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SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 3 (GS - 3) Test Code - A21053503	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME: <input type="text" value="Azeem Ahmed"/>	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.: <input type="text" value="24NR95056"/>	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.: <input type="text" value="6405397"/>	Submission Date: <input type="text" value="9 August 2025"/>
MOBILE NO.: <input type="text"/>	

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

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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 - <input type="text" value="10.00 AM"/>	End Time - <input type="text" value="1.00 PM"/>
Mode of Examination	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Receiving date - <input type="text"/>	Dispatch date - <input type="text"/>

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

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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



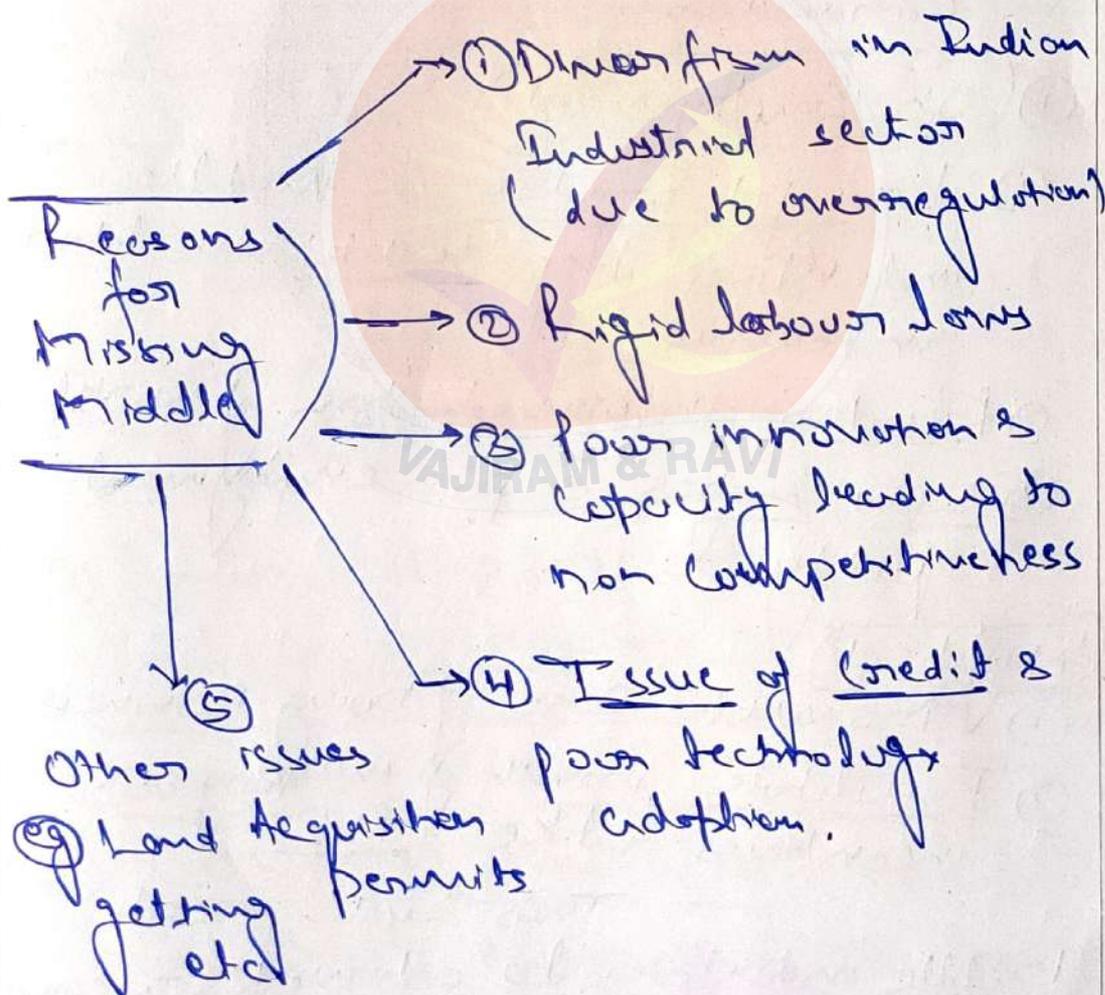
Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Explain the concept of the "Missing Middle" in India's industrial ecosystem. How does it affect economic growth and employment generation? (10 marks, 150 words)

Missing Middle in Indian Industrial sector signify the absence or low presence of small or middle industries in India.



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(Missing Middle : Imports)

(A) (On Economic growth)

- ① It leads to low tax base and low tax collection.
- ② Render informatization of economy.
- ③ Hampers achievement of economies of scale and competitiveness.
- ④ Render low Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

(B) (On Employment)

- ① Low job creation as middle industries like textile are labour intensive.
- ② Render informatization of workforce.
- ③ Low wages & poor employment quality.

(Way ahead)

- ① To make ease of Doing Business.
- ② Facilitate growth of industry via incentives like PLI.

Thus India needs middle industries to achieve \$5 Tr economy

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2. Household savings form a crucial pillar of domestic capital formation. In light of their recent decline, elucidate the underlying causes and propose strategies to strengthen savings behavior in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

As per Economic Survey 2024-25, the household savings which amounted to 36% in 2008-09 has come down to 29% post COVID. This has dampened economic growth.

(Significance of Household Savings)

- ① It leads to Gross Fixed Capital Formation via investment.
- ② Multiples effect on economy via formal sector credit.
- ③ Gives fillip to Entrepreneurship and job creation via new firms.

(Causes of decline of Household Savings)

- ① COVID 19 Pandemic :: It led to people eating up on the savings due to unemployment.

② Post COVID Indebtedness : The substantial portion of income has gone in debt repayment.

③ Disruption in economy : Low income generation and low savings.

④ Poor Agriculture growth and low savings with small households.

(Strategies to Strengthen Savings)

① Financial Inclusion to promote savings behaviour.

② Creation of stable employment via sectoral transformation of economy to increase disposable income for savings.

③ Promote SHGs (eg Kudumbashree) to promote employment & savings.

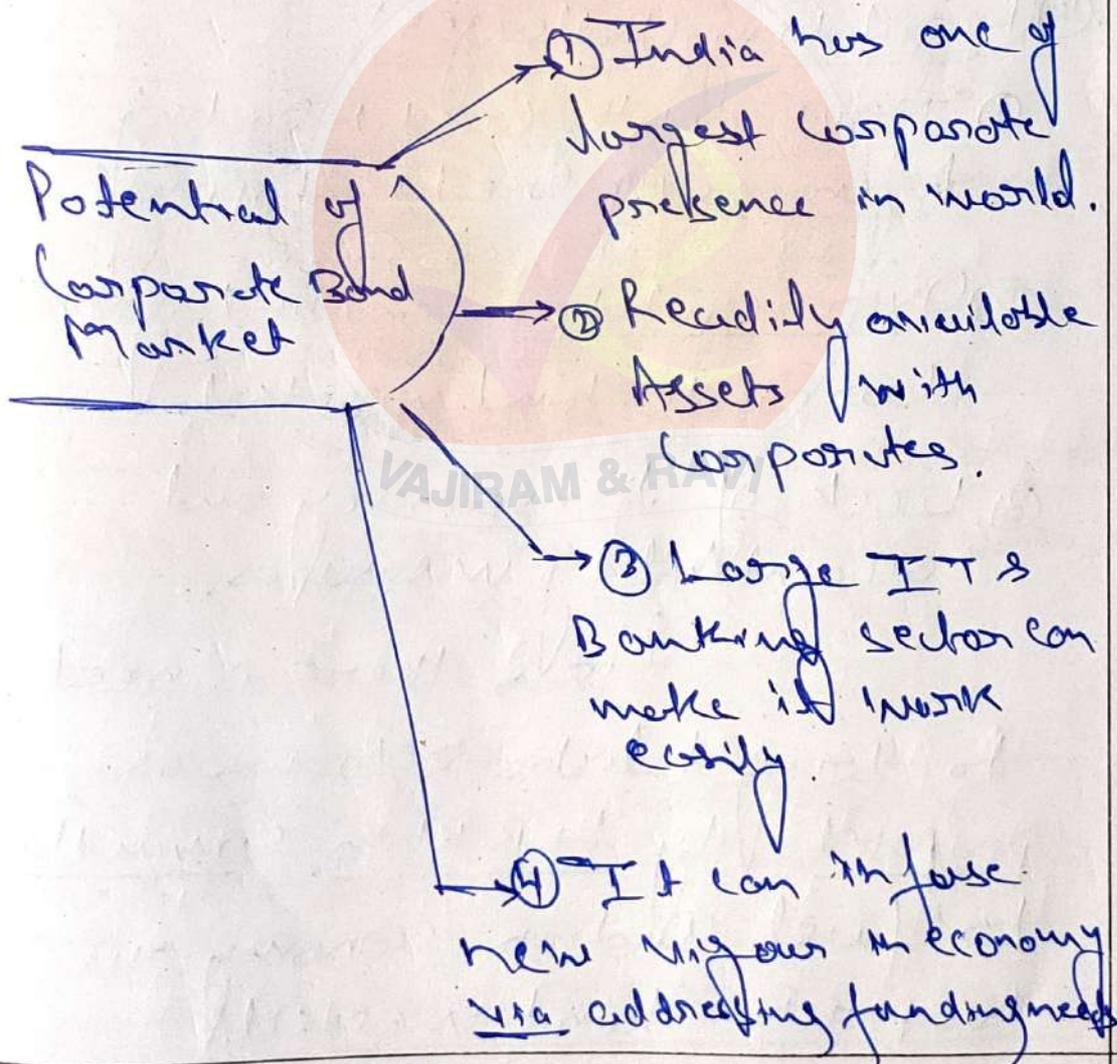
Further a push is needed to fuel economy via fiscal measures by government to increase savings by demand creation in economy.

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Marks:	

3. Despite its potential, the corporate bond market in India remains underdeveloped. Examine the structural and regulatory challenges impeding its growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

Economic Survey 2023

proposed for Corporate Bond Market as a viable alternative for financing in India to achieve goal of sustainable economy.



Challenges : Impeding its growth

① Structural Challenges

① Lack of development of Corporate Bond Market Culture in India.

② Issue of trust deficit.

③ Lack of complementary nature of corporate economy. Most of corporates are in IT/Service sector.

② Regulatory Challenges

① Issue with Credit Rating Agencies & Credit shopping.

② Overregulation and undergoverned Corporate bond market.

③ Lack of transparency and accountability measures.

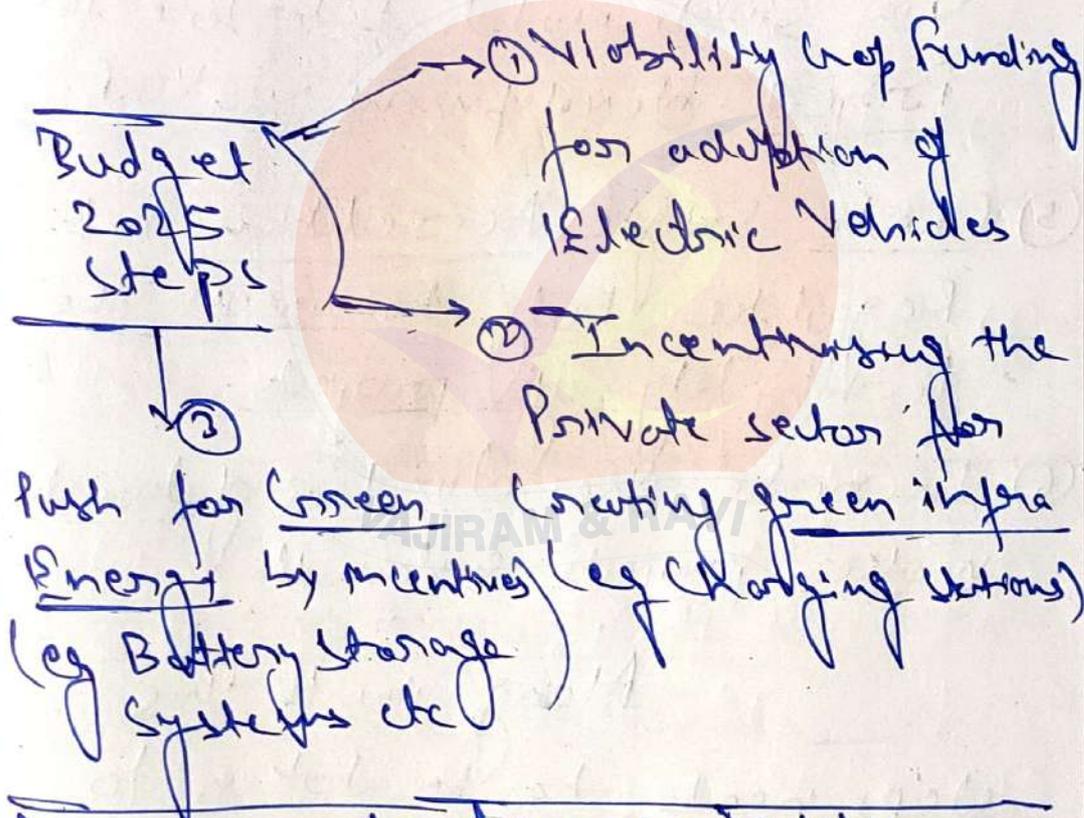
Thus there is need to bring holistic reforms as proposed by H.R Khan Committee to fuel Indian economy via Corporate bond market.

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4. In light of recent Budget 2025 allocations and the push for green infrastructure, analyze how Viability Gap Funding can be leveraged to promote renewable energy projects. (10 marks, 150 words)

The Budget 2025

pushed for Viability Gap Funding to give push for green economy's achieve India's INDC targets.



Measures to Leverage Viability Gap Funding

① Incentives to Private sector :

to adopt the VGF to takeover green projects.

- ① Simultaneous innovation to improve competitiveness of green economy.
- ② Reduce regulatory hurdles @ funds disbursement, clearances etc.
- ③ Creating enabling environment via single window Interface for Project development via VGF.
- ④ Create single Accreditation and Regulation body to assess the feasibility of projects.
- ⑤ Increase the duration of leases to make projects sustainable.

Along with these steps needs to be taken to promote private sector investment by reducing logistics cost and improving compliance procedures.

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Marks:

5. Why is self-sufficiency in pulse production crucial for India? Discuss the policy and technological interventions needed to achieve Aatma Nirbharata in pulses.
(10 marks, 150 words)

India is one of the largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses. Aatma Nirbharata in pulses is important for healthy and capable India.

Self sufficiency in Pulses : Importance

- ① Nutritional benefits : It is an important source of diet in majority of Indian population.
- ② Reducing import Bill by growing more pulses in India.
- ③ Making pulses affordable for all by reducing cost through increased production.

- ④ Making it major crop for farmers by increasing its yield
- ⑤ To make India Pulses surplus and to gain by export earnings.
- ⑥ Promoting value addition and growth of Agrobased industries for employment & income.

(Policy and Technology Intervention)

- ① National Mission on Pulses be invigorated
- ② Open National Institute of Pulses Research on line of National Millet Institute.
- ③ Promote Biotechnology in Pulses research to produce better varieties.
- ④ Work on Genetic Modification to obtain drought free - pest resistant varieties.

This will make India Pulses Capital of the world.

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6. Examine how space-based solutions are addressing developmental challenges in rural India. What steps can further enhance their outreach and effectiveness?
(10 marks, 150 words)

As per NRHS the rural areas suffer from low social and physical infrastructure leading to low development. This requires space based solutions.

Space based solutions to address the developmental challenges

<u>Solutions</u>	<u>Limitations</u>
① <u>SWAMITVA</u> scheme for <u>land titling</u> . It reduces litigation and ensures proper <u>land planning</u> .	① <u>Slow</u> progress of project, lack of <u>digital literacy</u> and <u>ineffective</u> post consolidation measures <u>reduces</u> its effectiveness
② <u>Geo tagging</u> of assets created in <u>MGNREGS</u> . It ensures the <u>quality, efficiency</u>	② It ensures the <u>output</u> of scheme but not <u>outcomes</u> (eg low attendance in schools)

③ Identification of beneficiaries via Village Resource Centres (Removes inclusion-exclusion error)

→ ③ Low space on Internet infra wors its effectiveness.

④ Village resource planning @ leasing of mining land. ensures proper outcomes.

→ ④ Lack of proper deliberation among Gram Sabha leads to corruption.

(Further steps to enhance effectiveness)

① Involve SHGs and civil society groups to improve outreach.

② Improve digital connectivity & infra.

③ Ensure Digital literacy via DIGIDISHA

④ Fixing accountability via social audits

Further with capacity building and training of all the stakeholders, inclusive rural development will be achieved.

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7. Delineate the linkages between urbanization patterns and rising PM 2.5 levels in Tier-II and Tier-III cities of India. What are the various mitigation measures and the government's initiatives to mitigate air pollution in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

As per Panel Report, rising pollution in the fast urbanizing cities like Delhi is leading to increased diseases via rising PM2.5 level.

Linkage between urbanization pattern and rising PM2.5 levels in Tier II & Tier III

- ① Rising vehicular emission : Post adoption of Diesel vehicles in Tier II & Tier III cities.
- ② Rising industrial pollutants (eg) chemical industry dust in hazardous
- ③ Rise in straw burning pollutant (eg) in Gurgaon due to vicinity of swat areas in Haryana.

- ④ Coming up of Waste to Energy Plants gives rise to PM_{2.5}.
- ⑤ Indoor waste to energy plants

(Government steps)

- ① Anti smog guns installation.
- ② Adoption of BSIV norms for vehicles.
- ③ Bringing vehicle scrappage Policy.
- ④ Mandating Electrostatic precipitators in Industries.

(Various Mitigation measures needed)

- ① Incentivise adoption of Happy seeders to curb stubble burning.
- ② Ensure proper fencing of construction sites to reduce dust.
- ③ Improve norms for industries to reduce PM_{2.5} pollution.

Thus with all round steps PM_{2.5} pollution will be reduced in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.

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Marks:	

8. Explain the structural and operational limitations of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. How far does the 2025 Amendment address these deficiencies through a shift towards anticipatory and technology-driven disaster governance?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Disaster Management Act

2005 provides for structure, functions and various bodies to tackle disasters in India. National Disaster Response Force and Fund etc.

(Limitations in DMA 2005)

(A) Structural Limitations

① Non Inclusion of Important Disasters into schedule of DMA

② could involve

③ Disaster Mitigation Fund is inefficient: can't provide compensation to victims.

④ Disaster remains in the Central List: Affects coordination between Centre and State.

② (Functional Limitations)

- ① Ineffective coordination between different agencies of state centres
- ② Lack of capacity building of Disaster Response Forces.
- ③ More focus on Disaster Response and Recovery and less on Disaster Preparedness.

(2025 Amendment: Significance)

- ① Anticipatory and Technology driven governance (eg) Improved early warning system like Draak, AI based monitoring.
 - ② Adoption of State of Art Surveillance via dedicated satellites.
 - ③ Focus on preparedness and proactive approach via predictive models (eg) Earthquake swarms.
- Thus 2025 Amendment is 'in right direction for disaster preparedness'

Introduction

Body

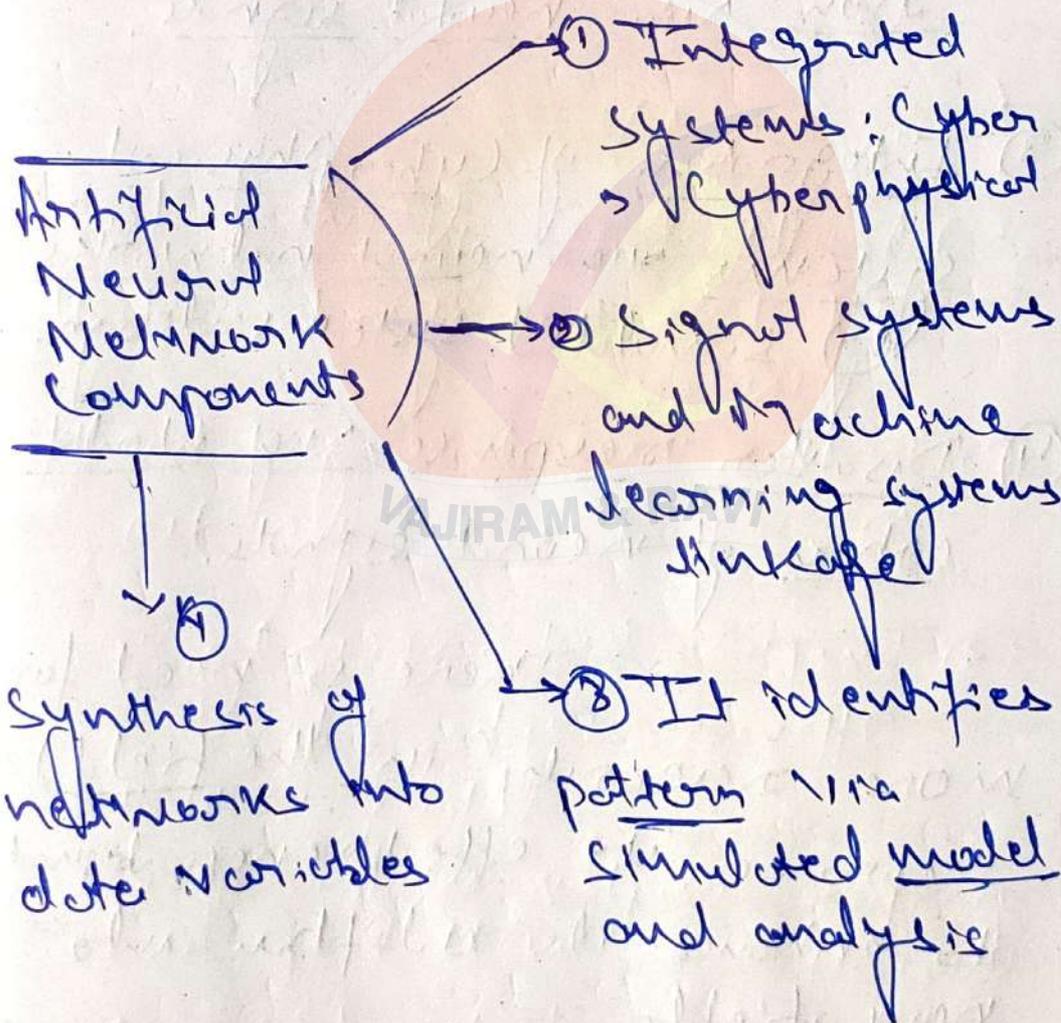
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

9. What do you understand about Artificial Neural Networks? List out its applications across various fields. (10 marks, 150 words)

Artificial Neural Network is the integration of neural signals with the digital technology for effective monitoring, planning and outcomes.



Applications in various fields

- ① Drug Design : It can help in personalised medicine via study of neural signals response to drugs.
- ② Help detection of Disease : eg detection of genetic manipulation into neural signals.
- ③ Integration of Cyberphysical systems via neural networks eg simulated systems design.
- ④ Disaster response via identification of neural signals.

There is need for more research in the field to improve its effectiveness and to enhance its adoption into new fields.

10. "Internal security challenges in India are increasingly shaped by external and transnational dynamics." Examine the statement with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

The rise of Nonstate Actors, Cyber threats and social disruptions (Communism, mob-violence) is leading to increased threats to Internal security.

Internal security challenges from external and transnational dynamics

Challenges	Limitations in dealing in
① Cyber espionage & Cyber warfare ② Attack on Kudankulam NPP	① Outdated digital <u>myth</u> to ineffective Cyber Coordination by <u>CERT In</u> leads to more vulnerability
③ Transnational organised crimes ④ Drug Trafficking via Golden Triangle	② Lack of Coordination between State Police and Border Guarding

② Issue of Money Laundering
 ③ Washela Transactions

force leads to more threat.

→ ② Ineffective coordination with FATF architecture

④ Emergency and
 left wing extremism
 with support of enemy states of China

→ ④ Porous Borders, Open Borders (Nepal) and Free Movement Regime increase the threat.

(Way ahead)

① Multi Agency Centre for effective coordination at all levels.

② Better monitoring of borders via IBMs & BorderAIT.

③ Improve Cyber Security via offensive Cyber defence.

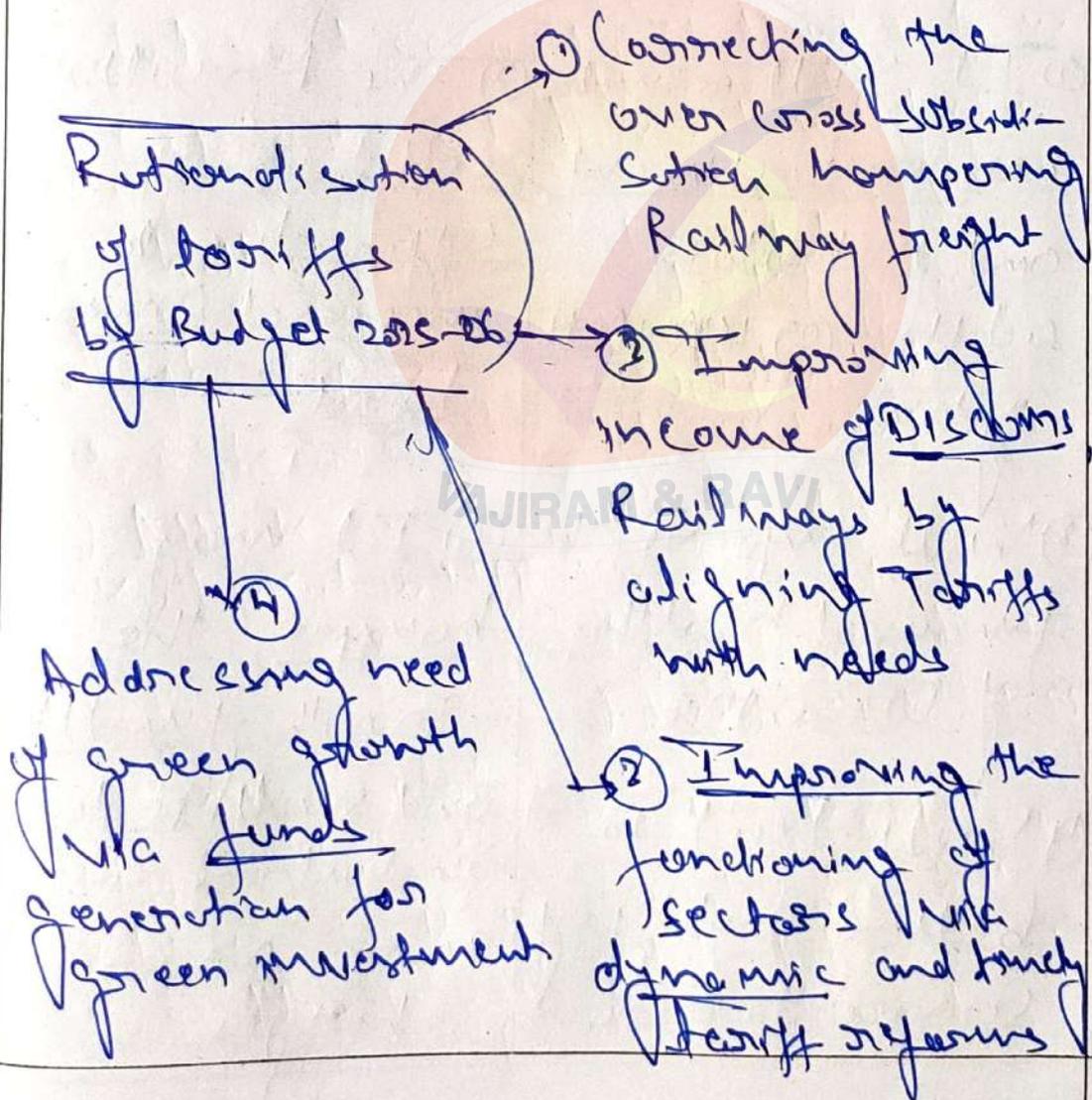
Along with this proper implementation of existing laws (PMLA) will help in enhancing Internal security.

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11. While tariff rationalization aims to enhance economic efficiency, it may also pose challenges to certain sectors. Critically assess the potential trade-offs involved in the Union Budget 2025-26's approach to tariff reforms.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The Budget 2025-26 took step for tariff reforms to streamline economic growth we are reforming anomaly in tariffs.



Potential Trade off of reforms

Economic Efficiency

Challenges to reforms

① Improving the functioning of sectors like railways by increased tariffs.

① It may disintegrate the passenger freight of Railways without improved quality.

② It will promote heavy investment and technology adoption @ KAVACH system.

② The Agriculture sector may suffer due to increased power tariff.

③ Will improve the financial health of DISCOMS.

② It may hampers the growth of middle and small scale industries due to more power charges.

④ Will lead to better quality of service to users.

⑤ It will help the public sector to compete with the private sector w/o improved quality.

⑥ It will have multiplier effect on economy.

④ It may lead to public sector losing market to private sector.

Ways to reconcile

① Improve the quality of service delivery to have market growth.

② Invest in capacity development to reinvigorate the efficiency of all sectors.

③ Address the challenges via automotive means i.e. Direct subsidy on power to farmers.

Thus steps are in right direction and needs to balance the needs of all stakeholders.

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12. A shift from fiscal deficit targeting to debt-to-GDP ratio as the fiscal anchor signals a more holistic approach to fiscal discipline. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your arguments. (15 marks, 250 words)

The recent budget has seen a shift from fiscal deficit target to debt to GDP ratio target signifying the holistic approach in budgetary planning.

Significance of shift to debt to GDP ratio

- ① Holistic approach: While fiscal deficit do not account for off budget borrowing, debt to GDP will cover this.
- ② Debt to GDP ratio will reflect the fiscal performance for last three years, while

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fiscal deficit ~~is~~ reflects only present year deficit.

② It gives more operational freedom to government as fiscal deficit tied government to FRBM limits.

④ It will help in better tackling of emergency situations like COVID. ~~As~~ Fiscal Deficit tied government to not go for significant fiscal measures.

⑤ It is more dynamic and reflects the changes with the economic growth.

⑥ It will help in better budget planning by giving operational room to government.

Challenges in it

- ① It may lead to fiscal slippage by overborrowing and spending in a particular year.
- ② It may increase debt servicing cost of government in long run.

Way ahead

- ① Proper formulation of strategies to ensure discipline in debt to GDP method functioning.
- ② Improved Parliamentary Oversight via Public Account Committee.

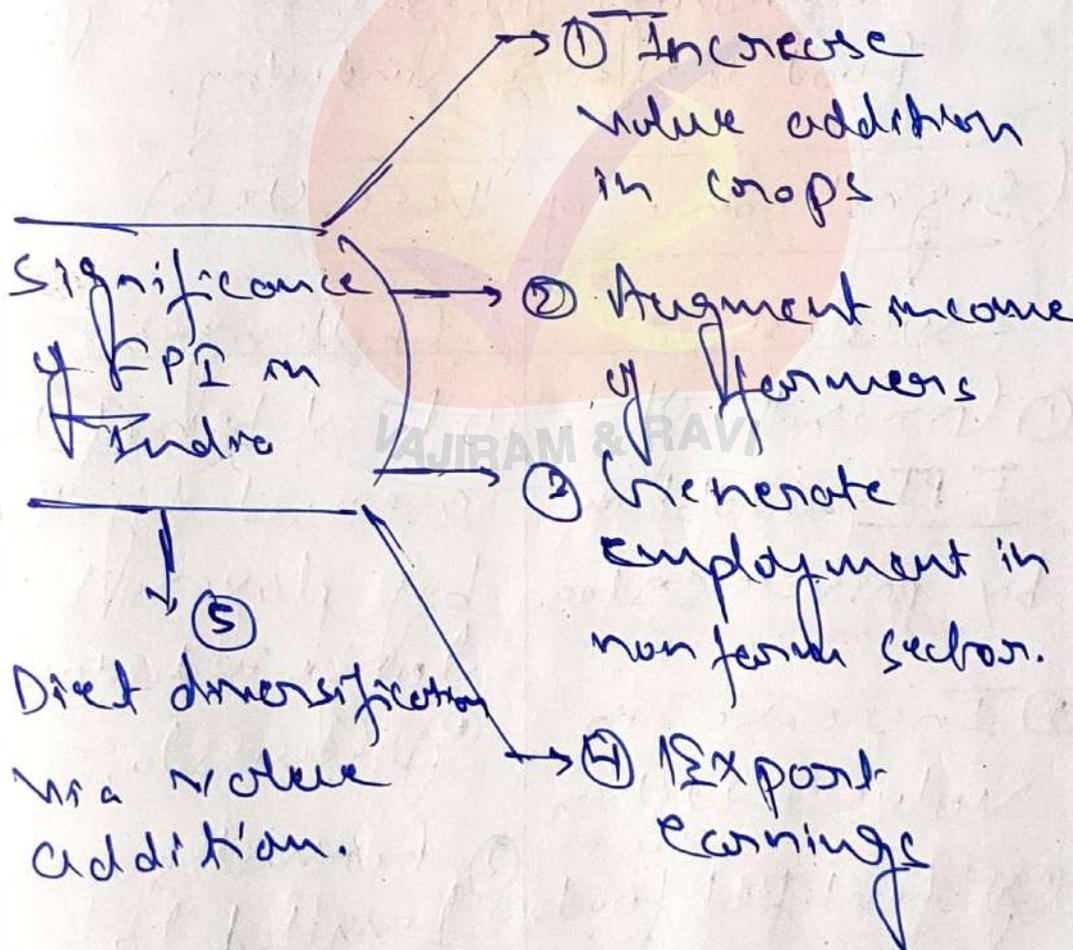
→ Thus the present step is in right direction, however proper check and balances are needed for its success.

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13. India's food processing sector is moving towards greater formalization and efficiency. Critically assess how initiatives like the PLI scheme and Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PM-FME) contribute to this transformation. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per Economic Survey

2024, Food Processing Industry (FPI) contribute to 11% of GDP and 7 Million employment in India. (Agri sector)



Formalisation of Food Processing Industry: Steps

- ① PLI scheme and PM-FME
- ② 11th Five Year Plan: Mega Food Park Scheme.
- ③ 12th Five Year Plan: National Food Processing Policy.
- ④ PM KISAN Sampada Scheme & Technology augmentation of Food Processing Industry.

(Significance of these steps)

<u>Success</u>	<u>Challenges</u>
① Growth of <u>FPI</u> adoption by private sector.	① Most benefits accrued by the big players / large industries e.g. <u>Coca Cola</u> .
② Increase in value addition ③ fortified food.	② Formalisation limited to

② Improving the efficiency of FDI via technology adoption.

④ Formalisation led to better credit, incentives and market access.

⑤ Promotion of exports via harmonisation of custom procedures.

Wayhead

① Ensure formalisation in diverse sectors via policy reform.

② Incentivise formalisation in middle sector to generate more employment.

Also giving incentives for setting industries in rural areas can be a good move.

few sectors ③ Food chains

② Lack of balanced regional growth in formalisation (eg Eastern states see slow adoption)

④ Formalisation catering to domestic market with big push to increased exports.

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14. Do you agree that granting a legal guarantee to Minimum Support Price (MSP) may create a fiscally unsustainable and economically inefficient agricultural system? Suggest viable alternatives to ensure fair farmer remuneration without distorting the market. (15 marks, 250 words)

The recent protest by farmers in Punjab for legalising MSP has led to debate on its feasibility and sustainability.

Legalising MSP can be beneficial

- ① It ensure assured income for farmers
- ② Will assure the government procurement.
- ③ It can help revamp the declining agriculture sector.

However legalising MSP has challenges as:

- ① Fiscally Unsustainable: It will

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- Lead to huge budget deficit
Unviable for government.
- ② Government / FCI do not
have capacity to procure and
store the foodgrains from
whole farmers (Shanta Kumar
Committee).
- ③ It will distort the Agri market
- ④ It will lead to inefficient
Agriculture sector as:
- ① will lead to monocropping
 - ② may disincentivise adoption of
efficiency measures / technology
 - ③ It will lead to environmental
damage: soil salinisation etc
over irrigation.
 - ④ It will make Indian agriculture
face challenge at WTO.

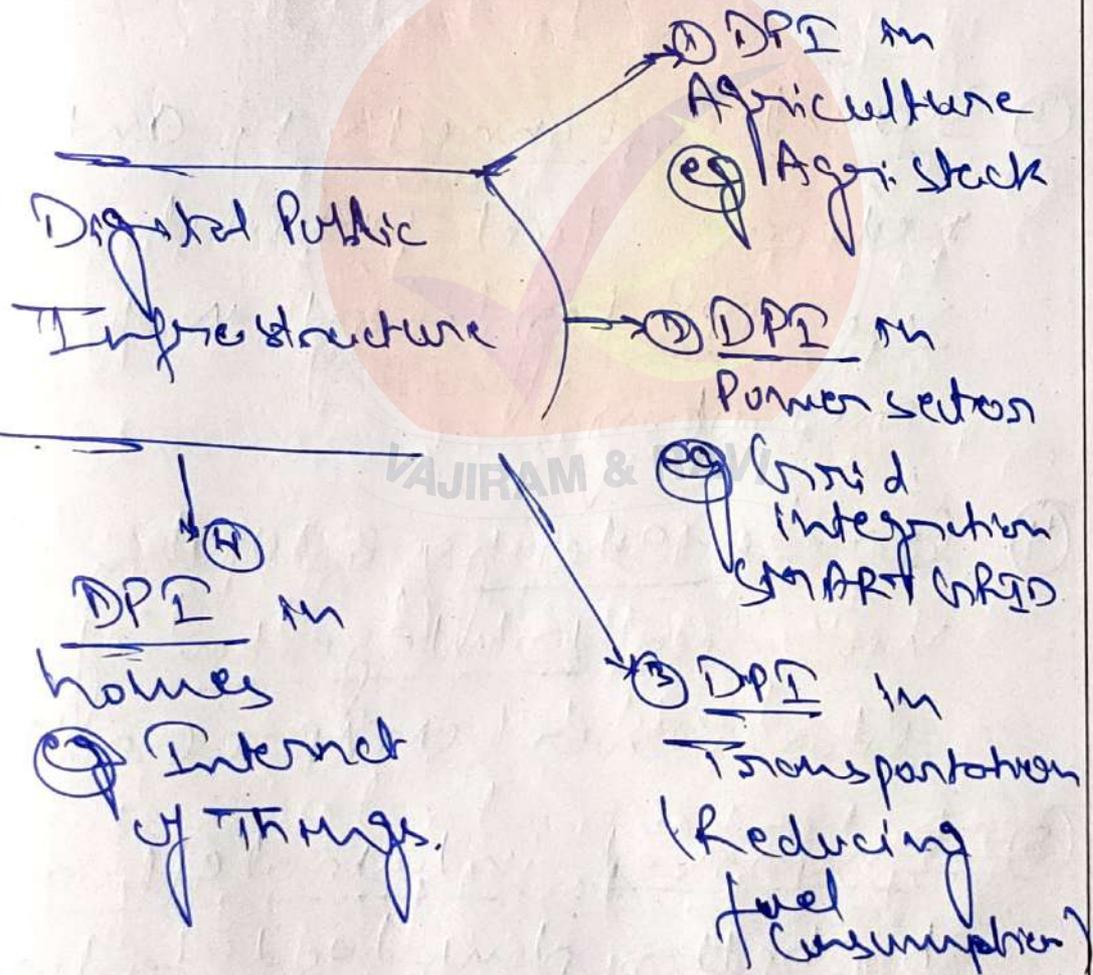
Viable Alternatives for farmers

- ① Focus on National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
- ② Promotion of High Value Crops like horticulture to improve income.
- ③ Improving yields via better Seeds.
- ④ Adoption of better farming methods for efficiency @ Direct seeded area.
- ⑤ Focus on Food Processing Industry for value addition
- ⑥ Adoption of Added activities like Dairy for income augmentation. Also with integration to global value chain are ESAs farmers will be able to realize the best from agriculture.

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15. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) can empower developing countries to lead the global climate action narrative. Discuss with suitable examples.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is the seamless integration of processes, businesses and economy via digital technologies. It can be game changer for developing countries.



DPP: global climate action narrative for developing countries

- ① Reducing the emissions from industries via better monitoring by DPP.
- ② Adoption of precision farming via DPP (Drones, AI etc).
- ③ Seamless connectivity and reducing fuel consumption via DPP (Google map routing).
- ④ Green energy adoption via grid integration of solar power (SMART grid)
- ⑤ Improved industrial efficiency by better plant load factor

Via DPI @ SCADA system

Challenges

- ① High cost of building DPI.
- ② Lack of skilled workforce to operate DPI in developing countries.
- ③ DPI are energy intensive due to large data centres.
- ④ Issue of data privacy.

Way ahead

- ① Focus on innovation and technology adoption.
- ② Skilling of workforce.
- ③ Improve cybersecurity.

Also with help of PPP model, adoption of DPI can help in sustainable economy and climate action by developing countries.

16. Analyse the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of the Himalayan region to landslides. What steps can be taken for their management and control?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Landslide is a sudden movement of rocks or earth materials under the influence of gravity.

Reasons for increasing vulnerability of Himalayas to landslides

- ① Increased seismicity as Himalayas are tectonically active.
- ② Rising climate change and associated disasters (eg) glacial lake outburst floods leads to landslides.
- ③ Disturbance to topography due to development of infrastructure (eg) tunnels.

- ④ Increased Pressure from Tourism leading to land use change.
- ⑤ Deforestation due to expansion of Agriculture / Plantation leads to land slides.
- ⑥ Higher Snowfall leading to Avalanche induced land slides.

Steps to Land slide Management and Control

- ① Proper Environmental Impact Assessment of Infrastructure projects.
- ② Delineation of No Construction zones in Vulnerable Areas.
- ③ Promote Sustainable Tourism to avoid its harmful effects.

④ Construction of Supporting walls and Retention walls to of vulnerable sections.

⑤ Promote Afforestation to ensure soil binding.

⑥ Proper land planning to avoid pressure on Himalayan Areas.

⑦ Climate Change Mitigation by adopting Green Energy and Green Economy in Himalayas eg Solar Power.

⑧ Installation of Early Warning System

⑨ Capacity Building of Local Bodies for effective response.

Thus as pointed by Sunderi Programme work 2030, all round steps are needed for effective Landslide Management

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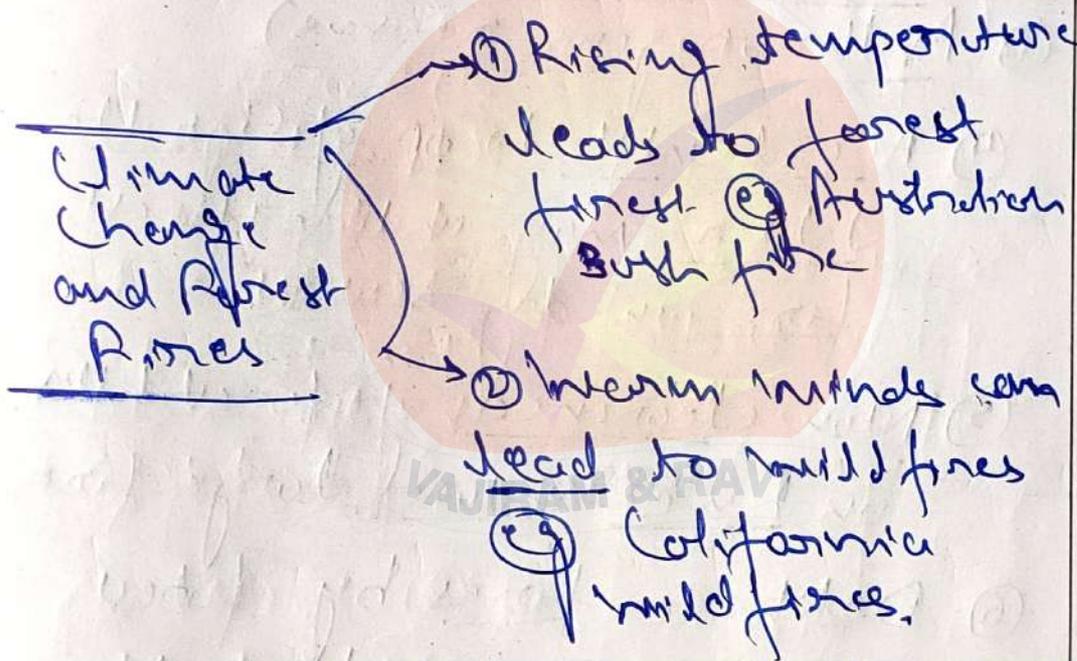
Presentation

Marks:

17. Forest fires are yet another symptom of climate change. Analyze the various causes for wildfire in forests. Give two examples of recent wildfires. Mention the policies and frameworks aimed at tackling wildfire in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per Forest Survey

of India more than 25% of Indian forests are prone to forest fires.



Various causes of wildfires in forests

⊙ Natural Causes

① Climate Change: Leading to reduced soil moisture and

more forage / litter in forests.

② Lightening / Thunder leads to forest fires with lightening on power lines.

③ Root blowing winds can induce fires by striking of branches of Chir Pine trees!

④ (Anthropogenic reasons)

④ Accidental drop of cigarette litter may induce forest fire in dry season.

⑤ Non clearance of forest litter on time induce large fires.

⑥ Deliberate fires by forest wood smugglers leads to large fires!

⑦ Accidents (Industrial, chemical) in forest vicinity may lead to forest fires!

(Examples)

- ① Uttarakhand Forest Fire in 2020
- ② Amazon Forest fire

(Policies and Framework)

① National Forest Fire Mitigation Policy ensures:

- ⊕ Coordination among bodies
- ⊕ Guidelines for response.

② Timely clearance of forest litter.

③ Biological & Chemical brush clearance.

④ Forest Fire Monitoring via Drones, Satellites.

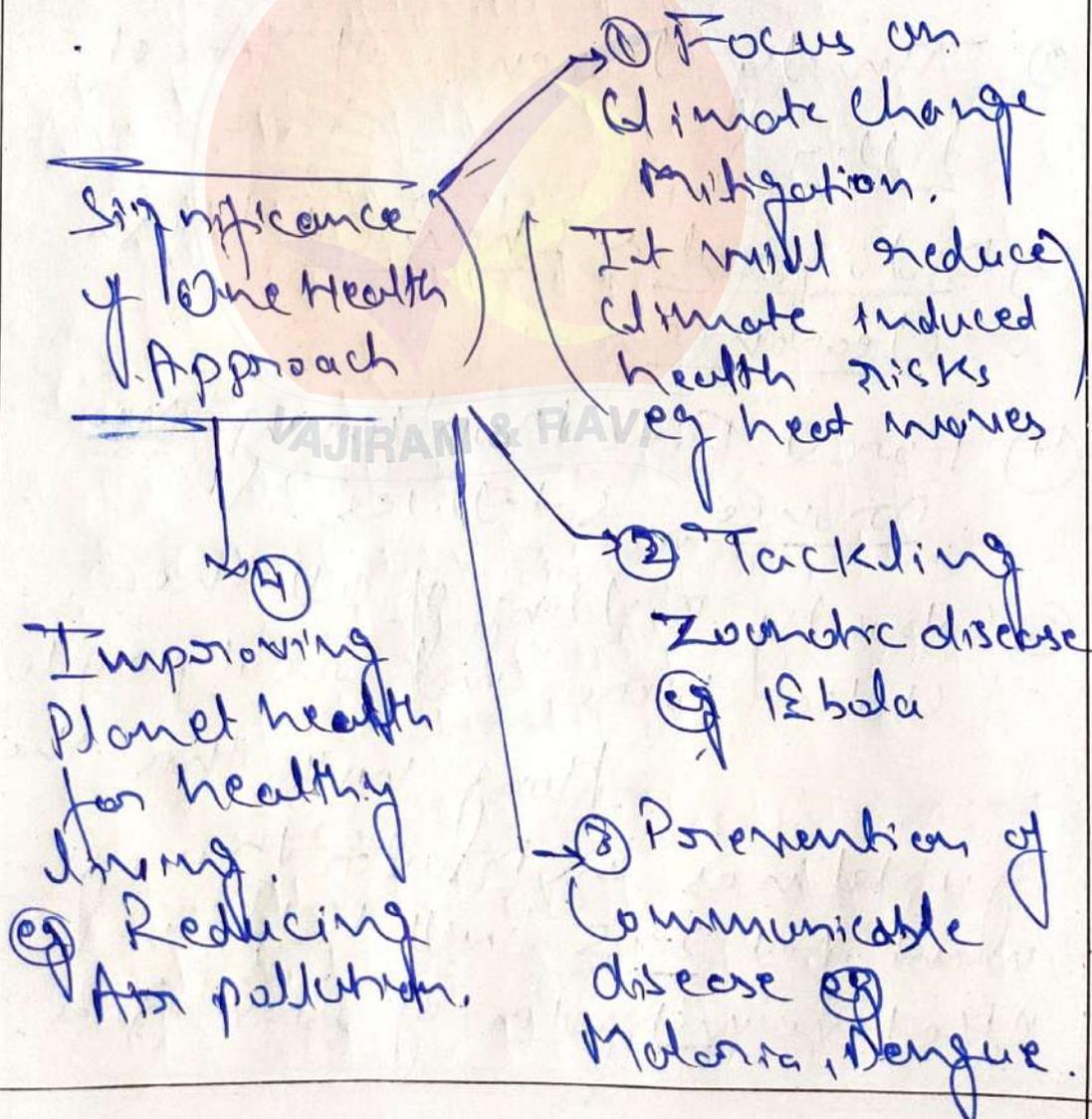
⑤ Capacity Building of all the stakeholders and local people.

Along with this the guidelines in Disaster Management Act 2005 will help in effective mitigation of forest fires.

18. One Health approach is key to preventing future pandemics and preserving ecosystems. Analyze how the Biodiversity and Health Global Action Plan adopted at COP 16 aligns with this vision. (15 marks, 250 words)

One Health Approach

refers to integration of health of humans, animals and Planet to ensure sustainable living for all.



COP 16: Biodiversity and Health Global Action Plan: Importance

- ① Focus on one Health Approach
By connecting climate change with health.
- ② Focus on research on biodiversity and biotechnology
It will help in detection of changing disease pattern.
- ③ Coordination on Global Health Planning eg Vaccine development.
- ④ Ensuring Information sharing and early warning over zoonotic disease data.
- ⑤ Global collaboration on transboundary movement control of biodiversity for mitigating Pandemic risk.

Challenges

- ① Lack of clear guidelines for coordinated measures.
- ② Lack of clarity over goals and measures to be adopted.
- ③ Lack of independent body to monitor the implementation of One Health Approach.
- ④ Lack of quantified goals may affect the movement towards One Health Approach.

Way ahead

- ① Clear delineation of goals.
- ② Capacity building and awareness among people for adoption of One Health Approach.

Thus there is need of all stakeholders Approach to achieve goal of One Health in Sustainable manner.

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Presentation

Marks:

19. In light of evolving national security threats, how do the New Criminal Laws address modern threats like cybercrime and organized crime? Outline the challenges perceived in its effective implementation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The emergence of cyber threats and non conventional threats (biological warfare) is posing threat to national security. This requires effective laws and measures to control these.

New Criminal laws effectiveness in tackling modern threats

<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Limitations</u>
① <u>Cyber crimes</u> are <u>tackled</u> under <u>Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita (BNS)</u> (special <u>provisions</u> for digital crimes)	① Lack of clarity over the provisions of <u>BNS, BNSS</u> over <u>cyber crimes</u>

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① Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Samhita have provisions for cross border terms of custody.

① Ineffective provisions for extradition of organised crime accused.

③ Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam has incorporated the digital evidence for crimes related to cyber crime and organised crime.

③ Lack of clear guidelines on handling the crimes in cross jurisdiction.

④ Special bodies designated under laws to tackle organised crime.

④ Lack of awareness about new laws provisions among law implementing agencies.

④ Narcotics Control Bureau & National Investigating Agency.

Challenges perceived

- ① Lack of Awareness about new laws.
- ② Poor Coordination among various bodies.
- ③ Ineffective monitoring of cybercrimes.
- ④ Poor design in laws leading to more acquittals.

Way ahead

- ① Proper Coordination among the law implementation bodies.
- ② Proper awareness generation.

Also there is need to align the new laws with emerging crimes to tackle them effectively.

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Marks:

20. Discuss how integrated border infrastructure and management practices can balance security imperatives with the socio-economic development of frontier communities. (15 marks, 250 words)

India has 7516 Km of Maritime borders and vast land border marked by natural barriers (rivers etc).
This requires effective Border management for National security.

Integrated Border Development and Management → socio economic Development of frontier communities

- ① Improved connectivity via Border roads: It will improve economy of frontier communities.
- ② Installation of Power Infra at border: This will

improve living standards of
frontier communities via
adoption of electricity.

③ Border Communication Infra
will improve digital
connectivity of Border villages.

④ Development of Border Schools
Hospitals will ensure social
infra of Border communities.

⑤ Market integration via
border roads.

(Steps undertaken)

① Vibrant Village Program
for Border villages.

② Development of Border Roads
by BRO.

③ Development of Tunnel Schools

hospitals in North East States,

(Challenges)

- ① Porous Borders, hilly terrain make border Infra development difficult.
- ② Large investment required.
- ③ Difficulty in sustaining Infrastructure in harsh areas (eg snowfall in Ladakh)
- ④ Sparse population and poor venues for market development to fuel economy.

Thus there is need for old sound planning to secure interest of border communities and National security in holistic manner.

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Marks:

Space for Rough Work



VAJIRAM & RAVI

Space for Rough Work

