

General Studies
GS 3 - SECTIONAL TEST 7
ECONOMY+AGRICULTURE+INTERNAL
SECURITY
Test Code - VR1223307

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

SAUMYA MENRA,

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT ID:

Email:

UPSC ROLL NO:

Submission

MOBILE NO:

Date:

26th July 2025

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 -

4:05

End Time -

7:08

Mode of Examination

Online

✓ 100%

Offline

✓ 100%

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



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



👏 😊 All the Best 😊 👏

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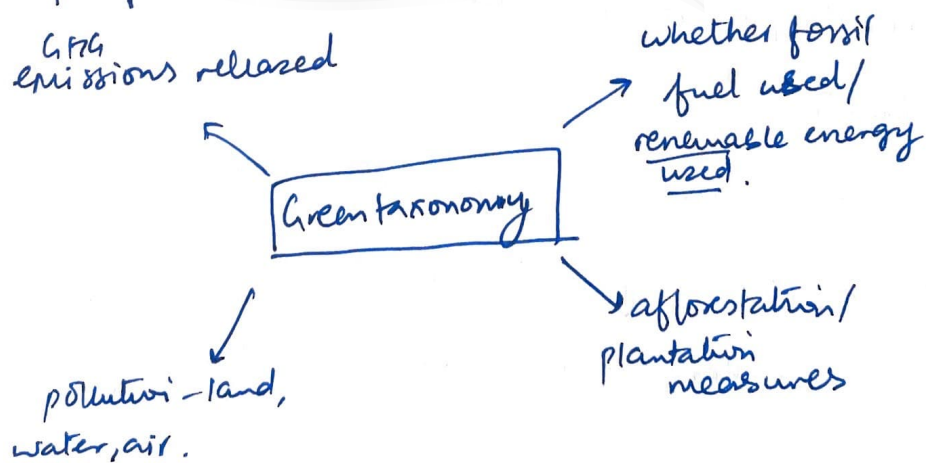
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(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. What do you understand by the term green taxonomy? Discuss its relevance in India's transition to a sustainable and climate-resilient economy. (10 marks, 150 words)

Green taxonomy is a classification that categorises economic/development activities as being environmentally sustainable.

In India, Green taxonomy is generally, periodically defined by the RBI, or by SEBI's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) where companies display their ESG efforts.



Relevance → India's transition to sustainable & climate resilient economy

①. Helps better calculate Net ecological value of a development project → assigns environmentally relevant value

②. Multiple revisions of its definition help weed out inconsistencies & greenwashing measures.

Eg. an amendment to green taxonomy rules which establishes lithium-ion EV vehicles as environmentally unsustainable due to ecologically harmful mining

③. Gives a clear guideline for companies to adhere to while selecting a green project.

④. Helps achieve Panchamrit goals a lot faster.

Thus, having a well spelled out green taxonomy can help achieve for India's goals under SDG 13-climate action by 2030.

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2. GDP estimation in India faces concerns over outdated methods and data gaps. Examine the methodology adopted to compute GDP in the country and suggest improvements. (10 marks, 150 words)

GDP estimation in India is done at current market prices. Both nominal & real GDPs calculated.

India follows the system of National Accounts (SNA) method as propounded by UN to align with global standards.

However, there exist some concerns regarding outdated methods & data gaps.

- ①. Base year of GDP is still 2011-12.
Doesn't take into account paint a realistic picture of nominal GDP (might over/under inflate the figure).
- ②. GDP for employed household workers considered (makes up around 7% of the GDP)
- ③. Doesn't consider unincorporated sector

~~risk~~ which contributes highly to the GDP.

The methodology currently

- uses MCA-21 for calculating corporate records.
- uses sector wise data: agriculture, industry etc.
- avoids double counting

Improvements -

①. Can incorporate informal sector which contributes highly to GDP & employment.

②. Can incorporate - unpaid labour of housewives. (as Netherlands).

③. Follow latest global standards to reflect best practices.

Thus, GDP calculation must be accurate & robust to represent all that

India has rightfully accomplished in its economic activity.

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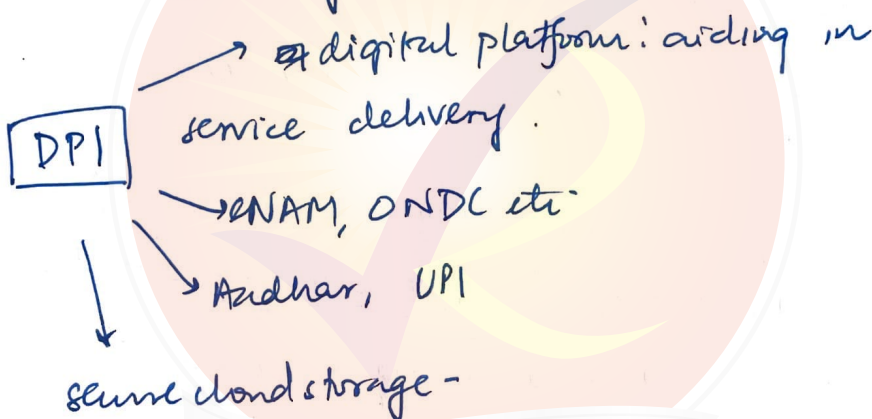
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3. Discuss how the Digital Agriculture Mission 2024 intends to leverage Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to improve productivity and service delivery in the farm sector.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Digital Agriculture Mission 2024 (DAP 2024) aims to minimize post-harvest losses & maximize productivity by incorporating digital tools to aid with efficiency.



Now DPI → improve productivity & service delivery

①. Usage of Agristack

↳ a digital, centralized database that includes all agri relevant data: land records, ~~Farmers~~ etc.

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↳ will provide all the relevant info to all stakeholders - farmers, warehousing companies, government etc. → improve service delivery

↳ leverages AI, cloud, Big Data.

② Farmer ID: unique identification of farmers - avoids under/overexclusion as beneficiary for agri schemes.

③ Use of ONDC, eNAM : ^{pan India} market-places for better price realisation & discovery.

④. Digital warehousing capabilities: to monitor storage of produce → prevent post-harvest losses → improve productivity

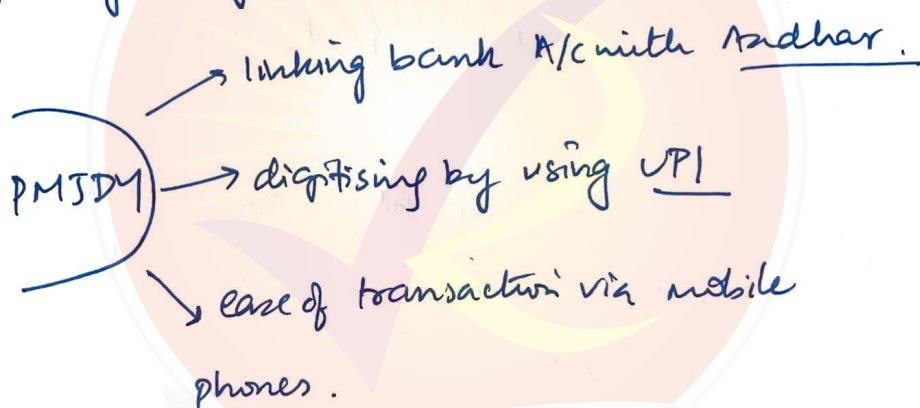
⑤ AI tools like CRoPIC - takes photos of crops at regular intervals: assesses health of crop → improves productivity

Thus, DAP & DPI recognize the need for Agri sector to increase productivity & double farmer's income

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4. To what extent has Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) enabled a transition toward a more inclusive and resilient financial system in India? Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

PMJDY was brought about in 2015. It is a scheme which aims for financial inclusion, digitalization of currency, and efficient service delivery paving way for DBT.



PMJDY → inclusive & resilient financial system

- ①. Financial autonomy to especially marginalized sections like women
of women: 55% of them are beneficiaries.

② Digitization → prevents corruption + aids democratization exercise in this

③ Prevents over/under inclusion of beneficiaries for service delivery → by paving way for DBT-direct-benefit transfer.

④ Paves way for further financial literacy + internet penetration into villages

however, some negative aspects have to be noted too →

①. Vast gender disparity in access to internet. Ex Men: 50%. while women only 30%. (CSMA report)

②. DBT often takes time - many MGNREGA beneficiaries complain of not receiving payments on time.

③ leaves out ~~for~~ the tribal & nomadic population due to financial illiteracy

Thus, we must adopt a simultaneous approach of financial literacy as well as increasing rollout of PMJDY.

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5. Assess the role of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in ensuring food and economic security for farmers. What reforms are needed to make MSP more effective?
(10 marks, 150 words)

MSP is the minimum price (as decided by CCA& enumerated by CCAP) that government pays to farmers for 22 certified crops including rice & wheat.

Role of MSP → food & economic security for farmers.

- ①. MSP ensures food security: gives enough disposable income to farmers to buy food & sustain themselves.
- ②. AL+FL approach & recognizes family labour & rewards with higher price to the family.
- ③. Acts as hedge against unprecedented cases: erratic monsoons, low productivity etc.
→ farmers get guaranteed share.

MSP → failing to ensure food + income security

① Doesn't consider 2 approach : doesn't compensate for rent that tenant farmers pay (most are small, marginal, sh-rent-paying farmers) → ↓ food security.

② ~~also~~ Promotes mono culture → ↓ of nutritious food.

③. income insecurity: Market rate may be > MSP @ times.

Reforms needed

→ making MSP optional. (use as a hedge during unprecedented circumstances), otherwise market price.

→ incorporate more nutritious crops under MSP → diversify crops beyond rice & wheat

→ contract farming: clause for MSP guarantee to protect farmer's interest.

Thus, MSP can both be a boon or a bane for achieving doubling in farmer's income as the Ashok Dalwai Committee envisioned

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6. Discuss how Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), has transformed the entrepreneurial ecosystem while highlighting the reforms needed to make it more startup-friendly. (10 marks, 150 words)

The IBC 2016 was brought about to streamlined & fast track insolvency proceedings as a bid to improve our Ease of Doing Business rankings.

how IBC → transformed entrepreneurial ecosystems

- ①. Time bound insolvency proceedings.
→ earlier would take years; now average time it takes is 180 days.
- ②. Shifting onus from creditors to debtors.
↳ helps protect creditors from defaulting debtors.
- ③. Even helps MSMEs → rather than taking the judicial system route - simple conciliations amongst parties → resolves disputes. Special provision for MSMEs

Reforms → startup friendly. -

- ①. Have conciliation clause (like MSMEs) for startups too.
- ②. Reducing time further for insolvency proceedings: fast track them even more.
- ③. Grievance redressal mechanism for aggrieved parties.
- ④. Opening up of bad bank → helping with distressed assets & specifically for startups.

The startup ecosystem of India is 3rd in rank after US & China.

This growing industry needs aid, & ease of doing business by having investor & startup friendly IBC rules.

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7. Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) are being hailed as game-changers in the global energy transition. Examine how India's SMR initiative aligns with its climate goals and energy security. (10 marks, 150 words)

SMRs are nuclear reactors that differ from ordinary reactors in size. They occupy less space, and ~~can~~ produce 300MW of energy owing to their size.

Why they are a game changer.

- Easier to build & operate owing to size.
- Occupy less space →
- can be built fast owing to size.

Recently, the Indian railways as a push to becoming carbon neutral by 2030, have IREL install & build SMRs in railway stations across India.

SMR → climate goals & energy security

- ①. SMRs are energy efficient. owing to size. → just transition (occupies less space than solar/hydro).
- ②. Fulfills India's goal in nuclear power → 100GW by 2047
- ③. Diversifies energy mix beyond solar & wind and hydro.
- ④. Building SMRs in India → help reduce dependency (Import-bill) for sp-India heavily reliant on china for lithium batteries.
- ⑤. helps attain goal of 45% energy capacity of renewables & 500GW renewable energy by 2030.

Thus, SMRs are the next big thing not just in nuclear energy but also as a "just transition" towards renewables which may help us achieve goal of COP-26. NDCs by 2030.

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8. "FTAs are double-edged instruments". Discuss in the context of India's ongoing FTA negotiations and its implications for India's agricultural and allied sectors.
(10 marks, 150 words)

India has recently finalized FTAs with Britain. This usher in stronger economic ties with Britain. India has also been dealing with US on the same, however with mixed results.

FTA → double edged instruments -

⊕
imported goods at reduced tariffs → ⊖
input-dependency + harm to domestic industries.

help with investor confidence → might strain on capital account.

Indians → eat more
Indians cater to foreign service → "brain drain" →
won't contribute to India's economy.

better trade relations → might prove disastrous if badly poorly framed with vague exit-clauses

Implication → agri + allied sectors -

- ①. Initially, a positive: cheap imported food products → beneficial to consumers.
- ②. However, ~~is~~ compromise on poor & marginal farmers → 80% of ~~poor~~ farmers.
→ Free competition.
- ③. ~~but~~ without govt support; farmers may need ↑ subsidies → conflict with WTO negotiations
- ④. Strain on both import-bill and revenue receipt of govt (by way of giving more subsidies to support Indian farmers).

Solution →

- encourage a bilateral investment treaty at the earliest in the farm sector.
- encourage multicropping & FPI industry.
- Garner support from other developing countries at WTO Agri negotiations → make careful subsidies.

Thus; it is important to balance both agri security as well as FTAs that support & benefit India in this regard.

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9. What are the key functions of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), and how does it contribute to the protection of critical infrastructure in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) are a part of CRPF regulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. They protect our critical public sector ~~and~~ undertakings & other such important infrastructure.

Key functions -

- ①. Protect critical infra →
airports, ~~is~~ important PSUs (nuclear, atomic etc), portways etc.
- ②. Coordinate with other CRPF →
- ③. Report to MHA regarding suspicious activities in the infrastructure.
- ④. Data sharing & exchange with other CRPFs.

How it contributes to critical infra. —

- ① Makes sure nuclear infra — safe & secure
- ②. ↳ prevents collateral damage as well.
- ③. Guards critical infra → atomic infra, railway infra.
- ④. Collaborates with — police, CRPFs etc.
- ⑤. Monitors all activities, manages footfall in and around infra.
- ⑥. Secures any blind spots in & around critical infra.

The CIST is a very crucial wing of the CRPF that protects critical infra, and not just that — but also the civilians that — from the footfall inside & in the vicinity.

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10. Cybersecurity has emerged as a crucial component of internal security in India. Discuss the role of CERT-IN in safeguarding the nation's digital ecosystem. (10 marks, 150 words)

Cybersecurity has become crucial owing to the growing impact & advancement of Web 4.0 - led by AI, BigData, IoT etc.

Now cybersecurity → crucial component to internal security

①. Protects from exposing of confidential personal data & even strategic data of govt.
Eg huge losses → Pegasus Scams, Cambridge Analytics.

②. Prevents frauds - ransomware, phishing etc; Identity theft etc.

③. A secure & robust cybersecurity infra - protects against cyberterrorism.

Role of CERT-In → digital ecosystem

- ① CERT-In - 1st responder to breach/harm to our digital security of India.
- ② ~~ensure~~ monitors, ~~exchanges~~ ^{real-time} data which may be of value to prevent frauds & scams.
- ③ collaborates + tech exchange with CERTs of other countries - to follow best practices.
- ④ Does collateral damage in case sudden attack like DDoS (Denial of Service attack).
- ⑤ Monitors any suspicious activity in digital ecosystem.

CERT-In is a crucial institution that protects our digital ecosystem's capacity development especially wrt. ~~to~~ new & emerging tech like AI, Big Data will make it even more robust.

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11. Define the 'orange economy' and give its significance in socio-economic growth. How can India leverage its cultural heritage and creative industries to become a global leader in this sector? (15 marks, 250 words)

Orange economy is a new and emerging sector which accounts for income generated via influencing activities on social media sites, OTT content, gaming etc.

orange economy → global contribution ~ 3.1% GDP
→ estimated @ \$30 billion

Significance of orange economy

① Job creation →

↳ employs 8% of the workforce

↳ employs a lot of youth & women

and interest → paves way for their

financial autonomy.

- ② Acts as a democratising tool
↳ equal playing field for all sections of society.
↳ anyone from a Tier 1 city youth, to a housewife in rural India can be an influencer.
- ③. Acts as a tool for social mobility
↳ helps rise in class ranks.
↳ gives youth financial freedom → ability to move to metropolitan cities.
- ④. Acts as Public service announcement →
↳ ex. influencers → help with financial literacy.
- ⑤ Improves standard of living
↳ income earned → improved capabilities, human development.
- ⑥ helps one express themselves freely.
↳ may help individuals from tight knit communities on the internet and express

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themselves fully & freely.

India → cultural heritage & creative industries to become global leader.

①. Globalisation: showcasing of Indian heritage (yoga, Ayurveda) to ~~the~~ a global scale by using social media (wide reach).

②. Follow cultural successes of globally acclaimed content like RRR → achieve more acclaim.

③. Follow current social media trends → incorporate it with info on cultural heritage to increase virality & reach.

④. Use soft power → Bollywood, Indian food made to increase reach much like South Korea's soft diplomacy push (KPOP, OTT etc).

⑤. Create video games - indigenous in nature, exemplifying Indian aesthetics

Thus, the orange economy is only growing further. The whole-of-govt approach can also encapsulate the orange economy to its benefit

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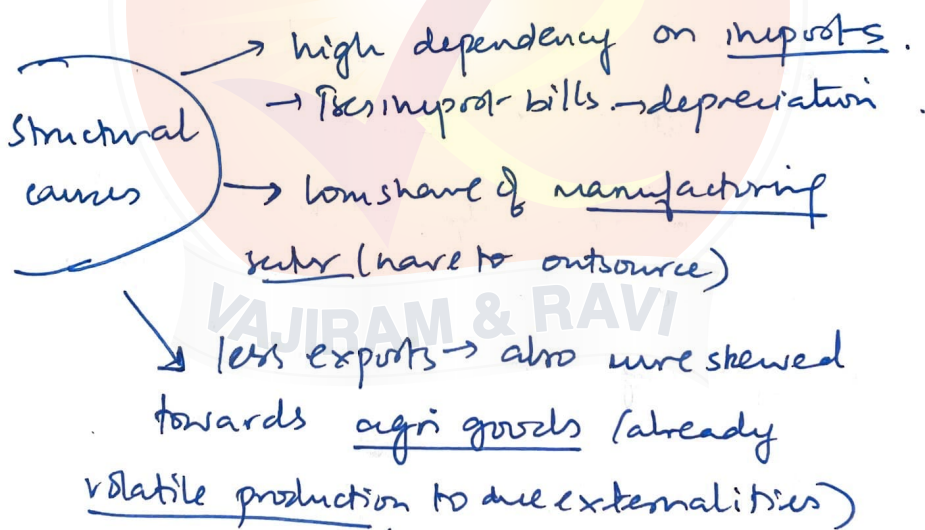
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12. What are the structural causes and macroeconomic implications of the persistent depreciation of the Indian rupee? Suggest measures to ensure exchange rate stability without compromising economic growth. (15 marks, 250 words)

structural causes

The Indian rupee has depreciated vastly in comparison to the American dollar. This adds pressure to our import bill as well as residents abroad who have to face a high purchasing parity wrt INR.



MAJOR economic causes → increase in food inflation & oil inflation
→ Rise in oil prices + heavy dependency on foreign oil.

Macroeconomic implications →

- ①. Leads to fall in purchasing power parity due to expensive domestic goods.
- ②. Further increases input bills.
- ③. Rise in remittances (owing to higher value of foreign currency wrt. INR: dollar, euro, pounds etc).
- ④. Might dismade FDI's → profit realisation ↓ for investors.
- ⑤. Economic difficulties for domestic earners abroad: high purchasing power there. E.g. students.

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Measures → exchange rate stability + economic growth.

- ①. Buildup manufacturing sector: PLI schemes, Make in India.
- ②. ~~has~~ Further augment service export sector to bring down current account deficit.
- ③. Diversify export items → increase in FDI sector, pharmaceuticals, textiles etc.
- ④. Value addition in exports of garment textiles, FDI, etc.
- ⑤. Attractive FDI offers. Currency swap agreements.

Thus, this is how economic growth will be maintained by partaking in capital creating investments which also drive down exchange rate.

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13. The future of food security in India depends on recognising and integrating women farmers into formal agri-value chains. Discuss how gender-responsive budgeting and SHGs help mainstream women farmers into India's agri-value chains.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Food security, the ability of all to afford, as well as gain accessibility to nutritionally diverse food hinges upon women farmers largely.

Why women farmers important → food security

①. ~~→~~ Increasing participation of women - feminization of agri → is a step forward but - due to structural inequalities; ~~the~~ ~~ways~~ they partake in disguised unemployment - so their marginal productivity ends up being zero.

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② There is a need to incorporate agri output created by women

③ Many women have formed ^{farmer} SHGs, but don't get support in finance, capacity etc → potential doesn't get realised.

Gender responsive budgeting → SHGs → mainstream women farmers in agrichains

①. More budgetary allocation for women (30% of funding) in agri schemes as necessitated by Mission Shakti → gives more funding to them

②. Empowering SHGs → Prone Didi scheme. can help build capabilities of women farmers that too, ⁱⁿ smart agriculture.

③. ~~Gap~~ Gender budgeting will also reserve funding for women in tech,

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especially agri-tech → this will add more value to agriculture.

④. will also lead to participation of more women in ~~sector~~ male dominated agri sectors: warehousing, value addition food processing etc.

⑤. Empowering SIs can also help in better realisation & protection of seeds free usage of seeds by women farmers as per PPVFR Act & protect IP interests of women.

More measures → Grievance redressal, and other such protective forums for women.

→ lead to formalising of agri sectors
→ cause better protection of women farmers.

→ impart knowledge via specialized schools for agriculture/ encourage participation in agri institutes.

Participation of women in all agri value chains will only ensure that male & female participation in the sector doesn't get skewed.

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14. Examine the role of Multi-Modal Logistics Parks in transforming India's supply chain infrastructure and reducing logistics costs. What are the key challenges in their implementation? (15 marks, 250 words)

Multi modal logistics

Parks are essentially ~~nodes~~ ^{logistically efficient infrastructure} that reduce a lot of logistics costs, hence ensuring efficiency.

Role → transforming supply chain infra +
↓ logistics cost

①. Helps leverage our competitive edge - India is a good performer in textile can create immense value via PM MITRA parks,

②. Reduce logistics cost → 12% of GDP

③. Projects like Bharatmala & Sagarmala have multiplier effects on logistics pan India owing to their

scale of operation.

- ④. Can help reduce production costs & enhance value addition →
reduces dependency on inputs.

~~For eg.~~ API clusters in India will reduce API dependency on China.

Key challenges —

- ①. high initial costs. →
↳ might cause strain on financial resources over & above high import bills.
↳ might even surpass current logistics costs.
- ②. also ensure capacity building of employees → otherwise won't be able to achieve realise 100% gain from clusters.

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- ③ . Might lead to encroachment → into urban areas, forests → lead to fixed paperwork wrt land disputes.

Way Forward -

- ①. Make use of National Infra Pipeline for funds for multi model parks.
- ②. Implement small MMLPs as pilot projects → mimic them later on a large scale, based on success.
- ③. Capacity building & skilling by Skill India Mission + strengthen academic industry linkages.
- ④. Follow due process - improvement of land, digitalization of land records & processes.

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15. India has a strong agricultural base, yet the share of processed food exports remains low. Analyse the bottlenecks in the food processing sector and suggest policy interventions.
(15 marks, 250 words)

India ~~is the~~ has recently surpassed China in rice cultivation production & stands 2nd in rice exports, horticulture sector and many others.

This shows its strong agri base (apart from being the largest employer amongst all sectors) yet FPI share is less.

Why FPI exports is less.

- ① Dominated by horticulture → less ~~divers~~ diversification + more consumption than export of fruits & vegetables in India.

②. Weak value chains, lack of cold storage → difficult to transport many food items via export.

③. Drop in quality of processed food due to financial + capacity constraints.

Bottlenecks → FPI

①. Lack of robust warehousing + cold storage

②. Lack of capacity, skills, technical know how.

③. Huge losses in post harvest

Ex 40% of total food lost in perishables

④. Lack of financial incentive to farmers to invest in FPI

⑤. Structural monocropping practices

dismade food processing

Policy interventions → FPI

- ①. A PLI ~~the~~ scheme - giving financial incentives in FPI sector → cover more farmers.
- ②. Follow best practices in India in growth of FPI
eg makhane production in Bihar → contributing significantly to GSDP & export bill.
- ③. build upon warehousing & cold chain storages. Invest in tech.
- ④. Encourage to diversification, diversification of crops beyond MSP crops → ~~the~~ Millets etc.

2023 was the International Year of millets. We must realise the importance of Millets & other food processing relevant grains that can help us augment our FPI exports.

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16. The pseudonymous and decentralised nature of crypto-assets raises serious concerns about money laundering and terrorism financing. Examine the adequacy of India's current legal framework, especially the The Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), in tackling these risks.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Money laundering & Terrorism financing thrives on anonymity & decentralisation that crypto assets lend to it. ~~This~~ There has therefore been an increase in linkages between terrorism, money laundering & crypto assets.

Concerns → regarding this nexus. —

- ①. Anonymous nature → can spread info regarding terrorism + communication about money laundering (ML) easily.
- ②. NO govt oversight on crypto assets → ease in money flow in the black market.
- ③. Might also compromise on cyber security of nations. → lead to

Blockchain led cyberattacks.

Adequacy of PMLA.

- ① Enforces measures like DTAA (Double Taxation avoidance)
 - ② Monitors VASPs (Virtual Data Asset Service Providers)
 - ③ VASPs have to report on any suspicious financial activities
 - ④ Strict action → informing relevant enforcement branches → NIA, CBI etc. of TF&ML.
- However, there are some inadequacies →
- ① Crypto assets are not regulated → looser control of PMLA appointed ED on TF&ML activities.
 - ② No law for crypto yet in place
 - ③ Supreme court: urged for regulation owing to increase in parallel economy

Way forward -

- ①. Need for Crypto Regulation Act
↳ strict penalties on TF&ML.
↳ ~~to give powers to ED~~
- ②. Amend PMLA act to identify risks of ~~TF&ML~~ TF&ML and crypto assets
- ③. Give ED increased powers to tackle TF&ML.
- ④. Follow Budapest Convention on dealing with crypto assets & safe use.
- ⑤. Higher coordination between relevant stakeholders (ED, NIA, etc) & real time data sharing.

Thus; crypto assets, ~~lead to~~ if utilised badly can lead to a negative multiplier effect. Our policies need to reflect the need to put an immediate stop to Terrorist financing & money laundering.

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17. With the rise of trade wars and tariff impositions, assess the relevance of the WTO in addressing these global trade issues. Suggest the key areas of reform, keeping in mind India's interests. (15 marks, 250 words)

With the recent-
protectionist measures of the USA,
particularly regarding trade with India,
it becomes important to have safeguarding
measures.

In this light, it is also important to
measure WTO's relevance in tackling this. ∴

- ① WTO criticized as leaning towards the West.
↳ no action taken against Trump's protectionist regime
- ② WTO's increasing pressure on India to pull out of the Amber Box.
↳ might leave consequences on our food security & farmer's income.
↳ move can also be critiqued as unfavouring to the developing world & global South.

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- ③. WTO's lack of ~~resp~~ speedy response
wrt ~~TRIPS~~ Intellectual property
conservation of India -
Eg. - Madharam's patent save by the US.

Reforms needed especially keeping in
mind India's interests.

- ①. Fast & speedy recourse mechanism
via TRIMS to protect IP of India.
- ②. Fair negotiations → unbiased wrt -
Global North & South. by dispute
resolution body.
- ③. Fair protect India's (& Global South's)
interests by avoiding unnecessary
sanctions on Russia, Iran etc.
- ④. Open up talks again regarding
trade in agriculture & understanding
India's case for the Amber Box.

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⑤. Take swift action against protectionist policies of the west → warnings, imposing phytosanitary measures etc.

⑥. Give level playing field of negotiations keeping Global North & Global South at parity during discussions.

Thus, WTO, has to act in an unbiased manner to uphold rules based world order but also champion cause of the Global South.

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18. What do you understand about GPS/GNSS spoofing? Discuss its implications on critical infrastructure and civilian security in India. Suggest robust policy and technological measures to mitigate its impact.

(15 marks, 250 words)

GPS/GNSS spoofing is a practice of manipulating the GPS infrastructure's receiver by broadcasting false GPS signals.



All these can highlight suspicious activities & can have dire consequences

Implications on critical infra.

- ①. Compromise safety of critical infra., especially military data - location activity etc.
 - harmful use by enemy nation.

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②. Threat to aircraft navigation systems
↳ might lead to accidents.

③. Data Tapping on mobile phones via cell towers
↳ compromises civilian security.

④. compromise on nuclear tech data →
unprecedented nuclear warfare
E.g. Israel's targeting of Natanz in Iran.

Policy + tech measures —

①. Robust capacity building + skilling
of stakeholders → CERT-In, telecom
industries etc.

②. real time monitoring + using AI
analytics to detect anomalies +
GPS spoofing

③. Incorporate best practices + global

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measures in our policies.

④. Tech transfer with NASA wrt-
their GPS system

⑤. Early warning systems - based on
real time data analysis + processing

⑥. Security measures installed in every
critical infra - airports, nuclear energy
sites, military,

Thus, GPS spoofing is another
way in which emerging tech is made use
of in a malignant way - Our policies &
tech measures ~~must~~ must-keep up
to ^{surpass} ~~catch~~ such frauds.

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19. How do the ideological underpinnings of Naxalism in urban spaces differ from its rural manifestations? Discuss how this duality complicates a development-focused response. (15 marks, 250 words)

Ideological underpinnings of Naxalism in urban spaces are definitely more ideological & theoretical in sense than action based rural manifestations.

Naxalism in urban spaces.	Naxalism in rural spaces.
① Fueled by <u>books</u> , <u>literature</u> as an ideology.	① Fueled by songs, poems, military strength, weapons.
② More elusive, and <u>hard to detect</u>	② Can be found & activities can be tackled by <u>making use of force</u> .
③ No way to <u>keepcheck</u> . → just ideological	③ keepcheck by using force - police, Greyhoundsch.

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①. ~~May~~ Gives more confidence to the rural based movements.

②. Rural based movements often coerce, influence villagers to join ranks.

③. No policy intervention to prevent urban fuelled Naxalism.

④. Policies like modernization of police forces, Telecom services in place.

Now this duality complicates a development focused response:

①. Naxalism from rural areas has been removed by 85%.

(MHA data)

②. However, ^{all} efforts ~~regard~~ and progress may be compromised if a hidden, hard to detect Naxalite force remains in urban areas that fuels further Naxalism in rural

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areas.

- ④. This can be spread by covert messages on social media that rural Naxalite groups gain catch hold of and may exacerbate the movement.
- ⑤. Their (urban Naxalite) undetected, unwanted presence remains a blind spot in "zero Naxalism" efforts.

Way Forward

- ①. Make use of IT Act guidelines on social media → detect suspicious Naxalite activity → inform compliance officers to take strict action.
- ②. Covert operations: check public libraries for Naxalite books + literature
- ③. Spread word of urban Naxalite movement & raise awareness of its consequences

↳ Thus, it's important to also keep a balance with right to Privacy (Art 17) of an individual while issuing crackdown on urban Naxalite movement.

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20. "The emergence of 'hybrid militants' and self-radicalised actors has transformed the nature of terrorism in India". Enumerate the challenges posed by this shift and suggest reforms to deal with it. (15 marks, 250 words)

Hybrid militants and self radicalised actors differ in that they don't follow ideologies necessarily put up by ~~to~~ conventional terrorist groups (Religious fundamentalist, ~~the~~ Naxalite etc)

How they have transformed nature of terrorism in India

①. Antisocial elements such as "Incel" (Involuntarily celibate), often men who have radicalised hatred against women spread hate + radical ideas.

↳ cases of killing multiple women (femicides)

↳ raises alarm bells for safety for women

②. Terrorism, thus, has become more spontaneous & difficult to detect & trace

③. ~~losses~~ Creates fragmentation, ~~it~~ in our diversity, disrupts communal harmony.

Reforms -

①. Educational reforms → gender, caste, class sensitisation from a young age.

②. Use social media to leverage & talk of peace, tolerance, reminders of unity in diversity as stated in preamble.

③. Analyze trends on social media regarding brewing of antisocial sentiments → keep a check + take action on them.

④. Reiterate community guidelines:
for inform people about them.

Thus; in order to create ensure universal brotherhood, secularism and tolerance - all values enshrined in our constitution we must ~~mitig~~ mitigate as well as nip such activities in the bud.

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- ③ The difficulty is added due to the veil of anonymity that the internet lends them.
- ④. They often don't have ^{physical} ~~errors~~ headquarters and branches that can be busted by covert operations.
- ⑤ They don't have a manifesto → becomes easy for self radicalised actors to follow any radical ideology of choosing.
- ⑥. Create head to mob lynchings, murder etc → harming the social fabric of India.
Eg → lynchings on suspicion of carrying beef; caste based killings etc.

Challenges posed —

- ①. Hamper security & safety of citizens due to its unprecedented nature.
- ② Creates seeds of doubt in minds of people → ~~more~~ for everyone around us being a potential radicalised person.