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NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test No. : 03

TEST CODE : GSMAC2403

Name of Candidate: Sanchit Sharma Mobile No

Roll No. : PTTP220200 Start Time 9:00AM End Time 1:23 PM

Date of Examination: 10/08/2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DTE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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1. भारत में उच्च राजकोषीय घाटे में योगदान देने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे घाटे के संभावित परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा राजकोषीय समेकन (Fiscal consolidation) सुनिश्चित करने के उपाय सुझाइए।(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
Highlighting the factors contributing to high fiscal deficit in India, discuss the potential consequences of such deficit and suggest measures to ensure fiscal consolidation.
(10 marks, 150 words)

India's fiscal deficit for FY 23-24 was 5.7% ; much higher than FRBM Act's mandate of 3% of GDP. (fiscal deficit = Borrowings)

Factors contributing for high fiscal deficit

① Covid lead higher expenditure (revenue):-
→ health sector crisis, compensation, PM GKAY and many more welfare scheme

② Covid lead fall in revenue (as lockdown - hence fall in GST / income tax / corporate tax)

③ Rapidly increasing Capital Expenditure (to augment GDP growth rate post-Covid)

④ Higher borrowing cost (due to high repo rate / international credit rate, too higher)

⑤ Inflation lead fiscal deficit :. (a) imported inflation on Oil due to Russia - Ukraine war
→ Also costly edible oil / fertilizer, etc.
→ Hence increased subsidy burden (Food, fuel and fertiliser ≈ 10% of budget)

⑥ Reducing Non-debt creating capital reciepts :- (a)

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low disinvestment
(7) Fiscal profligacy by state government :- (a) freebies ⇒ higher state fiscal deficit

Consequences of high deficit

(1) Higher borrowings by government :- Greater interest payment
↳ High debt to GDP ration and lower primary deficit.
(2) Possibility of crowding out private investment
(3) Poor credit rating of country :-
(4) Inflated interest rates in market :- curb private final consumption expenditure
(5) High revenue expenditure ⇒ hence indicator of poverty, hunger and poor growth prospects in the nation.
(6) Prolonged Deficit could lead to stagflation { high inflation, high input cost } ⇒ stagnation

Measures to ensure fiscal consolidation

(1) Follow fiscal deficit downfall path (e.g. target of FY25 as 4.9% fiscal deficit)
(2) Adhering to FRBM Act :- to ensure lower Debt to GDP and reduced interest payment burden.
(3) Greater internal revenue generation :- corporate tax / income tax compliance and GST fraudy detection
(4) Reduce revenue expenditure (e.g. Reforms in PDS system)

Hence to become a developed nation by 2047, India needs to learn control on Fiscal deficit for long term economic stability

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2. 2047 तक भारत के विकसित राष्ट्र बनने की आकांक्षा महत्वपूर्ण पूँजीगत निवेश पर निर्भर है। इसके आलोक में, इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पूँजीगत निवेश की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में भारत के समक्ष क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's aspiration to be a developed nation by 2047 hinges on significant capital investment. In light of this, discuss the potential of capital investment in achieving this vision. What are the challenges India faces in this regard? (10 marks, 150 words)

Budget 2024-2025 provides for capex of 11 lakh crores, which involves capex on infrastructure, technology and capacity building.

Potential of capital investment to make India developed

(1) Reduction in logistic cost :- Currently 8-9% of GDP
   (eg) Port infrastructure
(2) Hence Increase Ease of Doing Business :-
   ↳ Attract foreign investment
(3) Better Human capital utilisation :- (eg) jobs in construction sector
(4) State of the art infrastructure facility :- (eg) Bullet train project
(5) Human development Index improvement :-
   (eg) capex in Healthcare and Education ⇒ improve quality
(6) Rural development and hence encourage village/agriculture startups :- (eg) PM Gram Sadak Yojana
(7) Green Investment :- Energy transition towards renewable (solar/wind) ⇒ hence Energy security
(8) Greater multiplication factor :- Capital expenditure

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Challenges in this regard

(1) High government capex did not lead to higher private capex :- sluggish private final consumption expenditure
↳ Also crowding out effect
(2) limited diversification of sectors where capex occur
(a) mostly construction and renewable
(3) Public Private partnerships failing due to disputes, corruption, nepotism etc.
(4) Lack of revenue generation for sufficient capex.
(5) Increasing cost of capital expenditure { higher fiscal deficit, higher borrowing cost
↳ also construction material cost increasing
(6) lesser focus on Agriculture and animal husbandry infrastructure.
(7) Effectiveness of capital expenditure is not calculated. (8) PM Awas Yojana ⇒ are people even using those houses/toilets

Measures needed

(1) Outcome budgeting :- increase effectiveness of capex
↳ Like estimates committee for economical suggestion
(2) diversify sector of capex (mining, textile etc)
(3) encourage PFCE by reducing GST to improve private capex

Sustainable capex could happen only if both Government & private work together. Measures hence shall be taken.

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3. "नगरीकरण में वृद्धि के साथ, पेरी अर्बन/परिनगरीय कृषि (Peri-urban agriculture) ताजा कृषि उपज की आवश्यकताओं के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदानकर्ता के रूप में उभरी है"। इस संदर्भ में, सतत रूप से पेरी-अर्बन कृषि को बढ़ावा देने से सम्बंधित अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"With growing urbanization, peri-urban agriculture is emerging as a significant contributor to fresh farm produce needs". In this context, discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with promoting peri-urban agriculture in a sustainable manner. (10 marks, 150 words)

Satellite towns and Peri urban areas have vast potential in sustainable urbanisation where India might see its suy. population till 2051.

Opportunities for peri-urban Agriculture for sustainable urbanisation

① Fresh farm produce :-
- (a) Better attractiveness due to demand
- (b) Branding based on localised product
- (c) Reduced rotting and post harvest wastage
- (d) Reduce requirement of cold storage
- (e) lower modification in crop and better traceability (more check on adulteration due to traceability by authorities)

② Bridging demand-supply gap
↳ hence curb inflation

③ Diversity of products and encourage food processing in urban areas < already skilled youth and capital available
Now raw material also available
→ Hence also increase exports of processed items

④ Better awareness among urban youth about farming and promote agri startups

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(e) Ninja cart :- farm to plate supply chain

(5) Reduce government expenditure in Agriculture

Challenges Associated

(1) Could impact the rural agriculture due to reduced demand :- May increase rural poverty

(2) Increasing land cost near urban areas :- hence most people sell their property for revenue

(3) Soil fertility issues in urban areas (as pollution/ dumping / poor quality of water)

(4) Water availability problem in urban areas :-

(e) tube well, borewell etc could further reduce Ground water table

(5) Lack of youth participation in agriculture

→ Stigma in urban population about farming

Measures Required

(1) Schemes like incentivisation through MIDH AND DBT for Peri urban agriculture

(2) Focus on horticulture and perishable production near urban centres.

(3) Improve supply chain using modern technology

(e) Blockchain based traceable and secure food chain

Hence technology could be leveraged in urban areas for improve peri-urban agriculture

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4. दालों और वनस्पति तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र के समक्ष कौन सी प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ हैं? इन चुनौतियों के समाधान भी सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What are the major challenges faced by India's agriculture sector to achieve self-sufficiency in pulses and vegetable oils? Suggest measures to address these challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

India is one of the largest importer of pulses and highest importer of edible oil with 19bn $ oil import bill.

Major challenges in pulses & vegetable oil self sufficiency

① Rice wheat system of farming:-
- ↳ distortion due to MSP guarantee
- ↳ Better productivity due to high yield varities
- ↳ free electricity & water (e.g. Punjab)

② Low remuneration for pulses and vegetable oil
- ↳ No guaranteed purchase

③ Lack of research and development
- ↳ to improve productivity of pulses & oilseeds

④ Palm oil production requiring high water availability
- ↳ but depleting groundwater table and irregular monsoon due to climate change

⑤ Reducing soil fertility :- land degradation (ISRO's land atlas – 30% India's land degraded)

⑥ Lack of good processing and export orientedness for pulses & vegetable oil.
- → investment required to set up vegetable oil production.

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(7) over regulation of agriculture prices:-
(a) export curbs, "0" import duty on pulses,
↳ hence lack of private participation

Measures required

(1) Incentivise crop diversification:- through MSP/DBT etc

(2) Diversification of product manufacturing:-
(a) Soyabean oil + Soyabean Fodder and by product ⇒ for animal rearing

(3) Crop rotation and intercropping:-
(a) Grams in sugarcane field improve productivity (< Promote scientific farming utilise sugar industry for awareness about nitrogen fixation

(4) Increase Agriculture R&D funding
→ from 0.7% GDP to 2% GDP

(5) Government Investment and support:-
(a) Palm oil mission < Andaman North East { utilise potential

(6) Deregulation of overall agriculture market
→ state level implementation of farm laws
→ Contract farming encourage in oil seeds

Hence above measures could augment production of oilseeds & pulses to make India Atmanirbhar in agriculture

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5. भारत को एक सतत हरित अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने में जैव-विनिर्माण (Biomanufacturing) और जैव-फाउंड्री (Bio-foundry) की संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Evaluate the potential of biomanufacturing and bio-foundry in driving India's future towards a sustainable green economy. (10 marks, 150 words)

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Biomanufacturing and Biofoundary are newer areas of biofuel and other bio based products from natural materials, and crop residue ultimately pushing for more greener life style

Potential of biomanufacturing and biofoundary

① Sustainable Energy Resources :-

ⓐ E20 by Ethanol production from Cane & cereal surplus → reduce emissions

ⓑ Biodiesel :- could be produced from bioesterification (reduce diesel emission)
↳ Also reduce oil import bill (120 bn $)

ⓒ Biogas :- ⓐ Gobar Dhan scheme
↳ utilise local agricultural residue for cooking fuel < reduce indoor air pollution, reduce deforestation

ⓓ Bio oil :- could be utilised in industries replacing coke oil in iron & steel industry etc.

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(2) Replacing Plastic by sustainable material
   (e) Startups in Haryana - producing carrybags from agriculture residue

(3) Reduce agriculture residue burning
   ↳ hence curb delhi air pollution
   ↳ Also reduce climate change, & CO_2 emission

(4) Promote Animal rearing and ~~not~~ reduce net emissions from animal rearing
   (e) R&D in poultry to reduce poultry's nitrogen emmission

(5) Doubling farmer's income and reducing agriculture distress :- additional revenue resource

However → lack of Government Expenditure
   → Poor industry adoption (adulteration in petrol/diesel in the name of biofuel)
   → Need engine flexibility & hence research in flex-fuel systems
   → lack of awareness among farmers, and hence burning agriculture residue

Hence, Budget 2024-25 support to Biomanufacturing and Biofoundary could be well directed start for sustainable green bioeconomy

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6. पुन: प्रयोज्य प्रक्षेपण यान (RLV) की कार्यप्रणाली के पीछे क्या सिद्धांत हैं? भारत के अंतरिक्ष वाणिज्य में आर.एल.वी. के उपयोग के महत्त्व और संभावित लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What are the principles behind the working of Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV)? Explain the significance and potential benefits of use of RLVs in India's space commerce. (10 marks, 150 words)

ISRO is trying to utilise newer technology, like Reusable Launch Vehicles successfully demonstrated by agencies like Elon Musk's SpaceX.

Principles behind RLV,

① Reusability :- i.e do not get destroyed in space itself

② Re-entry :- return back to the atmosphere safely without burning

③ Re-landing :- Safely soft landing on ground/water

④ Repetition :- Could be utilised repetitively in multiple projects and launches

⑤ Flexibility :- Could accomodate various payloads and weights proving to be cost effective technology

Significance and potential benefits of RLVs

① Cost saver :- As no new material required for making launch vehicle, again and again

② Reduce threat of space debris (kessler syndrome)

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③ Reduce Environmental Pollution
↳ mining of new materials
↳ re-entry based burning of launch vehicle in atmosphere produce CO_2

④ Saves man hour required to make new LVs

⑤ Flexibility :- Hence could carry much variable payload weights

⑥ Economic benefit :- ⓐ New industry for RLVs
↳ private sector participation
ⓑ ISRO itself could utilize funds for R&D if saved on LVs

ⓒ Increase Global attractiveness of Launch Vehicles :- Hence get global orders.

⑦ In agreement with future space missions
ⓐ Gaganyan needs safe landing on earth
→ technology spillover

⑧ Political benefit :- As It would be a great achievement for India as whole

Hence RLVs shall be made as soon as possible by better Research and funding to ISRO & Private sector in India.

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7. कार्बन क्रेडिट ट्रेडिंग स्कीम (CCTS) 2023 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का परिक्षण कीजिए। भारत में हरित गृह गैस (Greenhouse gas) उत्सर्जन को कम करने की इसकी संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
Examine the key features of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) 2023. Analyze its potential for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates write on thi

Carbon Credit trading System means trade in emmission units / Carbon credits in terms of billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent which could help mitigate GHG emissions.

Key features of CCTS, 2023.

1. Calculation of Carbon credit :- Standardised ↔ CO_2 equivalent usage
2. Standardisation of rates of Carbon credits
   ↳ market determined / minimal state intervention
3. Expansion of who can participate in Carbon trading
4. Individual, too can get carbon credits based on individual activity of afforestation and green lifestyle
5. Setting up Carbon market mechanism where trade could happen
6. Encouragement of green bonds, transition towards renewables etc.

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Its potential for mitigating GHGs emissions

① Could monetise the Green activities :- Incentivisation

② Encourage profit based shifting towards renewables
↳ reduce cost of transition

③ Discourage polluting industries (eg) Thermal power plants - not having desulpharisation unit :- will have to purchase carbon credits from other green industries

④ Clean and Green Energy Usage : (eg) ~~Rene~~ solar and wind / biofuels - produced by sugar mills

⑤ Encourage private sector participation in achieving India's Panchamrit (net zero by 2070)

However, there are limitations

① Cannot give up coal, oil etc as of now ⇒ Energy Security

② Lack of consensus on carbon credit rates

③ Opposition from polluting industries as they might incur additional costs reducing profits to make system more efficient

Hence, for consensus, it require more planning and participation of private and individuals in carbon credit market. Feedback hence could be utilised to improve market and set a global example

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8. पिछले दशक में हीट वेव की बढ़ती गहनता, आवृत्ति और अवधि के मद्देनजर, क्या "हीट वेव" को अब आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत एक अधिसूचित आपदा के रूप में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
In light of the increased intensity, frequency and duration of heat waves in the last decade, do you think the time has come to include "heat waves" as a notified disaster under the Disaster Management Act, 2005? (10 marks, 150 words)

Heatwaves are exceptional rise in localised temperature (>40°C or >4°-6°C above normal) which occurs due to high pressure conditions, or traping of heat forming heat domes.

Case for including heat waves as notified disaster

① Suits Definition of disaster :- natural / man made calamity which harms human, property & environment on large scale.

② Increasing frequency, intensity and duration :-
(a) March, April, May ⇒ heat wave continues in Delhi, and other metropolitan areas

③ Impacts are huge :- (a) individuals face trauma/distress and heat stroke ; Corporate companies face reduced productivity of labor ; schools closed disrupting learning etc

④ Lack of awareness about heat wave,

⑤ Poor planning and preparation :- (a) many cities still don't have a robust heat action plan.

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⑥ Notifying as disaster would hence improve :-

↳ NDMA's proactiveness towards tackling heat wave
↳ Political leadership's direct attention (as PM = chairman of NDMA)
↳ special NDRF funds
↳ Standardised compensation for victims
↳ Improvement in urban infrastructure and tackling urban heat island issue

However, there are challenges

① Who could be said as victims of heat waves?
→ lack of consensus

② What shall be the compensation amount? → No clarity yet

③ Already NDMA releasing guideline about heat wave,
↳ may not need full fledged disaster notification

④ lack of funds and limitation of Resources with government

⑤ How will damage to property would be calculated specifically due to heat wave?

However, beside all challenges, heat waves now seem to be a real disaster. Infact very recently, NDMA issued guidelines for all cities to tackle heat and cold wave situation and hence they shall be included in DM Act for safety of people.

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9. भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा हाल ही में तैयार किए गए 'साइबर-अंतरिक्ष अभियान (Cyberspace operations) के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत' से पारंपरिक ऑपरेशनों के साथ-साथ ग्रे जोन युद्ध दोनों के लिए साइबर-सुरक्षा स्थिति मजबूत होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently formulated 'joint doctrine for cyberspace operations' by Indian armed forces will lead to strengthening of the cyber-security posture for both conventional operations as well as gray zone warfare. Examine.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Cyber security is securing critical and security infrastructure of the country from the unlawful access and damage by cyber hackers,

Joint doctrine for cyberspace operation by Armed force, could strength cybersecurity

① Standard Operating procedure :- during the time of cyberattack has been provided

② Securing critical security infrastructure :-

(a) Border data / border infrastructure / crime data etc.

③ Securing India's Intelligence space :- (a) NATGRID
↳ secure Intel sharing Security

④ Development of ethical hacking system :- to identify loophole in India's security infrastructure

⑤ To secure important infrastructural projects

(a) Nuclear power plants. (Kundankulam)

Candidates, write on thi

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(i) strengthen cybersecurity for conventional operations
↳ Secure information transfer between various armed forces about joint operations
↳ Securing stored data and information about India's security infrastructure / defence forces and equipment to reduce invasion
↳ training armed forces officials in cyber-security and avoid honeytrapping / vulnerability

(ii) Protect gray zone operations too :-
↳ Reduce leaking of Intel information through cyberhackers
↳ Intel sharing based on modern technology like Blockchain could be utilized after proper research.

However → (a) Implementational challenges still remain
↳ (b) Large scale cybersecurity breaches in Indian Infrastructure :- (c) Chinese hackers continue infringement
(d) No cybersecurity doctrine unlike China at national level.

Hence Indian armed forces should continously upgrade this joint doctrine as per requirement to make it more effective.

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10. पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश से सटे राज्यों में सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) के प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार के विस्तार की आवश्यकता एवं संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the necessity and potential issues surrounding the extension of the Border Security Force's (BSF) territorial jurisdiction in states adjacent to Pakistan and Bangladesh. (10 marks, 150 words)

Border security forces are frontline defense forces present at certain portions of India Pakistan border (no disputed areas) and full India Bangladesh border.

Extension of BSF territorial jurisdiction

Necessity :- ① For ease of doing security works (patrolling / border checks, etc)



Fig :- BSF jurisdiction

② Large unfenced border with difficult terrain in some region

③ To curb illegal immigration from Bangladesh
↳ even Border fencing nowdays broken by immigrants in some region

④ To curb infiltration from Pakistan from Punjab / Rajasthan and ~~Gujarat~~ Gujarat
(eg) terrorist once flee few km away from border ∴ No jurisdiction

⑤ For reducing disputes between border police and BSF activities

⑥ To ~~reduce~~ improve overall security situation

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at both Pakistan and Bangladesh Border.

⑦ Faster Border infrastructure construction in these areas

Potential Issues :-

① Resistance from state government :- due to threat of reducing territorial jurisdiction
↳ potical motives / votes

② ~~What~~ Border area population :- resists BSF jurisdiction due to excessive power and prevailing insensitivity

③ State police too resists expansion of BSF jurisdiction :- their jurisdiction could then get reduced.

④ Environmental concerns :- More border infrastructure → Greater Environmental impact due to exceptions in EIA even in Eco sensitive Area, near border

⑤ Multidimensionality of crimes :- Infiltration and illegal immigrations are not the only crimes, also drug trafficking / human trafficking / smuggling too are issues which need, Police expertees

⑥ Corruption in BSF.

Way Ahead

① Cooperative ~~d~~federalism could help discuss the imminent issues at border security (utilise Zonal Council)

② Increase BSF jurisdiction while tackling potential issues that could arise to police and state government

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11. भारत की आर्थिक विकास की कहानी प्राय: बेरोजगारी की निरंतर चुनौतियों से प्रभावित होती है। संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए साथ ही समावेशी रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नीतिगत उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's economic growth story is often overshadowed by the persistent challenges of unemployment. Analyze the concept of structural unemployment and discuss its relevance in the context of India's current economic situation. Suggest policy measures to promote inclusive job growth. (15 marks, 250 words)

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India's unemployment rate currently is about 4.1% as per PLFS 2023-24 survey and it is around 9-10% as per CMIE's monthly data which a highest unemployment rate among youth between 21-25 years age

Concept of Structural Unemployment

① Thwarted Economic transformation :- Poor manufacturing base
↳ Direct transformation from agriculture to service sector

② High Human capital regression :- Poor skills among youth regarding current job requirements in service sector

③ Lack of sufficient opportunities as per youth's demand & skills

→ Above three condition hence leads to structural unemployment in the country due to overall structural flaws in the economy.

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Relevance of structural unemployment

1. ~~Lack of~~ Low utilisation of Demographic dividend
2. Low labour force participation specially ~~2~~ women due to skill-employment gap
3. thwarting growth prospects of the country
4. Reducing competitiveness of India over world economy in exports
5. poor output to input ratio for high investment in ~~capital~~ education / skilling / vocation etc.
6. Social issues :- high unemployed leads to crimes, illegal activities etc
   - Political disturbance
   - insurgency and chances of radicalisation of youth
7. Poor manufacturing growth rate and ~~higher~~ disguised unemployment in agriculture
8. Fragmentation of land (e.g. only 1.08 ha/ farmer - land availability)
9. Increasing inequality (against constitutional goal (DPSP))

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Measures to promote inclusive job growth

(1) Bridge skill employment gap :-

(a) Semi skilled workforce (hence focus on labour intensive sectors)
- construction
- textile & leather

(b) NIPUN scheme

(2) Reduce skill - wage gap :- to assure right to livelihood (a) increase basic wage rate in MGNREGA shortly

(3) Human capital development :-

(a) skill development centres (Sharada Prasad Committee)

(4) Focus on digitisation of youth and right skill mapping (a) ASEEM portal / PM Kvy 4.0
- courses in AI / Semicon

(5) MSME's and SHG's shall be leveraged
- (Uk sinha Committee)
- utilise Mudra loans and start up incubation centres

(6) Diversification of skills :- (a) MP government's women tourist guides initiative

(7) Leverage ancient skills :- (a) Vishwakarma scheme.

Budget 2024-25 provides for Employment linked Incentive scheme which could be the starting point for long term solution of India's unemployment

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12. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (MSMEs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। औद्योगिक विविधीकरण और उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी प्राप्त करने में वे किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the role of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in fostering regional growth in India. How can MSMEs contribute to achieving industrial diversification and technological advancement?

(15 marks, 250 words)

MSMEs contribute to 30% to India's GDP, 40% to India's export and employs a large section of population.

MSMEs fostering regional growth

① local resources and skill utilised :-
- eg Food processing Industry (lichy in Bihar)

② Contribution to local economic development :-
- ⑤ Forward linkage of agriculture assumed by the MSMEs

③ Women empowerment :- eg SHG's like Lijjat Papad (Maharashtra)

④ Employment to the youth and skill development
- eg Indore's leather toy industry employs lots
  - High employment multiplication factor

⑤ Reduce local poverty and basic necessities of people

⑥ Rural development :- Industries brings electrification, roads etc

⑦ Export oriented regional growth :-
- eg Textiles of India even in UK

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However role has certain limitations

① Lack of credit availability :- Hence poor productivity → collateral requirement

② Quality of produce still not improving
   (e) High rejection in export market

③ Dwarfism :- lack of will to increase size (Economic Survey 2017-18)

④ Inverted Duty structure :- cheaper imports from China

⑤ Increasing labor cost and hence increasing cost of production

⑥ Higher interest rate for borrowing

⑦ Poor rural demand and COVID lockdown led collapse of industries

How can MSME achieve

* **Industrial Diversification**

① By awareness and Ease of Doing Business in diverse sectors (e) Agriculture marketing/ transport → de-regulate

② Improving logistic cost even in rarest of India's regions :- (e) Pasighat Airport in Arunachal for krishi Udan

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(3) Supply chain resilience in diverse products :-

(e) Mobile phone manufacturing ↓ due to imports of parts

(4) Service oriented MSME growth

(e) MSME even for health / education / tourism products

(5) Diversity of skill among youth through PMKVY 4.0

→ So to fill the skill requirement deficit by diverse MSME's

(6) Technological Advancements

(1) By credit availability for tech upgradation

(e) tomato sauce producing machine comes at cost of 1 - 2 crore Rs.

(2) Utilising Economy of Scale :- By technology deployment < reduce human error; mass production ↑ more profit ⇒ better technology

(3) Improve research and development :-

(e) Crop pattern / Bovine survey for leather and textile MSME's ⇒ utilised online survey

(4) Social media based branding and marketing of product :- (e) Brand India for exports

Above measures can hence improve growth of MSME's. Uk Sinha committee's recommendations could be further followed

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13. "MSP का एकमात्र उद्देश्य किसानों को आकस्मिक मूल्य परिवर्तन के आघात से बचाना है"। क्या आपको लगता है कि MSP को वैधानिक बनाने से किसानों को आकस्मिक आघातों से बचाया जा सकेगा? MSP आधारित खरीद को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए अन्य कौन से उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"The sole point of MSP is to protect farmers from sudden price shock". Do you think legalization of MSP can insure farmers from sudden price shocks? What are the other measures which can be taken to make MSP-led procurement effective?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Minimum support price is minimum guaranteed price by government for procurement of farmer's produce not below certain value & hence protecting from a price shock.

Legalisation of MSP can ensure sudden price shock

* Yes :-
  1. As, legal guarantee and right based approach → right to get MSP.
  2. Certain crops could become ensured that farmers could grow for minimum revenue
  3. Reduce chances of market price itself falling below MSP.
  4. Trust and security to farmers due to legalisation
  5. Could tackle problem of land fragmentation based debt trap of farmers → hence reducing farm & rural distress

However, there would be HUGE challenges

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① High fiscal burden on government (government subsidy budget increase)

② WTO non-compliance opposition by other countries

③ Excessive market interventions by Government
→ against principle of deregulation of agriculture
→ curbs private participation in agriculture

④ Reduce crop diversification :- As legal MSP could not be provided for all crops, but Rice, wheat, cane etc only

⑤ food inflation :- hence cost to consumer & tax payer

⑥ Ineffectiveness of MSP :- even legal guarantee cannot reduce it (Eg only 6% farmers avail MSP)

⑦ Further depletion of water, crop residue burning and soil fertility depletion due to poor policy & legal guarantee (Environmental harm)

Other measures hence need to be taken to make MSP led procurement Effective

① Diversification of MSP gaurantee :-
(Eg) Millet procurement guarantee by MP government at 10 Rs/kg attempt

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(2) Focus on Agriculture infrastructure to contain price shocks, (a) cold storage - horticulture storage.
(b) largest granary construction by hub and spoke model
↳ Hence could utilize these extra storage during sudden price rise / fall.

(3) Increase effectiveness of MSP :-
(a) MSP procurement even from North East rather than just Punjab / Haryana

(4) Increasing cost on electricity and water usage to discourage production of rice / wheat / sugarcane
↳ rather promote drip irrigation / precision farming and polyhouse construction for horticulture Products

(5) MSP for organic and natural farming to reduce soil degradation & ground water depletion

(6) Consensus among farmers through FPO's / cooperatives about disadvantage of MSP's, and alternative like cooperative farming which could be more effective

The committee for MSP analysis, formulated by GOI having diverse membership shall be utilized for larger discussion over MSP legalisation issue

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14. भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय खाद्य निगम की दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए इसकी कार्यप्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों को सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the role of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the Public Distribution System (PDS) to ensure food security in India. Suggest necessary reforms in the functioning of FCI to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness. (15 marks, 250 words)

Food Corporation of India is a statutory body for procurement of food grain under PDS and MSP system along with its distribution to BPL consumers

Role of FCI in ensuring food security

① Guaranteed procurement :- Effective procurement from farmers at MSP specially in Punjab/ Haryana/ UP

② Diverse procurement :- Wheat, rice, certain pulses and even some millets

③ FCI Godowns :- for storage of food grain

④ transportation and distribution through e-portal sale and Society shops in rural/ urban centres → (67% India covered)

⑤ Higher ration to Antyodaya and implementation of PM Garib kisan Anna Yojana

⑥ Advancement in technology :- ⑤ Aadhaar seeding to reduce omission & commission

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(7) Role played during disaster / calamity / COVID for special supply arrangements and hence overall food security of nation.

(8) FCI open market sale :- contain inflation.

However there are lacunae too

(1) Inefficiency in procurement :- Most procurement from Northern India (not MP / Rajasthan / N-E India)

(2) Focus on Wheat Rice majorly :- hence impacting crop diversification

(3) Siphoning off of the food grains :- rotting & rodents in storage godowns

(4) First in First out system :- poor quality distribute

(5) Corruption in FCI and high commission and commission errors

(6) Huge debt burden and increasing interest cost

(7) lack of coordination with state governments

(8) Create shortage (eg) wheat buffer stock issue

Reforms required to increase efficiency & effectiveness

(1) Diversification of procurement and also assistance to Farmer for shifting to new crop.

(2) promote FCI experts led scientific agriculture and awareness

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(2) leverage technology for supply chain management
   (a) Blockchain traceability for PDS
(3) Farm to home - direct delivery with reduced human intervention
(4) Shifting to DBT rather than grain distribution in pilot mode
(5) Scrapping open market sale and reduce intervention in agriculture prices
   → rather take export for revenue generation of FCI surplus procurement
(6) Cold storage for horticulture storage and effective of TOP scheme / operation Green
(7) Debt reduction by one time payment and reducing interest burden
(8) Changing leadership structure for tackling corruption take internal reform
(9) Computerisation of whole supply chain
   (eg) MP/Chhattisgarh PDS shops - 100% computerisation

FCI's ~~total~~ importance to ensure accessibility, & availability of affordable food is very high and hence it needs urgent reforms.

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15. भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता और खाद्य सुरक्षा बढ़ाने में नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। नैनो-उर्वरकों और नैनो-कीटनाशकों के उपयोग के हाल के विकास/प्रगति और संभावित लाभों एवं जोखिमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the role of nanotechnology on enhancing agricultural productivity and food security in India. Highlight recent developments and potential benefits and risks of use of nano-fertilizers and nano-pesticides. (15 marks, 250 words)

Nanotechnology is field of science which deals with nanometerials of size less than 100nm having specialised and distinct properties.

Role of nano-tech in agriculture

(A) Enhance productivity :- by nano fertilisers like nano urea and nano DAP

↳ Recent development where Indian government set up plants in Gujrat for production of nanofertilisers.

Potential Benefit (a) nanofertilizer allow use of direct nutrients to the crops roots

(b) Hence easily enhance productivity by reducing cost of fertilizer and reducing wastage along with direct absorption

(c) Also reduces soil salinisation and water pollution & hence overall soil fertility improve

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Potential risk :- (a) Potential overdosage of fertiliser :- could kill crop

(b) Lack of awareness among farmers

(c) Lack of technology Adoption :- requires pumps / training etc

(d) Higher cost of liquid nano urea as compared to subsidised fertiliser bag.

(1) Nano pesticides :- Based on nanomaterials directly killing pests over plants.

Benefits :- (a) reduce overall pesticide consumption but increase effectiveness

(b) Help in killing superbugs and new pests

(c) Better research and development to boost for improve pesticides and fertilisers to improve productivity

Risks :- (a) Higher dosage may kill crop

(b) Poor research and development :- lack of Private participation in nano-pesticide research

(c) Higher cost

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Other Role of nanotech in Agriculture

① Nanofoils :- for food wrapping (increase shelf life)

② Nanosensors :- for soil testing and monitoring
↳ precision farming

③ nano soil particles :- when mixed with soil could improve organic content & productivity
eg) fly ash / slag etc

④ Nano seeds :- have much higher chances of growth & germination as compared to normal seeds

However, issues are there

① Still under development (Poor R&D funding - 0.6% GDP only)

② Lack of awareness among farmers

③ Nanobeads and other nanomaterials :- chances of bioaccumulation & biomagnification

④ Soil pollution and increased risk of crop quality reduction

Hence, More research is required through institutes like IIT's nano laboratories for nanotech application in agriculture.

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16. 2023 का भौतिकी का नोबेल पुरस्कार क्वांटम डॉट्स के संश्लेषण की खोज के लिए एकिमोव, रुस और बावेंडी को संयुक्त रूप से दिया गया। इस संदर्भ में क्वांटम डॉट्स के अनुप्रयोगों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Nobel Prize in Physics of 2023 was jointly awarded to Ekimov, Brus and Bawendi for the discovery of synthesis of quantum dots. In this context, discuss the applications of quantum dots. (15 marks, 250 words)

Quantum dots are very small subatomic property of the materials which could have multiple applications in various fields.

Application of Quantum dots

① changing orbits of electron and making it reach higher orbit by excitment

② Enhancing quantum mechanics research & development :-

→ improve knowledge about how to retain best environmental condition for qubits and maintain quantum entanglement

③ utilise uncertainity principle of quantum mechanics for new field of exploration

④ could enhance properties of nanomaterials

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as quantum dots could be used to excite them or impart energy to them

(5) Semiconductor industry and chip manufacturing could be revolutionized by making chips more efficient and small

(6) Nuclear reaction could be understood in more depth and increase efficiency of fission reaction

(7) In health sector :- Better x-ray / uv-ray utility for internal diagnosis and knowledge about disease

(8) Newer research and development in the field of physics giving shape to Quantum Physics

(9) New material production for better utility ~~and diversity~~ for human being in variety of environmental condition.

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Hence quantum dots discovery could help in multiple fields, with wide variety of application. further research and development is needed.

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17. भारत में जैव विविधता संरक्षण में आरक्षित क्षेत्रों (Protected areas) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। भारत की जैव विविधता को संरक्षित करने में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व (जैवमंडल निचय) कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Evaluate the role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation in India. How effective have national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves been in preserving India's biodiversity?

(15 marks, 250 words)

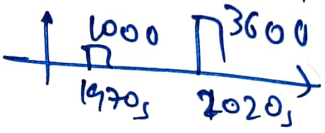
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Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 provide for establishment of Protected Areas for conservation of flora and fauna in them

Role of Protected area in conservation

(1) Protecting Endangered species :-

(eg) specialised focus on tiger (tiger reserve, Jim Corbett National park) etc



(approximate tiger population)

(2) Restricting deforestation and forest degradation

(eg) High restriction and No development zone in forest areas.

(3) Enhance Community lead Conservation :

(eg) Joint forest management community

(eg) Establish buffer zone to reduce human wildlife conflict :- (eg) Eco-sensitive Areas.

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(5) Prevention of wildlife from smuggling/ poaching etc activities (having penalty)

(6) Fixing accountability of forest officers
→ Every protected Area have forest ranger, guard,

(7) Ecotourism promotion

(8) Hence overall protection of biodiversity and awareness about its importance immense

However, challenges have been there

(1) Over restrictive economic development
(eg) Gadgil Committee report :- western ghat fully ecosensitive zone

(2) Multiplicity of protected areas :-
(eg) Bird conservation reserve, Tiger reserve, W.S. & N.P. etc

(3) Lack of technology usage in protection of various species

(4) More focus on fauna rather than flora
(eg) continuous degradation of Sundri trees / red sandalwood etc

(5) climate ~~change~~ change :- increasing forest fire :- (eg) Uttarakhand fire, in 2024

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Effectiveness of NP / WS / BR

(1) Increase in population of species :-
   (a) tiger / lion / cheetah / snow leopard etc

(2) New surveying technology and greater knowledge about endangered species
   (a) CAMTRAP usage

(3) allows reintroduction of extinct species
   (a) kuno national park :- cheetah from Africa

(4) More funds availability for protected areas

(5) Direct leadership by Prime Minister

(6) Biosphere Reserve → International importance (MAB program)
   tribal culture protection

However → (1) low focus on species outside protected areas
   (2) Falling population of GIBI & other birds
   (3) shifting focus towards ramsar sites
   (4) State's disapproval of transfer of species
   (a) Gujrat not allow lions to be transferred

Hence there is need of greater funding and better surveillance about species population to increase effectiveness of protected Areas.

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18. भारत में पार्टिकुलेट मैटर (PM2.5 and PM10) और ओजोन प्रदूषण के उच्च स्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं? पार्टिकुलेट मैटर और ओजोन प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न प्रयास कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What the causes of high levels of particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) and ozone pollution in India. How effective are the various steps taken by the government to mitigate particulate matter and ozone pollution? (15 marks, 250 marks)

Particulate matter (particles of nanometer size) and ozone are ~~significant~~ big air pollutant near earth surface creating severe issues to health of people. (eg Delhi Air pollution due to PM)

Causes of High levels of :-

(A) Particulate matters :-

(a) Residual burning :- (eg) during rice harvesting season in Punjab & Haryana

(b) Road dust :- biggest contributor to PM pollution < due to traffic
dust on surface

(c) Construction Industry :- produce, particulate of sand / clay / cement etc

(d) Diesel and petrol burning :- vehicular emission

(e) Thermal power plants and industrial emissions
(eg) coal based fly ash = particulate

(f) Household source :- (eg) cooking over chulha

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(B) Ozone :- (a) PAN formation :- due to nitrogen emission and photochemical reaction

(b) A secondary pollutant forms during summer season due to UV radiation

(c) Diesel burning, fertilisers, poultry industry contribute to more ozone pollution

Effectiveness of step taken by the Government

(I) Source analysis :-

(a) use of source apportionment studies in Delhi and making emission inventories for various industries

→ However, data collection still not converts into real result :- more research needed.

(II) Shifting polluting industry :-

(a) thermal power plant shifted outside the core city area ⇒ hence localised pollution reduction

(III) Shifting towards renewables and EVs :-

(a) Solar parks / FAME scheme :- increasing adoption however still not as attractive

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a) conventional sources of energy (higher cost of technology & / lack of charging infrastructure)

(III) Mitigation of PM by smoggers and smog towers :-

↳ however effective only upto 100m of its radius and have high cost of installation

(IV) ~~India's~~ ~~cotti~~ Bsvi norms and moving to Better fuels quality

→ overall reduction in nitrogen emission

→ However major contributors like fertilisers and poultry still need to be tackled

Further needed

(1) Shift to Neem coated urea / nano fertilisers

(2) Incentivise shift away from rice-wheat by (eg) Haryana govt giving monetary incentive

(3) Converting research and suggestions into on ground action

(4) National clean Air program :- Increase funding for non-attainment cities

Hence PM and O3 are pollution could be tackled by focused implementation of mitigation strategy

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19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नारकोटिक्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड (INCB) रिपोर्ट 2023 दक्षिण एशिया में मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के बढ़ते खतरे को प्रदर्शित करती है, जिसका कि भारत एक प्रमुख केंद्र है। भारत के संदर्भ में इस चुनौती के विभिन्न आयामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के लिए बहु-आयामी दृष्टिकोण भी सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Report 2023 highlights a growing menace of drug trafficking in South Asia, with India being a major hub. Analyze the various dimensions of this challenge with respect to India. Also suggest a multi-pronged approach to address it. (15 marks, 250 words)

Drug trafficking is a serious challenge with international supply chain of Drug increasing its complexity to tackle and hence creating India to as drug hub as per NCB report

Various dimensions of Drug trafficking challenge

① Global supply chain :-



Iran pakistan and Afghanistan on west of India & thailand, Myanmar, laos on right produce high cannabis

② Poor coordination among agencies :-
(S) NCB and Indian Coast gaurd, poor data transfer and intel sharing.

③ Lack of awareness about legal repurcussion among population
Mostly the youth starts consuming drug to influence of friends.

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(4) college & university becoming hub

(5) Disproportionate impact on some region

(a) Punjab drug menace :- out migration to canada

↳ Mumbai drug menace in bollywood

(a) Aryan khan case / Sanjay dutt

(6) Drug trafficking linked with Armed smuggling & terrorist financing

(a) Taliban generated $(\frac{1}{3})^{rd}$ revenue from opium smuggling during fight against America

(7) Drug mafias carrying out multiple illegal activities :- (a) Siddhu Moosewala murder — Lawrence Bishnoi

(8) Failure of family system and societal ethics

↳ to prevent young individuals from drug abuse

(9) Unemployment and economic distress :-

(a) Agriculture distress in Punjab leading to drug abuse

(10) Failure of state agency / police and NCB in controlling menace (corruption)

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Approach to address drug menace

① Ground level survey and knowledge about suppliers
↳ utilise street peddlers to understand supply chain

② Technology usage :- (a) satellite imagery to check opium production

③ Human intelligence :- to ensure effective immediate action

④ WHOLE of SUPPLY CHAIN approach :-
(a) International cooperation through FATF/ UN Drug control agency / etc
(b) cooperative federalism Between state & centre

⑤ Increase reporting and reducing victimisation
(a) e-FIR / anonymous complaints

⑥ Faster adjudication and punishment to wrongdoers

⑦ Value education in schools :-

⑧ Socio-economic development :- (a) MSMEs/ SHGs etc

⑨ Augment Navy & coast guard :- use laser technology

Above measures hence can help reduce drug menace and secure future right usage of demographic dividend of the country

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20. वामपंथी उग्रवाद के प्रति भारत की प्रतिक्रिया (कार्रवाई) में नक्सलवाद के मूल कारणों को दूर करने के लिए कठोर सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ-साथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक नीतियों और संवाद जैसे नरम दृष्टिकोणों/उपागमों (Soft approaches) को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's response to left wing extremism needs to integrate soft approaches like socio-economic policies and dialogue along with hard security measures to address the root causes of Naxalism. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

Left wing extremism is propagation of Maoist ideologies and hence violence against government to destabilise it for establishing Communist rule.

Limitation of Hard security measures

① Increases apathy in administration for innocent also

② Indiscriminate use of violence by state → Against right to life (Article 21)

③ Against principle of reformation of naxals and integration into mainstream

④ Might increase radicalisation on ground due to violence against innocent too.

Limitations of only using soft approach

① Many naxals are sufficiently radicalised → cannot melt their heart easily by soft approaches

② Violence is real ⑤ recent Bomb blast killing CAPF personals

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(3) Certain deterrence is necessary for stopping youth to join naxal, & legitimise state's authority

Hence Integration of soft approaches and hard security measures required

(1) Address the immediate security threat to life/property and government officials
   (e) Greyhounds in Andhra

(2) Intelligence to predict any violent attacks

(3) Economic cutoff to stop funding :-
   (e) SAMADHAN scheme - choke funds

(4) Recapturing of certain Naxal dominated area
   → distorts their safe haven & regular supply
   (e) Budha Pahad recaptured

(5) Use of technology for detection of bombs & land mines ((e) land mine detector)

(6) Also, socio economic development through education and skilling
   (e) Project Prahari → increase trust between people & government

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(8) Reduce delivery deficits: (a) using civil society organisations

(9) skill development and vocations through SDGs.

(9) Aspirational district programs for competition led development and greater funding

(10) Reducing poverty and hunger by DBT

(11) Protection of tribal culture and customs
↳ to reduce threat of cultural erosion
↳ (a) demarcation of scheduled areas
Δ PESA act

(12) chance of surrender and Reformation
(a) Andhra / Chhattisgarh :- rehabilitation scheme

(13) Protecting critical infrastructure from damage (railways / roadways etc)

(14) Mainstreaming of Naxalites affected population and ~~produce~~ providing localised employment < Minor forest products
Mining industry

Integration of soft and hard strategy could be ensured best vaccination against disease of Naxalism.