

good, but can be improved

3874/1002 the word "Naxalism" has its origin from the Naxalbari village of West Bengal. In 1967, Kanu Sanyal and Jagan Sanyal first revolted with Naxalism.

the objective of Rightful distribution of land to working peasants from here Naxalism starts.

Turned to write the Historical Perspective Naxalism INDIA

Naxalism has 3 objectives

- (i) Armed Emergency
- (ii) Mass Mobilization
- (iii) Strategic Alliances.

They get inspired by Mao-Tse-Tung whose ideology is called Maoism.

the main target of recruitment for Naxals is (i) Displaced Tribals (ii) people who are disadvantaged and don't have access to govt policies

Typical Naxalist activities

- (i) Govt Property destruction
- (ii) Kidnapping Govt officers for Ransom.
- (iii) Revolution against Govt and its Agencies.

They give fund, Ammunition to the people they recruit. give them a new Identity and promise of development

the central and eastern states are most affected because of this.

ex. Odisha
Andhra Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Jharkhand

Causes of Naxalism

- (i) unequal development of the country.
- (ii) Forest conservation Rights Act

1980

- (iii) Mass displacement due to Govt programs and infrastructure.
- (iv) Forest Act - They can't cut trees. Deprivation.

Government's Policy to fight Naxalism

- (i) States should operation green hunt launched in 2010. and the Naxal affected districts came down from 233 to 90. (Op-green Hunt - Heavy Deployment of force by Govt in Naxal Areas)
- (ii) Aspirational Districts prog - to develop the remote districts
- (iii) Development in the Naxal Area
- (iv) Ekalavya Tribal Schools and Non Interference with their Cultural Identity, (v) grey ground initiative by Andhra Govt

recent policy
SANKA DHAM

Way ahead

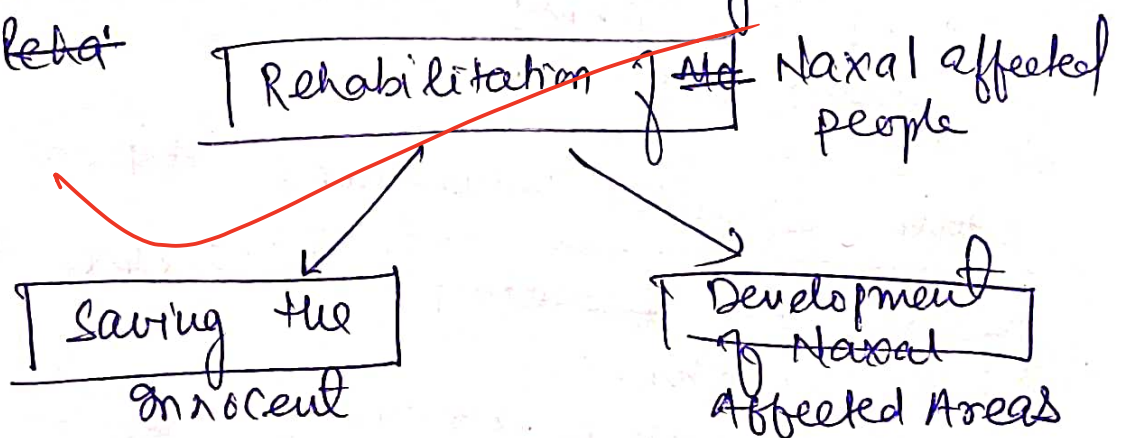
(i) State govt should not think that Naxalism is the problem to be tackled by center only, states should support center in this

(ii) Root & Strike, under standing their issues and solving them and use force if only required.

(iii) GPS - State enabled Drone Intelligence Unit.

(iv) Negotiation and Bringing the Maoists to mainstream society.

(v) ~~Rehab~~



① write an essay on National Disaster Management Authority in India. (10m)

NDMA is created from the National Disaster Management Act 2005 and is an Apex Body in India to manage disasters.

- (i) It is a Statutory Body.
- (ii) It finally came into effect in 2006.
- (iii) It is headed by prime minister of India.

Origin

Gujarat Earthquake Devastations triggered the thought that country needs a National Disaster Management Authority.

1999 - Super Cyclone
2004 - Tsunami

There are other organs also.

National Executive Committee (NEC)

headed by Home Secretary to help NDM in planning and implementation of policy decisions

State Disaster Management Authority

headed by Secretary of State / Chief Minister.

State Executive Committee → State

Secretary
even District Disaster management authority

then NDM is established,

includes National Institute of Disaster Management for Technology implementation early warning system and policy formulation

Success of NDMA

In Managing the cyclone Fanni in 2019, where only 19 was the mortality.

NDMA also successfully managed the cyclone "Hudhud" in Andhra Pradesh.

where as in 1999 in the great cyclone the death toll was 10,000+.

NDMA could successfully manage the Fanni as they in advance moved/vacated 12,00,000 people into 4000 cyclone shelters.

Howe Short falls

However NDMA could not manage well the Uttarakhand & Flooding (2018), Kerala Flood (2018) and Chennai floods

2015 - In Uttarakhand Flood NDMA could not give early warning to people to vacate and poor management of Relief operations

Way forward

(i) "preparedness" to be given importance over mitigation

(ii) Taking Help of Civil Society, NGOs.

(iii) Macro level Policy Formulation by

NDMA.
(iv) Robust early warning system.

④ Discuss various Internal Security Problems at the present scenario

Internal Security Issues play a very important role for in destabilizing the country and breaking the unity and peace of country.

India faces multiple issues w.r.t. internal security

(i) Jammu & Kashmir Issue → It's a long leading dispute between India and Pakistan and Mahatma Jai Singh signed the Instrument of Accession and Pakistan considers it as a ~~error~~ Betrayal this results in

A. Cross Border Terrorism

B. Smuggling of Arms Drugs
Sponsoring Anti Indian elements

C. Bomb blasts and attacks
on Big cities - Mumbai attack
26/11

Need to write all aspects of Internal Security

(ii) North East movement

Bodo Land Dispute and North East insurgent groups disturb the peace of the country. Naga Movement and tribal movements due to under development in North East are prominent.

Vaniam
M. V. V.

(i) Naxalism

Left Wing terrorism influence by Mao Tse Tung affects Eastern and central part states. ex - Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh etc.

(ii) Punjab Khalistan Movement

and separatist tendencies can arise any time and the Govt needs to

(v) have a close watch on this.

Demand for Reservation and violent Caste movements.

ex - Jati Reservation Demand.

ex - Quotas, Maratha Reservation

(vi) Inter State Water Disputes also disturbs the Relations between the states

(vii) son of the soil movement
- In Maharashtra to ensure that only Maharashtrais will be the beneficiaries of the state jobs and they act violently on migrant workers of UP and Bihar

(viii) Infiltration, in Indo - Bangladesh

Indo Myanmar Border and Issue of Illegal migrants and crimes caused by them.

All these issues are threat to internal security and strategic policies and intelligence are required to confront these challenges.

② Discuss about Information Warfare and Changing face of WAR in 21st century

Information warfare is defined as manipulation of information of targets so that the targets will take decisions against their interest which puts them in a disadvantageous position.

Circumstances causing need of Information Warfare

(i) Nuclear Armament and Nuclear weapons can cause MAD (Mutually Assured destruction) hence Information Warfare is a cheaper option.

(ii) When a country can't defeat another country in military power

Balakot strikes in Pakistan by India and Modi Govt's nuclear moves resulted in Pakistan being king about Information Warfare avenues.

(iii) expansionist policies → stealing Technology
China sponsored cyber terrorism is not new and it's to get access to classified data about other countries so that to gauge their resources and Defending capabilities.

Missing
Various
causes

21st
Century
aspects

Challenges in front of India

(i) In 2019, the Kudankulam Nuclear Powerplant computers were hacked and a confirmed cyber attack was evidence of Information WAR.

(ii) Pakistan ISI and DSPR (Inter services Public Relations Agency)

try to wage Information WAR on India

(iii) Fake social media Accounts → to cause [Riots]

↓
disputed territory Propaganda & projecting India as a cruel state towards Kashmiri
→ they to "Demolish Brand India"
→ Communal hatred spreading.

(iv) Cyber attacks on company websites, Defence and government websites

(v) Ransom waves and stealing the financial information about people.

Way Ahead

(i) Robust encrypted Information security system

(ii) Identifying and Banning Dummy and Fake Accounts

(iii) Not to use foreign applications.

(iv) Lastly Awareness & ALERTNESS.

⑦ Discuss the Causes, Impact & measures to Flood . Analyze the Flood Management in India

Flood occurs when excess rainwater can't drained out well and rise in quantity and submerge the Banks and catchment Area causing a lot of damage to the human and animal lives and property

Causes of flood

Continuous Rain

Impermeable soil
So water doesn't get absorbed in the ground

Land Slide and Breeding of drainage

Cyclones Typhoons.

Insufficient Capacity of Rivers to carry discharge water.

Missing India's aspects regionwise impact

Impacts?

Positive Impacts

⑧ Recharging of ground water
⑨ Deposition of SILT or Flood Alluvial.

very good for the cultivation

(iii) Recharging of Reservoirs, Ponds.

Negative Impact

- (i) loss of life of human beings, animals.
- (ii) loss of property, cultivation
- (iii) spread of water born diseases,
- (iv) damage of bridges, roads and infrastructures in rural, urban areas.

Managing Flood in India

(i) Flood management program at a cost of 8000 crore INR in FMP (Flood management program)

(ii) NDMA has prepared ~~detention~~ Detailed flood project report

(iii) Flood prediction and warning, flood plan zoning.

(iv) River interlinking projects look promising.

(v) can create embankments

(vi) National flood risk management projects

(vii) CANAL Building

(viii) Water Reservoirs: → construction

in water scarce areas so that flood water can be conserved.

Q3 Discuss various international treaties and Agreements on controlling the export and usage of the military technology including Nuclear Technology (15m)

(i) MTCR - missile Technology Control Regime is a treaty signed by countries to limit stockpiling of missiles (including Nuclear missiles) and control transfer of missile Technology to prevent misuse.

initiated by G7 countries in 1987

(ii) African Nuclear free zone Treaty between the African countries. to de-nuclearise them. and maintain peace in the continent. This is also called the treaty of Pelindaba.

(iii) NPT → Non Proliferation Treaty.
→ 1968. After UN security council was constituted in 1946, the 5 Nuclear states (USA, UK, France, Russia, China) tried to impose an ethical treaty of NPT in 1968 on other 190 countries. India, ~~Algeria~~ Pakistan, South Sudan, Israel and North Korea ~~are not~~ have not ratified this treaty as it is undemocratic.

(iii) CTBT → Comprehensive test ban Treaty is another treaty, ^{countries} signed in which ~~people~~ start signing from 1998. The treaty is to put a ban on Nuclear Tests. India again opposed this went for the operation Shakti or Pokhran 2 Nuclear Test. India had opposed NPT and went for Pokhran 1 (Smiling Buddha) in 1974.

(iv) Other treaties, ~~for~~ ^{conventions} are signed to put a ~~control~~ ^{control} on chemical and Biological weapons CWC, ~~BWC~~ ^{Chemical weapons convention}, Biological weapons convention (BWC).

(v) Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) — control of high commercialization of ~~destructive~~ Arms trade across countries and prohibition of Arms trade with countries of Terrorism (Terrorism Related).

(vi) Anti Ballistic missile treaty between United States and Soviet Union signed ~~between~~ on 1972.

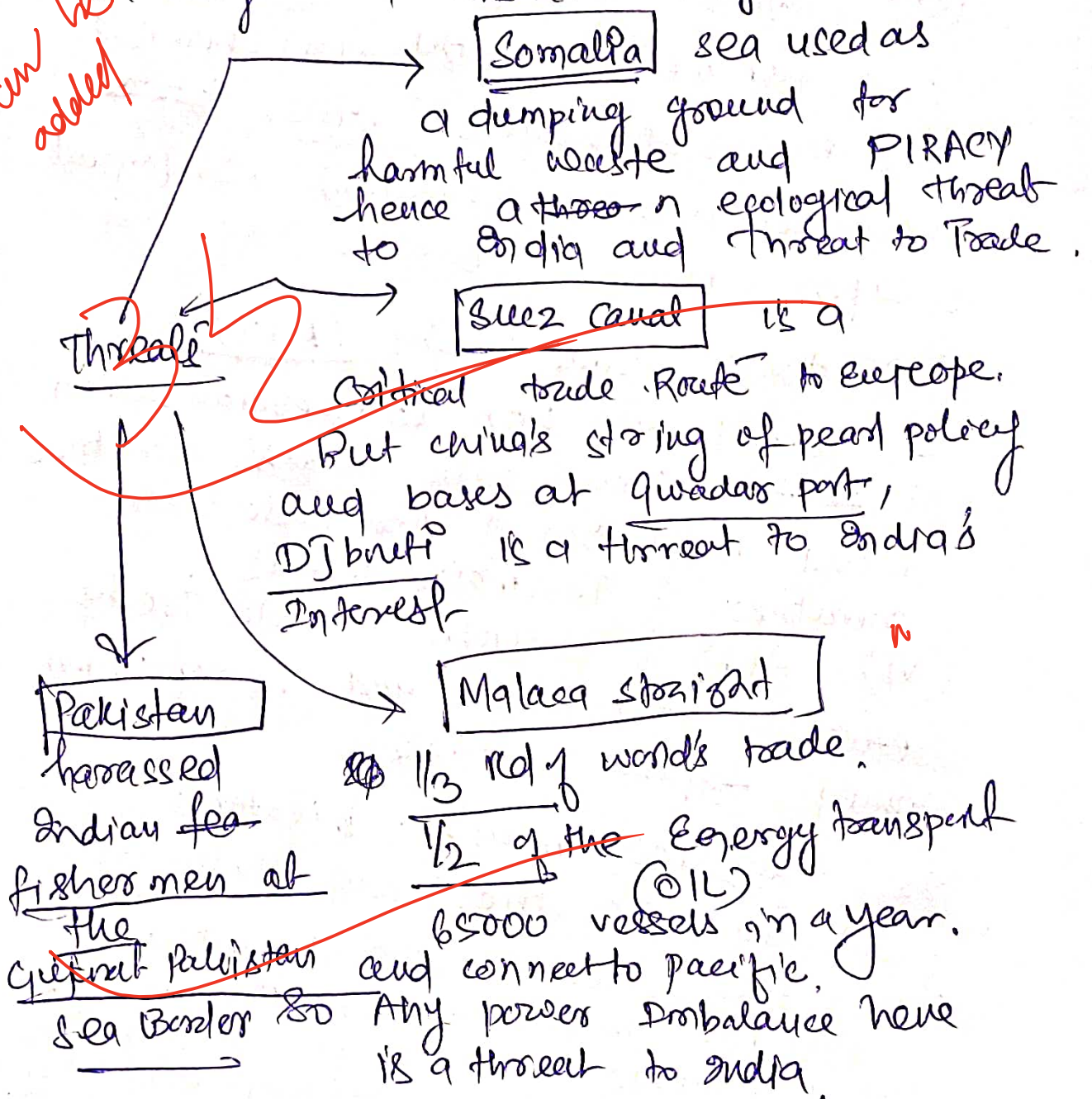
~~So~~ treaties may be bilateral (between 2 countries) and Multilateral (more than 2 countries) and signed to control the deadly weapons trade. But the hegemonic countries also find a loop where and do proliferation whenever they want.

the same has to be controlled with the mediation of transnational actors.
like UN.

⑥ Discuss various threats on Indian Ocean security from India's perspective. (10m)

There are multiple threats on Indian Ocean and the long three sided border (7516.6 km) is an advantage and disadvantage both.

Map can be added



Other threats Include —

Border Maritime Border Infiltration
(i) and Illegal Refugees.

LET terrorists might be coming to India through sea routes.

Azmat Kasab ~~to come~~ through sea routes only when he had planned attack on India

Also many attacks can be planned from Azizabad Coastal Camp near Karachi port on Bombay High, Exclusive Economic zone, ports and the economic establishments

(ii) Smuggling, Human Trafficking through Sunderbans. Sunderban is ~~sea~~ also called the Seagull's Paradise as it is a porous Area

(iii) Drugs trade through maritime boundary of Tamil Nadu from the Afghanistan and Pakistan way forward

(i) ~~"String of Pearls" strategy to counter China's string of pearls~~

(ii) ~~Indian Coast Guard - Regular patrol~~

(iii) ~~using Int forums Indian Ocean Rim Association~~ (iv) Continues patrolling

⑧ What is disaster? Discuss the types
causes and the impacts of disasters
with suitable examples.

✓ Disaster is defined as ~~the~~ an event
or a series of events that causes
loss of human life, properties, environment
and overall ecosystem at such a scale
that is difficult for the affected
community to cope with it

✓ According to United Nations
Disaster is a sudden and major
misfortune which disrupts the social
fabric and normal functioning of the
affected community / society

84 Geography Types of Disaster.

Natural Disaster.

Land slide, Flood, Volcanic eruption,
cyclone, erosion, snow Avalanche

Anthropogenic Disaster

Riots, Mining related land slide,
Epidemic, Fire, Nuclear Accident, use of
atom bomb.

The disasters are further classified as

Weather and Climate Related Disasters.
ex - Cyclone

- tornado
- flood
- volcanic eruption

Accidental

- Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster → Fire
- Building Collapse
- Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki → Oil Spill
- Railway Accident
- Bhopal

Geological Disasters

- Snow Avalanche
- Landslide
- Forest Fire (in Australian forests)

Biological

- COVID-19 pandemic
- Attack by Pests
- Food poisoning
- Cattle epidemic

Chemical

- Nuclear reactor
- Bhopal gas tragedy
- Styrene gas tragedy

Impact of Disasters

(i) Loss of Human Life

(ii) Post Disaster ~~→ Riots, Looting.~~

~~after 1999 Super cyclone there were massive looting of food items in Orissa~~
Post Earthquakes in Gujarat

~~there were Hindu-Muslim Riots, actually originating from scarcity of resources.~~

~~(iii) Loss of Infrastructure, Resources~~

~~In Middle East War, oil wells were set on fire~~

(iv) Burden to country Economy & for Rehabilitation and Recovery - Japan Earthquakes.

Q) What do you understand by disaster management and the steps for the disaster management. Explain various initiatives taken by the Govt of India Odisha after the Super Cyclone of 1999.

Disaster Management is ~~any~~ an integrated and a continuous process of planning, organising, coordination, implementation and implementing measures that is necessary for

- (i) Reduction of ~~the~~ Risk of any future disaster, prevention of any kind of disaster.
- (ii) Mitigation of disaster
- (iii) Capacity building and Research & Development and knowledge management
- (iv) preparedness to deal with any type of disaster
- (v) prompt response to any threatening the disaster
- (vi) assessing the severity
- (vii) Rescue operation / evacuation
- (viii) Rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Stages of Disaster Management

Pre disaster Management activities

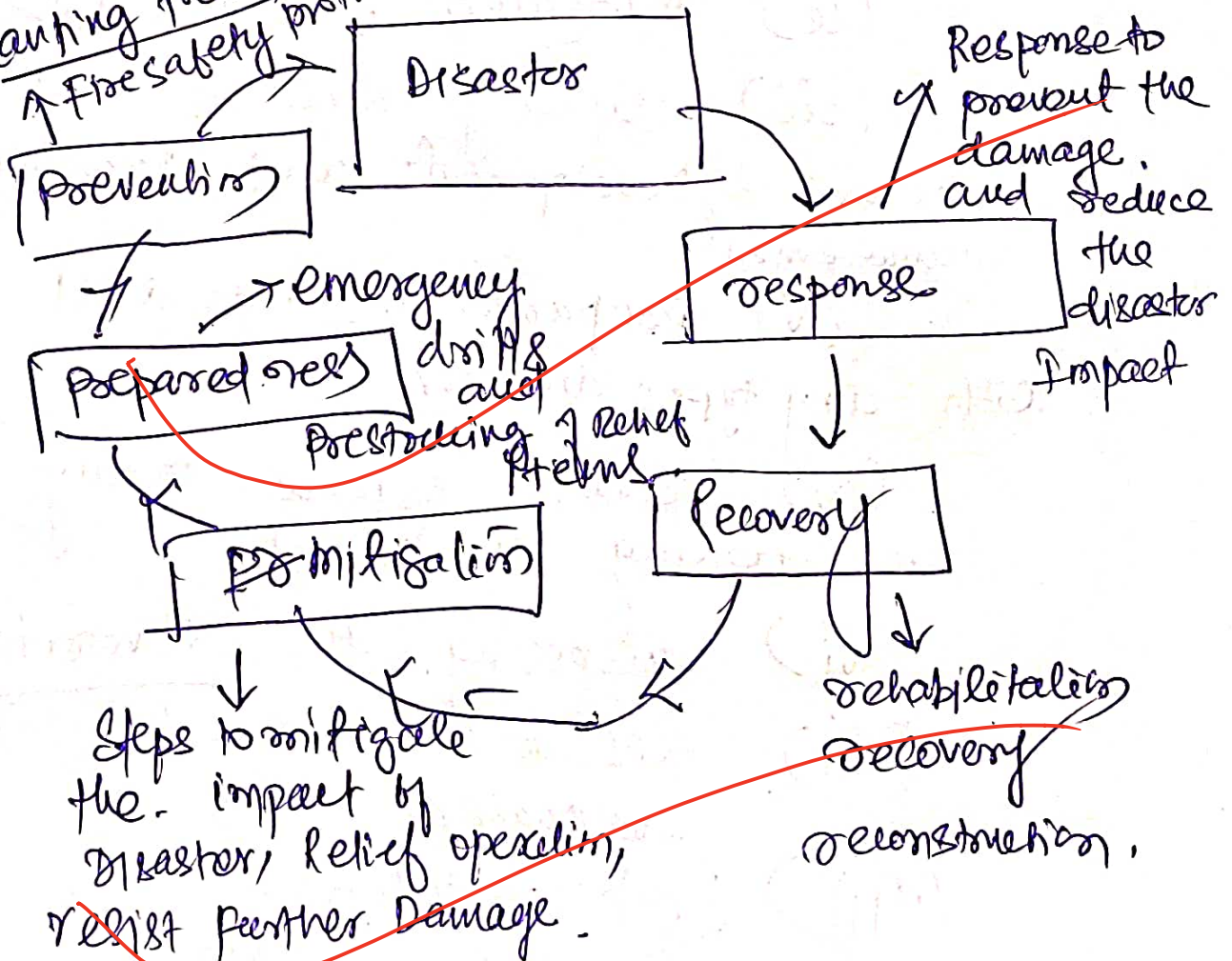
- (i) prevention
- (ii) mitigation
- (iii) preparedness

Post disaster Management Activities

- (i) Response
- (ii) Recovery

The above steps can be mentioned in a cycle also.

Planting trees
Fire safety protocols.



Various initiatives taken by Govt of Odisha after 1999 super cyclone

- (i) Implementation of NDMA guidelines
~~Establishment~~ of State Disaster
management Authority under
Chief Minister
and State Executive Committee under
the Chief Secretary
- (ii) Coastal Afforestation in Puri,
Khorda, Gajam, Balasore, Bhubaneswar
Kendrapada and Jagat Singhpur.
- (iii) Better Management of fanni
Refugee. In fanni cyclone the
death toll is only 19 in 1999 if
was 10000+ in fanni 12,00,000 people
were moved to 4000 cyclone centres
Advance. So CYCLONE centres played
an important role.
- (iv) post disaster Communication system
is strengthened
- (v) Advance relief keeping and
Employing volunteers from the Self Help
Groups and NGOs.