

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2024

## GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 30 (GS 3)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 2 3 V R 7 6 1 5 3

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SUBMISSION DATE: 11.09.24

**UPSE CSE 2025  
AIR - 187**

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

**Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:**

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

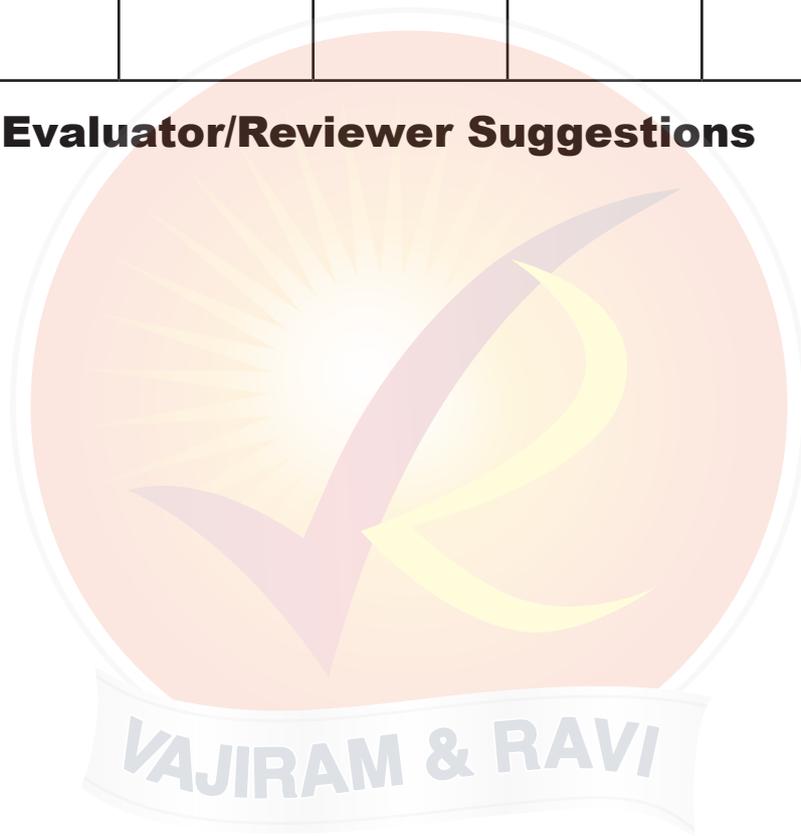
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

### **Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –**

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call **9717565805** between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

### Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



1.

As the mean age of Indian population is touching 28.2 yrs [World Population report], at the same time the elderly is expected to increase to 20% of population by 2050.

## Challenges to Indian economy

### ① Indian Youth population

1. Employability - as per their skill
2. Addressing the issue of voluntary unemployment → youth preferring not to work rather than at low wages.
3. Dynamism in employment scenario  
(Eg) demand for graphic designers, digital marketing etc.

### ② Aging workforce

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

1. Lack of employment opportunity for old age.
2. Low digital literacy + digital resistance.
3. Skill supply demand mismatch
4. Replacement of manual work by AI, chatGPT, IoT etc

## Measures to deal with challenge

1. Promote post retirement entrepreneurship.
2. Digitizing skill vs demand scenario  
(eg) SARSO portal.
3. Employ as consultant in govt sector, private enterprises etc.
4. Favourable ecosystem of gig economy.  
↳ through social security.

Thus the 'Amrit Pechhi' and the 'Ageing workforce' must be to achieve both demography and longevity dividends.



2.

The recent Budget 2024-25 announced a slew of measures for achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047, highlighting the importance of Fiscal Policy.

## Tool for resource mobilization

### 1. Tax collection measures -

(Eg) New income tax regime & reducing corporate tax to 25%. etc

### 2. Disinvestment policy - to augment revenue, as per Rangarajan Committee

(Eg)	Year	Disinvestment done
	2022-23	₹ 50 lakh crore
	2023-24	₹ 30 lakh crore

### 3. Asset monetization measures - (Eg) National Asset Monetization Program (Budget 22-23)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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4. Facilitate PPP (Eg) ₹ 55,600 crore package announced for BOT, HAM and EPC Mode in Road construction.

Tool for guiding economic growth

1. Facilitate investment (Eg) FDI/FII
2. Improve public expenditure  
(Eg) 3.2% of GDP capex at Budget 2024-25
3. Improve PFCE (Private final consumption expenditure) by making thing cheaper.

Challenges

1. Poor fiscal marketmanship
2. High debt (90% of GDP)
3. High fiscal deficit  
(Eg) ₹ 4.9% of GDP
4. May lead to inflation

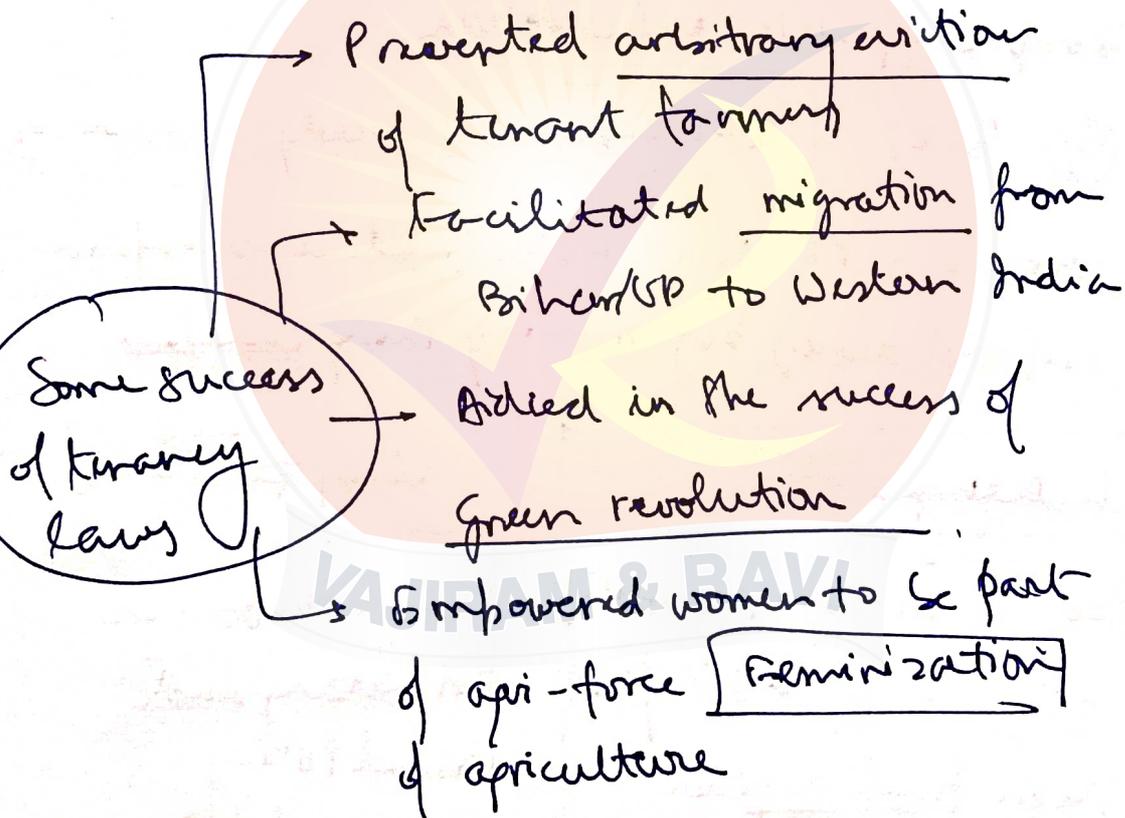
Way forward

1. Synchronize Monetary and Fiscal Policy
  2. Adhere to FRBM
- NK Singh Committee

Fiscal Policy should thus be guided by Fiscal Prudence [Raghuram Rajan].

3.

Tenancy laws were enacted as part of Land Reforms agenda after independence to redistribute the land to the landless



More hurdles created

1. did not translated to ownership rights

↳ due to resistance of landed class.

2. Did not empower farmers to take loans with land as collateral  
→ led to dominance of informal credit.
3. Hiring and firing of tenant workers.
4. Decline of trust and bonding between the tenant farmer and the owner due to suspicion.
2. Prevented land consolidation and mechanization of land.

## Way forward

1. Implement Model Tenancy Act (2016)
2. Recommendation of T K Aggar Committee can be looked into.
3. Promote digitization of land holdings through SVAMITVA and DILRMP.

Thus, there is a need for land Reforms 2.0 to achieve DPSP Art 39(c).



4.

eNAM is a unified digital market across India that allows farmers to sell anywhere in India.

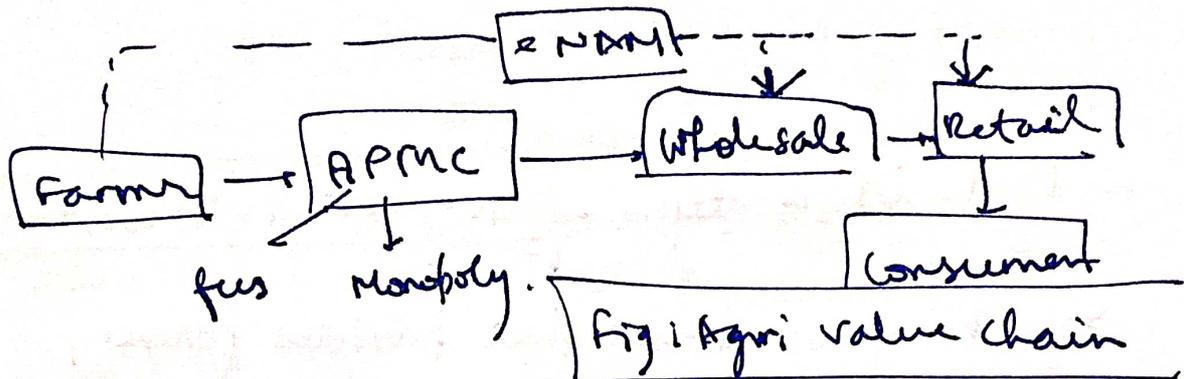
### Success of e-NAM.

1. Eliminated licensing barriers due to APMC monopoly.
2. Eliminated middlemen from hoarding and extraction from farmers.
3. Reduced consumer-farmer gap by enabling farm to fork of goods.
4. Reduced information asymmetry between buyer and seller  
⇒ Better price realization for farmers.
5. Promoted growth of food processing industries and supermarket value chain.

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## Limitation of eNAM

1. Lack of awareness among farmers.
2. Low digital literacy among farmers
3. Lack of cold storage infrastructure at villages → perishables can't be sold in eNAM
4. Absence of Mandi infrastructure — grading, standardization and radiation facilities

Way forward

- Promote Derivatives trading
- Implement Model APMC Act
- Leverage FPOs for collective bargaining.

Marketing reforms are key to achieve the targets under GYAN Pillar of Budget 24-25

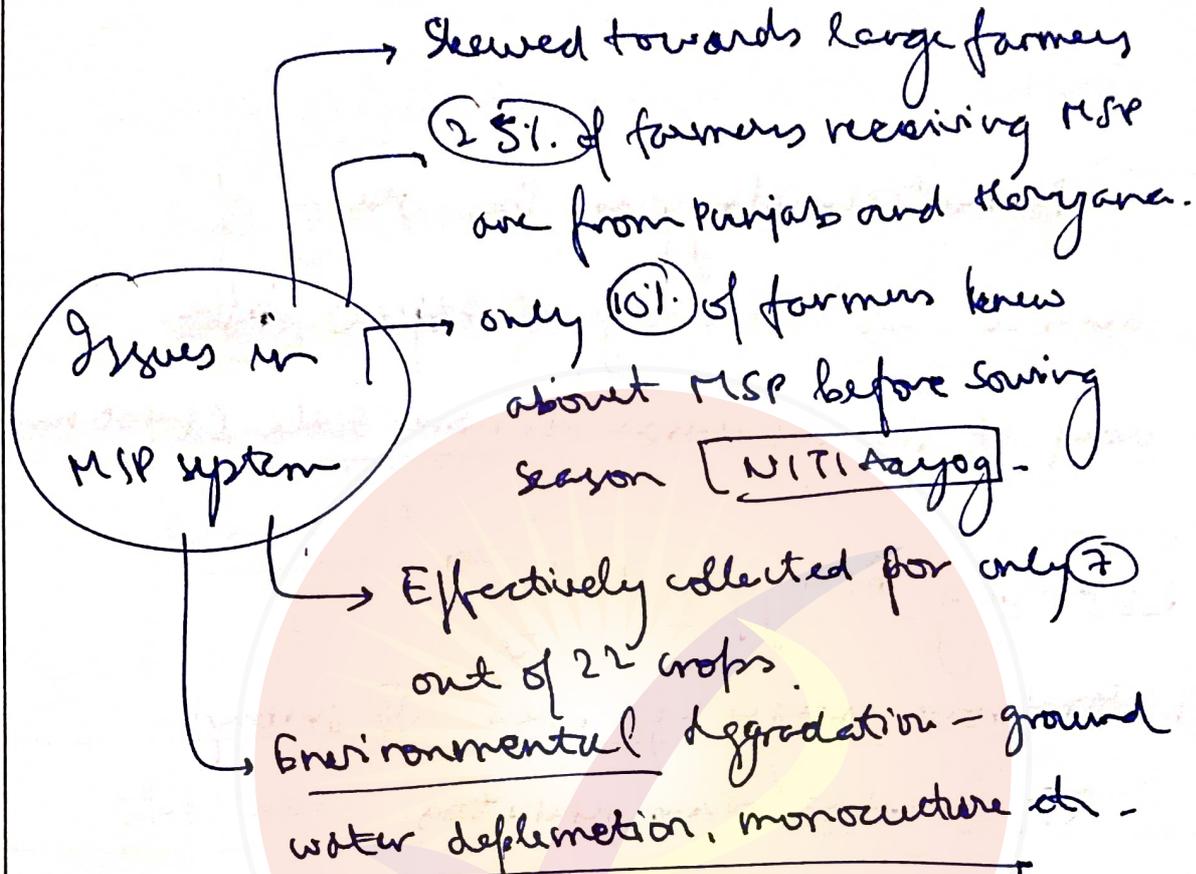
5.

MSP is a type of market intervention by the government that provides farmers assured price and assured market before the sowing season

$$MSP = (A2 + FL) \times 1.5$$

Role of MSP in ensuring income security

1. Steady and reliable source of income from agricultural produce
2. Aids farmers in investment in agriculture -  
96% of investment in agriculture is done by farmers [NAFIS]
3. Enables farmers to spend on non-food essentials like health, education etc.
4. Women empowerment - as 75% of women labour force are farmers.



## Alternatives to improve MSP system

- Promote Price deficiency Payment.  
(Eg) Bhawanwar Bhawan Yojana of MP.
- Promote Contract Farming [Ashok Dalwai].
- Facilitate futures and spot derivative trading in NCDEX [Ramesh Chandra Committee].
- Promote decentralized procurement [Shanta Kumar Committee].

By adequate reforms in MSP, a viable - profitable agriculture can be envisaged through Evergreen Revolution.

6.

Nanotechnology is - the study of science and technology of objects with any of the dimension in nano scale (1-100 nm)

## Boosting Energy security

1. Improve energy efficiency (E) through Triboelectric Nano generators.
2. Reduce energy consumption in Agriculture (E) through Nano liquid Area.
3. Develop Biofuel - Biodiesel and Bioethanol & through nano-microbial technology.

## Better treatment & solution in medical field

1. Drug delivery in targeted matter through nano carriers / nano drugs.

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2. Dialysis to prevent kidney failure through nano-membranes.
3. Surgery - Precision surgery through Nanobots.
4. Cancer detection - identifying tumor cells through Nanosensors

## Challenges

1. High cost of nano products.
2. IPR - issues.
3. Low R&D expenditure  
(~0.65% of GDP)  
# China 2.5%.

## Way forward

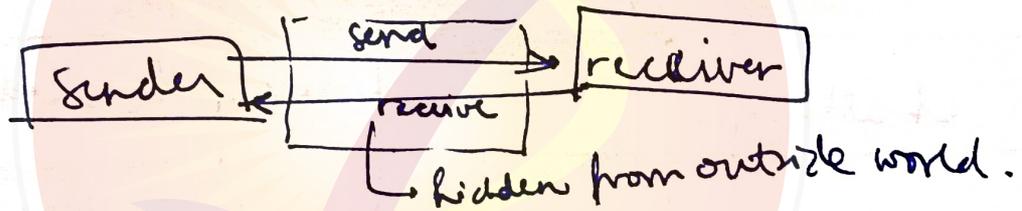
1. Subsidy to develop nano solutions.
2. Strengthening IPR regime.
3. Foster international collaboration.

SDG # 16

Thus National Nano Mission needs to be revamped to achieve 'Gai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan'

7.

End to end encryption is a security feature that protects messages from decrypting anywhere between the sender and the receiver.



## Features of end to end encryption

1. Only the sender and receiver can see the messages.
2. Can't be interfered by anyone in middle
3. Messages not stored in 3rd party cloud storage.

Need for a comprehensive National Encryption Policy

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1. High users of WhatsApp and other communication sources (~ 2 million)
2. Protect National Security integrity of India  
(Eg) decrypting the source of fake news spreader
3. Streamline coordination between different security agencies and ministries  
(Eg) between Police (Home) and MCI TY.
4. Bring Policy certainty with respect to protecting liberty of individuals (Art(21)) vs National Security.
5. Fix accountability of Social media intermediaries.

Challenges → Lack of consensus  
→ Evolving nature of technology  
→ Non-technical police force

Thus a comprehensive Encryption Policy and a Social Media Policy is the need of the hour



8.

Lightning is the sudden release of charged particles to the ground. Recent

deaths of a person in Rajasthan

depicts the silent killer nature of lightning

Lightning as silent killer

1. Lack of awareness of the threats



2. Happens in open

vast area → rural + Agricultural fields

most vulnerable.

3. Not notified as disaster in Union or by any states

4. Lack of compensation to the victims

5. Erratic Monsoon pattern → increases



vulnerability

(Eg) (58%) of districts have reported increase in rainfall by 10% - MoEFCC

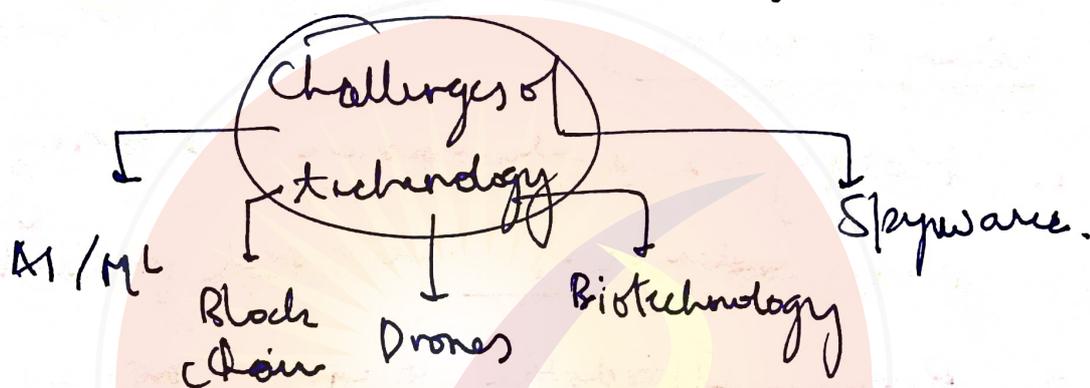
## Way forward

1. Notify as State disaster → Bring them under compensation and gratuity
2. Promote affordable housing for the homeless.
3. Awareness campaigns → Stay away from trees - poles etc. in monsoon  
↳ PRA can be leveraged

This protection from lightning is key to achieve UNDUR - Every life is precious.

9.

Recent Ind-US MoU on defence innovation highlights the focus of India towards absorption of technology in defence..



Need to absorb technology in defence sector to enhance national sector

1. Protecting from terrorist activity → building defensive capabilities  
(Eg) Drone attack in Sri Lanka.
2. Surveillance and intel gathering  
(Eg) through thermal image, radar (= battlefield surveillance etc)
3. Securing border. (Eg) Laser based border fencing in NE difficult terrain.

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4. Building offensive capabilities

(Eg) Drone based attacks in Nagal hideouts

3. Protecting military establishments from cyber attacks.

(Eg) Stuxnet Attack in Iran.

6. Developing a cyber-savy defence force.

(Eg) detecting money laundering, illicit activities etc.

## Challenges

1. Wage bill of govt on pensions.
2. Resistance.
3. Lack of indigenous hardware

## Way forward

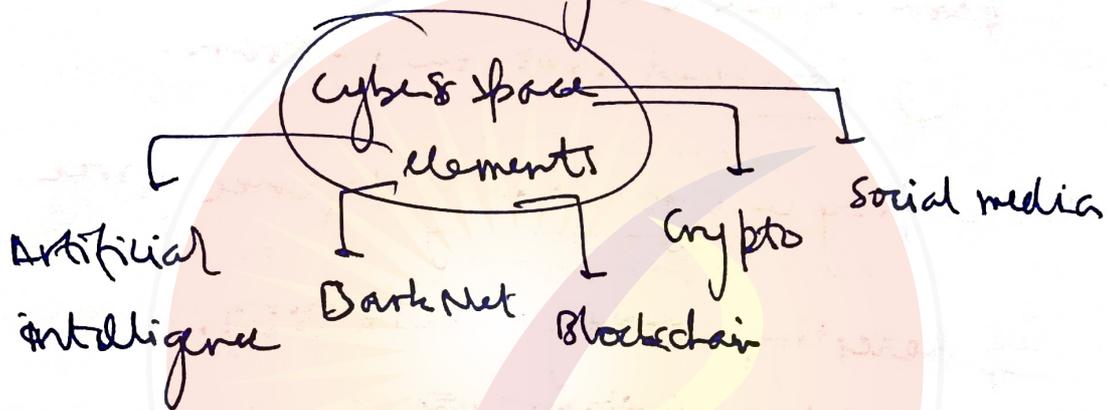
1. Promote indigenization.
2. Need for a Defence AI Policy
3. Increase RND in defence tech.

In this regard, steps like DAIPA, DAIC are steps in the right direction to Modernize the defence forces.



10

As per Global Terrorism Index, India ranks 13<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable to terrorist attacks, in which cyberspace pose a threat



Methods used by terrorist organization to exploit cyberspace

1. Cyber Propaganda / Digitalad - indoctrination through social media  
(Eg) ISIS modules in Kerala
2. Organized crime - use of cryptocurrency and crypto banking to send / receive funds  
(Eg) D-company, Taliban.
3. Attack on critical infrastructures.

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(Eg) Mumbai Power grid failure ;  
Kudankulam Nuclear Plant Attack

4. Data theft - (Eg) AIIMS data leak,  
Facebook data leak etc.

5. Ransomware attacks (Eg) Wanna Cry / Petya  
etc. on digital systems.

## Measures to enhance resilience

1. Committee recommendations - Gulshan Rai

Committee may be looked into.

2. Capacity building of workforce -  
(Eg) Cyberdome Project of Kerala.

3. Indigenization of software and hardware

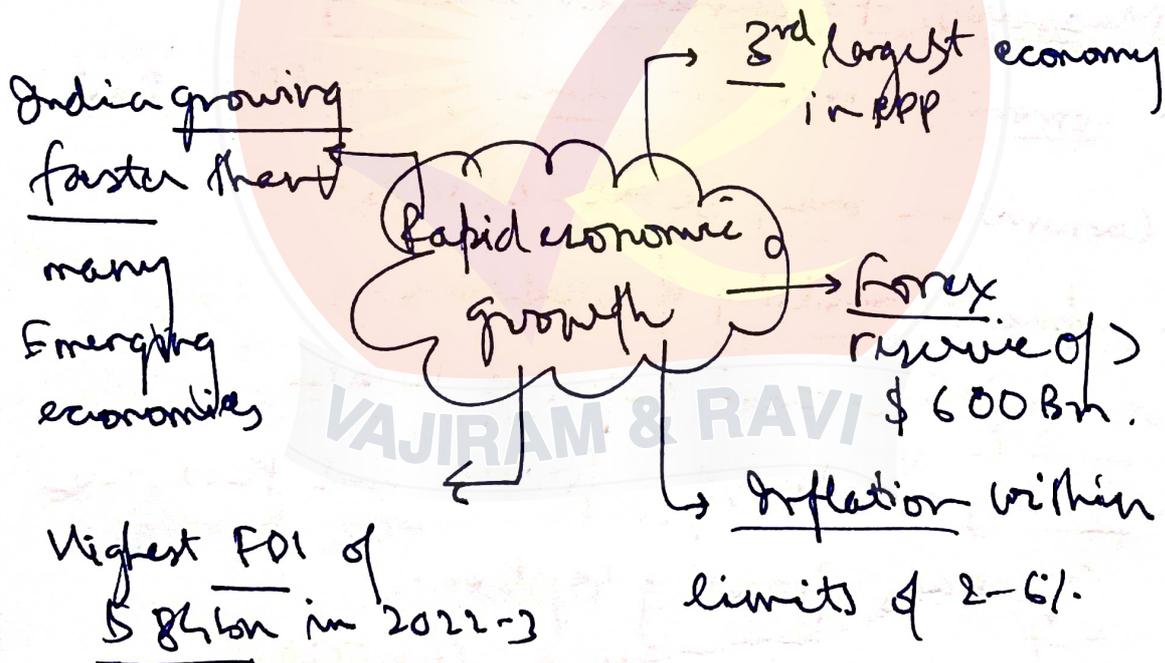
(Eg) BOSS operating system

3. Replicate best practices : (Eg) Talinn Manual

Thus, a new cybersecurity  
Policy (from 2013) is a need to the hour  
to ensure 'cyber hygiene'.

11.

Recent Oxfam report has highlighted that ~~nearly~~ 10% of top earners has earned nearly 70% of the bottom, despite India growing at 7% GDP rate [ES 24].



Compromising the goal of inclusive growth

- Uneven growth - The southern states and western states GDP grew higher

H.

than north-east states, Bihar.

2. Sustainability of growth - water pollution  
Air pollution [39/50 ~~top~~ polluted cities]  
and environmental degradation.

3. Stagnant MSME growth → lower end  
of value chain + lack of integration  
into Global Value chain (GVC)

4. Agriculture - growth at 2-3% only  
+ technology fatigue  
↳ Farmer suicides - More than 3 lakh  
died in last 20 years.

5. Impact of COVID - Pushed back gains  
by 3-5 yrs [UNDP].

→ India only country to keep Extreme  
poverty < 1% in COVID.

Not compromised  
so much

→ Gini coefficient improved  
from 0.47 (2014) to 0.42.

↳ 135 million lifted out of poverty  
in 2014-19 [NITI Aayog].

## Measures to be taken

1. Emulate best Practices:

(Eg) Phillippines conditional cash transfer Model for education and health

2. Promote manufacturing through Balanced regional growth

(Eg) Semiconductor fab in Assam with IATA

3. Invest in Agriculture - (Eg) DEI in Agri is a step in right direction

3. New Industrial Policy - (Eg) Germany's Mittelstand model may be followed

5. Employment - MCAEGCA like in urban areas (Eg) Rojarkhan Model.

By promoting inclusive growth, we will be able to achieve the Saptarshi Targets of Amrit Kaal for Sabke Sath Sakeen  
Vikas

12.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy, employing 45% of workforce and contributing to 18% of GDP (6y - ES-24).

## Importance of Agriculture

1. Balanced regional development
2. Export : (Eg) demand of India's Basmati, wheat, organic products etc
3. Employment - rural employment  
↳ prevent migration to urban areas.
4. Facilitates growth of food processing industries.
5. Women empowerment - 75% of farmers are females.
6. Augment Animal husbandary sector

## Importance of Agriculture in other sectors

1. Food security - Availability of food to 1.3 bn population.
2. Education - Need in running MDM scheme for school children.
3. Inflation - fluctuation of prices pushes many to Poverty.
4. Addressing Malnutrition - Nearly 36% of children are stunted.
5. Rural development - Improves connectivity to hinterland. (Eg) PM Gram Sadak Yojana.
6. International relations - Export restriction during food shortage affects India's image as a reliable food supplier.

## Challenges to Agriculture

1. Climate change - Erratic monsoon -

leads to crop loss

2. FNDO events - Drought situation

↳ decline in yield (Eg) 2014-15.

3. Declining water table - due to Power subsidies

4. Soil quality deteriorating - due to misuse of fertilisers, pesticides etc.

Way forward

→ Rationalise subsidies

(Ashok Delwai Committee)

→ Invest in R&D - to develop climate resilient varieties

→ Technology adoption

(Eg) Precision farming -

Promote organic farming, ZBNF etc.

Thus, adequate steps are need to make agriculture right to achieve DPSP

Art 47 and double farmer income.

13.

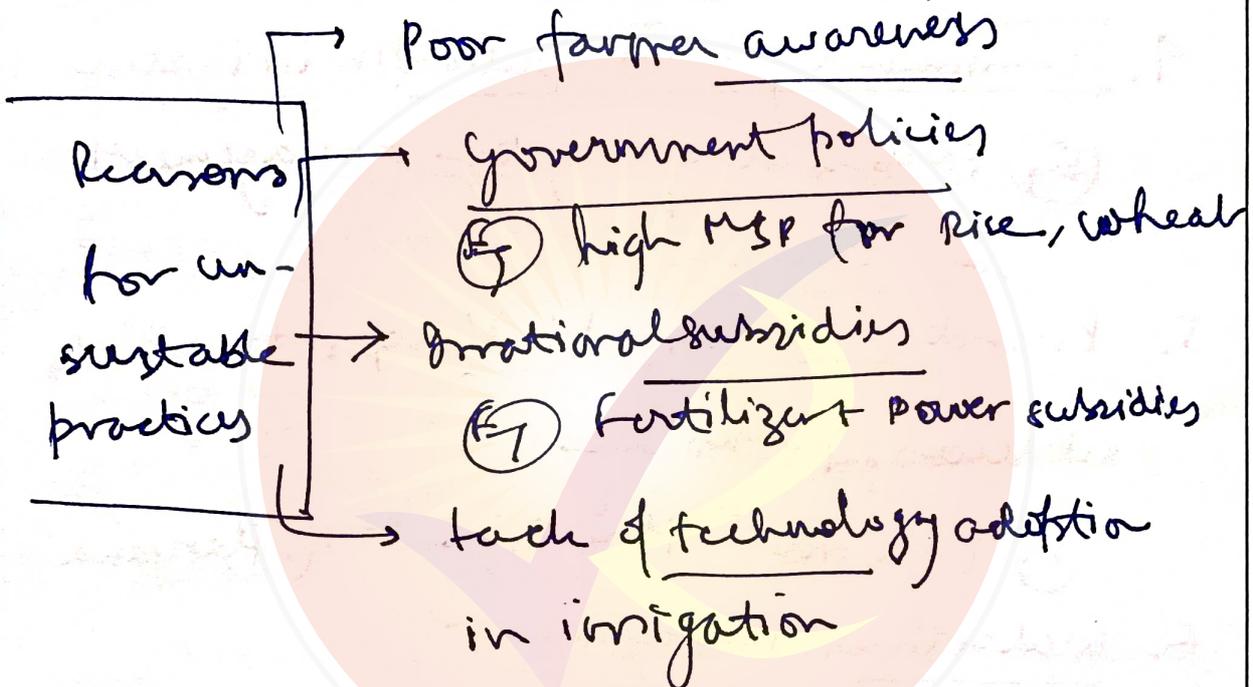
Water table is declining at 1.5 mm. per year in states like Punjab and Haryana, with agriculture being the main reason [60% of groundwater usage].

## Unsustainable irrigation - A threat

1. Flood irrigation methods - low water use efficiency (38%) compared to china (60%)
2. Runoff of surface to lakes and rivers  
↳ Eutrophication of water bodies
3. Power subsidies - Mixure of ground-water + salinization of soils and underwater aquifers.
4. Disregard to Agro-climatic zonation for choosing of crops.  
eg) Sugarcane in Maharashtra

5. Contamination of tanks and ponds from fertilizers and pesticides.

6. Acid rain - due to  $N_2$ ,  $CH_4$  emission from agriculture.



Methods to promote irrigation sustainably

1. Promote micro-irrigation -

improves efficiency to 90% - 95%.

increases farmer's income by 30-40%.

2. Integrate technology in irrigation

⊕ Automated scheduling, night irrigation etc.

3. New innovative methods

(Eg) System of Rice intensification  
Direct seeded rice (DSR) etc.

4. Community Participation in irrigation

(Eg) Participatory irrigation management  
in Odisha

5. Promote diversification of crops to millets, oilseeds, pulses etc

(Eg) Meri - Pasi - Meri Virsaat of Haryana.

6. Watershed Management

(Eg) Kiwan Baazar (MH)

7. Promote traditional methods

(Eg) Kher Pyne (Bihar), Zabo (Nagaland)

In this, steps like PM KSY, Pumped storage scheme, PM KUSUM are steps in the right direction to ensure sustainable synthesis of land productivity & water efficiency.

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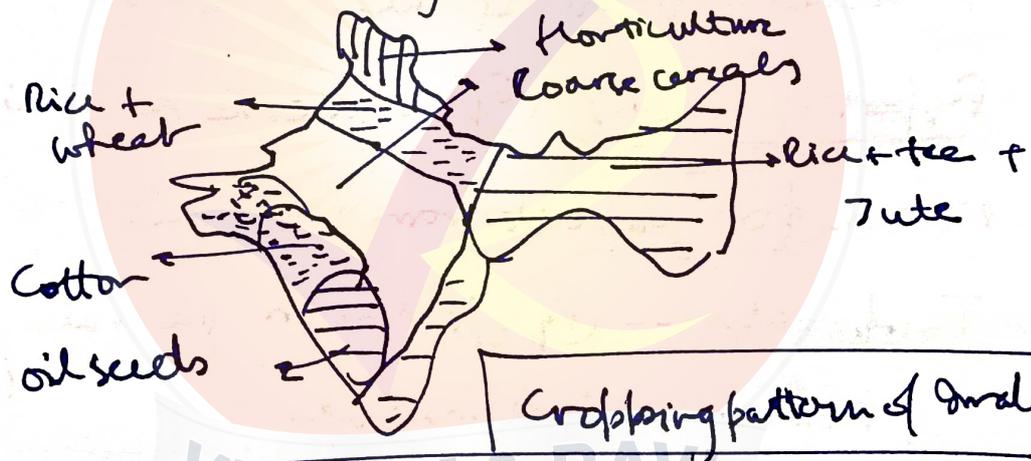
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14

Cropping pattern refers to the spatial and temporal distribution of crops grown in the country.

Factors determining cropping pattern



- Rainfall - Higher rainfall  $\rightarrow$  more water demanding crops (eg) Rice in Assam
- Colonial legacy / introduction  
(eg) tea in the slopes of Darjeeling  
Coffee in Baba Budan Hills.
- Topography - slopes facilitates free

flow of water

(Eg) Pineapples / fruits in NE hills.

4. Soil type. (Eg) Cotton in the black soil region of Gujarat / Maharashtra

5. Govt policies - (Eg) MSP in Punjab

→ skewed growth of rice

6. Export facilities: (Eg) Sugarcane in Tamil Nadu for export from Chennai.

7. Temperature - (Eg) Apples in the valley of Kashmir and Himachal

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Role of subsidies in altering crop pattern

1. MSP - growing of rice - wheat monoculture in Punjab - Haryana

2. FRP in Sugarcane → concentration of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

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3. Low MSP / Price support in millet.

↳ Shift to oilseeds, coarse grains (maize) in Rajasthan and MP.

4. Low awareness of MSP in Eastern Part -

⇒ Farmers grow rice for sustenance only.

5. Fertilizer subsidies and Power subsidies

↳ promoted rice cultivation in W. India.

6. Input subsidies on microirrigation

↳ encouraged farmers to adopt horticulture (Eg) Dragonfruit, Avocado.

Way forward

→ Rationalize market distorting subsidies (Amber Box).

↳ Promote diversification through increasing MSP (Eg) millets.

The cropping pattern should be changed to changing needs of subsidy & should be from fork to farm (demand based).

15.

Robotics is the field of technology that involves designing, assembling, manufacturing and operating robots.

India is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest country in terms of robot adoption in industry World Economic Forum.

## Potential of robotics

1. Industrial application - Supply chain management, handling of cargo etc
2. Automobile sector - Assembling of car parts, finishing touches etc.
3. Education - Customized ~~and~~ learning, address teacher absenteeism
2. Health - Nanobots surgery, humanoid assisting doctors etc.



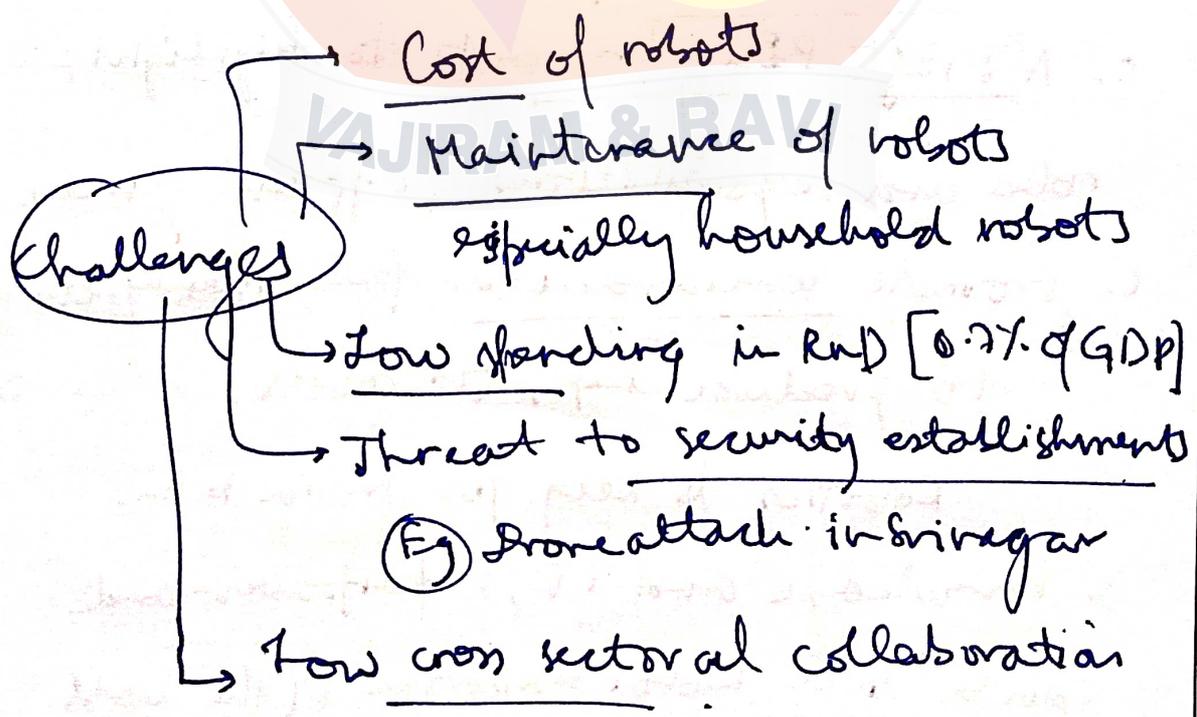
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- 5. Disaster management - Search and rescue operation (Eg) Snake robots
- 6. Sanitation - (Eg) Bandicoot farming manual scavenging.
- 7. Defence and Internal security - (Eg) PAKSHA robot defusing bombs.
- 8. Space mission : (Eg) MANAV as testing of human space mission of ISRO



## Measures to promote research

1. Promote collaboration among different educational institutes.
2. Cross Border Collaboration  
(Eg) Delhi IIT & Caltech in developing a robot for disabled assistance.
3. Promote PPP in research (ES-24).
4. Strengthen IPR laws - to facilitate investment.
5. A Draft Policy on robot to highlight roles and responsibilities of different agencies.
6. Promote semiconductor fab manufacturing to produce chips for robots.

Robotics is key for India to be a knowledge and IT superpower and can be 'Next Robot Exporter' of the world

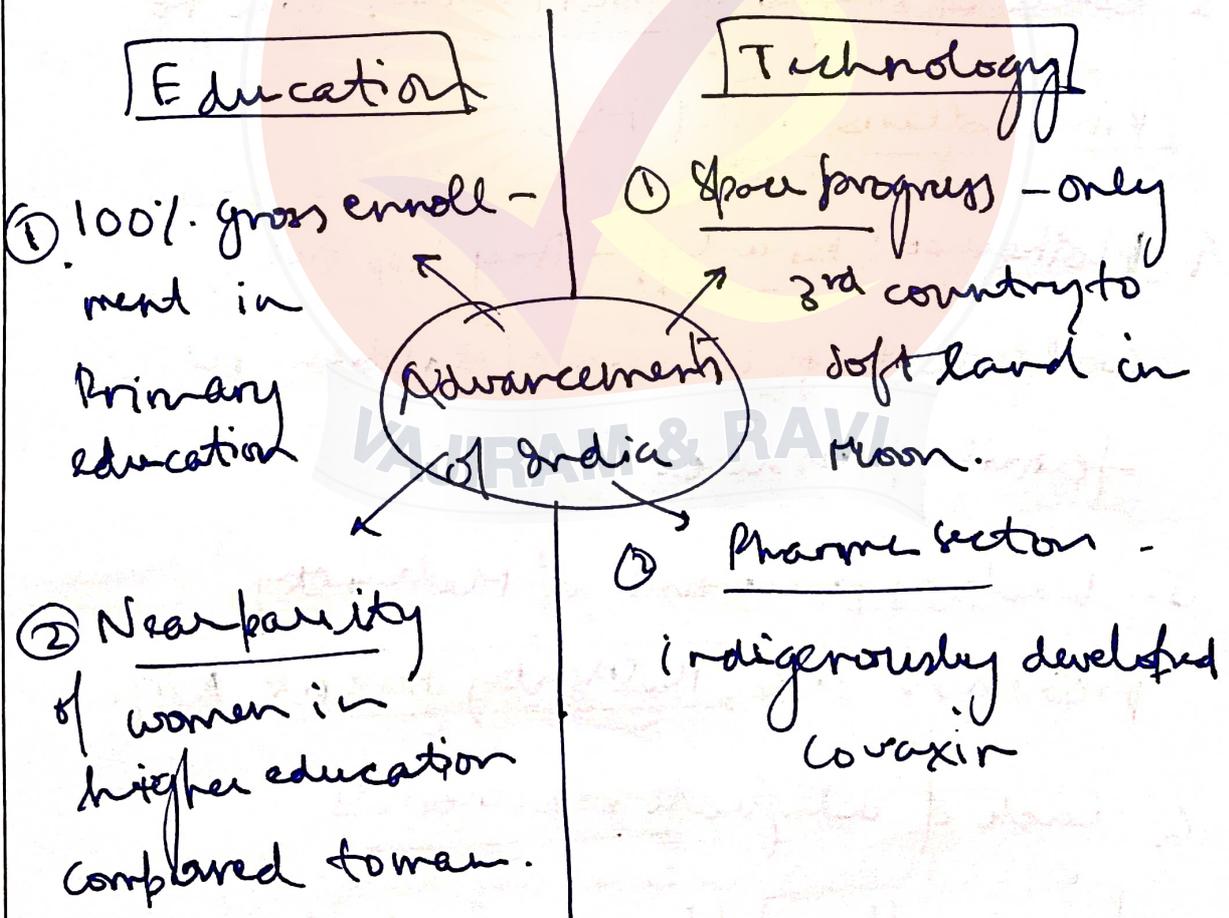
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16.

Despite 48% of enrolment of women in higher education with 58% of them choosing STEM, ~~but~~ women in STEM comprise only 15% of workforce (WEE), highlighting STEM's leaky pipeline.



## Underrepresentation of women in STEM - reasons

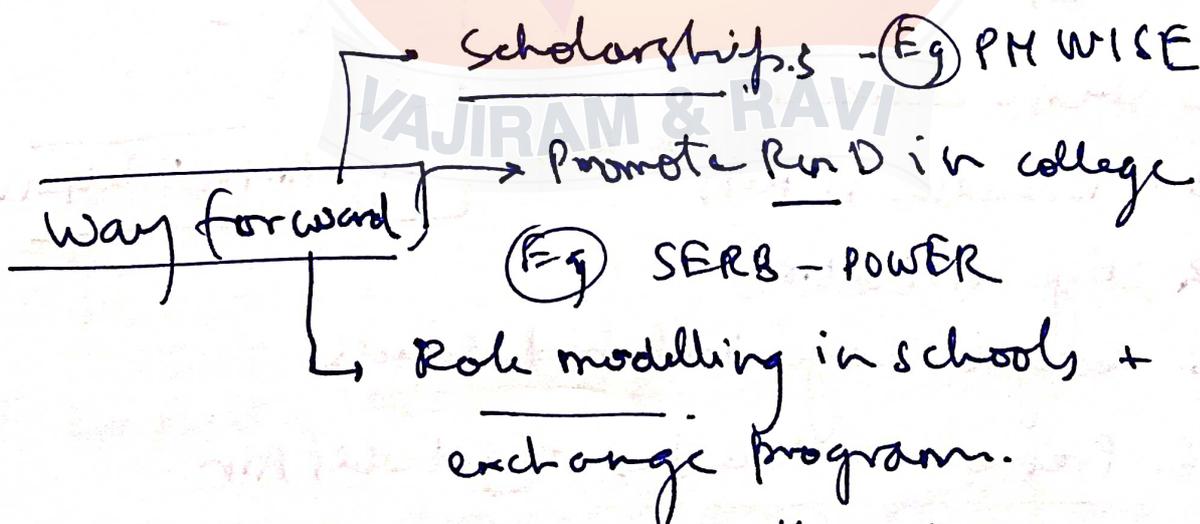
1. Lack of family support to pursue research.
2. Safety and security at workplace  
(Eg) Rape and murder of junior doctor in Kolkata
3. Lack of adequate opportunities due to Pink Collarisation of jobs.
4. Motherhood Penalty - they drop out of workforce to take care of children in family pressure.
5. Weak enforcement of Maternity provisions like Maternity Benefit Act.
6. Lack of adequate role models
7. Sticky floor effect - lack of promotional aspect.

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However, they have made significant contribution too -

1. Space Chawla - Space Scientist / Astronaut
2. Ritu Kauridhel - Project Director of Mangalyan.
3. Terry Thomas - Missile Women of India.
4. Indra Moogy - Revolutionized Biotechnology sector. india -
5. Jagandeep Kery - development of Rotavirus vaccine.



By empowering women through STEM, we would be able to achieve Nari Shakti and SDG #5 - gender equality.

17.

Recent report by World AQ Air highlighted 39/50 cities in India are the most polluted in terms of air quality.

## Impact of Air Pollution

### ① Human health

1. Chronic respiratory diseases.

(Eg) Bronchitis

2. Skin cancer

3. Breathless ness

4. Eye irritation

5. ~~Congenital~~ Congenital birth defects.

6. Premature deaths - (Eg) Delhi's Air

pollution is equivalent to smoking

33 cigarettes a day (WHO)

7. Cardiovascular ailments.



## ⑤ Agriculture

1. Affects photosynthesis due to local dimming -
2. Affects evapotranspiration phenomena due to blocking of pores by suspended particles.
3. Soil quality - due to acid rain.
4. Impact productivity of Animal husbandary  
↳ livestock sector
5. Affect Plant - pollinator relationships -  
disrupts breeding cycle and flowering season of plants.

G RAP - A gradual measure adopted in Delhi to restrict human activity depending upon the degree of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> concentration.

## Effectiveness of GRAP

1. Prevents industrial pollution as first measure
2. Restricts vehicular emission.
3. Suspends construction activities
4. Improve in air quality through water sprinkles,
5. Overall PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration reduced in Delhi from 216  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  to 195  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ .

Limitation

- Reactive measure
- Blind copying of Chinese Model
- Delhi still does not meet WHO air quality standards.

## Way forward

1. Reducing pollution from Punjab, Haryana  
( $\oplus$ ) Biodecomposer solution
2. Continuous monitoring. through sensors.

They a long term solution to air is pollution is needed. Cue can be taken from Beijing Model.

18.

As per global  $\odot$  Climate Risk Index, 2023, India is the 7<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to impact of climate change.

Impact of climate change risk in India's economic future

1. Coastal economies - sea level rise (3.7mm/yr) may displace coastal communities.
2. Rising activities - Fish population may decline  $\Rightarrow$  reduce fisheries yield.
3. Agriculture - ES 20 reports loss of farmer's income upto 20-25% in unirrigated area due to extreme weather events.
4. Migration: Internal displacement of

nearly 5 million people (UN ACP) .

5. Loss to GDP - Recoverating from disaster  $\Rightarrow$  may lose 0.5% of GDP annually (Global climate risk).

6. Worker productivity - Prolonged heatwave affect efficiency  $\Rightarrow$  loss of demographic dividend.

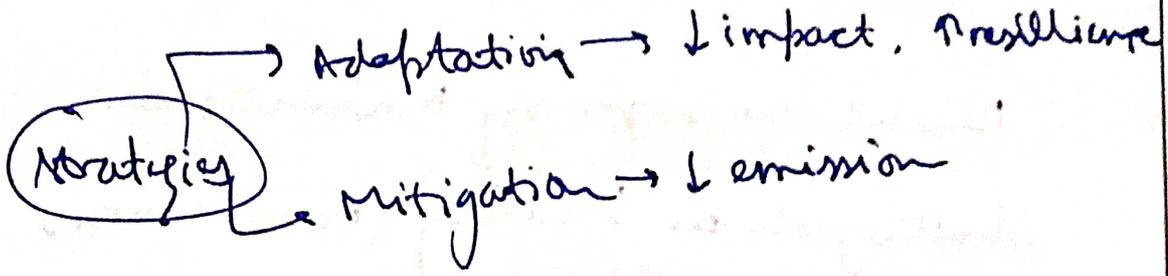
~~They provide~~ Vulnerable population most affected  
Psychological stress  
Infrastructure damage.

Other sectors affected too

Strategies to navigate the challenges!

(a) Short term

1. Insurance coverage to the vulnerable population -
2. Establish DM cell in each urban local bodies.



3. Coastal walls - (Eg) NEFD Plan of Europe.

④ Long term measures

4. Transition to green economy : (Eg) Green Hk

5. Sustainable transportation (>50% of emission)

(Eg) Electric vehicles, E20, SATAT etc.

6. Adopt. traditional methods.

(Eg) Kuttanad underwater farming

7. Coastal resilience through bioshields

(Eg) Mangrove plantation (MISHRI).

As Supreme court in M K Ranjitsinh

Judgement highlighted protection from climate change a part of FR under Article 21,

above steps will enable to mitigate

the impact and achieve SDG #13.



19.

Recent ambush by Naxalites in Chattisgarh on security forces warns that despite reduction in threat from (200) districts to (40) districts, the threat has not been completely eliminated.

Community Policing <sup>(CP)</sup> refers to using of local volunteers in surveillance and intelligence gathering.

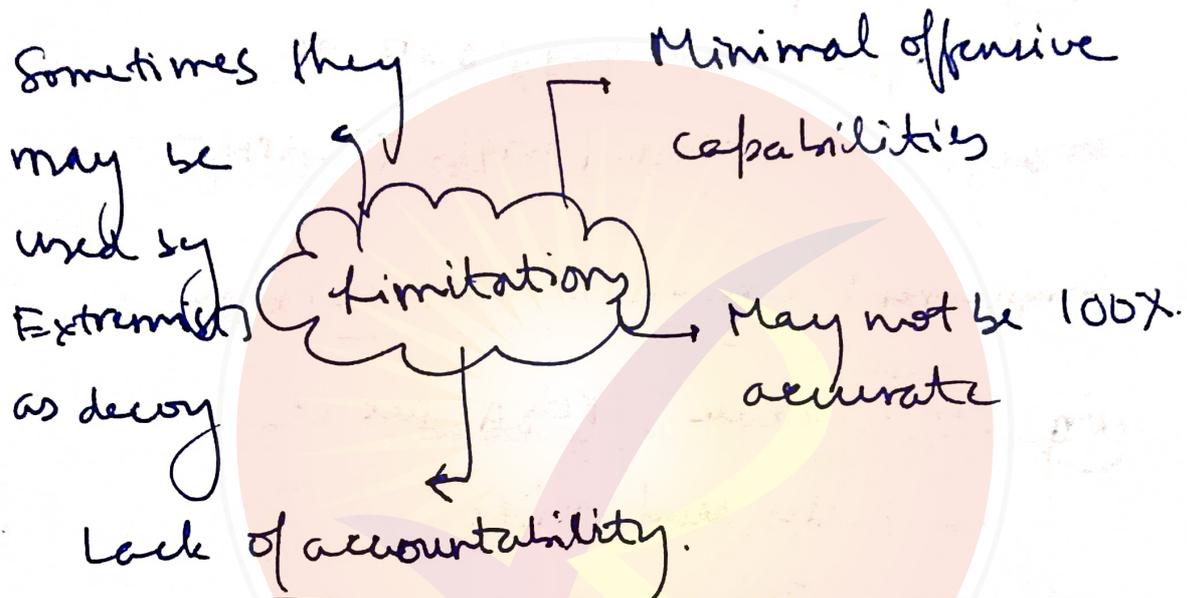
### Effectiveness of CP

1. Builds social capital among the villagers.
2. Quick and first hand information dissemination to police.
3. Successful in Tamil Nadu - Friends of Police Movement
2. Augments the existing forces → address manpower shortage

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

5. Active role in counter propaganda and counter narrative building in the LWE hit areas.



∴ Both Hard Power + Soft Power is needed.

Strengthening grassroots initiatives

1. Building social infrastructure

(Eg) hospital, schools

2. Engaging police in community service (Eg) operation Sadharna in

J&K

↳ Build mutual trust.

3. Training in covert operations.

4. Integrating technology.

(Eg) Use of drones, thermal sensors, night vision goggles etc to augment HUMINT with TECHINT.

5. Implement constitutional provisions

(Eg) Pth schedule, PESA Act etc in letter and spirit.

In this regard, steps like SAMADHAN

Doctrine is a step in the right

direction to make 'Naxal Free' India.

20

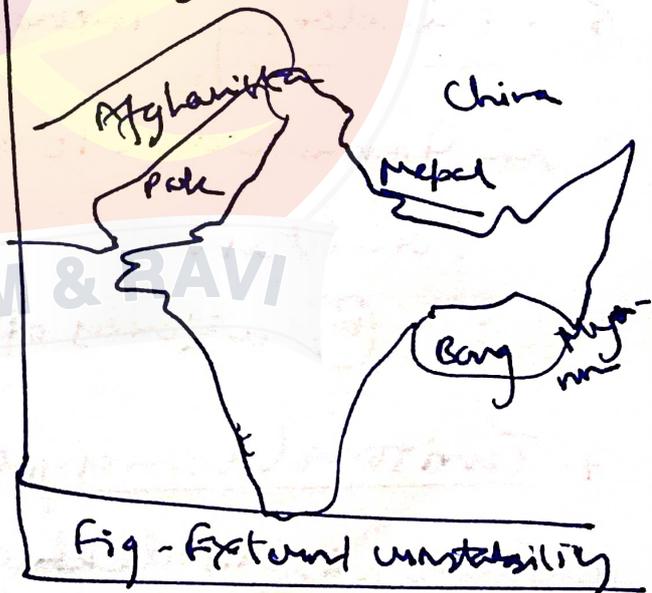
The recent migrant crisis due to Bangladesh student takeover of Democratic govt highlights the threat of internal security due to external factors.

External Political stability impacting India's internal security

1. Migrant crisis

- Minorities from Bangladesh, Afghanistan

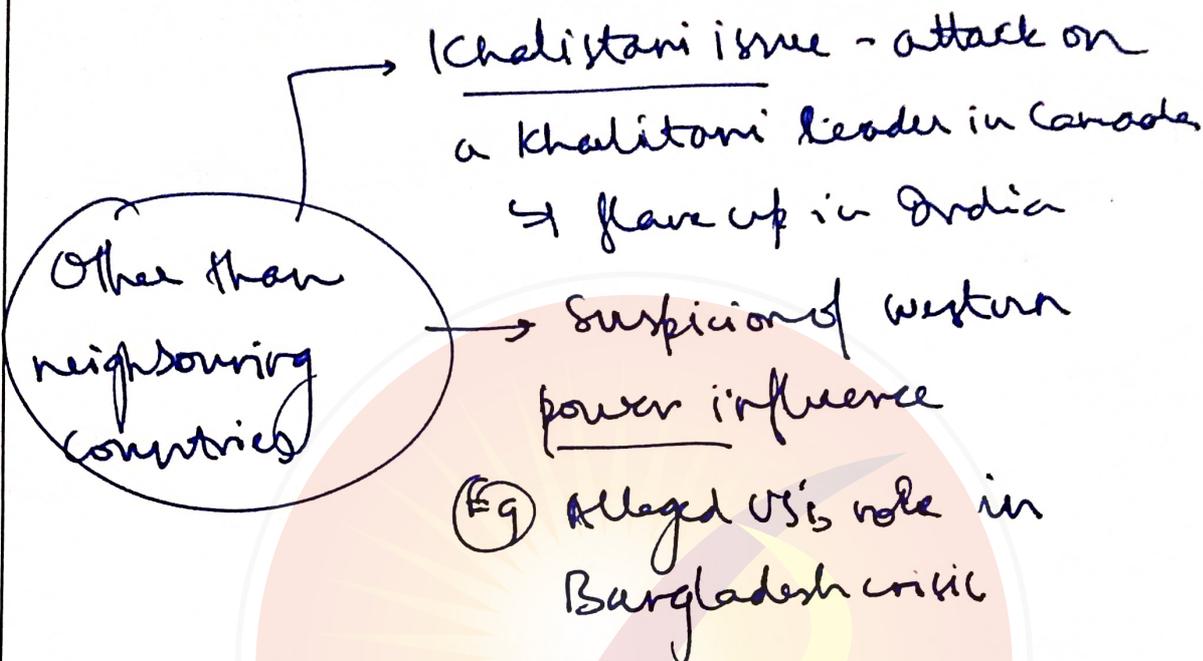
- Rohingyas from Myanmar



2. Drug trafficking - through the Myanmar due to Golden Triangle and Western India due to Golden Crescent (Afghanistan).

3. Illegal wildlife trade - from the forest of NE to SE Asia.
4. NE militancy - instability in Myanmar affecting Manipul situation through illegal arms smuggling.
5. Radicalization - increased in Kashmir after Taliban takeover.
6. Militancy - increased in recent months in Jammu due to economic crisis in Pakistan  
(F5) attacks at Poda, Rajouri
7. Territorial sovereignty - Dispute over Kalapani, Lipulekh due to Nepal's political politicization of issue.
8. Urban Naxalism - gaining trends due to Hong Kong ~~to~~ protest, attack of

China on Taiwan.



## Way forward

1. Strengthening border surveillance -  
(Eg) through GOLD-QIT, CBMs etc
2. Increase deployment of border forces
3. Sealing borders: (Eg) FTIR stopping is a good step.
4. Building border village and infrastructure  
(Eg) Vibrant villages program.  
Recommendations of Madhukar Gupta committee may be looked to improve border security.