

General Studies
Full Length Test
Test - 3 (GS - 3)
Test Code - A21053503

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT. ID.:

Email:

UPSC ROLL NO.:

Submission Date:

MOBILE NO.:

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

Instructions:-

- Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
- Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
- Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure to comply with the aforementioned instructions may lead to the disqualification of your submission.

For Student Only

Start Time -

End Time -

Mode of Examination

Online

Offline

Receiving date -

Dispatch date -

Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Mentor's Feedback

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



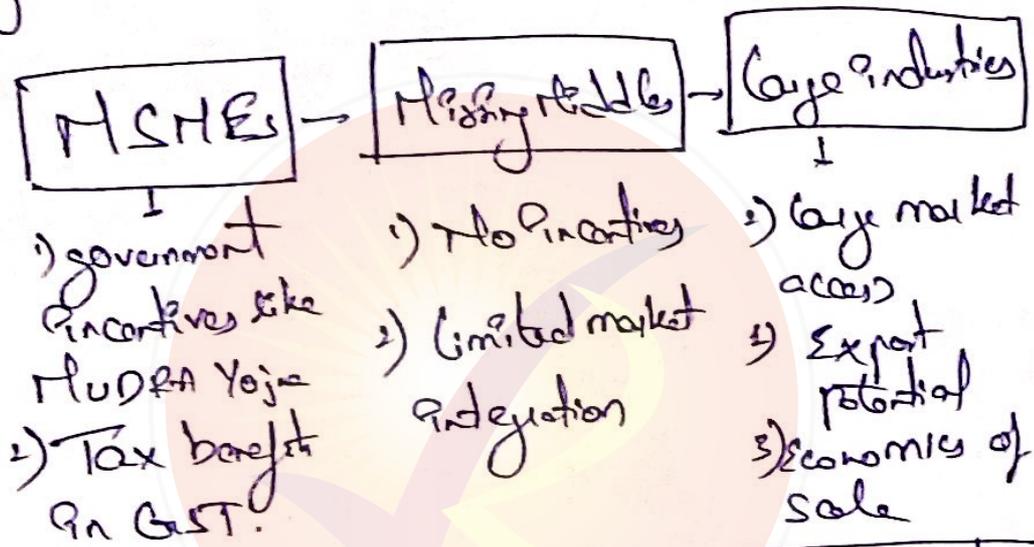
👍 😊 All the Best 😊 👍

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



👍 😊 All the Best 😊 👍

① "Missing Middle" refers to those industries which neither get the benefits of small industries like MSME nor which have the adv market advantage of large industries like MNC.



Affect on Economic Growth & Employment

- 1) Economic growth.
- 1) Productivity: is low in these industries leading to underutilization of resources.
- 2) Export potential: is limited preventing their expansion.

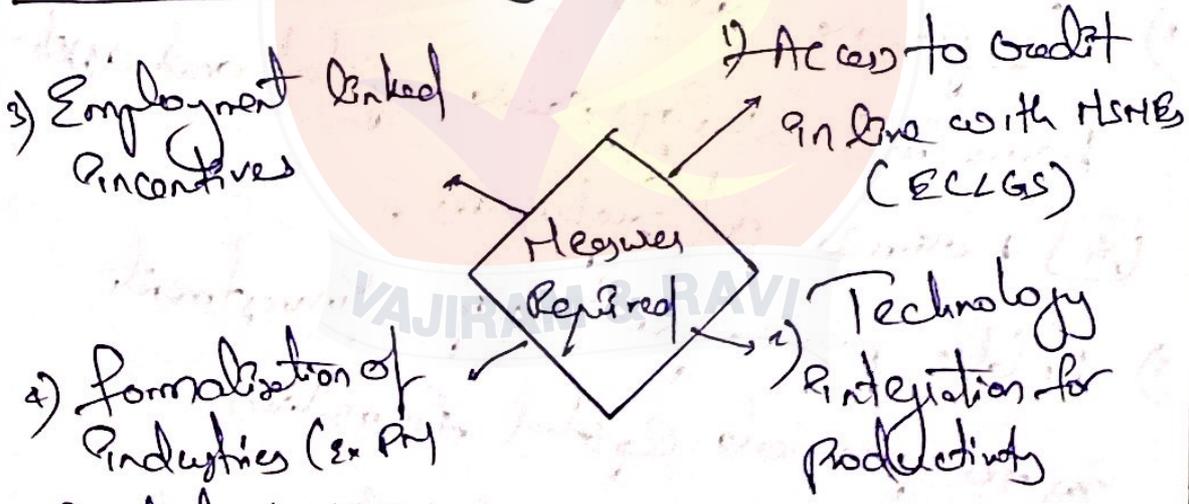
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3) Go to Economics of scale reducing their profits:

2) Employment

- 1) Inadequate employment opportunities in these industries.
- 2) No scope for skill enhancement of workers.
- 3) Informal employment with no or minimal social security.



They, urgent measures needed to support India's ambition of increasing manufacturing GDP from 17% to 25% by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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② 'Household savings' refers to the individual saving in bank accounts which play a crucial role in Indian economy.

Household saving → Crucial pillar of domestic capital formation.

1) Banks reinvest the savings in crucial developmental activities. [Eg] loans to distribution companies for power infrastructure.

2) Corporate loans sourced from household savings create capital and assets. [Eg] Reliance oil refineries.

3) Public private partnership investment can promote capital formation.

[Eg] Construction of Ahmedabad Mumbai high speed rail network.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Causes for its decline.

1) Inflation: Increase in inflation reducing household saving \rightarrow increasing expenditure.

2) Covid 19 Impact: Loss of employment led to decline in savings reserves.

3) Transition to expenditure driven economy from savings economy.

4) High expenditure on essential services like food, health & education [E] Out of pocket expenditure.

Strategies to strengthen savings behaviour.

1) Rationalisation of interest rates to attract savings.

2) Targeted welfare schemes to reduce expenditure burden on poor. [E] DBT in PDS.

3) Small savings schemes with better returns.

4) Inflation targeting by addressing the supply chain bottlenecks.

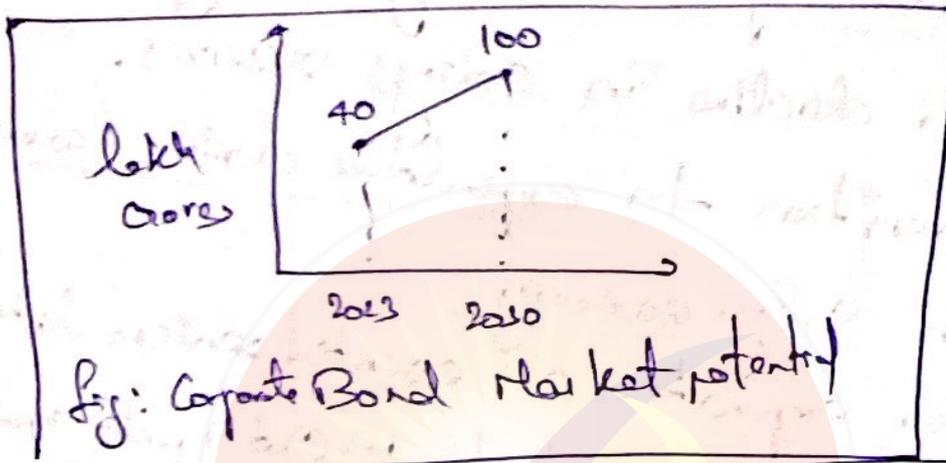
Thus, savings household savings is vital for building robust & resilient economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Corporate bond market refers to the platform where companies can issue bonds to raise funds. It has potential to be doubled by 2030 (NITI)

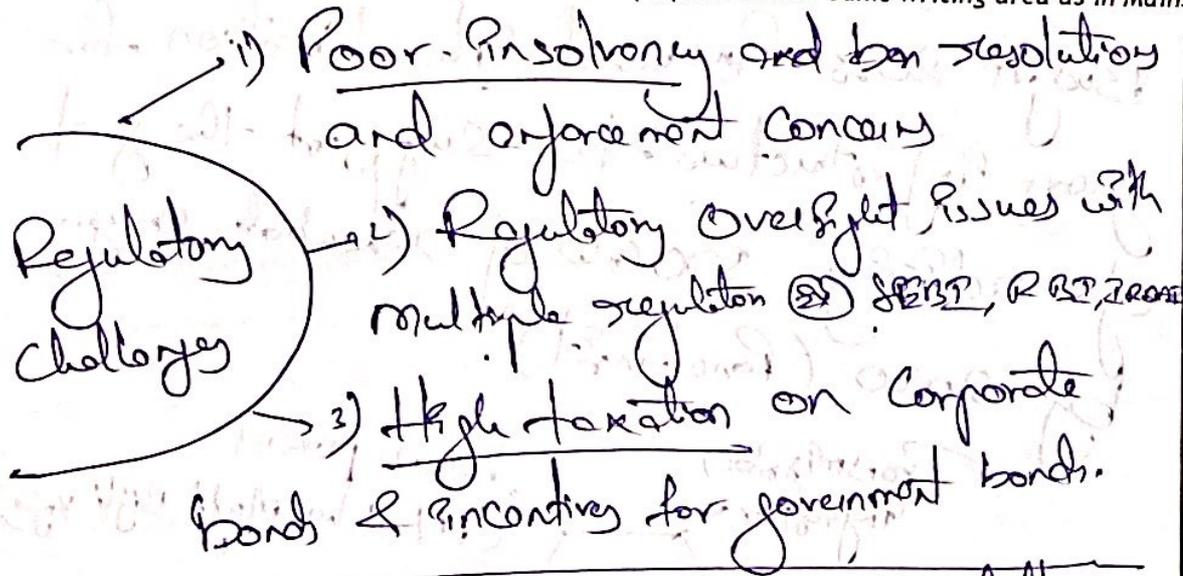


Structural and regulatory challenges

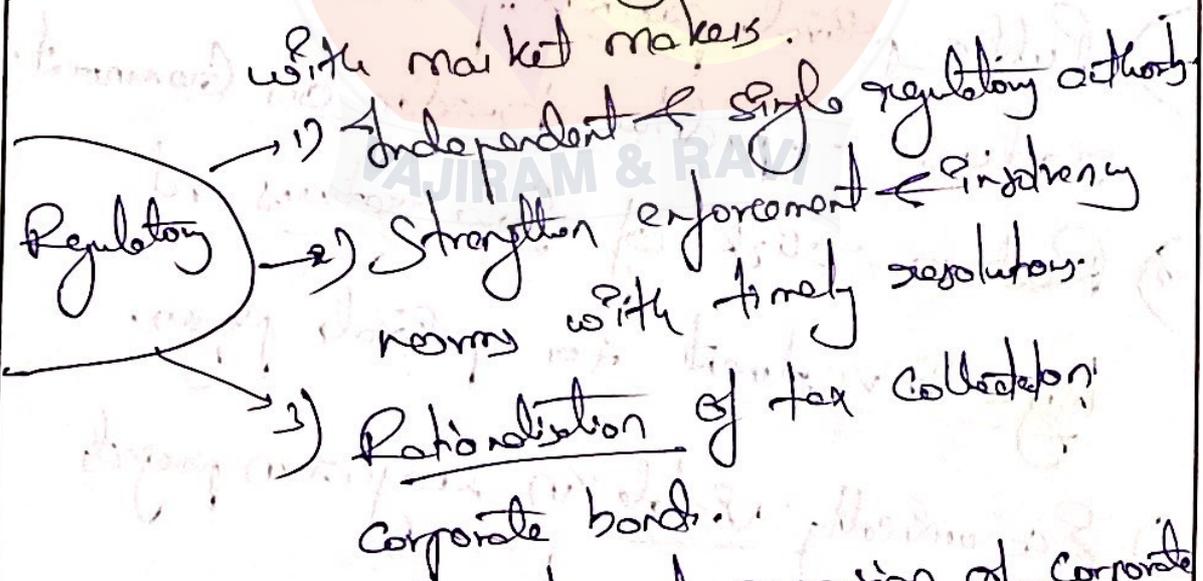
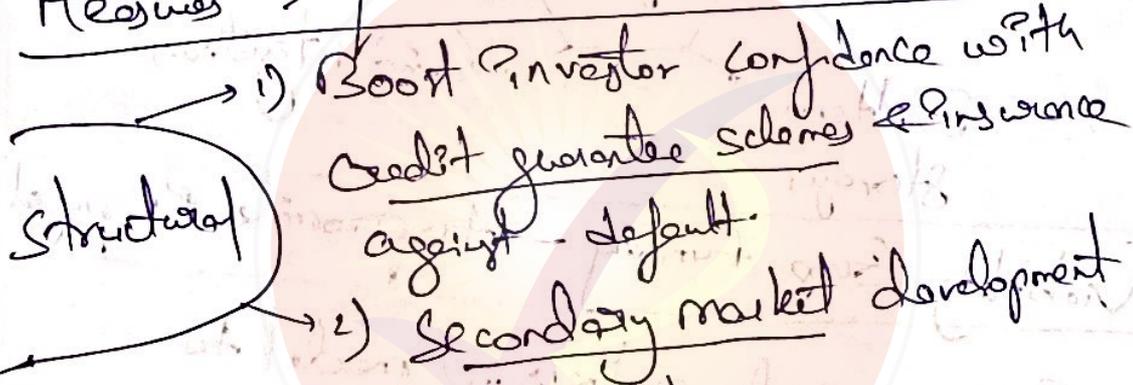
- Structural
- 1) Low investor confidence in Corporate bonds
 - 2) Preference of banking loans by Corporates
 - 3) Poor secondary market liquidity
 - 4) Dominance of High rated & government bonds in market

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Measures required to address the challenges

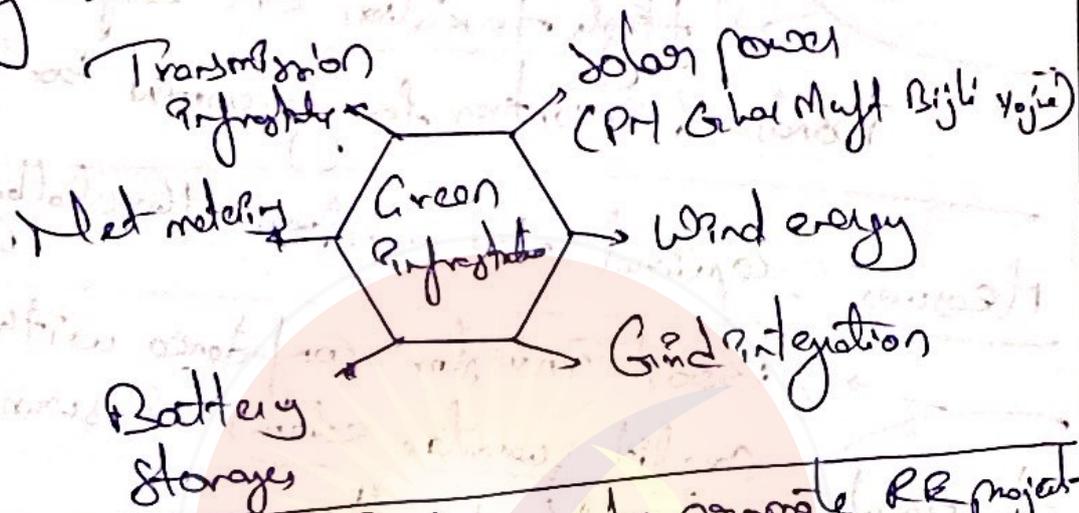


Thus, development and expansion of Corporate bonds is vital to leverage the full potential of corporates.

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④ Budget 2015 increased its allocation for green infrastructure to support the goal of achieving 500GW of renewable energy by 2020 (Panchamrit).



Viability Gap funding → to promote RR project

- 1) Public private partnership model to reduce expenditure burden on Government.
- 2) Reduces risk of low returns and high investment for private players.
- 3) Economically viable in long term projects need partial support

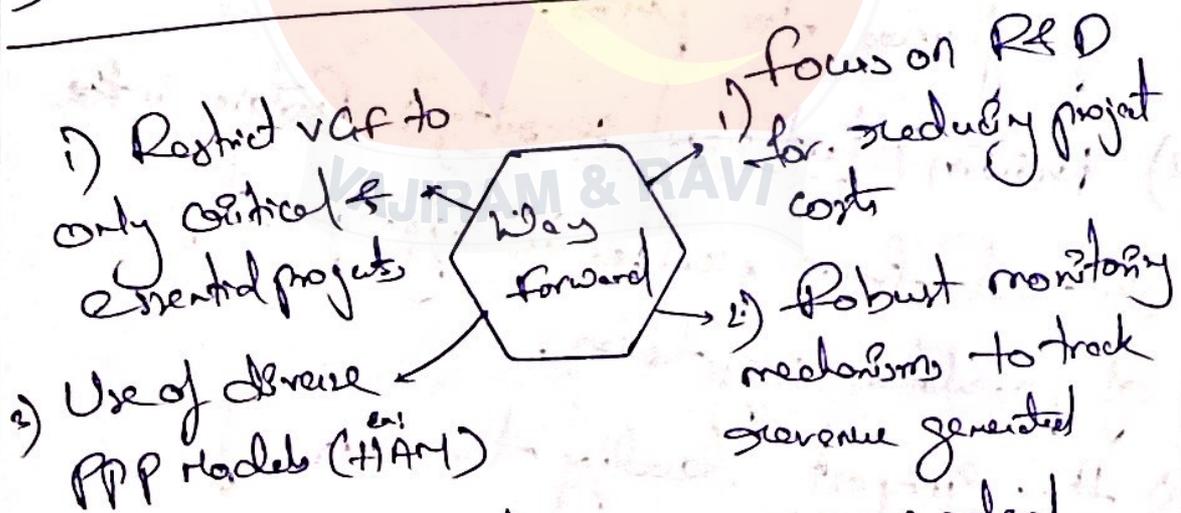
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- 4) Act as buffer to protect private investments from rapid technological transformation
- 5) Substantial reduction in ^{costs} labor power in last 10 yrs

However VAF is clogged with multiple delays

- 1) Longterm Unsustainability due to high burden on Government.
- 2) Manupulated revenue projects increasing Gap for profit maximisation.
- 3) Overdependence on government in implementation.
- 4) Reduces motive to innovate for cost effectiveness.

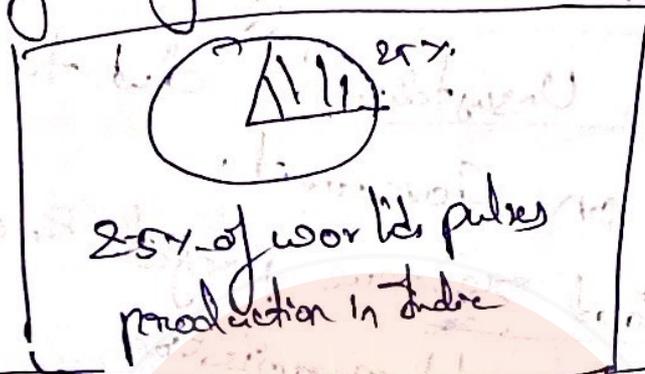


Thus, Adequate measures are needed to make VAF a sustainable mode to make "PPP as growth engine" of economy.

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5) India is the largest producer of pulses in the world, However there are shortfalls in domestic production to meet growing demands.



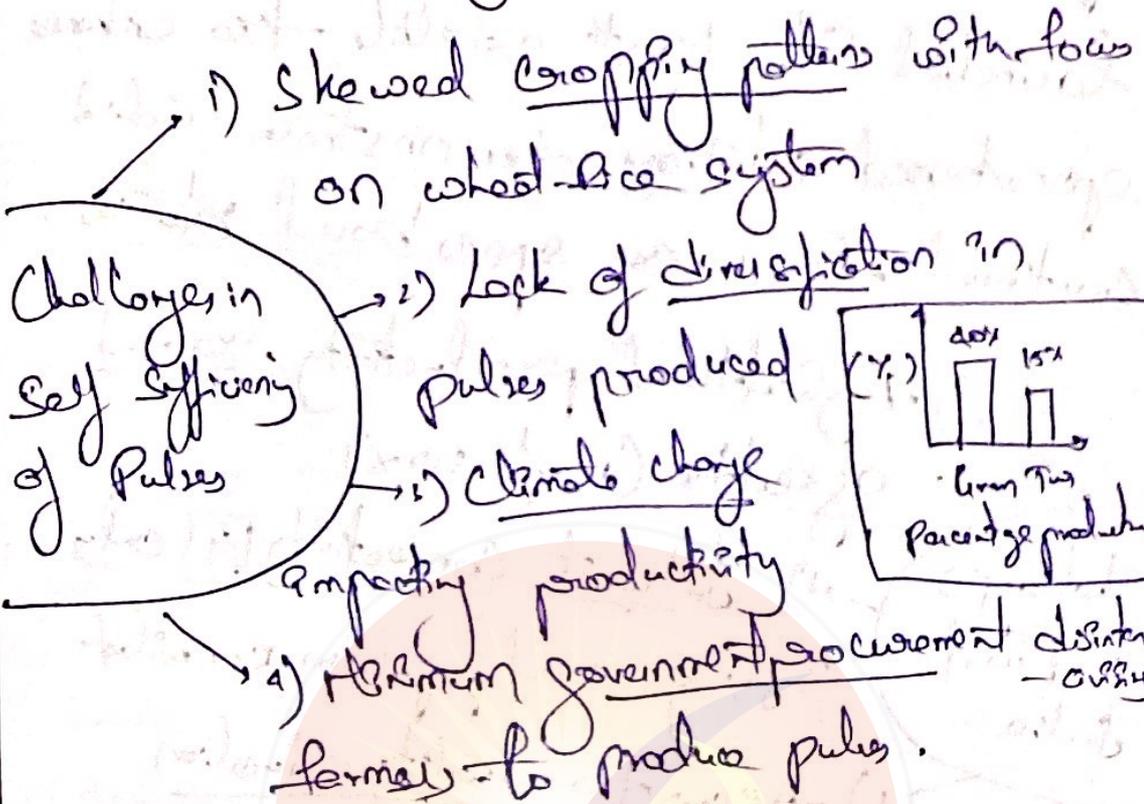
Need for self-sufficiency in pulse production

- 1) Domestic demand is high with dietary preferences for pulses.
- 2) Protein Nutritional security: Protein is the sourced from pulses as high percentage of population vegetarian.
- 3) High import leading to loss of forex revenue
- 4) Control food inflation which is on

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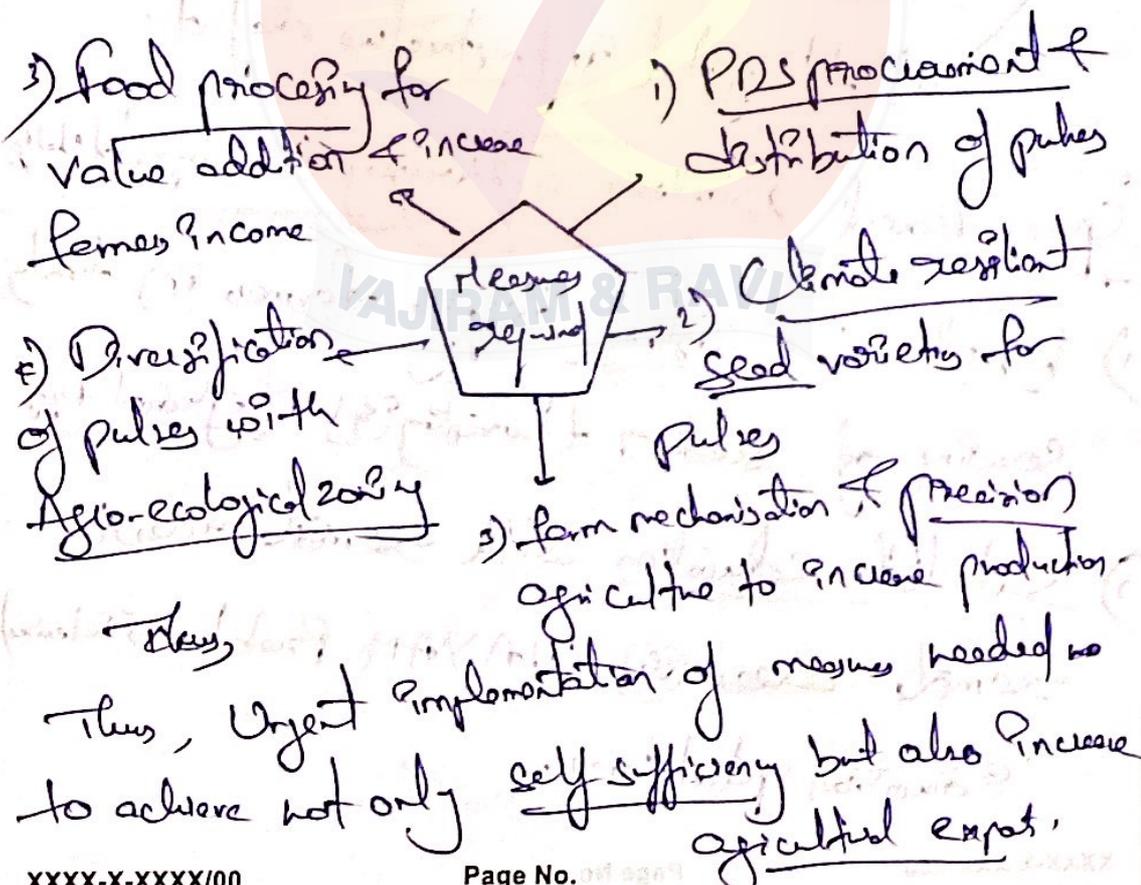
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gone in recent years.



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Space-based solutions ISRO has recently launched its 100th satellite to enhance space-based solutions demonstrates India's continued focus on space based solutions.

- Challenges in rural India
- 1) Agricultural productivity, rainfed agriculture (nearby 50%)
 - 2) Internet connectivity [5] only 38% of rural population connected
 - 3) Access to quality education
 - 4) Hospital infrastructure deficit.

Space-Based solutions addressing developmental challenges

- 1) Weather forecasting helping farmers in timely sowing of seeds + harvest [5] Neighborhood App
- 2) Satellite education with remote access to remote areas [5] SUAYAM Prabha → Televised Education platform.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3) Digital access to health care (e.g.) e-Sanjeevani,

Telo medicine etc.

4) Land record modernisation using precise

GPS locations.

5) Enhanced internet access with increase in

tower penetration.

Steps to further enhance their outreach & effects

Outreach → 1) Awareness generation about services available (e.g.) by using Kisshi Vigyan Kendras

→ 2) PPP models to develop penetration of space based solutions (e.g.) Bharat Net (Internet).

Effectiveness → 1) Increase precision of agricultural data such as crop production prediction

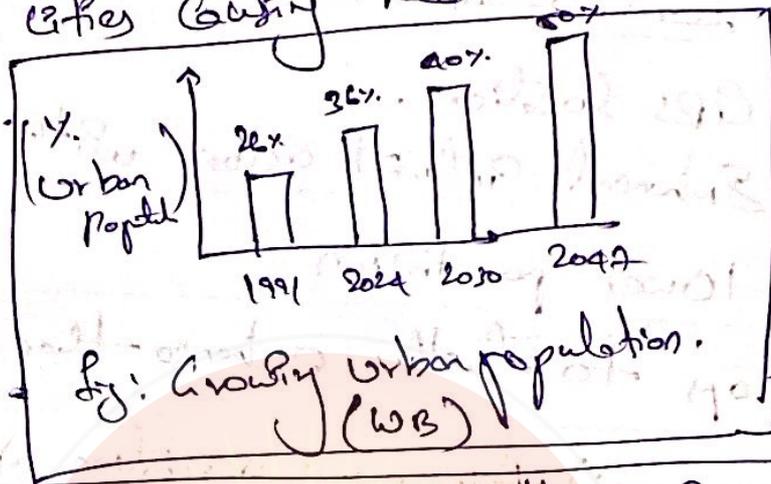
→ 2) Integration with other welfare schemes (e.g.) Geotagging of assets of MGNREGS.

Thus, leveraging the full potential of space based solutions is needed to ensure Samagra-Kisshi Vikas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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② With increase in India's urban population there is a trend of rise in PM_{2.5} in Tier II & III cities causing health & environmental consequences.



Linkages between urbanisation pattern & PM_{2.5}

- 1) High vehicle density in tier II & tier III cities contribute to pollution.
- 2) Growth of industries which release high particulate matter.
- 3) Reduced green spaces & increased deforestation → ↑ pollution.
- 4) Urban Heat Island effect trapping pollutants & limiting its dispersion.

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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2) Rise in construction activities & non adherence to mitigation measures.

Various measures & government initiatives to mitigate air pollution

1) National Air Quality Index to monitor key pollutants [3] PM2.5, PM10, SO₂, NO_x, etc.

2) Graded response action plan in Delhi to control pollution based on AQI

3) National Clean Air Program to reduce PM2.5, PM10 by 40% in 13 cities by 2025-26.

4) PM Ujjwala Yojna to reduce indoor pollution.

5) BIS VI phase 2 norms with stricter emission norms.

6) Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1987 establishes CPCB to monitor pollution.

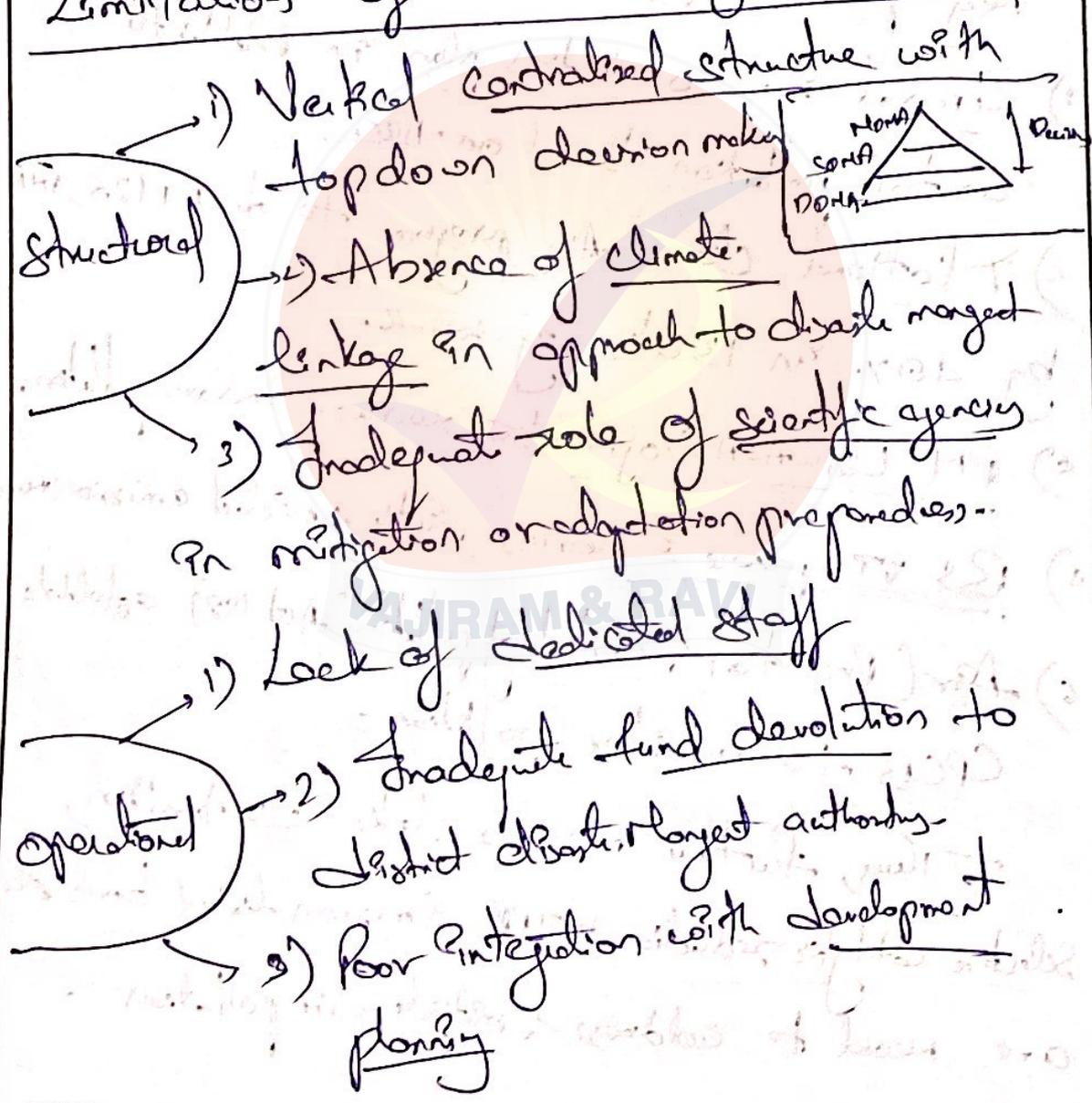
They, further measures like EV transition, Selective Catalytic reduction in TPP, Emission linked bonds etc are need to address & mitigate air pollution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हारिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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⑧ Disaster Management Act 2005, is the Central Legislation focused on preparation, mitigation response to disasters in India. Recently Amendments were proposed to make it a robust regulatory legislation.

Limitations of Disaster Management Act 2005

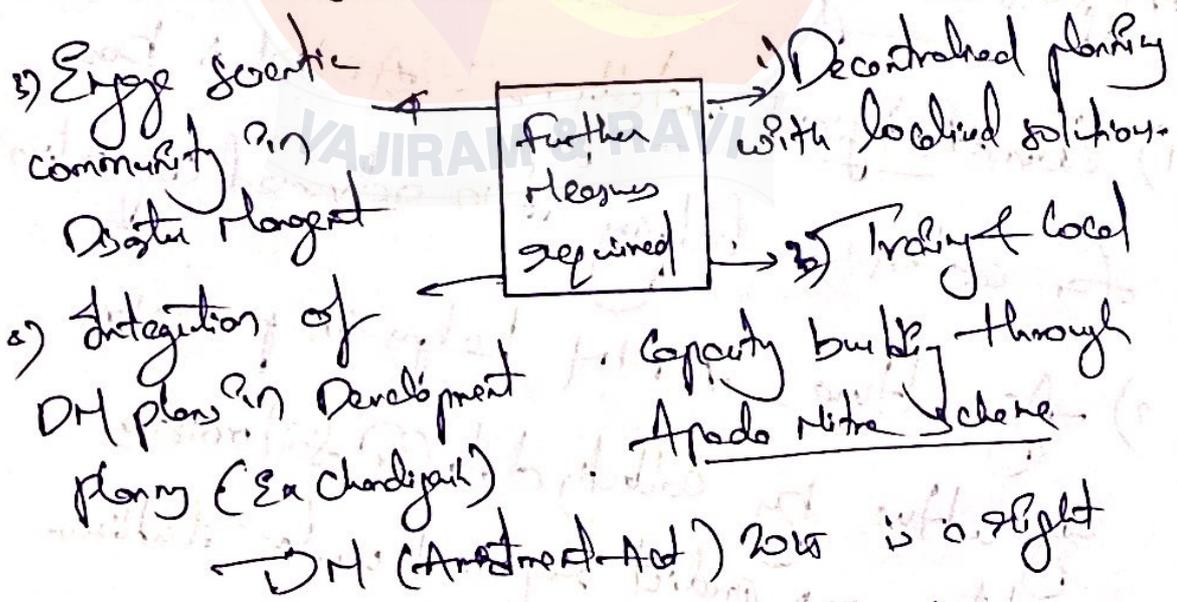


उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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2015 Amendment to address these deficiencies

- 1) Establishment of Urban Disaster Management Act by SDMA for decentralised approach.
- 2) Mandatory disaster database by SDMA & HDMA for technology driven governance.
- 3) Integration of climate risks in mitigation planning & preparedness.
- 4) Regulatory power to HDMA granted.
- 5) States can constitute state disaster response force and define their functions.

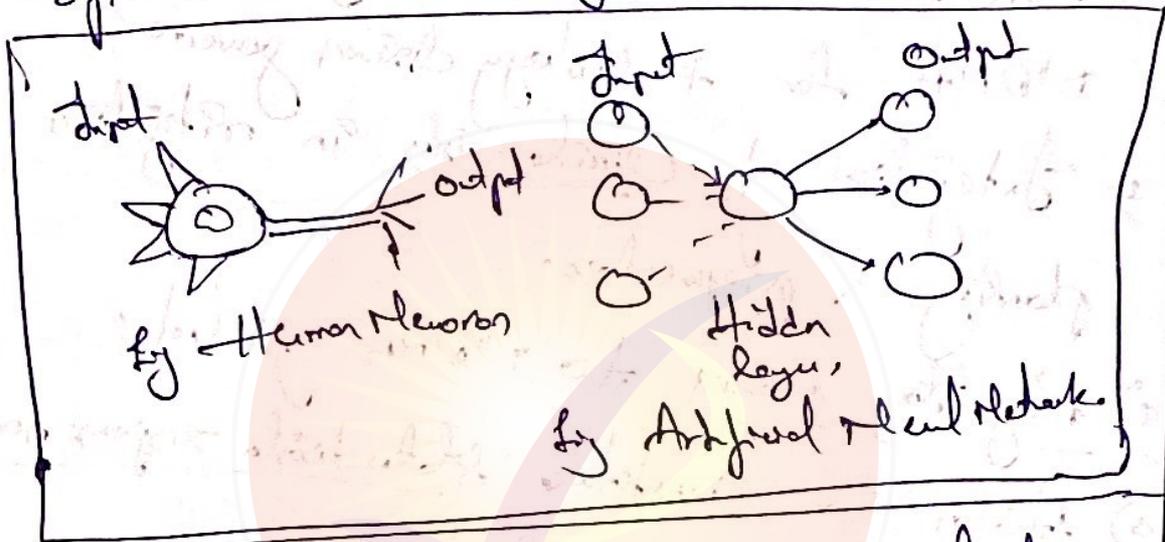


step, however further measures needed to make India a disaster resilient nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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⑨ Artificial Neural Networks is a computer based network which connects different nodes for data transmission. Inspired from biological neural network.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Applications of ANN across various fields:

- 1) Game Artificial Intelligence: ANN is used for AI helping in advanced computer games.
- 2) Agriculture: ANN helps in precision agriculture by collecting data (e.g., soil moisture, nutrition) → predict required water & fertilizer.

1) Manufacturing: Increase automation and efficiency with data driven approach.

4) Health: Drug discovery with increased computational power.

5) Education: Smart content extraction, experts faster evaluation process, personalized learning.

6) Chemistry: to identify various Catalysts for research & development

7) Defence: ~~is~~ integrated drone technology, surveillance etc.

8) Space technology: in monitoring & tracking space debris, precision in satellite launches etc.

Artificial neural Networks is revolutionizing the 21st Century technology. Further measures needed to make it more human-centric, inclusive responsible technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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⑩ Recent Pahalgam Terror attack demonstrates the role of external actors as a threat to internal security of India.

Internal security challenges → shaped by external and transnational dynamics

1) Terrorism: Pakistan sponsored terror attacks in India.

2) North East Insurgency: Role of China in supply of arms and funds to militants.

3) Maritime security: Rise in piracy in Red sea (Houthi Rebels).

4) String of pearls strategy by China to counter India in Indian Ocean.

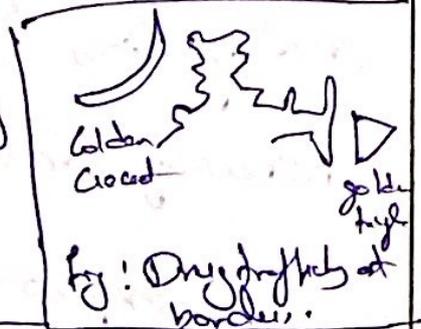
5) Cyber attacks: targeting critical infrastructure, essential services. ⑬ Attack on Kudankulam power plant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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1) Maximalism & LWE: philosophical & funding support from China.

2) Cross border drug trafficking due to India's geographical disadvantage.



Measures required to counter challenges

1) International cooperation & collaboration  operations

Sunrise in Myanmar.

2) Joint military exercises to guard open oceans

 Malabar Exercise (COMAN)

3) Cyber deterrence strategies along with defence

4) Border management engaging local communities to detect threats.

5) Smart border fencing to reduce porous boundaries.

Thus, 4's (sensitive, synergy, social cohesion, smart)

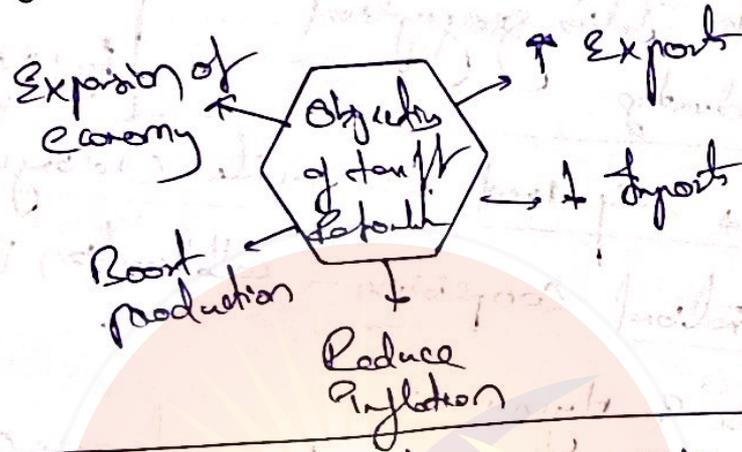
strategy is needed to ensure robust security

framework.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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① Tariff rationalisation refers to the modification (\uparrow or \downarrow) of tariffs to encourage or discourage certain goods or services.



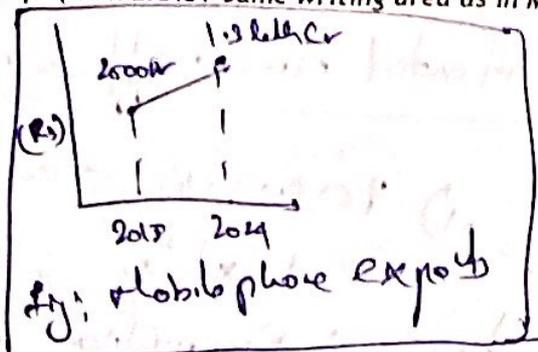
Tariff rationalisation \rightarrow enhances economic efficiency

- 1) Increase demand making goods cost effective.
- 2) Productivity enhanced with incentives for economies of scale.
- 3) Improve purchasing power of consumers.
- 4) Boost domestic production & reduce imports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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5) ↑ of exports with
 enhanced market
 integration.



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Challenges to certain sectors

- 1) Agriculture: "USA's proposal to reduce tariff on its corn would impact farmer's welfare"
- 2) Inverted duty structure harming local manufacturing (eg) Textile, leather → High tariff on raw material & low on finished goods
- 3) sin goods: High tariffs on tobacco, alcohol - impedes livelihood opportunities
- 4) Luxury goods face heavy taxes increasing their cost & affordability (eg) Tesla priced at 1.5 time European market

Potential trade off in tariff reforms Budget FY26

- Positives**
- 1) focus on reducing inverted duty structure of textiles
 - 2) Exemption on Basic custom duty for critical mineral imports
 - 3) Rationalisation of tariff of industrial goods to increase compliance.

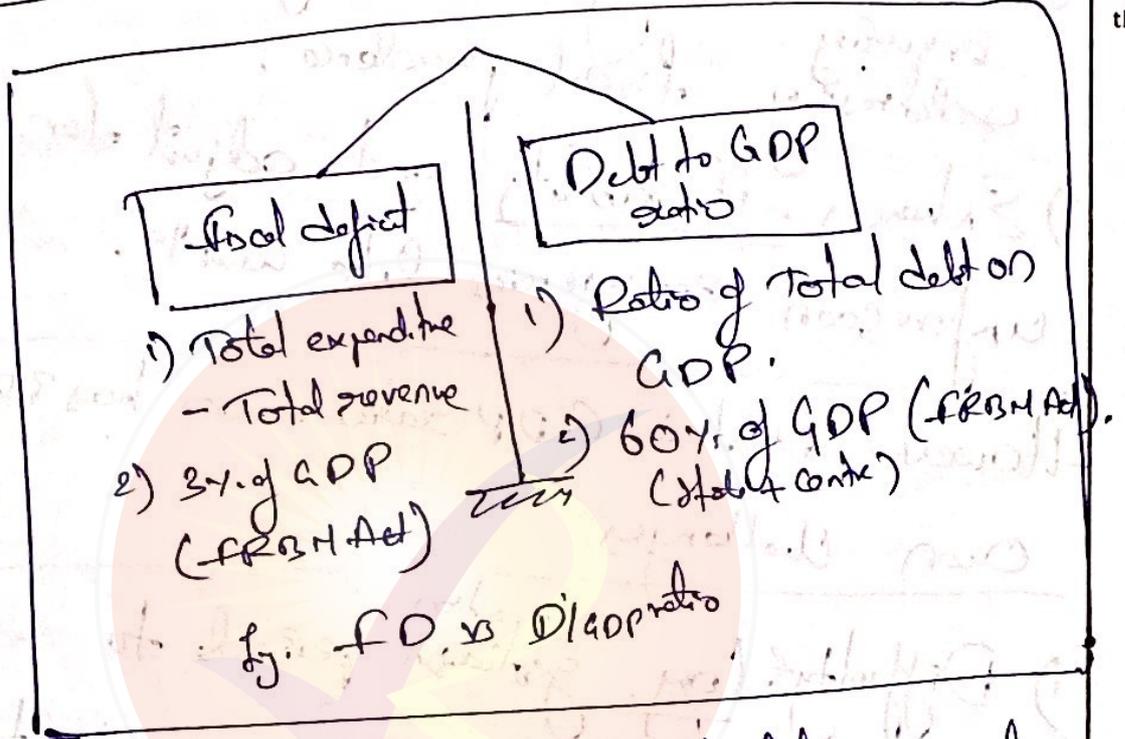
- Negatives**
- 1) No merger of Petroleum related taxes in GST.
 - 2) Reduction in Basic custom duties on medical equipment disincentivising domestic production
 - 3) Loss of revenue to government due to reduced tariffs.

Thus, tariff rationalisation must balance both domestic production and import dependency to realise full potential of the economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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⑫ From FY 2025-2026, GOI has decided to shift from fiscal deficit target to debt to GDP ratio as a fiscal anchor.



Debt to GDP ratio → more holistic approach.

- 1) From yearly to cumulative approach to debt & fiscal discipline.
- 2) Alignment with global practices as most advanced economies adopted debt to GDP [eg] USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3) Address the concern of growing off budget borrowing by state governments.

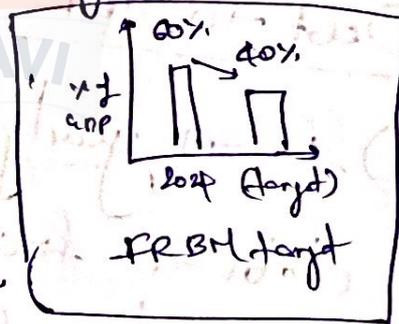
4) Promote long term strategies for ensuring addressing fiscal prudence.

5) Enhance flexibility and adjust for unforeseen emergencies like Covid 19.

However, Debt to GDP ratio too has its own challenges

1) Difficult long gestation periods to reach FRBM target (40% of GDP to GDR).

2) Burden on future budget with reduced focus on short term target.



3) Political misue: Government in power

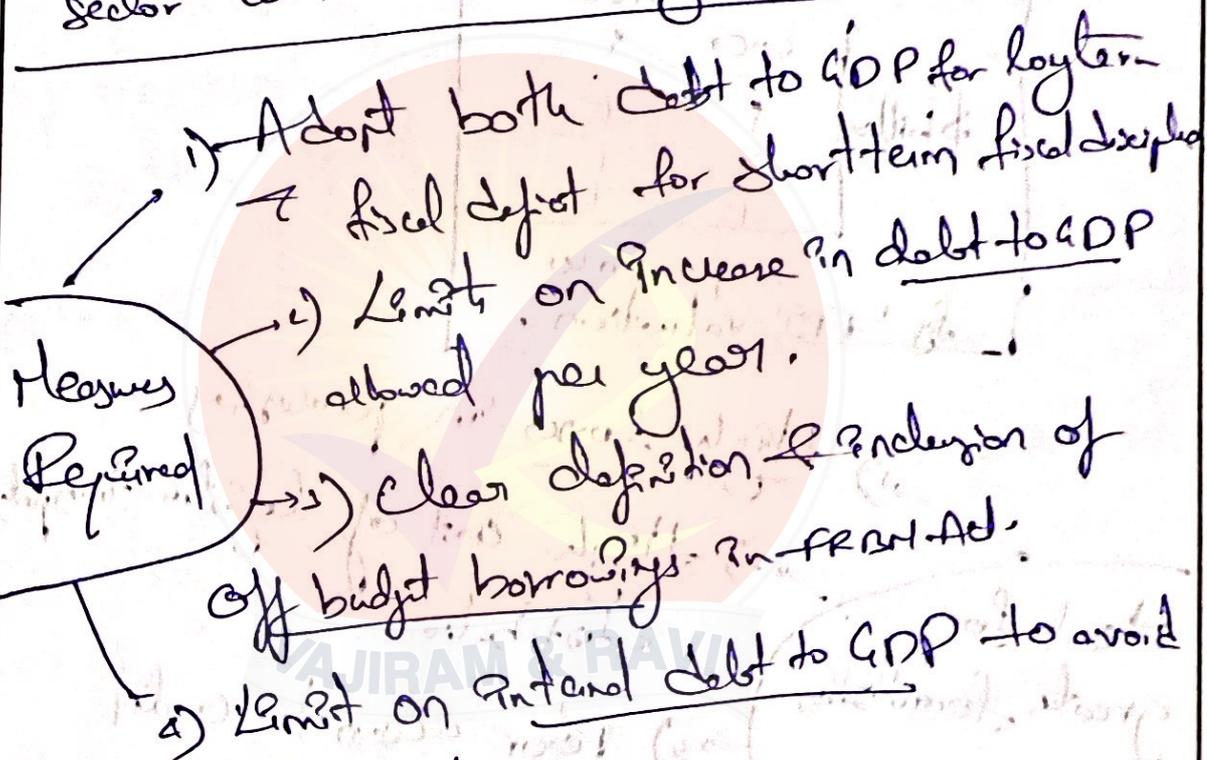
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today may borrow more leaving less room for future government.

2) Potential of increasing off budget borrowings exploiting loopholes in FRBM Act.

3) Gross Crowding out of funds for private sector with increased government borrowings.



Thus, further measures needed to make debt to GDP ratio a more holistic approach to fiscal discipline.

उम्मीदवाले के इस हासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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13) Food processing industry is a 'sunrise sector' with a huge growth potential. Hence, government has launched various initiatives like PLI & PM FME to leverage its full potential.



- Need for greater formalisation and efficiency
- 1) High losses in processing
 - 2) High cost of logistics-transport
 - 3) Poor access to credit
 - 4) Inadequate market linkages
 - 5) Poor trading in international market

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PLI & PMFME for formalisation & efficiency

PLI

- 1) Increased productivity with economies of scale \rightarrow (\downarrow production cost per unit)
- 2) Increased output from Indian food processing industries
- 3) Reduced losses and logistic costs with setting up of industries near raw material.

PMFME

- 1) Access to credit for expansion of business.
- 2) Enhanced branding of Indian agricultural products from MSMEs.
- 3) Social security to employees working in food processing industries.
- 4) Increased investment and FDI in food processing industries.

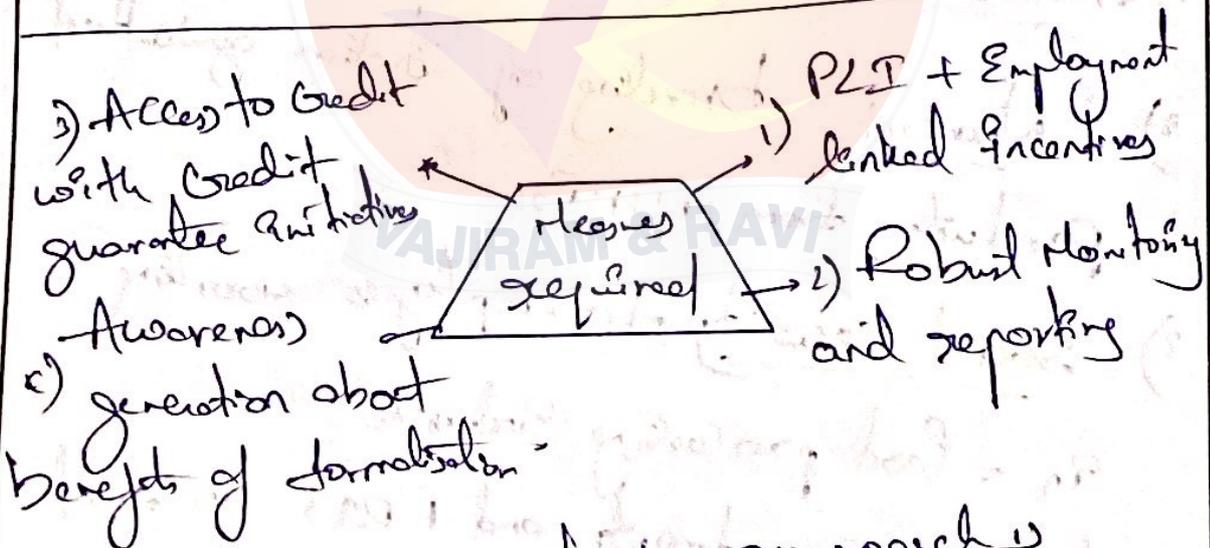
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However, these initiatives face certain challenges

- PLI**
- 1) ↑ focus on quantity than on quality.
 - 2) Manipulation of Data to show over production.
 - 3) Supply driven approach not sustainable in long run.

- PMFME**
- 1) Resistance to formalisation for tax avoidance.
 - 2) Poor access to credit despite formalisation.

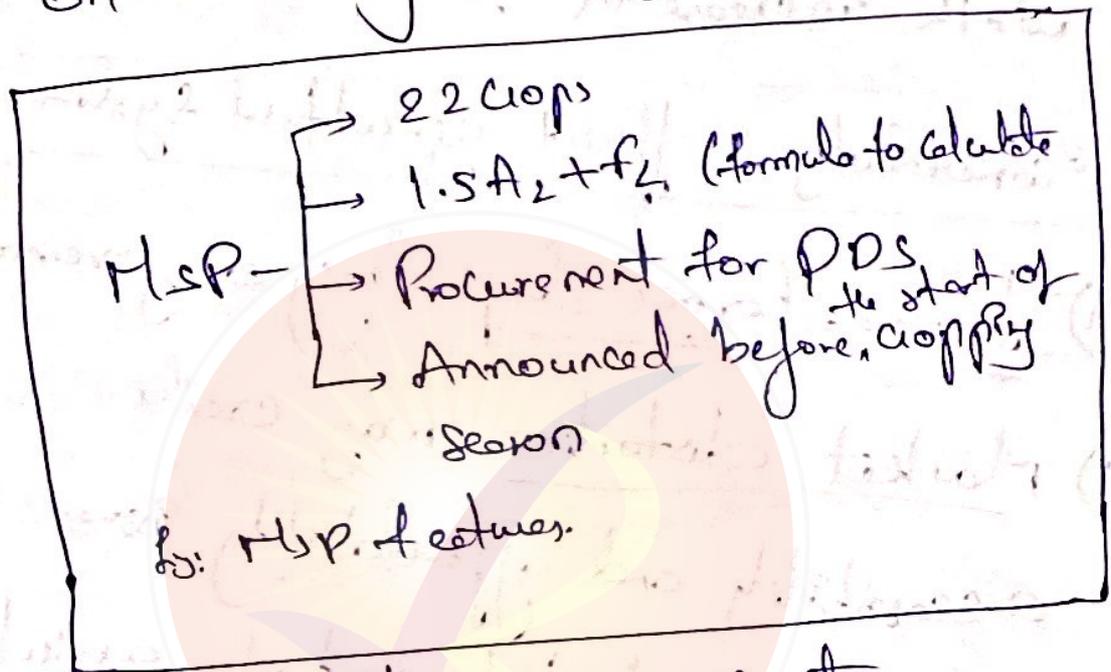


Thus, comprehensive approach is needed to transform 'production centric agriculture' to 'processing led agriculture'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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14) Post farmer protest and withdrawal of farm law, the demand for MSP legislation is growing, which have negative consequences on economy and agriculture ecosystem.



MSP may legislation may create

1) Fiscally unsustainable agriculture system.

1) Huge burden on government exchequer.

around 20 lakh crores (₹17.1 Aajog).

2) Increase fiscal deficit & debt to GDP ratio.
which may lead to National Bankruptcy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- 3) Heavy fiscal focus on Agriculture would hamper growth of other sectors
- 4) Inefficient funds for Capital expenditure with increase in revenue expenditure.

Economically inefficient agricultural system.

- 1) Increase farmer dependency on government
- 2) Market distortion may create
 - accessibility and affordability issues
- 3) Inflation and high cost of agricultural produce.
- 4) WTO Compliance issue as M.P comes under Amber box.
- 5) Nutritional insecurity with skewed crop patterns lead to long term issues of malnourishment & poverty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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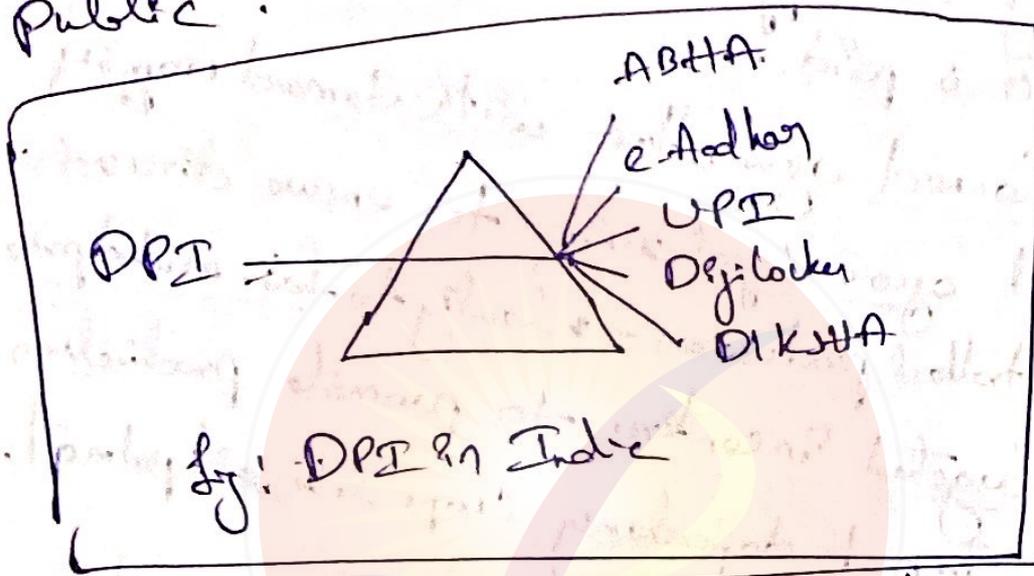
Viable alternatives to ensure fair farmer remuneration without distortion to market

- 1) Price deficiency payment system where only the difference between MSP & market prices paid.
 - 2) Planned agriculture with demand mapping and agroecological zoning to ensure direct controlled production → leads to fair market price
 - 3) Targeted incentives to promote production of import dependency crops like oil palm oil.
 - 4) Direct benefit transfer and expansion of PM Kisan to ensure stable income.
 - 5) Food processing linkage through Contract farming with enforceable procurement price by industries.
- Thus, {Smart MSP policy} + {Private participation} + {Crop diversification} is needed to ensure Sustainable & prosperous agriculture sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Digital public Infrastructure refers to the digital infrastructure which enables ICT based services for general public.



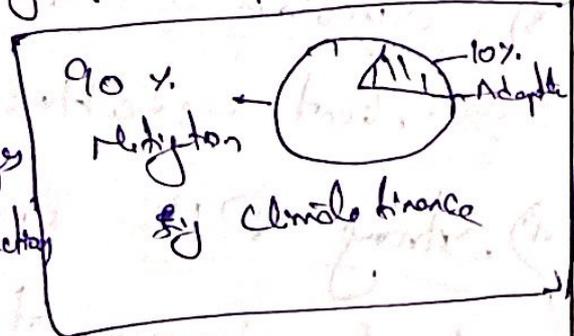
Challenges faced by developing countries in Global climate action.

- 1) High cost of transition to low carbon emission: economy.
- 2) Inadequate technology to support transition.

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3) High focus on mitigation & poor focus on adaptation



4) Food security challenges due to reduced productivity

[Eg] 20% ↓ in wheat yield in

India (2022) due to heat waves.

5) Sea level rise posing threat to small island developing states.

DPI to empower developing countries to lead global climate action narrative.

1) Technology integration in climate fight.

[Eg] AI for advanced monitoring & tracking of emissions.

2) Data driven approach towards adaptation along with mitigation [Eg] Already

1.1°C rise in global average temperature demonstrates need for adaptation.

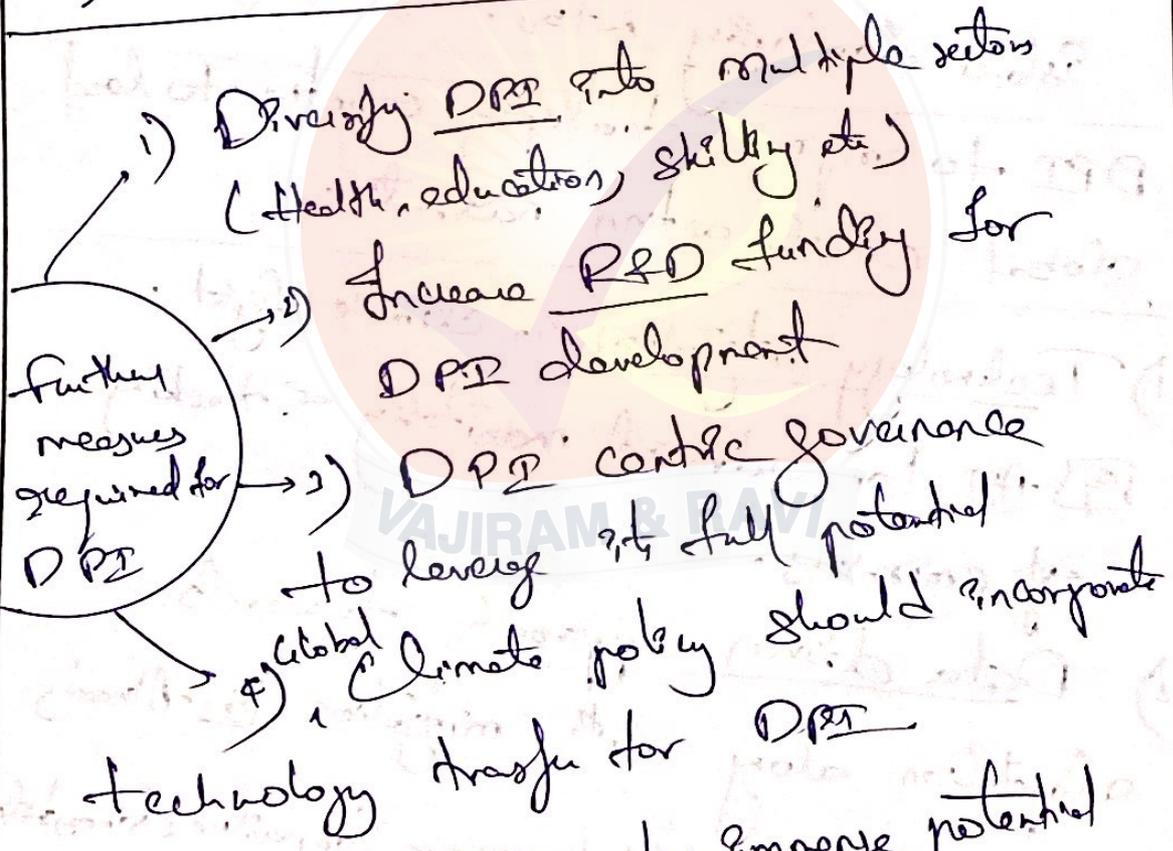
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3) Education & awareness about climate.
Scientist agriculture (Kisan Surcho App)

4) Strong DPR could attract more
climate finance towards developing countries.

5) Better health services for climate
related illness (e.g.) ABHA → digital health records.

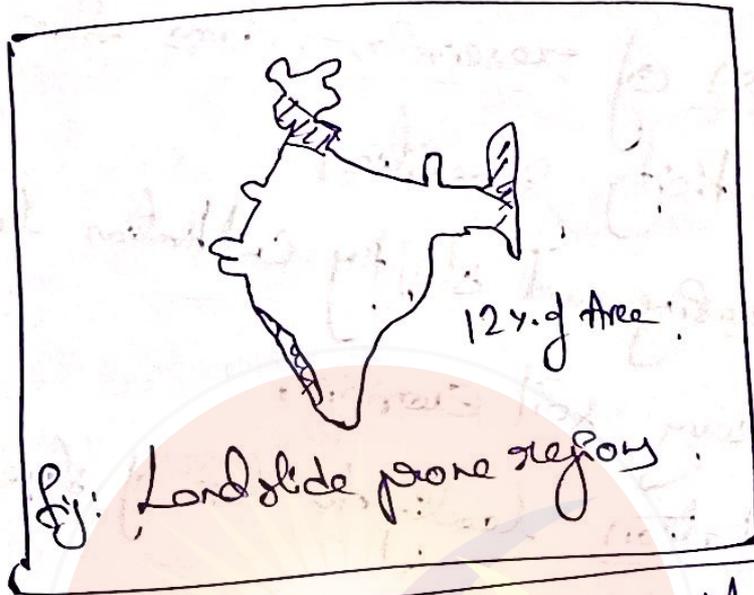


Thus, DPR has immense potential to strengthen climate action of mitigation, adaptation & resilience

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(c) In 2024, Uttarakhand has witnessed a major landslide demonstrating the growing vulnerability of Himalayan regions to landslides.

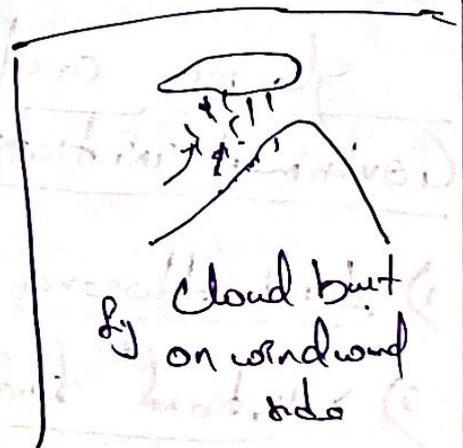


Reasons behind increasing vulnerability of Himalayan region to landslides.

1) Natural Causes

1) Earthquake prone areas (zone 1 & 2 V. for Himalayan regions)

2) Cloud burst phenomenon leads to heavy rainfall.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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steps needed for their management & control.

1) Risk Assessment & vulnerability mapping to identify vulnerable zones.

2) Early warning systems for cloudburst & heavy rainfall to alert public about possibility of landslides.

3) Structural measures: Retaining wall construction,

Rock bolts to strengthen slopes.

Check dams, sub-surface drainages to regulate flow of water.

4) Non-Structural measures: Afforestation along slopes, ban on shifting cultivation, promote terrace farming.

5) Training & Capacity building of local communities

in mitigation, preparedness & recovery.

6) Climate Change Inclusion in disaster management plan.

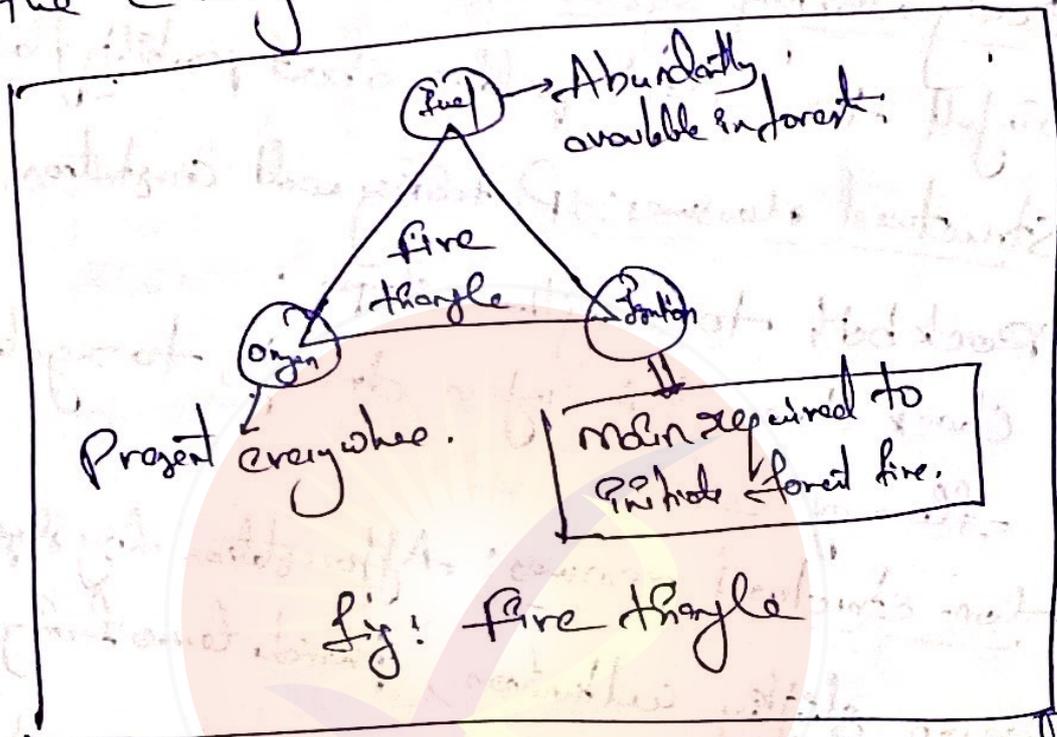
Thus a comprehensive approach shifts from 'managing impact' to 'managing risks' is

needed to make disaster management preparedness & mitigation centre.

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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⑫ Around 35% of Indian forests are vulnerable to forest fires (India state of forest report) and climate change is one of the driving factors for.



Forest fires are yet another symptom of climate change.

- 1) Increased extreme weather conditions induce forest fires. [Ex] Extreme droughts → death of trees
- 2) Heat waves → sustained high temperature due to climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिअर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3) Thunderstorms & lightning increased igniting forest fires.

Causes of forest fires

1) Natural Causes

- 1) Volcanic eruptions ignite forest in its surround.
- 2) Lightning & Thunderstorms
- 3) Rolling of rocks. create sparks due to friction.

2) Anthropogenic Causes

- a) Deliberate
 - 1) Stubble burning
 - 2) Shifting cultivation
 - 3) Cattle grazing (sd line for new grass growth)
- b) Accidental
 - 1) Camp fires during picnics
 - 2) Throwing of Cigarettes
 - 3) Vehicle exhaust releasing sparks.
 - 4) Accident of fuel carrying vehicles near forest zones.

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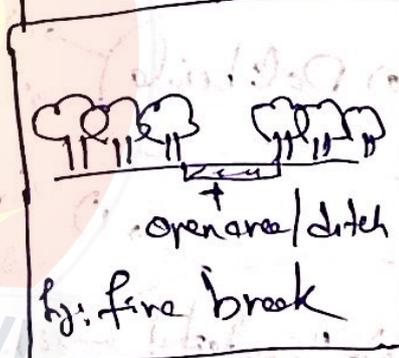
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- Recent Exams
- 1) Simpit Tiger reserve (2021)
 - 2) Australian wild fire (2020)

Policies & frameworks aimed at tackling wild fires

- 1) National action plan on forest fires → Comprehensive approach to tackle forest fire.
- 2) Forest fire monitoring & alert system by forest survey of India
- 3) NDMA Guidelines for forest fires
- 4) State forest fire management plans

5) Creation of fire breaks to reduce fire expansion



6) Engagement with local communities to monitor & indicate incidents

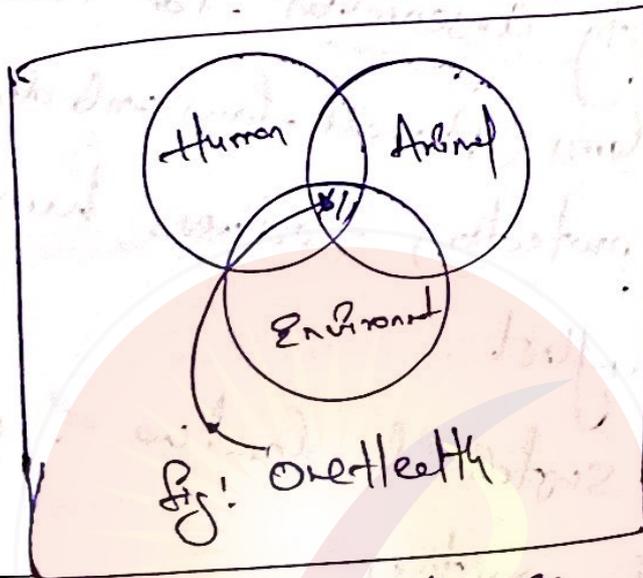
Hence, though forest fires are carbon neutral, it must be prevented to protect the ecosystem & biodiversity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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(B)

One Health approach refers to a comprehensive approach towards human, animal and environment health recognizing their inter dependencies.



One Health approach is a key to

① Preventing future pandemics

- 1) Zoonotic diseases spillover can be reduced such as Rabies, swine flu etc.
- 3) Address antimicrobial resistance due to animal medication, fertilizers etc, which

reduces efficiency of medicines -

3) Healthy ecosystems lead to reduced disease burden on humans & animals,

② Preserving Ecosystems

1) Biodiversity conservation for balancing of ecosystems (Prevent food web distortion).

2) Habitat protection reduces human animal conflict.

3) Promote sustainable land use & eco-friendly agricultural practices

Biodiversity & Health Global Action Plan adopted at COP 16 → aligns with One Health

1) Zoonotic diseases surveillance through

international collaboration.

2) Biodiversity conservation to protect and

- restore medicinal plants
- 3) Capacity building of local communities in preserving ecosystems.
 - 4) Policy integration promoted at COP16, advocacy for nations to formulate 'One Health policy'
 - 5) focus on reducing Man-Animal conflict by restricted access to protected areas.
 - 6) focus on reducing Antimicrobial resistance by preventing excessive use of antibiotics for humans & animals
 - 7) Adoption of Sustainable Agricultural practices like shift to organic, zero budget natural farming

Thus, 'One Health' is a holistic approach that is needed for attaining the goal of 'Healthy & Sustainable Planet'

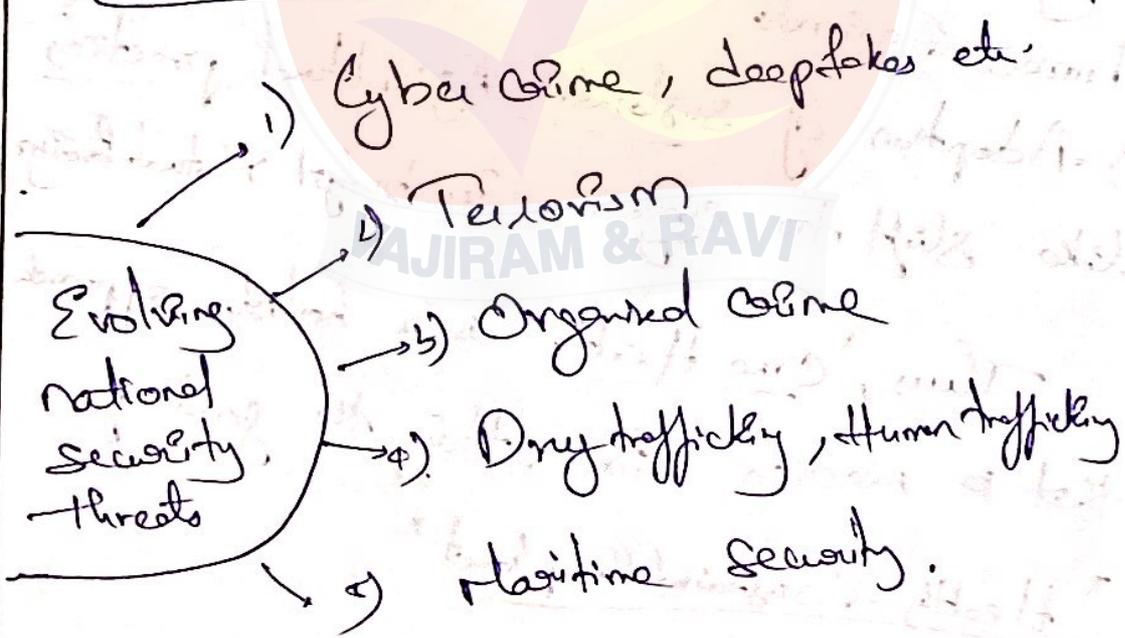
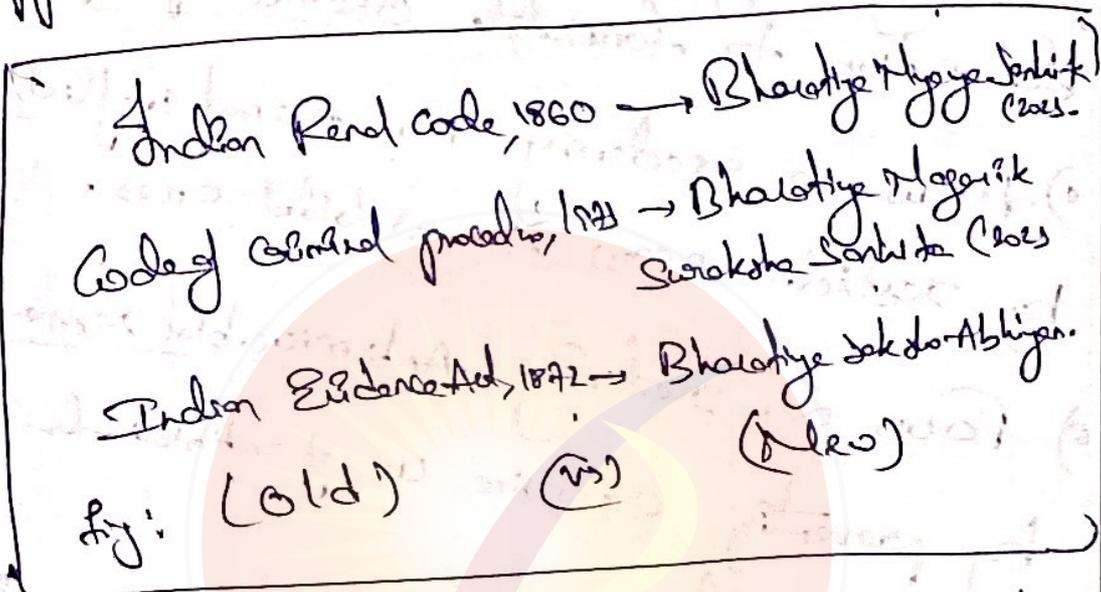
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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17) India has enacted new criminal law moving away from colonial era law ~~aligned~~ and adopting a comprehensive approach to 21st century challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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New Criminal Law address modern threats like

1) Cyber Crimes

1) Digital offenses recognized under BNS 2023.

2) Digital frauds, identity theft.

3) Admissibility of electronic evidence which was missing in Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

3) Mandatory forensic use (digital) for punishment greater than 7 yrs.

2) Organised Crime

1) Clearly defined organised crime and prescribed punishment.

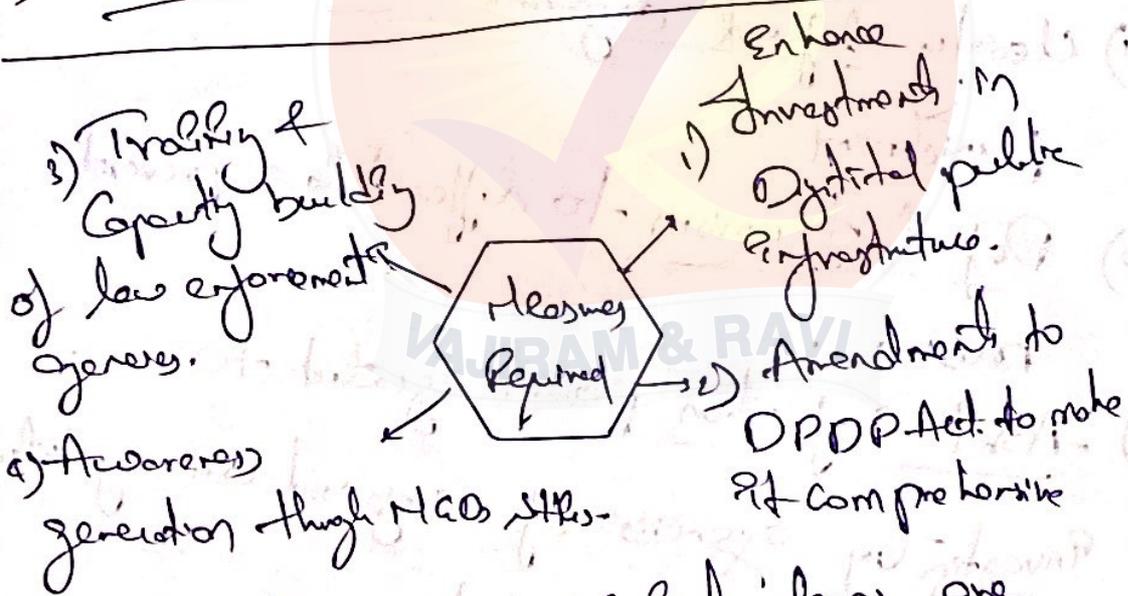
2) Defined terrorism to differentiate & prevent misuse.

3) Asset confiscation power granted to

investigative agencies of organised crime syndicates to dismantle their infrastructure.

Challenges perceived in its effective implementation

- 1) Digital Infrastructure gaps with law enforcing agencies.
- 2) Lack of awareness among public about new central laws.
- 3) Judiciary lag in adaptation to new laws.
- 4) Data privacy and excessive state surveillance concerns.
- 5) Resource constraints (manpower, funds) for implementation.

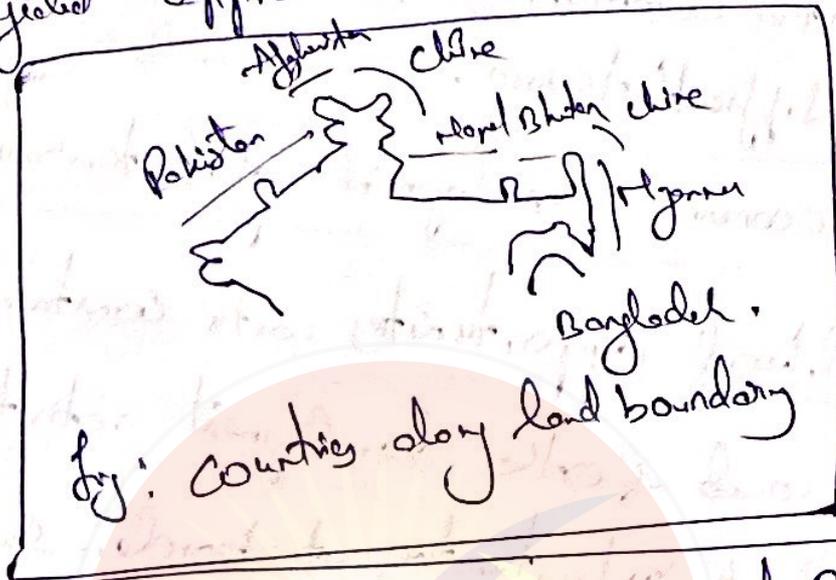


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India has 15000 km of land boundary with around 50% being porous boundaries (MHA) demonstrating the need for an integrated approach for Border management.



Integrated border infrastructure & management practices
↳ balance security & socio-economic development

1) Security Imperatives

- 1) Road Infrastructure at borders, can be used for military purposes & civilian use.
- 2) Communication networks at borders strengthen and ~~let~~ ensure effective communication.

3) Local Community engagement in threat identification and intimidation.

4) Leverage traditional knowledge of frontier communities to overcome challenges of difficult terrain.

Socio economic development of frontier communities

1) Livelihood opportunities with construction of roads for development activities.

2) Medical infrastructure at border supporting soldiers and providing effective healthcare to locals.

3) Enhance trust and coordination among security agencies and local communities.

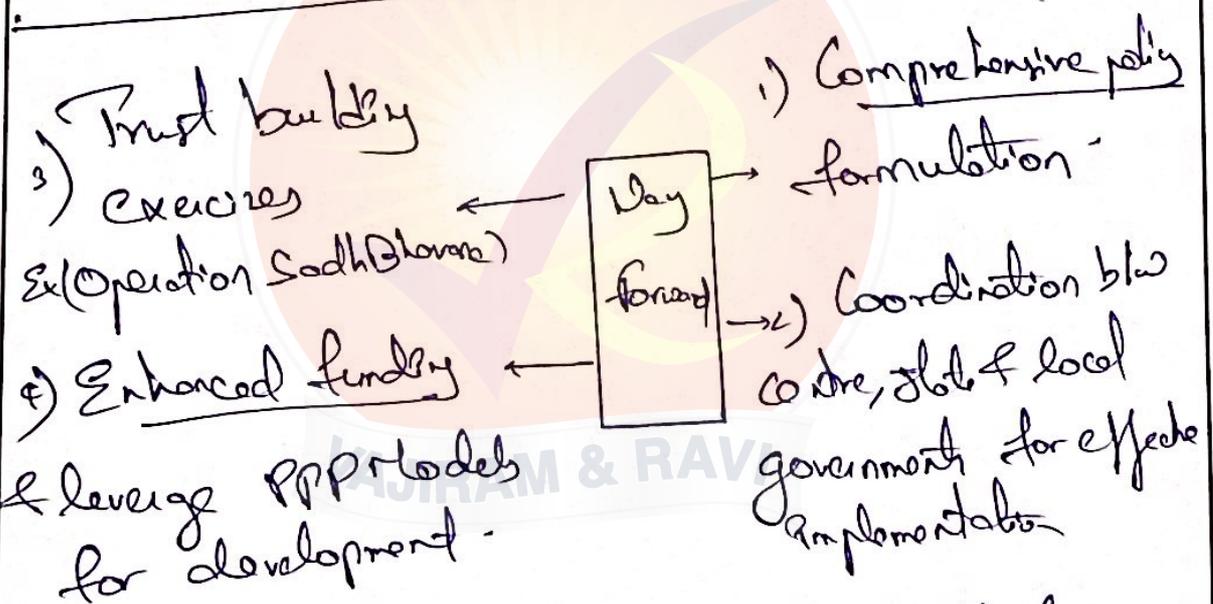
4) Cultural sensitisation of forces [3] CRP for personnel learning Kashmiri language in border villages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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However, challenges persist in this approach

- 1) Accessibility to border areas due to difficult terrain hampers developmental activity.
- 2) Trust deficit among locals & armed forces.
- 3) Inadequate funds for developmental activities.
- 4) Policy gap and overlapping jurisdiction of state government (especially in socio-economic devt).



Thus, India needs to shift from Border guarding to Comprehensive Border management to ensure safe, secure & prosperous borders.

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