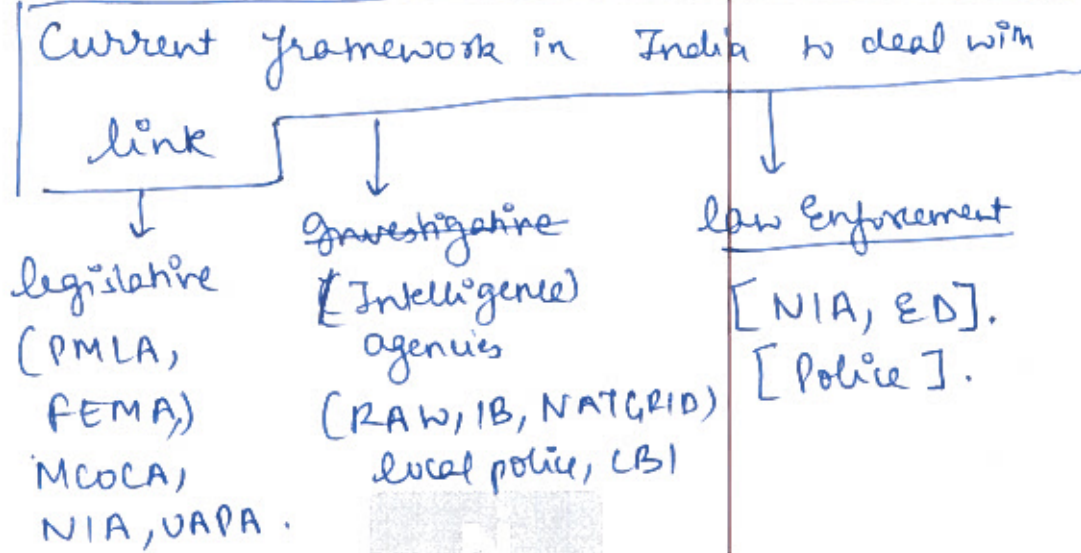
19. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में आसूचना विभाग तथा विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के पास संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के गठजोड़ से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक संसाधन और क्षमताएँ हैं?  
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(OC) Organised Crime is the group which are run in corporate hierarchical structure with clear duties.  
eg. D Company

Terrorism is the ideology to inflict damage to civilians to get social-political concessions from government  
eg. ISIS group.

### Linkages between OC and Terrorism





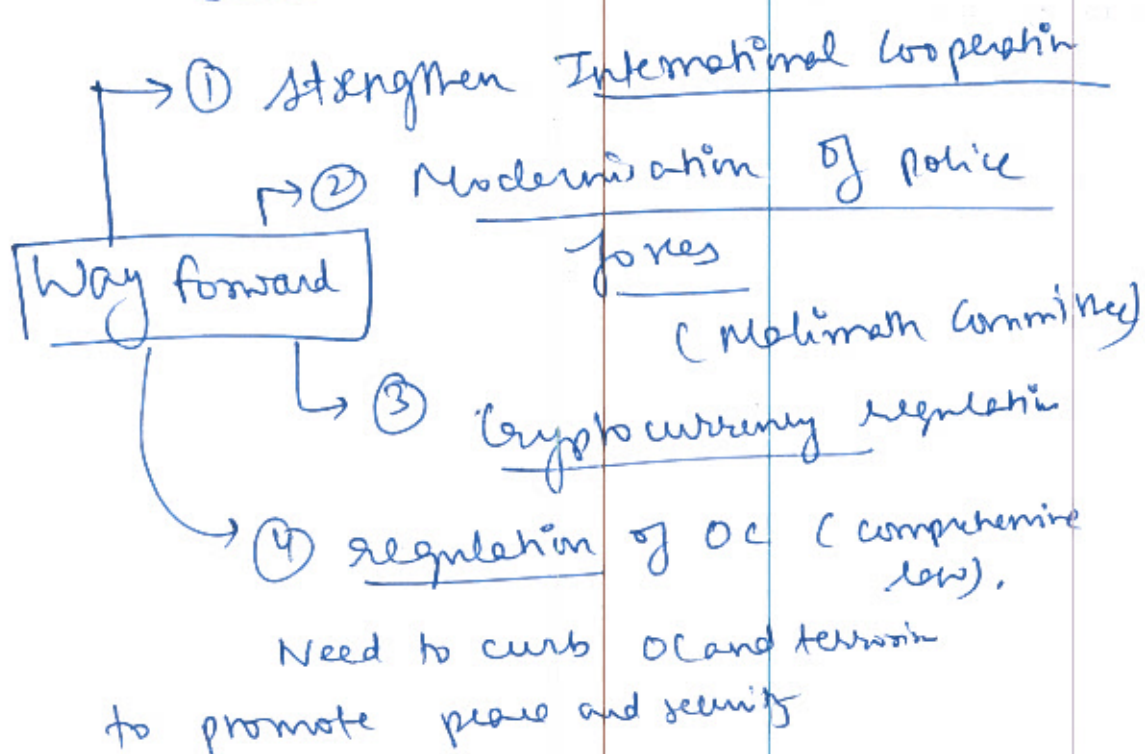
Whether they have necessary resources and capability

- Yes
- ① Strong legislative framework  
eg. UAPA, MCOCA to deal with link.
  - ② International Cooperation for intelligence and action  
eg. FATF, Interpol.
  - ③ Use of ICT at borders and for intelligence  
eg. NATGRID for tracking terror activities; Drones on borders

However, there are lacunae

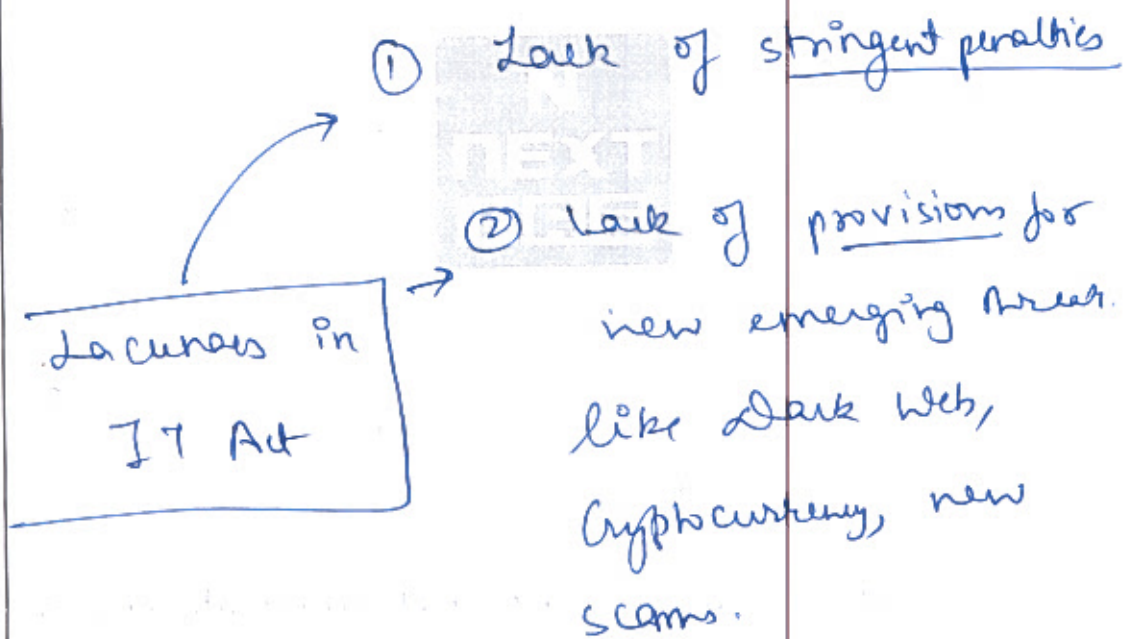
① 11 - ... of ... India has 15 ...

- PBI personnel)
- ② Multinational nature of crime  
e.g. porous borders of India.
  - ③ Rise of technology → Social Media,  
Cryptocurrency
  - ④ Lack of modern equipments for  
surveillance
  - ⑤ Multiplicity of Agencies ⇒ Weak  
Coordination
  - ⑥ Many states do not have organised  
crime laws.



According to NCRB and CERT-In, there is rise in cyber attacks amounting to nearly 1 attack every 10 min

IT Act, 2008 currently deals with Cyber security framework in India.



Cyber security.

This calls  
for  
reform

→ ② Strong legislative  
framework is required

IT Act needs to be reformed  
to ensure safe & secure cyber ecosystem  
in India.



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**Space for Rough Work**

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**Candidates must not  
write on this margin**

