

Name _____ Subject _____

Time _____ Total Marks _____

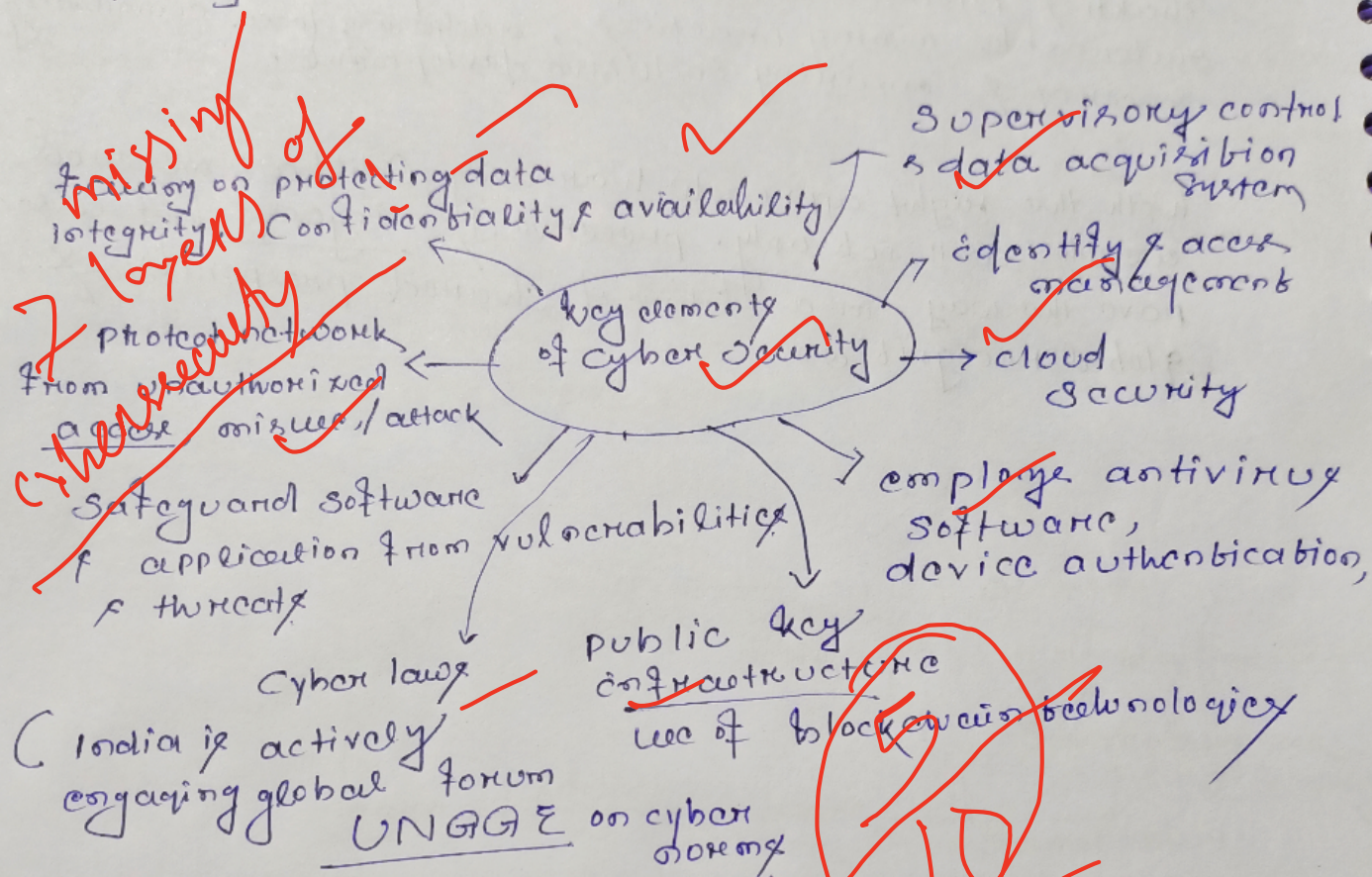
		Comments by Evaluator
Question No:	Marks Allotted	Remarks
		Positive (Continue these traits): → content is crisp & short → good diagram / flowchart → good intro - conclusion Negative (Improvement needed): → missing points with question →

Measurement Tools /Feedback:

Tools	Below	Average	Good	Excellent
Handwriting			✓	
Presentation			✓	
Structure			✓	
Context			✓	
Content			✓	
Language skills			✓	
Introduction		✓		
Body			✓	
Conclusion			✓	

Q. Explore different elements of Cyber security?

Cyber security refers to the protection of internet-connected systems, including hardware, software, data from cyberattack. With increasing digitalisation it become crucial for safeguarding national security, critical infrastructure & individual privacy.



Challenges

- ↑ Rising sophistication of cyberattack. Ex: Phishing & malware.
- ← Lack of trained professionals
- Lack of Cyber literacy
- ↓ Insufficient public-private collaboration

Now high profile incidents like 2020 Solarwind attack, Pegasus spyware controversy highlight importance of robust cyber strategies.

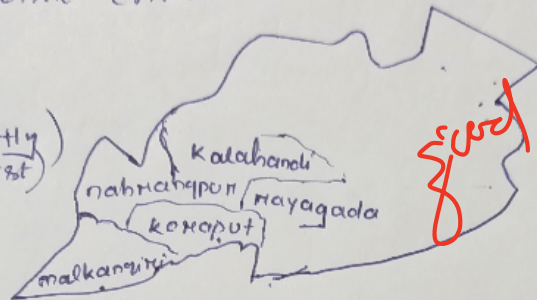
Collaborative effort from the Govt, private sector, global stakeholders & the need of hour to safeguard digital future.

Q Discuss the multilayered strategy to tackle Maoism in Odisha?

Maoism is the gravest internal security threat which is a persistent challenge in Odisha just because of dense forest, tribal population, Socio-economic disparities which make Odisha as a hot spot of Leftwing extremism.

Areas affected by Maoism in Odisha Malkangiri, Koraput, Nayagada, Kandhamal & Nabarangpur (Interlink area) - these regions are Red Corridor, characterized by poverty, lack of connectivity, illiteracy, lack of government assistance making them fertile ground for Maoist influence.

(this area mostly affected by Maoist)



missing
appears

(Incentivizing Maoist cadres to surrender & reintegrate)
(Ama Gaoon Ama Vikas)
Rehabilitation policies

4
10

Establishing KISS for tribal children

Healthcare access

(Mukhyamantri Swasthya Seva)

ensure mobile health units in remote village

(Implementation of PESA & FRA acts)

Govt Steps to Counter it

Digital Surveillance

(drones & digital tool to monitor Maoist activity)

(MGNREGS & Deendayal GKY)

livelihood programme

deployment of CRPF, BSF for Security

adoption of SAMADHAN Scheme

Road connectivity plan in WE (RCLWE)

Malkangiri Transformation

• A game changer by Gurupriya bridge connecting 151 village cutoff by Maoist.

Maoism thrives on Socio-economic disparities & alienation. It is only possible by uplifting Socio-economic status of tribal people (Real victims of this never-ending extremism). by implementing all people Centric welfare Schemes.

"The fight against Maoism is not just a battle of arms but a mission of inclusion & Justice"