

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

AIR - 72

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

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

Kavishak Agarwal

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT ID.:

1603427

Email:

UPSC ROLL NO.:

6418739

Submission
Date:

MOBILE NO.:

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

Instructions:-

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

For Student Only

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Start Time - | End Time - |
| Mode of Examination | Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



👍 😊 All the Best 😊 👍

(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)

Recently, CEA highlighted the issue of mid-sized firms in India's industrial basket.

Concept of missing middle -

- 1> These are mid size firms based on their output produced.
- 2> India has sufficiently high number of small sized firms.
- 3> These small sized firms not transform to middle size, and remain small (dwarfism).

~~It~~

It affects economic growth as -

- 1> Prevents future growth, as there is no firm to become large size firm.

- 2) Remaining dwarf, unable to capitalize on economies of scale.
- 3) Reduced investment, reduces ^{aggregate} growth.
(Small size has high IOR).
- 4) Reduced export potential, because unable to compete in global environment.
- 5) Hurdles Make In India.

Impact on employment generation -

- 1) Large firms are capital intensive, hence unable to generate optimum employment.
- 2) Mid size firms have high employment elasticity (\therefore scope for employment).
- 3) Boost the Indian employment as absorb the primary sector.
- 4) Follows Lewisian model.
- 5) Able to leverage the competitive advantage (demographic dividend)

Hence, middle size firms should be promoted by revamping sunset clause as suggested by economic commission.

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)

India's recently released RBI report has highlighted a decline in household savings.

* Gold



Immovable property

Causes of recent decline

- 1) Inflation, ~~has~~ due to global polycrisis, has led to squeezing savings.
- 2) Booming prices in real estate (post pandemic recovery).
- 3) Increased consumerism.
- 4) Easy availability of credit (eg fintech startups).
- 5) Higher repo rate, ~~has~~ making credit expensive leading to dip in savings.

↳ A culture of extravagance driven by social media amongst youth.

Strategies to strengthen savings behaviour

1) Promote investments in digital format
(eg fintech in mutual funds, digital gold)

2) Promote RBI - retail direct scheme

3) Targetted campaign for youth to be mindful

4) Easing the ways for fixed deposits.

5) Additional exemptions to be made under income tax to nudge savings.

6) Making provision of welfare goods by public means.

Thus, Rixardian equivalence needs to be brought in policy making to enhance savings culture.

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)

Corporate bond market is a debt instrument whereby investors lend to corporate on a fixed / floating coupon.

Digital infrastructure streamlines the borrowing

Potential of corporate bond market

Huge working age population (68%)

Higher interest rates than current
dovish monetary policy

Indian corporate bond market is not as deep as that of US because of -

I. Structural challenges -

- 1) lack of confidence of investors, post some ~~dark~~ cases (Sahara etc)
- 2) Lack of know how of investment.
- 3) Traditional preference for safer instruments eg FD, gold.

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- 4) Lack of public backing in event of company's bankruptcy.
- 5) Corporates prefer to float ^{bond} in abroad, where capital market is less deeper.
- 6) Taxable returns are taxable, making investors' averse to buy bonds.

II. Regulatory challenges -

- 1) Over regulation by SEBI post crises ~~scenarios~~.
- 2) Huge compliance as compared to floating bonds abroad.
- 3) Complex web of laws.
- 4) Delay in judicial processes post dispute.
- 5) ~~Strength~~ Multiplicity of institutions of SEBI, RBI, CDDT etc.

Thus, to have a flourishing industrial powerhouse, streamlining of regulations is of paramount importance.

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 aims for green growth via solar, wind and nuclear projects.

financially infeasible \rightarrow (VGF) \rightarrow socially desirable
Viability Gap Funding can be leveraged in the following manner -

- 1) Helps in overcoming long gestation finance
- 2) Overcome high capital intensive nuclear and wind projects.
- 3) Grants in private investments.
- 4) Initial fundings boosts confidence of private sector in the green infrastructure.
- 5) Reduces the chances of project failure due to loan burden
- 6) Cushion in times of high rate of

credit.

- 7) Boost the manufacturing capacity of solar panels, as semiconductor is ~~expensive~~ cost intensive to manufacture.
- 8) Reorient India's focus from fuel based to green energy sources.
- 9) It will supplement priority sector lending in renewable infrastructure.
- 10) Will attract further finance from multilateral foras (eg Asian Development bank)

~~11~~

Thus, VGF can be leveraged to promote renewable energy projects.

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

India despite achieving 50bn\$ agricultural exports, is yet to achieve self sufficiency in pulses production.

eg Pigeon pea imported from Nigeria.

Need of self sufficiency in pulses production

- 1) Predominant source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- 2) Saves forex and ~~provides~~ reduces current ~~of~~ account deficit.
- 3) Costlier to import because of piracy at horn of Africa.
- 4) Pulses aid in nitrogen fixation and enhances yield of wheat.
- 5) Helps in crop diversification, and is less water guzzling.

Policy interventions needed -

- 1) Open procurement for pulses

under MSP.

- 2> Remunerative MSP for pulses vis-a-vis wheat, paddy.
- 3> Shift from wheat, paddy to pulses
- 4> Insurance cover in case of failure of pulses crops.
- 5> Staggered import duty in case of excessive inflow of pulses.
- 6> Cushion to farmers in event of substantial price fall (cobweb phenomenon)

Technological interventions -

- 1> Real time price discovery.
- 2> Using blockchain for securing futures contract.
- 3> Yield estimation for crop failure by drone to safeguard farmers.
- 4> High yielding seeds for pulses.
- 5> Pan India integration of farmers with markets.

Hence, self sufficiency in pulses will aid the 45% workforce (farmers) in building.

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)

~~with~~ The recent entry of private player ~~has~~ in space sector (ISIL, INSACE) has brought a paradigm shift in India's space based applications

Space based solution address developmental challenges in following ways -

- 1) Tele medicine - ~~the~~ Internet connectivity allows doctors to attend patients in remote areas.
- 2) e learning - Accessing online modules for students (eg Swayam Prabha)
- 3) Weather updates to farmers to save crops from hailstorm etc.
- 4) Resource mapping to allow equitable village development.
- 5) Alerts via internet of real time price for farmers.

Steps to enhance their outreach -

- 1> Vernacular language modules.
- 2> Use of symbols in technology rather than text for navigation.
- 3> Digital literacy
- 4> Cheaper solutions suited for feature phones too.

Steps to enhance their effectiveness -

- 1> Women centric solutions (eg Gender based learning).
- 2> Demonstration by Kushi Mitras
- 3> Digital privacy
- 4> Safeguarding the financial details and other cyber scams.
- 5> SHGs to be enrolled in workshops.

Thus, new age technology to be manifested to strengthen the developmental paradigm in rural India.

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 UN, by 2035 India will be 35% urbanised.

Linkages between PM2.5 levels and urbanization pattern of Tier II, tier III cities

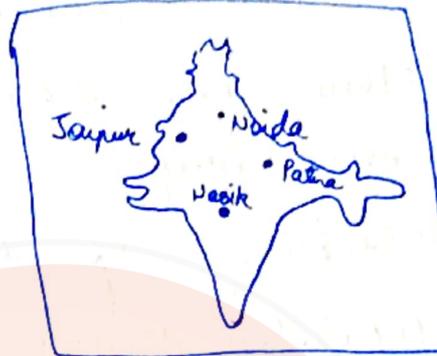


Fig - Tier II & III cities with high pollution.

- 1) Rapid urbanization in Jaipur led to high vehicular emissions.
- 2) High rate of construction contributes to pollution from cement industries.
- 3) Waste burning in open spaces, leads to unburnt PM2.5 particles.
- 4) Presence of industries leads to fume gas emissions (eg Noida).

Mitigation measures to mitigate air pollution -

- 1) Focus on public transport ensuring last mile connectivity.
- 2) Flue gas desulphurisation to be mandatory.
- 3) Shifting of industries outside heavily populated areas.
- 4) Environment friendly fuel - CNG, green hydrogen.

Govt's initiatives -

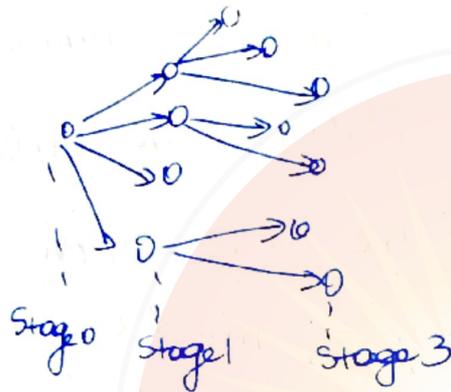
- 1) National clean air programme.
- 2) E20 fuel blending mandatory.
- 3) Vehicle scrappage policy.
- 4) Push for green energy (solar, wind, nuclear).
- 5) Desulphurization of coal.

Hence, it is of prime importance to work on London model to clean our emerging urban centres.

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

With the onset of ChatGPT, Gemini Pro 2.5 and DeepSeek the utility of artificial intelligence has multiplied.

Artificial neural networks - Concept



- 1) It is the parallel processing of information via multiple pathways.
- 2) It mimics the pattern of human neural networks.
- 3) It processes many tasks side by side.
- 4) Raises overall efficiency vis-a-vis single channel processing.
- 5) The time to process unit information decreases.

Applications across various fields -

- 1) Decrypting the archaeological texts.
eg Indus Valley script.
- 2) To further research on drug discovery
eg cancer.
- 3) To analyze human learning outcomes
and propose suitable curriculum
- 4) To advance the research in
large language model.
- 5) Help in surveillance of
traffic by calculating the traffic flow
- 6) Help farmers to know the requisite
amount of fertilizers needed
- 7) Predict rainfall pattern.
- 8) Monitor price trends in
market.

Thus, IndiaAI mission is a welcome step to make India an AI powerhouse.

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 are those challenges where the threat vectors acts locally.

Internal security challenges being shaped by external and transnational dynamics as -

- 1) China - supporting Maoism and arming the naxalites.
- 2) Pakistan influencing youth and recruiting them via social media (eg @shaniwitness)
- 3) Pakistan - using overground workers
- 4) Bangladesh - safe harbour for radical groups
- 5) Myanmar - safe harbour for terrorist outfits (eg ULFA)
- 6) Myanmar - groups demanding secession (eg Greater Nagaland)

- 7) Counterfeit currency from Nepal to help the terror groups.
 - 8) Cross border organised crimes - eg ransom terrorism (Afghanistan)
 - 9) Proximity to golden triangle via Myanmar.
 - 10) Drug trafficking on Arabian coast (eg NCB drugs seized at Mundra).
 - 11) Social media narratives spreading divide in Indian communal fabric
 - 12) Preaching gun as glamour by Pakistan's ~~not~~ recruiters to brainwash the Kashmiri youth.
 - 13) Hybrid warfare by deploying cyber threats (eg ~~Aims~~ AIIMS attack).
- Thus, a national security doctrine is required to avert these threat in an offensive - defensive manner.

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)

In wake of ^{reciprocal} tariffs, the budget has taken steps to minimize the detrimental impact.

Tariff rationalization leading to economic efficiency -

- 1) Bring competitive edge to the domestic industrial players.
- 2) Help ~~in~~ India to integrate in global value chains.
- 3) Remove the issue of inverted duty structure (eg in textiles)
- 4) Facilitates FDI (eg Tesla)
- 5) Promotes Make in India.
- 6) Reduces the inflation due to lightened tariff on some products.
- 7) Spur innovation in domestic market when foreign goods compete

with them.

- 8) Help India to forge FTAs and revise the BITs (bilateral investment treaties).
- 9) Help India to develop network products.

Challenges due to tariff rationalization

- 1) Negatively impact the dairy sector (eg Australia's dairy sector is well mechanized)
- 2) Labour intensive sectors will be replaced by capital intensive goods.
- 3) Nascent industries will be hit hard by well performing ~~sectors~~ foreign firms (eg electronics)
- 4) MSME sector will find it difficult to sell its products amidst competitive foreign goods.

- 5) Supply chain will be re-engineered
of steel imports will surge.
- 7) Liberalize the movement of goods
in and out of the country, resulting
in potential trade deficit.
- 7) Difficulty in maintaining similar
tariffs across countries.
- 8) FTA may become uncompetitive.
- 9) Increased reliance on imported
goods.
- 11) Current account deficit may surge in
event of import rise.
- 12) Foreign outflows.
- 13) Country becomes vulnerable to
external shocks.

Hence, a working group across stakeholders to be constituted and protection to be there only for sensitive sectors.

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)

Fiscal discipline is the act of consolidating the government debt so that debt remains sustainable.

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|------------------------|---|----------|
| Current fiscal deficit | - | 6.5% GDP |
| Current Debt to GDP | - | 60% |

Debt to GDP is better anchor than fiscal deficit because

- 1) Fiscal deficit includes the current interest payments while debt to GDP doesn't.
- 2) In line with G20 practice recommendation.
- 3) Only includes the debt taken and not other capital receipts.
- 4) Real time monitoring.
- 5) No need to wait for entire year to gauge.
- 6) Independent of expenditure.

- incurred, i.e. flexible to change.
- 1) State and central debt can be analysed simultaneously
 - 2) Better targeting of debt.

However there are certain benefits associated with fiscal deficit also

- 1) FRBM act alignment.
- 2) XVI finance commission under Sh. NK Singh has pegged fiscal deficit target.
- 3) States can monitor their fiscal responsibility legislation easily.
- 4) A convention carried for years.

Hence, debt dynamic wedge as illustrated by economic survey along with debt to GDP could be a prudent marker.

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)

Food processing sector contributes to around 2 lakh cr in GDP, and has potential to rise, being a sunrise sector.

PLI scheme contributing to food processing

- 1) Provides incentive to set up a plant, to entrepreneurs.
- 2) Encourage rural manufacturing.
- 3) Provides capital for purchasing capital goods.
- 4) Performance based disbursement makes competitive nudge.
- 5) Outcome based scheme.
- 6) Focus on export volumes also,
- 7) Nudges the industries to invest more in ^{enhancing} productivity which improves ICOR.

However there are certain limitations of PLI scheme vis-a-vis food processing sector

- 1) Domestic and foreign firms treated alike, antithetical to Make in India.
- 2) Benefit more to large companies
- 3) Benefits come only after output has been produced, the initial capital still comes from the investor.

PMFME scheme contributing to food processing as -

- 1) Marketing of units, this enhances outreach.
- 2) Export potential enhanced.
- 3) Cluster based development, brings economies of scale.
- 4) Make availability of land resources
- 5) Plug and play infrastructure available.

→ Targetted campaigns to streamline best practices.

→ Strengthen the forward and backward supply chains.

~~Q~~ However there are certain limitations as well -

→ Coordination issues - Agriculture (state list) and marketing (concurrent list) between the union and state government.

→ Local level government not taken into confidence.

→ Food processing parks/clusters developing at slow pace.

Thus, there needs to be promotion of start ups and in this field to aid in greater penetration of food processing sector.

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)

Recently there has been a demand by groups to legalise MSP.

Benefits of legislating MSP -

- 1) Price assurance to farmers, especially small and marginal (89%).
- 2) Prevent distress sale.
- 3) Help farmers to decide crops judiciously.
- 4) Bring certainty in policy, 1 standard deviation in certainty increases 11% investments (Economic Survey)
- 5) Will bring crop diversification as pulses, oil seeds will be encouraged.

However it will create fiscally unsustainable agricultural system as

- 1) More than 20 lakh cr expenditure

will be increased (4 times rural road budget).

→ Squeeze the budget for agricultural R&D. (10% spent on R&D reaps 13% in output, economic survey)

→ Reduces the market forces' impact (Adam Smith)

→ Brings inflation in food products. (CPI food already high).

→ It would also dent state's budget as they give incentives on top of MSP. It would be economically inefficient.

because -

→ Make farmers dependent on government for funds.

→ Large farmers will reap disproportionate benefits.

→ Smallholders will be at disadvantage.

→ ~~will~~ Deter the foreign firms in food industry to establish themselves.

→ Government will act as regulator.

and not facilitator, in determining prices.

6) As per CAB, less than 30% farmers are aware of MSP.

Alternatives to MSP -

- 1) Price deficiency payment system - Pay to farmers the price difference between market price and support price.
- 2) Income support (eg PM KISAN)
- 3) Private procurement of farm produce.
- 4) Contract farming.
- 5) Gramin Haats - where farmer can directly sell their produce.
- 6) eNAM - ~~to~~ pan India market integration to sell their produce.

Hence, ~~a~~ legal instead of legal MSP above alternatives and rationalizing current MSP regime is the need of hour.

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

DPI is the digital platforms over which the public goods can be delivered

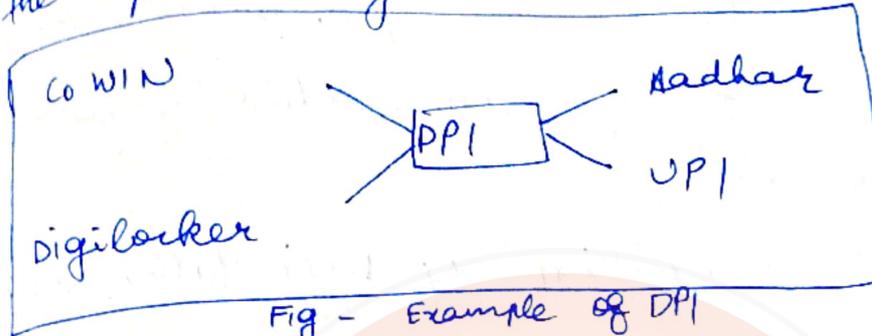


Fig - Example of DPI

DPI can empower developing countries to lead narrative for climate action as -

- 1> Real time monitoring of emissions via geospatial portal.
- 2> Easy exchange of carbon credits on lines of UPI.
- 3> Monitor the carbon space available with each country.
- 4> Blockchain can help in keeping record of carbon credits available.

- 5) ~~Just~~ DPI is interoperable, hence all countries can access it simultaneously.
- 6) ~~The~~ DBT can help in transfer of finances from developed world to the beneficiary communities (eg fishermen, women etc)
- 7) Facial recognition of Digi Yatra help in tracking climate refugees.
- 8) Loss of biodiversity can be tracked by DPI (eg satellite data)
- 9) Digi locker can be used to store proceedings of climate change negotiations at affordable costs.
- 10) Supercomputers can be used to model the sea level change, Arctic melting. This helps in evidence gathering.

⇒ AI can be integrated in DPI to help the vulnerable like farmers to predict the future events (eg heat waves)

Thus, DPI holds a significant potential to developing countries in order to pursue the climate negotiations.



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)

Recent landslides in Chamoli district highlights the increasing landslides in Himalayan region.

Reasons behind their increasing vulnerability

- 1) Increased infrastructure destabilizes the soil.
- 2) Deforestation loosens the soil as roots of trees binds them.
- 3) Farming on hill slopes is detrimental to soil stability.
- 4) Excessive rainfall (erratic) due to climate change.
- 5) Deforestation also increases surface runoff which contributes to soil liquefaction.
- 6) Tunnel building destabilizes the equilibrium.

- 2) Heavy blasting also loosens the soil.
- 3) Population pressure and associated overgrazing.
- 4) Development of industries.

Steps for management and control of Himalayan region -

- 1) Contour and terrace farming



Fig Contour farming.

- 2) Feasibility study before building tunnels

- 3) Grazing grounds to be demarcated
- 4) Planting trees on slopes and new areas.

- 5) Strict compliance with environmental protection act, 1986.

- 6) Meshed wires to be installed to stabilize the soil structure.

- 7) land use zoning
- 8) Avoiding high story buildings.
- 9) Traditional building measures (eg stilt)
- 10) Using ducts in slopes to channelize water flow.
- 11) Increased resilience of existing infrastructure.
- 12) Ecological study of large hydro projects.
- 13) Trench and furrows to be dug to prevent ~~to~~ surface water runoff and stabilise top soil.

Himalayas need to be protected and for that sustainable development should be the norm.

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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)

Forest fires are rapid uncontrolled spread of fire over the forest lands.

Climate change leading to forest fires -

1) Heightened temperatures leads to drier leaf mass, elevating risk of fire.

(WMO - 1.1°C warming has took place)

2) Droughts increase, drier substrate prone to fire.

3) Locust attacks increase, lead to dead, dying and diseased trees.

4) Low rainfall.

5) Drier winds sucks moisture from trees.

Causes of wildfires in forests -

Natural causes -

1) Lightning.

2) Volcanic eruption

3) Winds blow the trees and when the dried litter rubs fire ignites.

Anthropogenic causes -

1) Lit fires post camping

2) Industrial waste dumped, which is hot and ignites fires.

3) Cigarette buds

4) Careless fires by ^{traditional} heating equipments

5) Electric lines getting snapped.

6) Slash and Burn cultivation

7) Lamp posts may cause fire.

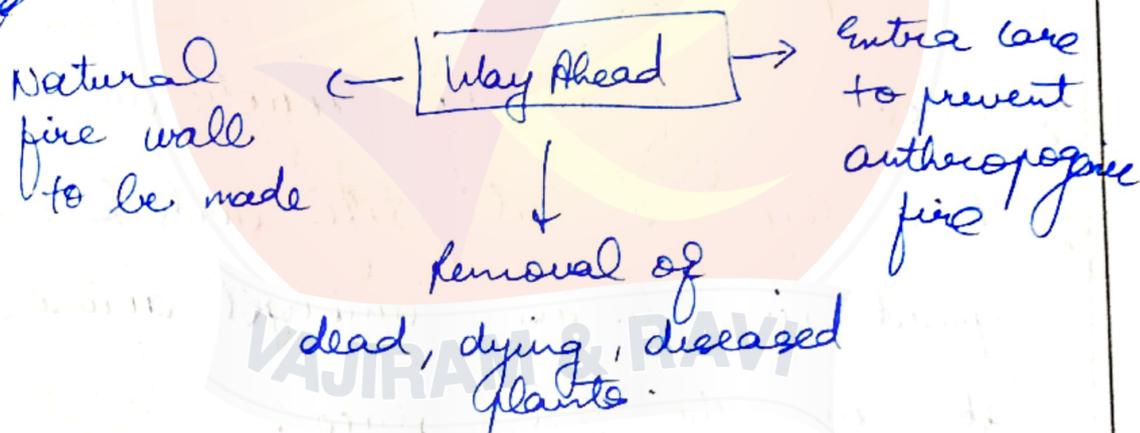
Recent examples.

1) Californian wild fires

2) Australian bush fires

Policies and framework to tackle wildfire in India -

- 1) NDMA
- 2) NDRF
- 3) SDRF
- 4) National executive council
- 5) 2025 amendment to disaster management act
- 6) Building code
- 7) Signage and warnings for forest fire
- 8) CDRF



Hence, pre disaster management to be invoked to tackle the menace 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 holistically looks after human, environment and animal health in unison

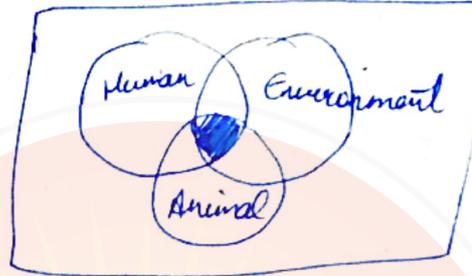


Fig - One health concept.

One health approach, a key to prevent future pandemics and preserve ecosystem

- 1) Check the spread of zoonotic diseases.
- 2) A healthy animal life curtails the spread of disease amongst animals ~~at~~ in the first place.
- 3) It is a holistic concept.
- 4) It allows to have better biotechnological insight into pathogen pathways.

3) Lessons can be taken from genetic makeup of animals to develop drugs.

Adversity and Health global action plan align with one health approach as -

- 1) Tricentric focus
- 2) Funding is targeted
- 3) Capacity development for research domains.
- 4) Availability of technology by ~~and~~ sharing best practices.
- 5) Data sharing of spread of zoonotic diseases nationwide.
- 6) Species perform differently in different environments (countries), eg Eucalyptus, hence aid in conservation.
- 7) 360° synthesis of the aspects.
- 8) Campaign to have one health at the centre of policy making.

India's one health approach is
a can be a harbinger of change
to reassess the current policies.
Adopting one health brings entire
ecosystem together to usher in new
health focus.



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