

# PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (08/07/2026)

Q1. "Despite significant improvements in the security situation, insurgency in Northeast India continues to pose challenges to national integration and regional development." Discuss the causes of insurgency in the Northeast and evaluate the measures adopted to address it. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Q2. "Wetlands are indispensable for ecological security, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience." Discuss the ecological significance of wetlands in India and suggest measures for their effective conservation. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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## Model Answer

### 1. Introduction

Insurgency in Northeast India stems from historical, ethnic, political and socio-economic factors. The region's strategic location and international borders add to the complexity of internal security management.

### Body

Major causes include ethnic identity issues, demands for autonomy, illegal migration, underdevelopment, difficult terrain, cross-border sanctuaries and weak governance. Government measures include peace accords, the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme, enhanced connectivity, police modernisation, intelligence coordination, border management and rehabilitation of surrendered militants.

### Way Forward

Promote inclusive development, strengthen local governance, improve border infrastructure, ensure effective implementation of peace agreements, encourage youth employment and deepen regional cooperation with neighbouring countries.

### Conclusion

Lasting peace in the Northeast requires balancing security measures with political dialogue, economic development and protection of the region's cultural diversity.

### 2. Introduction

Wetlands are transitional ecosystems between terrestrial and aquatic environments that perform vital ecological, hydrological and socio-economic functions. India hosts diverse inland, coastal and high-altitude wetlands.

### Body

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Wetlands regulate floods, recharge groundwater, purify water, sequester carbon, support biodiversity and sustain livelihoods. Major threats include encroachment, pollution, invasive species, unsustainable resource extraction and climate change. Conservation measures include the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, Ramsar Convention, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems and community-based management.

## **Way Forward**

Strengthen scientific monitoring, restore degraded wetlands, regulate land-use changes, improve pollution control, integrate wetlands into urban planning and encourage community participation through ecosystem-based management.

## **Conclusion**

Effective wetland conservation is essential for achieving ecological sustainability, disaster resilience, water security and the Sustainable Development Goals.