

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 7 (GS 3)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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SUBMISSION DATE: 1/09/24

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 27

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

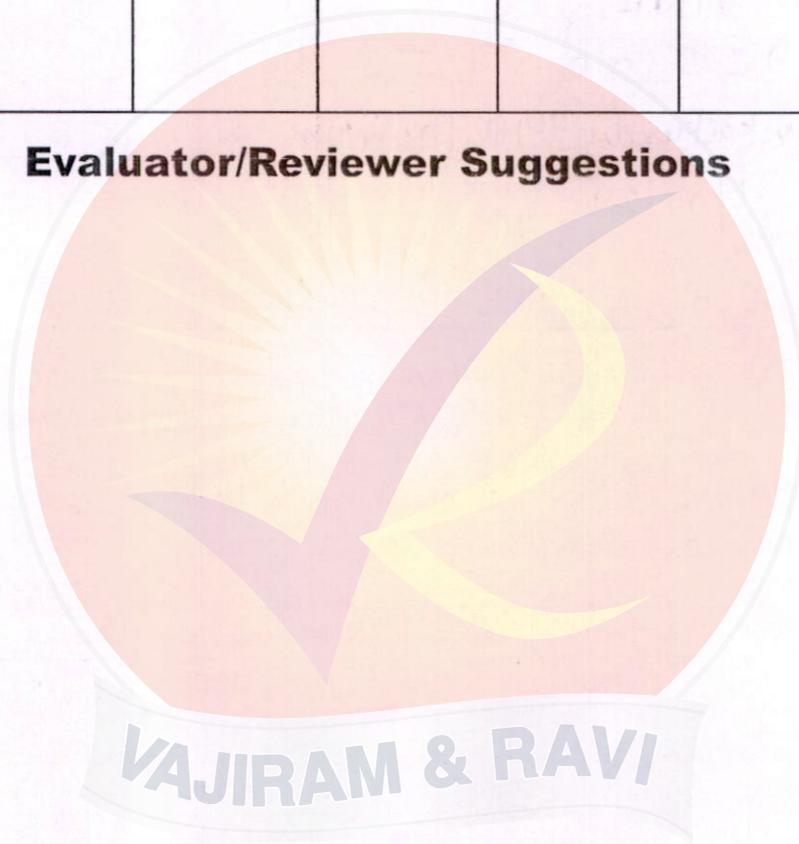
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

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

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

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(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. What are the factors influencing imported inflation in India? Suggest measures to mitigate its impact on the domestic economy. (10 marks, 150 words)

Imported inflation refers to import of costly goods from outside leading to increased inflation in the country.

Factors influencing it →

- ① Price of goods in international markets (e.g.) high crude prices due to high demand.
- ② Currency exchange rates as high exchange rates leads to costly imports.
- ③ Geopolitical conflicts (e.g.) Iran-Israel tensions increasing price of oil & other resources.
- ④ Dependence on imports for crucial goods (e.g.) India depends on imports for 85% of crude oil and 65% of natural gas needs.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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- ⑧ safety and security of trade routes
 (eg) frontline conflict and secret blockade of Suez Canal
- ⑨ Availability of alternatives (eg)
Russian crude helped India to save \$8 billion due to cheap oil

Measures to mitigate the impact

- ① Diversification of supply chains
 (eg) oil from Russia, USA, West Asia
- ② Self Reliance through Atmanirbhar Bharat and de-risking by supply chain resilience initiative
- ③ Manage currency by "Managed Float" or "Dirty Float" of RBI
- ④ Secure shipping lanes & trade routes (eg) Operation Santal of Navy

Inflation shall be kept under control range decided by Monetary policy framework agreement for growth & development

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. Discuss the potential of impact investments in improving the social sector outcomes in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

As per Economic Survey 2023-24, India invested 26% of its GDP on social sector in FY 2023-24.

Potential of impact investments in improving social sector outcomes

① overcome skilling gap where only 5% of workforce is formally skilled.

② Address gaps in health and educational sector where India spends just 2.1% and 2.9% respectively against the need of 2.5% and 6% as per NEP, 2020

③ Help to reduce vulnerability of population (eg) high out of pocket expenditure on health of 47%.

3. 'Unfinished agenda of land reforms sustains the socio-economic disparities in rural India.' Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Land reforms were the process of land redistribution, abolition of zamindari system under the slogan of "land to tiller". (eg) Gramdan & Bhoodan movement.

Failure of land reforms →

① 85% of farmers are still small or marginal farmers with less than 2 hectares of land

② Tenants and labourers don't have any agricultural land

③ Corruption, weakness of laws & insufficient implementation led to failure of land reforms

Socio economic disparities in rural areas

① Tenants and labourers remained marginalised with no agricultural development.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ②. Green Revolution too benefited the large farmers
- ③. small farmers face the hurdles of land fragmentation
- ④. Unviability of small agricultural holdings has led to agrarian distress ⑧ average landholding is 1.06 hectares.

Way Ahead ↘

- ①. Land Reforms 2.0 → digitisation of land records through Bhu-Aadhar, Swamitva yojana etc.
 - ②. Lewis Model of growth, transferring excess labour to other sectors.
 - ③. Small farmer, large field concept, farmer producer organisations, SHGs, cooperative farming shall be promoted.
- Land Reforms 2.0 is necessary to counter agrarian distress & rural

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>prosperity</u> <u>for a</u> <u>New</u> <u>India</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

4. Analyze the importance of food processing industries in promoting millets cultivation and consumption in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Millets are small grass crops, that are highly resilient and nutritious crops. (e.g) Pearl Millet

Types → Small Millets → Ragi Millet
→ Major Millets → Pearl Millet
based on grain size.

Importance of food processing industry →

- ① creates demand for millets by increasing value addition & sales
- ② Remunerative prices of millets to farmers will encourage them to sale and cultivate millets
- ③ Enhanced consumption due to value addition making millets as attractive food alternative.
- ④ Export potential with India as 2nd largest ~~prod~~ exporter and largest producer of millets.

5. 'NISAR' is a flagship partnership between India and the USA. Elaborate its role in studying climate change and efficient resource management.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Nasa Isro Synthetic Aperture Radar is expected to be launched in 2024.

Role in studying climate change →

- ① Coverage of entire planet in 12 days will help in studying weather & climate.
- ② S-Radar and L-Radar will help to recognise minimal changes on land and weather.
- ③ Help in studying impact of global warming & climate change on cryosphere in poles and glaciers of mountains.

Role in efficient resource management

- ① Help in disaster detection and minimisation like landslides,

Earthquakes, forest fires etc.

- ① Help in studying cropping patterns and in making sustainable agricultural practices & decisions.
- ② Strategic use to detect changes on land like military bases and movement of artillery.
- ③ Help in planning through remote sensing & geospatial intelligence
- ④ Urban planning.

Way Ahead →

- ① Speed up launching of NISAR
- ② Greater role in management of activities related to NISAR
- ③ Further cooperation under Academic Records. NISAR will be crucial for economic development, climate change mitigation,

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

Agriculture,
disaster
management
etc.

6. Traditional system of medicine provides great opportunities for medical and wellness tourism in India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

India ranks 7th in medical & wellness tourism as per Economic survey of 2023-24.

Relevance of Traditional system of medicine →

AYUSH system [Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy] medicines are crucial for medical tourism because →

- ① Focus on wellness in recent times through mental, spiritual, physiological wellness etc.
- ② India's expertise in Ayush medicines & global image favouring India's image as a medical tourism hub.
- ③ Government is measures like creation of AYUSH Ministry, SMART, SMART 2.0 initiatives

7. Damage to critical infrastructures amplifies the impact of natural disasters. Discuss the significance of building disaster resilient infrastructure in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

India as a tropical climate country with diverse geography of Mountains, plains & plateaus faces natural disasters (eg) recent GLOF in Sikkim.

Damage to critical infrastructure amplifying impact of natural disasters →

Infrastructure like roads, railways, hospitals etc. can be called as critical infrastructure & its damage leads to →

(a) Delay in providing aid to the affected population (eg) recent landslide in Wayanad.

(b) Makes evacuation process more difficult (eg) floods in Gujarat.

(c) More painful for the poor & marginalised sections like SC's, ST's and women.

8. What are the environmental and health impacts of metal mining pollution? Suggest measures to mitigate the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

Metal Mining pollution refers to the pollution related to the mining processes (e.g.) Jadugoda mining pollution.

Environmental impacts →

- ① Air pollution through release of gases like Walbed Methane through coal mining.
- ② Soil pollution due to toxic metals release during mining.
- ③ Water pollution due to mining.
(e.g.) Reasi river at danger due to lithium mining.
- ④ Deforestation (e.g.) Khadanga forest & Hesdeo forest in Chattisgarh.

Health impacts →

- ① Exposure to toxic elements (e.g.) Jadugoda deformities in people.

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① Diseases like Blue baby syndrome due to intake of polluted water

② loss of life due to rat hole mining

③ Air pollution causes lung cancer due to deforestation

Measures to mitigate it

① Proper EIA and Social Impact Assessment under EIA, 2020

② Proper technological use instead of open land mining

③ Carbon capture & storage in abandoned mines

④ Use Mines & Minerals Development & Regulation Act for welfare of people

⑤ Sustainable mining with due care for all stakeholders
mining shall be regulated & controlled to make it sustainable

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>for people's health & environment</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

9. 'Dark net and crypto currency have emerged as a major internal security challenge to India'. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

Dark Net is the portion of internet that is accessible by special software like TOR, I2P etc. whereas cryptocurrency

refers to the currency working on blockchain with no underlying asset

Potential internal security challenges →

① Hub of illegal activities → Darknet is used for drug trafficking, child pornography etc.

② Financial crimes → Darknet is used to illegally trade financial data like debit & credit card.

③ Use for cyber frauds and ransom by organised crime gangs

Cryptocurrency →

① Finance terrorists is a major

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problem due to cryptocurrency

- ② Used to evade taxes and it leads to Black economy proliferation
- ③ Threat to economic security (e.g.)
FTX collapse in USA led to Banking crisis
- ④ Naxals and insurgent groups use cryptocurrency to fund their activities

Government measures

- ① cryptocurrency brought under FEMA & PMLA Acts
- ② CERT-In & NCIIFCR for dark net regulation

Way ahead

- ① Israel Model in cybersecurity for darknet
- ② RBI supports total ban on cryptocurrency

India at G20 pushed FSB-IMF report on crypto regulation & global treaty on crypto & darknet as needed to regulate them

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

10. In light of recent attacks on merchant vessels in the Arabian Sea, examine the vulnerabilities in India's maritime security framework. (10 marks, 150 words)

Arabian Sea has seen piracy attacks from pirates and terrorist groups in recent times.

Recent attacks →

① Somali pirates hijacking Bulgarian ships.

② Attack by houthis on commercial vessels in Red sea and Arabian sea

Vulnerabilities in India's maritime security →

① Securing of trade routes like Strait of Hormuz & Bab-el-Mandeb strait.

② Pirates activities are increasing due to instability in Somalia which is a failed state

③ Drug trafficking through the

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'Mother ships' in Arabic sea from Golden Crescent.

- ④ geopolitical games like string of pearls strategy of China, possibility of Iran - US & Iran - Israel tensions.

Measures taken: ① Operation Crimson

Baracuda & operation Sankalp of Navy

- ② operation Samudragupta to counter drugs trafficking

③ Status of Net security provider

- ④ Re CAP system, vessel Traffic management system, NC3i system, color coding of ships etc.

Way Ahead: ① Participation in combined Maritime forces alliance

- ② Use IDRA, AQAR, IONS

crucial for economic development, Arabian sea is Blue Economy

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

India's Maritime vision for Amritmahal

11. Discuss the impact of disinvestment programmes on improving the efficiency of the Indian economy with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Disinvestment refers to government selling its stakes in public sector enterprises that brings capital non debt receipts.

In 2024 budget, government has come up with an Atmanirbhar package with good disinvestment goals.

Disinvestment programs →

- ① Disinvestment policy →
 - Ⓐ Maintaining basic presence in 4 strategic sectors like banking, atomic energy etc.
 - Ⓑ strategic disinvestments through privatisation in non strategic sectors.
- ② setting up of DIPAM for disinvestments.

- ③ Disinvestments in LIC.
- ④ National Investment Fund in which disinvestment proceeds are deposited.

Impact of disinvestment programs in efficiency of Indian economy →

- ① Enhanced capital value of the CPSEs that underwent disinvestment as per economic survey 2020-21 (e.g) LIC's market share value.
- ② Efficient & professional Management in CPSEs due to disinvestment.
(e.g) BHEL.
- ③ Innovation through the inclusion of private sector by disinvestments.
- ④ Increased market capitalisation in stock market making it

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4th largest with a capitalisation of more than \$5 trillion.

- ⑤ More transparency in working and management of CPSEs.
- ⑥ More competition and more healthy status of CPSEs with good profits.

④ Shortcomings →

- ① pace of disinvestment is slow.
- ② disinvestment targets are hardly met.
- ③ strategic sectors, particularly are seeing snail paced disinvestment.

Way ahead →

- ① Speed up disinvestment.
- ② DIPAM shall work proactively.
- ③ Follow up after disinvestment to measure the efficiency.

Government's vision of "Minimum Government & Maximum Governance" will depend on effective disinvestments in Amor Kaal

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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12. Demand-driven and future-ready skill development is essential to leverage the demographic dividend. Discuss the statement in the context of the skill development initiatives announced in the Budget 2024-25. (15 marks, 250 words)

only 5% of Indian workers [Age 15-59] are formally skilled making World Bank to comment that India is not effectively utilising its demographic dividend due to low skills & high unemployment of 8.1% in June 2024 as per CMIE. Demand driven and future ready skill development for demographic dividend →.

- ① Changing workfloor due to technological revolution by AI, IR.4.0, Robotics etc.
- ② Increasing platform and non platforms gig workers. Niti Dayog held that gig workers

will increase to 23 million by 2030.

- ③ focus on vocational training, internships and practical training.
- ④ upskilling, Reskilling with time to accommodate and upgrade skills of the workers for changing workforce.
- ⑤ Promotion of higher and secondary education. India Skills Report, 2023 held that only 50.3% of graduates are employable.

skill development initiatives in Budget

- ① Employment linked incentive scheme for employees and employers as part of PM's package.
- ② Scheme for promoting Internship in top global MNC's for youth.
- ③ PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 for skilling, upskilling & Reskilling.

13. Examine the influence of socio-economic factors on cropping patterns across different regions. Discuss the potential trade off between economic viability and ecological sustainability in crop selection. (15 marks, 250 words)

India consists of 129 agro climatic zone which leads diverse cropping patterns in India.

Role of social factors in cropping patterns →

- ① Food habits of people act as a major determinant. (eg) wheat in North & Northwest India for food purposes.
- ② Sustain subsistence vs commercialised agriculture where subsistence farming focuses on crops needed for self consumption only.
- ③ clothing habits also influence cropping patterns. (eg) Cotton crop for khadi industries.
- ④ Fibre crops to be used locally

for various purposes (e.g.) Jute grown in eastern Indian states of west Bengal.

Role of economic factors →

- ① Commercial crops like cotton etc. grown for profit motive.
- ② Productivity also influences cropping system (e.g.) Rice-wheat cropping pattern in North west India.
- ③ Profitability acts as a major hindrance for cultivation of millet.
- ④ Mechanisation influences cropping pattern (e.g.) use of combine harvesters in wheat & paddy.
- ⑤ Government support through MSP and various schemes (e.g.) cultivation of sugarcane in Northwest India.

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Trade off between economic viability and ecological sustainability →

① Paddy → though economically viable but ecologically unsustainable (eg) dark zones in Punjab.

② Millets → ecologically viable but economically unsustainable due to low profitability.

③ Disruption by Monsoon patterns influenced by El-Nino & La-Nina effects further entrenches this trade off.

④ Government measures through MSP and government scheme adds to this trade off (eg) F.R.P. for superior.

Way ahead → ① Scientific & precision farming

② use of MSP for pulses, oilseeds & Millets

③ Swaminathan committee report
Integrated crop management

is the way ahead for doubling farmers income

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

14. Agri-startups have huge potential for socio-economic transformation in rural India.

Examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India has 3rd largest startup ecosystem with agri-startups emerging as a sunrise sector.

Potential for socio economic transformation →

- ① Further Research & Development in agriculture. (eg) Economic survey held that ₹1 investment in R&D give a return of ₹13.75.
- ② Technological upgradation → through use of technologies like hydroponics, agraponics etc. (eg) Urban farms agri startup
- ③ Precision Agriculture using practices like polyhouse farming by startups.
- ④ Reduce agrarian distress by making agriculture profitable

and minimising costs.

- ⑤ Increased sustainability of farming by adopting modern technologies and scientific methods.
- ⑥ Reach to wider markets reducing dependence on APMC's and middlemen like Aarthis in Punjab and Haryana.
- ⑦ Contract farming by ~~tie up~~ collaborating with corporates for facilitating demand based production.
- ⑧ Investments in agricultural infrastructure which is very less.
- ⑨ Tap modern sources of funding like stock market and using mechanisms like forward & future contracts using NCDEX, Multi commodity exchanges.

⑩ Export centred production by value addition in finished products.

Shortcomings →

- ① Lack of funding and support to them.
- ② Low capability to invest in R&D
- ③ Concentrated in advanced states and urban areas.
- ④ Lack of penetration among farmers and information & technological dissemination

Government Measures →

- ① Agriculture accelerator fund.
- ② funding from agricultural ministry directly

Way ahead →

- ① focus on horticulture, fisheries etc. startups
- ② Support in R&D through 'one scientist, one product' scheme of ICAR

Agri startups will be the backbone of revolution in agriculture called as Evergreen or Rainbow Revolution

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

15. Quantum computers provide great technical breakthroughs in the field of computing while opening new security threats. Assess the preparedness of India for the quantum era. (15 marks, 250 words)

Quantum technology works on different values than traditional qubits of 0 & 1 making it much faster than traditional computing.

Great Technological breakthrough →

① Quantum key distribution will help in securing communication by making it tampering proof.

② Quantum computing will totally revolutionise the computing sector in the face of faster than ever computing.

③ Supercomputing will also be revolutionised. (eg) India's Arawat supercomputer is one of the most advanced

supercomputer in world

- ④ Revolutionise sectors like health, education etc. in the coming times.

New security threats →

- ① Cybersecurity will be a major concern with quantum computing also

- ② Costly nature of quantum computers will require huge funds to develop them.

- ③ Environmental concerns due to the energy sapping nature of quantum computers.

- ④ Need of Data centres and their security for quantum computers will make it more costly and risk-intensive

16. Deepfakes blur the line between reality and illusion, transforming pixels into convincing lies that challenge our perception of truth. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Deepfakes are the false photos, videos, audios etc. made by using technology to mislead someone.

Deepfakes blurring line between reality and illusion →

- ① Enhanced effectiveness of deepfakes
(eg) song platform of ChatGPT.
- ② Used in generative content
(eg) All eyes on Rajesh poster
- ③ Targetting individuals using deepfakes. (eg) Rashmika Mandanna deepfake and Sachin Tendulkar's deepfake
- ④ Pornographic content generated using deepfakes to harass women especially.

deepfakes leading to lies & changing perception of truth →

① Used to spread lies and misinform-
-ation (eg.) Joe Biden's deepfakes
for rumor mongering.

② electoral manipulation (eg.) PM Modi's
deepfakes in 2024 Lok Sabha
elections.

③ Can be used to promote
enmity between two groups
using doctored videos, photos
and audio clips etc.

④ Used for financial scams (eg.)
use of Sachin Tendulkar's
deepfake for promoting betting
apps.

⑤ Difficult to differentiate between
real videos and deepfakes can
enable people to avoid

17. Legacy landfills need immediate attention to mitigate the multiple environmental hazards in Urban spaces. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Legacy landfills refers to the landfills that have been made without proper disposal of waste and are there for quite some time. (e.g.) Delhi's garbage mountains.

Environmental Hazards. →

(a) Toxic gases and fumes from these legacy landfills like sulphur oxides.

(b) Lack of groundwater discharge seepage due to these landfills leading to groundwater shortage.

(e.g.) Bengaluru's Day Zero.

(c) Groundwater pollution due to leaching of heavy metals from these legacy landfills.

- ① Zombie fires in these legacy landfills increasing air pollution
- ② soil pollution due to non biodegradable waste like the plastics etc.
- ③ surface water pollution like rivers, canals and nearby lakes.
- ④ Affecting biodiversity of the nearby areas and decreasing agricultural productivity.

Challenges in landfill management →

- ① Lack of proper waste segregation as directed by solid waste management rules
- ② Ineffective waste collection & disposal system leads to it ending up in landfills
- ③ Lack of recycling especially

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with respect to e-waste etc.

way ahead →

- ① Singapore Model of total disposal of waste.
- ② waste minimisation by using 4R approach and enlightened citizenry
- ③ waste to wealth approach by using technologies like BiOTRIQ.
- ④ Legacy landfills shall be treated by sorting biodegradable & non-biodegradable wastes
- ⑤ Proper implementation of solid waste rules, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- ⑥ Promote startups, corporates & new technologies like robotics in waste management. Landfills have to be used wisely to achieve Clean Green cities for

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Sugges tions: <u>dist</u> <u>century</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

18. Do you agree that our understanding of wastelands is limited? Substantiate your opinion with reference to the solar parks in the habitat of Great Indian Bustard.

(15 marks, 250 words)

wastelands refer to the land that has low agricultural productivity and that has low to negligible resources for humanity to exploit.

Limited understanding of wastelands →

- ① Land is a major resources → India has lowest per capita land availability.
- ② Diverse uses like for setting up industries.
- ③ Rehabilitation of wasteland is possible using scientific and natural agricultural practices.
- ④ Availability of modern fertilisers, equipments, irrigation systems etc. can make wasteland as valuable land.

Use for solar parks :->

- ① Thar desert has huge potential for solar energy converting waste land into precious resource.
- ② Big renewable energy projects in wasteland like Bhadla solar power plant can make wasteland productive.
- ③ Hybrid energy plants combining wind energy and solar energy can help in using wasteland.
- ④ low land acquisition costs in wastelands will require less funds for setting up solar parks.
- ⑤ It will bring energy costs down make electricity affordable.
- ⑥ lack of natural disasters in frequent times makes wasteland

19. The CRPF performs a variety of duties to uphold our national security. Comment on the diverse challenges that CRPF has to navigate while performing its duties.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Central Reserve Police Force raised in 1939, is a paramilitary force under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs to be used for internal security challenge management.

Variety of duties by CRPF →

- ① Handling Naxalism through Rapid support forces and CoBRA battalions
- ② Riot management through Rapid Action force (e.g.) Nuh riots.
- ③ Handle internal security challenges like drug trafficking, cross border terrorism in Kashmir & North-east part.
- ④ Border management in times of need (e.g.) Indo Nepal and Indo Pakistan border when

BSF has less personnel.

Challenges faced by CRPF →

① Internal ↓

① Lack of professional management due to domination of IPS officers at senior posts.

② Toxic work culture leading to frequent firing by soldiers on fellow soldiers.

③ Lack of modernisation with modern equipments and practices.

④ Insufficient strength keeping in view the challenges faced by CRPF in internal security.

② External ↓

① Lack of coordination by the state police forces.

② deployment of CRPF is contested

by the states as an encroachment on their domain of public order

① Lack of say to states in using CRPA to handle challenges

② Modern warfare techniques

eg) IEP blasts in Naxal areas.

③ Competition from CISF, Assam Rifles etc.

Way Ahead. →

① Modernisation of CRPA.

② Professional & Efficient management at top levels.

③ Improved work culture to ensure proper internal and external coordination.

CRPA will be crucial to handle internal security threats in modern hybrid warfare world.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

20. The presence of extremism and insurgency goes beyond the reason of under development. Analyze the statement with reference to North East states of India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

North east states of India called as 'seven sisters' are grappled with extremism and insurgency right from independence in 1947

Reasons →

① Under development →

- ① lack of infrastructural connectivity
- ② lack of industrialisation
- ③ Poverty and underdeveloped socio economic indicators

② Other factors →

- ① Diversity with multiple tribal ethnicities living in Northeast
- ② More than 400 tribal ethnicity live in northeast
- ③ ethnic politics by politicians has increased trust deficit in people
- ④ historical conflict of the

times of Britishers is also a major reason

(d) Cross border migration and tribal affiliations (e.g) Kuki chin tribes of India & Myanmar.

(e) Competition for scarce resources (e.g) reservation issue sparked conflict between Kukis and Meteis in Manipur.

(f) External factors
↳ China & Pakistan through Bangladesh are fuelling extremism and radicalisation in North-east

(g) organised crime and drug trafficking as India lies close to the Golden Triangle

(h) lack of focus & support from

(Don't write anything in this part)

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The central government..

Way Ahead →

① Development →

① Project Unnati for industrialisation shall be focussed

② Infrastructure like Sea tunnel, roads, railways shall be built

③ North-east shall be connected with other region under Act East policy

② Security →

① Use North-east council for bringing peace & stability

② Peace accords like Bodo accord for bringing people in mainstream

③ Cooperate with Myanmar, Bangladesh, Shantin to counter insurgents (e.g.) operation sunrise

④ Counter internet security threats Road to New India

shall pass through North-east India to bring

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>peace & stability</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Space for Rough Work



VAJIRAM & RAVI

Space for Rough Work

