

## VAJIRAM &amp; RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES VTS - 2025

<b>General Studies</b> <b>Full Length Test</b> <b>Test - 3 (GS - 3)</b> <b>Test Code - VR1053503</b>	<b>Evaluator Code:</b> <b>Date of Assignment:</b> <b>CQ:</b>
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NAME:	SANJEEV GUPTA	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.:	1 6 7 7 3 7 4	Email:
UPSC ROLL NO.:		Submission Date:
MOBILE NO.:		06/08/25

**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 - 9 AM	End Time - 12 AM
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**

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**VAJIRAM & RAVI**

## Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



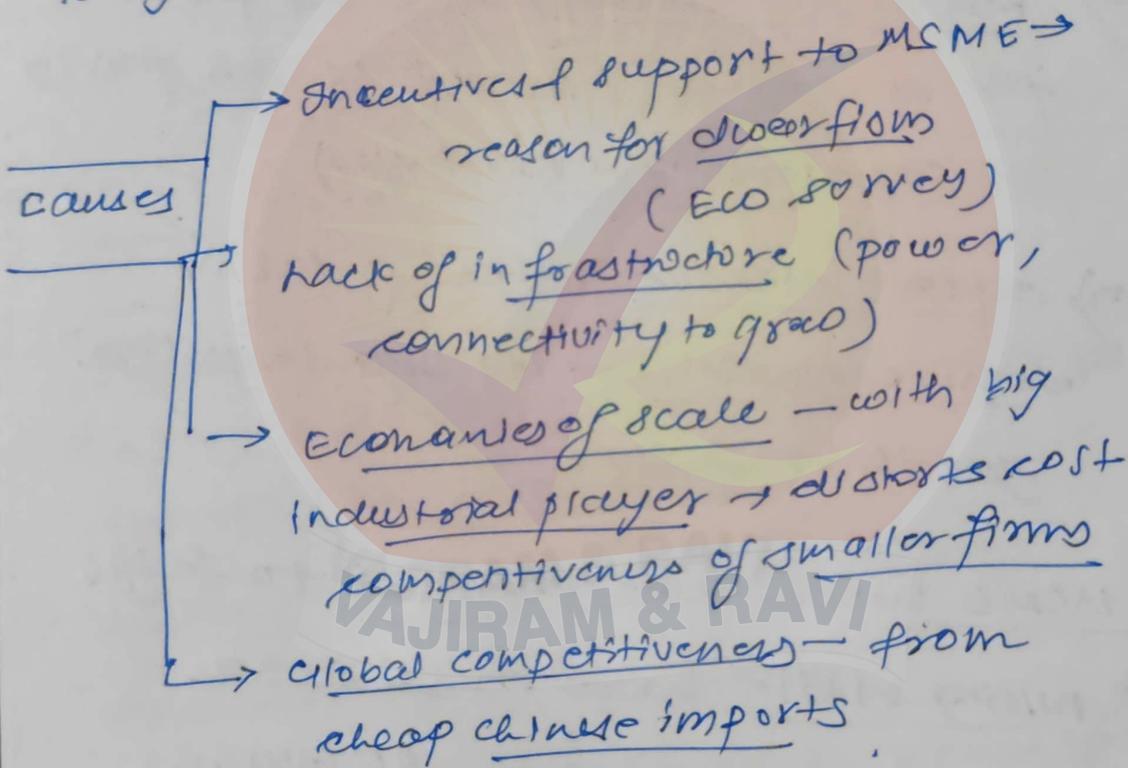
**Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions**



(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" refers to phenomenon in which either big industrial units perform or smaller ones with "middle" companies stagnant role in industrial ecosystem.



Impact on economic growth & unemployment

→ hindrance to inclusive growth — as not enough job is created in industrial sector (eg) 23% unemployment rate

- 2) Lack of women participation - in labour force due to missing middle (only 37% female LFPR - as per IFS - 2020-23)
- 3) Informalisation of economy - 90% of India economy is informal due to missing 'middle' industrial sector
- 4) Rise in CIG economy - as no formal job is created (Around 77 lakh jobs in CIG economy - NITI Aayog)
- 5) Capital intensive instead of labour intensive growth - leading to "jobless" growth in India.

MSME need to be promoted to fulfil "missing middle" based on UK Sinha committee, to attain \$5 trillion economy.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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)

Recent decline of household saving to 29% has sparked debate on its falling level.

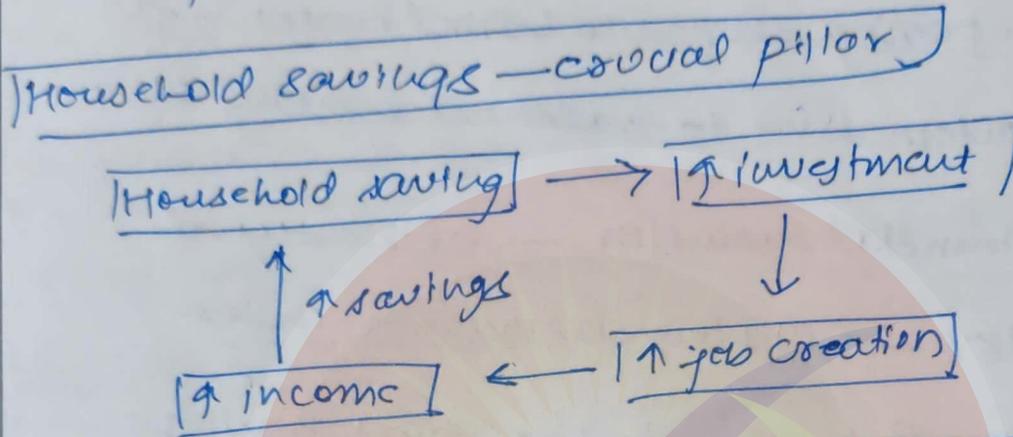


Fig. 1. World Domestic Investment Model.

### causes of decline

- ① Increased spending — by urban consumers especially on quicker commerce
- ② Declining rural growth — because of shutdown after covid 19 pandemic
- ③ low interest rates — offered by banks → low rates → to stimulate economy  
[16% Repo rate — by RBI]
- ④ Repatriation of profits by global firms instead of reinvestment in economy

## Strategies to strengthen saving behaviour

- ① Diversified investment options - to women in form of fixed deposit, mutual fund
- ② Deepening corporate bond market - as alternative to traditional banking system
- ③ Financial Inclusion - currently at 78% - FDI Financial Inclusion Index
- ④ Micro-finance - to tap rural savings potential [Nandini Mor committee]
- ⑤ Insurance on investment schemes - Deposit credit Guarantee facility on ₹ 5 lakh can be increased

India's 60% GDP is from private consumption and hence saving behaviour must be instilled to attain ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT.

Introduction

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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)

India is the top 5 largest economy yet its bond market is underdeveloped compared to other major economies.

## Structural challenges

1) Low bond adoption - by consumers due to lack of awareness, trust or better alternative banking schemes

2) Volatility in return - due to global foreign investment (FPI) movement

3) Exchange rate volatility - creates fluctuating return in market

4) Informal economy - 90% economy is informal and hence people do not see bond as major investment

5) Lack of inclusive growth - Top 1% hold 40% wealth (or firm) and hence major population do not have income to invest

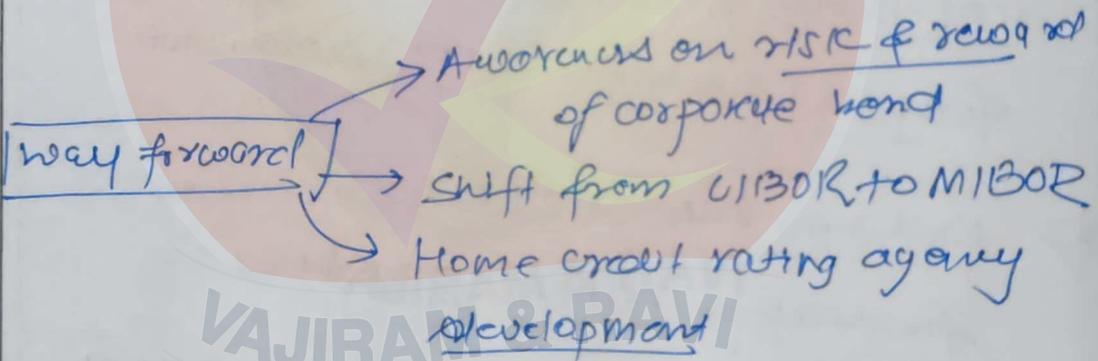
## Regulatory challenges

1) Bias of foreign credit rating - low rating by Moody & S&P Index impedes its growth

Top rating agency  
Moody and S&P  
Index - BBE  
rating for Indian  
Bonds

2) Additional pressure on RBI - to manage gilt edged securities.

3) Lack of strict enforcement on transparency of bond market by SEBI



Recent inclusion of Indian security in Bloomberg market is a step in positive direction.

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Marks:	

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)

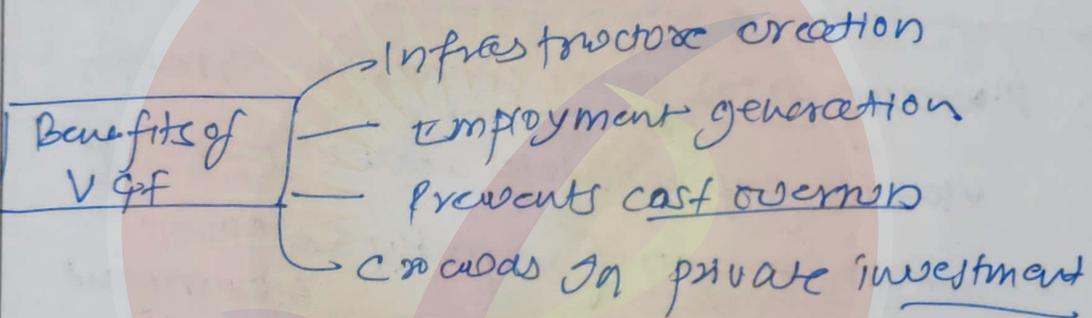
Budget 2025 with its focus on green growth — inclusive and sustainable growth model pushes for green growth.

Role of viability gap funding for renewable energy project

- ① Funding solar power project — through viability gap will help realise 100 GW of solar energy [currently 83 GW — government target]
- ② Better research funding on battery & storage system → to make renewable energy self-sustainable
- ③ wind project leading to unavailability of equipments can be started [Potential to add 302 GW — MMRE]
- ④ Electrolyzers needed for green hydrogen can be purchased through viability gap funding.

⑤ Awareness and promotion of GOBARDHAN scheme - to generate biogas in rural areas.

⑥ Viability cap funding - to increase production of indigenous PV modules, wind equipments [currently 90% import from china]



Viability cap funding essential for CAPEX led growth (currently projected to be 3.4% of GDP) and make India

VISION BHARAT by 2047.

Introduction	
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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 the biggest consumer and importer of pulses.

self sufficiency crucial for India

- ① Nutritional security → pulses as major source of protein for vegetarian population
- ② Control soil degradation - as pulses are leguminous crops that fix nitrogen
- ③ Integrated farming system - through pulses cultivation
- ④ Increasing farmers income - as pulses fetch higher price than wheat or rice.
- ⑤ crop diversification - can be promoted through pulses cultivation

## Policy & tech intervention

- ① MSP for pulses - should be elevated regularly
- ② Increased promotion - for growth of leguminous crops
- ③ High yield variety for pulses to increase in production
- ④ Increased procurement of pulses for MDM, IAS.

Pulses essential to tackle sudden hunger and attain SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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)

India's space programme like Mangalyan, Chandrayaan mission has showcased its space capabilities.

## Addressing development needs in Rural India

- ① Education — through use of satellites for education (e-learning)
- ② Agriculture — satellite based warnings, weather forecast for cropping
  - ⊕ Project Mausam
- ③ Communication — through satellite based phones and internet
  - ⊕ Starlink — satellite internet
- ④ Disaster Management — in rural areas through early warning system
  - ⊕ tropical cyclone warning in Andhra Pradesh

## Steps to further enhance its reach

① Broader coverage → for difficult terrains like hilly and mountainous areas

② cost reduction → to make it affordable for rural population  
③ satellite internet very costly

④ Increased awareness → to increase outreach of satellite services

"India's space is the space to be in" — PM Modi.

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Marks:	

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)

India's urbanisation rate (31%) is projected to be 50% by 2050 (UN) but its cities are becoming inhabitable due to air pollution.

Link between urbanisation & rising PM levels

- ① Construction - in tier 2/3 cities is increasing PM 2.5 (construction dust)
- ② Lack of infrastructure like smog towers in Delhi in tier 2/3 cities to reduce PM 2.5
- ③ Weak regulatory norms on industrial emission in tier 2/3 cities (a) Bhopal.
- ④ Vehicle pollution increasing in tier 2/3 cities (a) Lucknow - hub of vehicle pollution
- ⑤ Industrial emission due to shifting of industries to tier 2/3 cities (a) CITPA in Gorakhpur.

## Mitigation and Government measures

- ① National Clean Air Programme - to reduce PM 2.5 and PM 10 pollutants
- ② Bs VI norms to control vehicular pollution
- ③ Unleaded Response warning system in Delhi
- ④ Commission for Air Quality Management in Delhi NCR Region.

Right to health environment is a fundamental right (A-2) - MC Mehta case and hence must be maintained.

Introduction

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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 was enacted as proactive and risk reduction approach to disaster management.

## Structural limitation

- ① Lack of coordination between MPMA, SDMA & PDMA → 2nd ARC
- ② Focus on 3R (Reaction, Rehabilitation and Recovery) than 3P (Preparation, Prevention & Proficiency)

## Operational limitation

- 1) lack of dedicated NDRF staff at district level
- 2) lack of fund availability with SDRF
- 3) low development - from centre to state

## Role of 2013 Amendments

- ① Increased focus on prevention and disaster risk reduction
- ② focus on tangible infra creation - early warning system, stoploss index
- ③ Disaster management plans for urban areas
- ④ Regulatory powers granted to FDMA.

India loses 9.8 Bn/year due to disasters & old hence proactive approach based on Sadar framework should be adopted.

Introduction	
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Marks:	

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

Artificial neural networks mimics the natural neural network of brain to increase computation of machines.

It is modelled on brain's signalling and neural transmission that often operates at very high speed and minimal disruption.

Application across various fields

- ① In Electronics - computer model like AI (chatGPT, Gemini) are modelled on Artificial Neural Networks  
 → smartphones using Artificial neural network for fast computation
- ② In Health - for scientific research and to predict protein structures  
 ⊕ AlphaFold to predict protein structures

3) Indefense - for development of drones and tactical missiles → training like human in warfare

⊙ Russia using against warfare attack

4) In Agriculture - artificial neural network to understand plant physiology and for biotech research

Artificial Neural Network - for development of cyberspace and to provide competitive advantage

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10. "Internal security challenges in India are increasingly shaped by external and transnational dynamics." Examine the statement with relevant examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Internal security refers to maintaining, peace, law and order within the country.

Shaped by external and transnational dynamics

## I. State actors

1) cross border terrorism - by states like Pakistan created militancy in Jammu & Kashmir (e.g. Poonchgam attack)

2) Logistical and fund support by state to create instability in Jammu & Kashmir (e.g. Chinese support to insurgent group in Arunachal)

3) Ethnic clashes - can result in spillover effect problem in Jammu & Kashmir (e.g. Rohingya refugee from Myanmar)

4) Political instability - problem to internal security (e.g. Bangladesh - increased migration)

## II. Non-state actors

1) Drug trafficking - by transborder destinations like Afghanistan and Thailand (Golden Triangle)

2) Money laundering - due to transnational creation of shell companies and safe tax havens @ Shell companies in Pacific

3) cybercrime - from persons located outside India @ Camodia - leading destination of cyberattacks in India.

comprehensive measures like border management, tech adoption (NATGRID) and surveillance (Hipro) necessary to more ge external and transnational crimes

Introduction	
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Marks:	

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)

global slowdown and recent conflicts like Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Palastine and measures by USA has put focus on tariff as a tool of international trade.

Tariff rationalization for economic efficiency

1) increase in competitiveness - tariff rationalization will help Indian companies to compete globally

2) Integration with global supply chain due to tariff rationalization (Good part of Supply Chain Resilience Initiative)

3) In line with Adam Smith's -invisible hand - free trade will create wealth for all.

Challenges to certain sectors

① Agriculture - maybe negatively affected due to cheap import from outside.

- ② Increase in volatility - in fluctuations with global market
- ③ Destruction of indigenous industries - due to cheap imports from abroad
- ④ Dumping of goods from developed countries

## India's approach to tariff reforms

- 1) Bilateral treaties - like signing Free Trade Agreement with countries like Britain and CEPA with USA
- 2) Protecting agriculture and allied sector - Not signing RCEP due to concern on dairy sector
- 3) Promoting investment - through tariff reform → focus on FDI (India top destination for FDI)
- 4)

Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

## Lacunae in its policy

- 1) Tariff imposition by developed countries like USA → "tariff king"
- 2) slow foreign trade (₹ 760 Bn - target to reach \$2 trillion)
- 3) No model investment treaty updated

## Way forward

- Overseeing unilateral and multilateral cooperation
- Atmanirbhar Bharat - Make in India, Make for world
- Balancing competitiveness with protection of vulnerable sectors

## Surgit Bharti

committee recommendation can be implemented to reform FTAs and have competitive tariff policy

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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)

India currently has fiscal deficit of  $\sim 5.11\%$  and debt of around  $\sim 81\%$ .  
- Eco survey

Shift from fiscal deficit to Debt-GDP

- ① In line with global practices  $\rightarrow$  of using debt as central measure to determine fiscal health
- ② gives environment liability of government as opposed to total liability in fiscal deficit
- ③ Better fiscal management  $\rightarrow$  through servicing of debt
- ④ Increase in better credit, by credit rating agency like Moody, S&P Index.

⑤ Easier to calculate as compared to Debt-to-GDP + fiscal deficit.

⑥ Promotes investment through FDI - as Debt-GDP → measure for country risk analysis

However, it has its challenges

1) Difficult to compare financial statements from past

2) may not yield consistency in results

NK Singh committee recommendation

→ maintain 60% debt-GDP ratio

should be maintained for fiscal

prudence

(Don't write anything in this part)

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Introduction	
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Marks:	

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)

India's food processing sector is a sunrise sector with CAGR 18%. Growth is poised to make India hub of food processing.

Role of PLI schemes and PM-FME

1) Production linked incentives provided tax benefits on incremental production → helped in growth of sector

2) Increased formalisation → led to credit availability for food processing sector

3) Growth in rural and semi-urban areas — from traditional footholds in Punjab & Haryana

4) 100% FDI in food processing attracted investment in the sector.

cashew

Sahayasi farms in Nagpur

Sola wine from Nagpur vineyards

5) one District One Product - as part of PM-FME → lead to increased awareness and tapping local resources

⊙ Banana fibre from Kushinagar district

6) Priority sector lending for food processing further provided credit support to industry

7) PM SAMPADA - creation of mega food parks - for value integration increased competitiveness of industry

Yet, challenges remain

① Poor in infrastructural support - lack of road connectivity, power

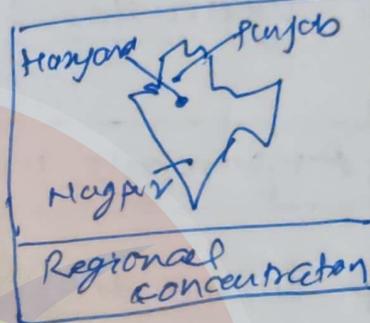
[India - 11% logistics cost]

② Poor forward and backward integration - weak procurement and distribution network

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- ③ Low skill of manpower — in food processing industry
- ④ Increased bureaucratic red tapism, approvals in setting up of industry
- ⑤ Regional concentration — in selected regions of Punjab, Haryana & west of.



## Way forward

- 1) Backward & forward integration to reduce logistics cost.
- 2) Skill training — food processing courses in IIT.
- 3) Global export — to boost market.

India's food processing sector has potential to add \$450 Bn by 2027.

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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)

Minimum support price is the guaranteed price at which government buys agricultural crops from the farmers.

### Arguments in favour of legalising MSP

- 1) Guaranteed return for farmers will prevent distress sale [currently > 3L farmers suffer due to debt]
- 2) Promote rural development - as guaranteed MSP will provide sustained income in rural areas
- 3) Prevent farm migration - as agriculture will become remunerative
- 4) Support other government schemes like Public Distribution system and Integrated child development scheme and Mid Day Meal.

## Arguments against legalising MSP

- ① Legalising MSP - would put huge financial burden on government.
- ② Distortion in world trade policy - MSP under amber box in WTO Agreement on Agriculture
- ③ MSP currently - benefits only 6% farmers (Shanta Kumar committee) and hence legislation will not benefit all farmers
- ④ Regional concentration of MSP procurement (>60% from Punjab-Haryana) will not benefit other area farmers
- ⑤ Promote cereal genetic agricultural growth (wheat + rice → 58% production)
- ⑥ Decline in agricultural infrastructure - as funds used in MSP

## Viable alternatives

- ① Price Deficiency system - as suggested by NITI Aayog (paying only deficient price in market price and MSP)
- ② PM AASHA - as alternative to MSP can be explored
- ③ Invest in agricultural infrastructure [Agricultural Investment Fund]
- ④ Direct income support - PM KISAN → provides ₹6000 to farmers

Sustainable and viable agriculture

needed not only for food security but also rural development as

said by Lt's Sastri - JAI JAWAN,  
JAI KISAN.

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Marks:	

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 refers to creation of digital infra to complement physical and social infrastructures

ex) JAM trinity in India

Role — to lead global climate action

- ① Sustainable solution — to environment problem through digital public infra
  - ex) AI to decrease power transmission loss
- ② Reduce the cost — of transition from fossil fuel economy to green economy
- ③ Job creation — in digital public infra to support inclusive development
- ④ Increase tax/money base of government through reduced corruption ex) DIBT saved \$27Bn for India.

- ⑤ DPI can empower — green growth through integration
  - ⓐ Renewable energy for power generation
- ⑥ Address the problems of developed countries refusal to transfer tech for climate mitigation & adaptation

Yet, challenges remain

- ① Lack of skilled manpower for DPI in developing countries
- ② Lack of technical know how to develop indigenous DPI
- ③ Resource constraint of developing countries to develop DPI
- ④ Global slowdown and protectionism measures → deglobalisation → makes it challenging for developing countries

Way forward

- Tech transfer from developed to developing nations
- Fund devolution (\$100Bn mandate under Paris Agreement)
- Recognition of common but differentiated principles

India declared supporting development of digital public infrastructure to developing countries in its G20 leadership summit.

action	
vision	
strategy	
implementation	
evaluation	

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)

Around 12.6% of geographical area is prone to landslides - geological source of India.

Landslide is a type of mass movement under the influence of gravity.

Reasons behind Himalayan vulnerability

I. Natural

① Tectonic active region -

Himalaya at confluence of Indian and Eurasian plate → earthquake → landslides



② Increased Rainfall -

due to orographic lift created by ~~the~~ Himalayas

③ Sedimentary rock composition - makes it structurally weak

④ weathering and erosion of rocks due to rain, temperature, winds

## II. Anthropogenic causes

- ① mining & Quarrying - in some Himalayan regions @ Witium deposits in Jammu & Kashmir
- ② Infrastructure development - like bulldozing dams and road development
- ③ Increasing tourism - beyond carrying capacity + Religious tourism in Chardham yatra
- ④ Global warming and climate change - causing glacial melt and increased susceptibility to landslides.

## Steps for its management and control

- ① NDMA guidelines on Landslide Hazard zone mapping can be undertaken
- ② Structural measures like retaining walls to control landslides
- ③ Administrative control on urbanisation in hilly areas

- ④ Early warning system - through use of radar to monitor and study glacial melt
- ⑤ Eco-tourism that does not pollute Himalayan ecosystems.

Initiatives like Project SECURE and National Monitoring of Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) are steps in right direction.

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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)

India's 22% geographic area is susceptible to forest and is increasing with rising global warming and climate change.

## Causes for wild fire in forest

Natural	Anthropogenic
① <u>Lightning strikes</u> at times causes forest fire	① <u>Climate change</u> — making atmosphere <u>warm</u> ideal for forest fire
② <u>Natural friction</u> between rocks and winds causes fire	② Throwing <u>cigarettes</u> , lighters in forest cause fire
③ <u>Spread of wildfire</u> due to wind	③ <u>Tourism</u> in forest area — <u>fire camp</u> also cause forest
④ <u>Volcanic eruptions</u> also cause fire due to <u>heat</u> .	④ <u>Industrial emission</u> — <u>warm air</u> causes fire.

## Examples of forest fires

① California forest fires in USA that widespread for over a week and led to huge displacement and loss of economy activities

② Australian bush fire — in Australia caused due to burning of forest for cultivation

③ waste incineration — near forest area causes forest fire.

④ thinning — burning forest for agriculture causes forest fire.

⑤ Amazon forest burning for rubber plantation

## Power & framework

1) fire control units — in all districts to cover all types of fire including forest fire

2) monitoring through satellite and radar for forest fire.

3) Aerial dispersal of water and other substance to control forest fire

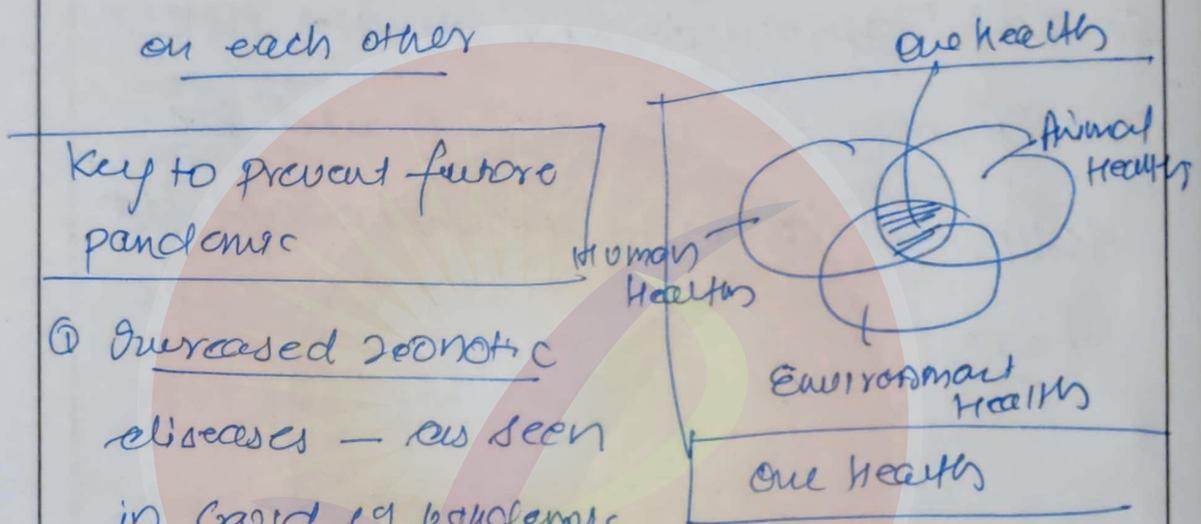
4) Forest breaks - in between forest to control forest fire.

Sandai framework for disaster risk reduction framework should be followed to mitigate and adapt to forest fire.

Section	
Division	
Station	

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 is holistic approach that sees human, environment and animal health as inter connected and dependent on each other



① Increased zoonotic diseases — as seen in Covid 19 pandemic & corona virus from Bat

② Pemra frost thawing — increased exposure to deadly bacterial infections

③ Antimicrobial resistance — demands one health approach to prevent another global pandemic

④ Incurable diseases — like AIDS, Ebola demands holistic approach

## Key for preserving ecosystem

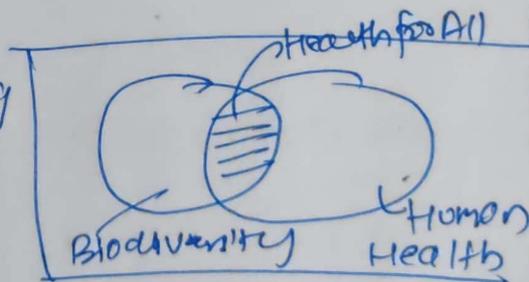
- ① Forest preservation - as increasing deforestation is bringing humans closer to animals (↑ disease transmissions)
- ② Reducing global warming - if not for nature then to preserve our own's health (permafrost thawing)

## Biodiversity & Healthy Global Action Plan

① Identifies the need to conserve biodiversity - for human as well as environmental health

② Harnessing traditional knowledge - to complement modern medicine

③ Better understanding of biodiversity will increase knowledge base for zoonotic diseases.



④ global cooperation and commitment to preserve biodiversity and work collectively for global health

⑤ increasing research and concrete steps to conserve biodiversity on lines of cartagena and magogo protocols.

"Earth has enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed" - Condoleezza Rice  
Should be maximum for one health for all.

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Introduction

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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)

India ranks 10 on cyber security index and is transit and market hub for drug trafficking.

Rising national security threat

- cyber war fare
- honeypot attack
- Hybrid attack
- cyber war fare

Role of new Criminal Laws

- ① Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita — defines organized crime → bridge clarity in action against
- ② Punitive measures outlined in new laws to curb organized crime
- ③ Tech adoption → through use of forensics and national panel for all crimes → streamlines operation

- ④ Strict enforcement measures — power to government agencies to act against cybercrime and organised crime
- ⑤ Fast track procedures and court action to act against organised crime
- ⑥ Provisions for confiscation of property obtained through organised crime

## Challenges in its implementation

- 1) Federal table — as police is a state subject and hence outcome depends on state implementation
- 2) Lack of training — of police and other security agency on new crimes & laws
- 3) Attitudinal change — from colonial policing to community policing
- 4) Lack of resources — technologies, logistics and manpower to implement new laws.

## Way forward

- 1) Cooperative federalism - on smooth implementation of new criminal laws
- 2) Workshop and training of security staff on new criminal laws
- 3) Increased cyber security training - to make police teams forwardly
- 4) Awareness of new laws in general public for cooperation in policing.

New criminal laws are next steps to steer all from colonial mindset and make laws Indian for New India.

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 long ~15,000 km land borders and ~7500 km coastline that needs to be managed for maintaining internal security in India.

## Integrated border infrastructure

1. Territorial borders → land & hills borders

① Border Area Development programme - creation of infrastructure like roads, power to provide it for for community and services security needs

② comprehensive integrated Border Management system → tech driven and decentralized model.

↳ creation of integrated checkpoints for smooth community movement and patrol borders.

## ③ Village Vibrant Programme

that acknowledges role of border villages in maintaining security

BOLD-QIT  
project on  
borders

↳ creation of infrastructure in border villages

↳ employment generation in villages near borders

↳ skill development of youths

④ Tourism — through checkposts and roads by by BPO → facilitates tourist as well as troops movement

## II. Coastal borders

① empowering fishing community — providing tech for emergency support and for intelligence gathering

② Post Development — under Sagarmala for coastal security and promote development.

③ Great Nicobar Project — for security as well as growth in the region.

(Don't write anything in this part)

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Shetakekar committee recommendation should be followed for infrastructure creation in border areas to balance security with socio-economic development of frontier communities.



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Marks:	