

Question	Marks
1	5.0/10
2	4.5/10
3	5.0/10
4	4.25/10
5	4.5/10
6	4.0/10
7	4.0/10
8	5.5/10
9	5.0/10
10	4.5/10
11	7.25/15
12	7.0/15
13	7.25/15
14	7.25/15
15	7.0/15
16	6.75/15
17	6.0/15
18	6.25/15
19	6.25/15
20	6.75/15
Total	114.0/250

Strengths

- Excellent use of examples and data points in questions related to IBC's impact on financial sector, food security's ONORC implementation, and decentralization in disaster management.
- Structured answers with a clear presentation that meets the demand of the question, like in the terrorism transformation in J&K and DPI's role in economic development.
- Strong ability to identify achievements and challenges, as shown in ease of doing business improvements via IBC and livestock economy revitalization.
- Positive framing of arguments, particularly in space sector liberalization and the feminization of agriculture.

Areas of Improvement

- Introductions lack context or clear definitions in questions about India's rising public debt and the middle-income trap.
- Conclusion sections often miss specific outcomes or forward links, as seen in logistics cost reduction via NLP and biodiversity conservation frameworks.
- Missing quantification and specific data points in some answers pertaining to plastic pollution management and land degradation causes.
- In some instances, the relevance of examples or information is lacking clarity or is incorrect, as seen in internal security (CAPF) roles and legal frameworks for biodiversity conservation.
- Certain key points or explanations are not included, especially evident in questions discussing Marine plastic treaties and border management coordination mechanisms.



1. To what extent has the IBC contributed to improving the ease of doing business and strengthening India's Financial sector?

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was released in 2016 — post 2016, India on Ease of Doing Business Index jumped from 136 to 63.

IBC Improving EODB

- 1) Reduced resolution time of stressed assets significantly.
~ 365 days.
eg) Essar Steel. resolution
- 2) Increased Investor confidence
- 3) Valuation and recovery has given better results than SARFESI Act
(RBI report).
- 4) Valuation amount has been ~170% of projections — enhancing confidence of owners. (RBI 2024)

strengthening financial sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Marks: 5.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with good balance of achievements and challenges. Effective use of examples and data points. Follows the 'to what extent' directive well by showing both positives and limitations.

Introduction :-

Good start with IBC's impact on EODB ranking! But add 1 line on what IBC actually is for context.

Body :-

+ Excellent use of RBI data (170% valuation) — adds credibility!

+ Smart organization into EODB impacts and Financial Sector impacts

+ Great balance showing both achievements and challenges

The 'Essar Steel' example is good but add recovery % to make it more impactful

Missing specific data on how much NPAs have reduced due to IBC

The '365 days' claim needs context — is this improvement from previous 4-5 years?

- 1) Robust system of Resolution board.
- 2) Check of NCLT to dispose cases quickly.
- 3) COC and Asset Reconstruction ecosystem has improved

Some Challenges remain

- 1) Exceeding 270 day time limit on a regular.
- 2) some sectors witness $< 10\%$ recovery
eg Videocan - 5%
- 3) NCLT & NCLAT backlog is increasing.
- 4) Mixed response of Asset reconstruction companies makes resolution process tougher.
- 5) Delays and loophole misused by owners.

however, in totality, as the supreme court said — Defaulters' paradise has been lost due to IBC indicating its efficacy.

Improvements :-

Add 1 line on Pre-pack insolvency resolution for MSMEs (2021 amendment)
- Mention cross-border insolvency framework development
- Include specific data on total debt resolved through IBC (₹2.5+ lakh crore)

Conclusion :-

Strong conclusion using SC quote! Shows real-world impact perfectly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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2. What is middle income trap and why is it a concern for developing economies like India?

Middle Income trap concept was given by World Bank in 2008 -

"It is when ~~the~~ a country fails to enhance its per capita income out of the middle income bracket despite GDP expansion"

Concern for India

1) India 4th largest economy in the world but per capita income ~\$2600.

2) causing stagnation of agricultural productivity.

eg 45% workforce participation
17% GDP contribution

3) Labour intensive manufacturing bypassed by service sector
↳ low GVC potential

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Strong structure with clear categorization of concerns! Good use of data points and examples to substantiate claims. Logical progression from problem to solutions.

Introduction :-

Good start with World Bank's definition! But hey, when was this concept given? 2007 or 2008? Fact-check needed!

Body :-

+ Great job highlighting agricultural stagnation with workforce-GDP mismatch!

+ Excellent point on service sector bypassing manufacturing - crucial insight!

x Missing explanation of what 'middle income bracket' actually is (general range \$1000-12000 per World Bank)

x GVC potential point is good but unexplained - add 'Global Value Chains'

x 'Way Forward' section is good but disconnected from specific trap challenges

4) Rising population enhances vulnerability to inflation shocks.

eg 1.44 billion population.

5) Rise in disguised and underemployment.

6) Income inequality and regional disparity increases.

eg 10% Indians hold 77% wealth.

7) Poor skill development and social out comes.

eg Economic survey - 50% graduates unemployable.

Way Forward

1) Manufacturing sector integration with GVC.

2) Skill development under SFURTI and PMKVY.

3) Welfare schemes like DBT to curb income inequality.

Thus, India must move towards Viksit Bharat through collective development of all sectors & avoiding middle income trap.

Improvements :-

-Include 'premature deindustrialization' as key trap characteristic for India

-Mention 'innovation deficit' and R&D spending (only 0.7% of GDP) as trap indicators

Conclusion :-

Nice wrap-up linking to Viksit Bharat!
But too brief - needed one more line on urgency of avoiding the trap.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3. India's high logistics cost is a structural barrier to economic growth. Discuss how NLP aims to address this issue.

As per economic survey, India's logistics cost is ~14% of the GDP, while world average is around 8-9% — highlighting structural issues.

Barrier to Economic Growth.

- 1) High fragmentation of transport
eg 70% road dependent.
- 2) Lack of storage infrastructure
eg Economic survey suggests — 30000 godowns.
India has only ~11000.
- 3) Underutilization of waterways
eg only 2% trade through water.
- 4) Poor integration causes export problems.
- 5) Last mile connectivity is inadequate.
- 6) High informalisation of transport providers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Marks: 5.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with good examples and data points. Barriers section is particularly strong with specific stats!

Introduction :-

Good start with logistics cost comparison! But where's the 'discuss' part about NLP's aims? Needed a clearer link!

Body :-

+ Excellent use of Economic Survey data on logistics cost comparison!

+ Great job breaking down barriers with specific percentages!

x 'National Logistics Plan' is incorrect — it's National Logistics Policy!

x Missing target of reducing logistics cost to 8% by 2030 — crucial NLP aim!

+ Strong examples like DMIC, ULIP integration of 30 departments!

x No mention of digital initiatives like E-LogS, E-Sanchit under NLP

National Logistics Plan to address the Issue

- 1) MLIP - integrates 30 departments to avoid policy fragmentation
- 2) PM Gati Shakti - plan for portal for interministerial integration of logistic development
- 3) Focuses on development of National waterways.
- 4) Integration of Bharatmala, Sagarmala and UDAN for multimodal connectivity
- 5) Multimodal logistics park - 14 sanctioned.
- 6) Development of Industrial corridors for seamless transport

eg DMIC

Thus, NLP will be the railroads over which national integration will lead to economic growth.

Improvements :-

Add NLP's specific target: reducing logistics cost from 14% to 8% by 2030
 -Include digital initiatives: E-LogS dashboard, E-Sanchit for paperless trade
 -Mention Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) index for competitive federalism

Conclusion :-

Nice metaphorical ending! But could've directly addressed how NLP will reduce the 14% logistics cost mentioned in intro.

4. How effective have govt initiatives been in revitalising India's live stock economy?

As per ICREIR, 30% of agricultural ~~sect~~ GVA is contributed by livestock, animal husbandry and fishery.

Govt Initiatives for livestock sectors -
Effectiveness

1) Rashtriya Gokul Mission - conservation and promotion of indigenous breeds
eg Gir.

2) Animal husbandry Infra development -
₹15,000 crore corpus enhanced rearing and breeding infrastructure.

3) Artificial Insemination centers using AI - promoted female selection boosting dairy production

4) silver production has enhanced eggs and poultry production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Marks: 4.25

Positives :-

Good structure with initiatives and challenges. Examples are relevant and strengthen your answer.

Introduction :-

Good start with livestock's economic contribution!

Body :-

+ Great job listing specific schemes with their focus areas!

+ Good examples like Gir breed and TN's integrated farming

+ Smart inclusion of challenges section shows balanced analysis

x No metrics/statistics showing actual effectiveness of these schemes

x Missing National Livestock Mission which is a flagship program

x No mention of Operation Flood's long-term impact on dairy sector

5) PM Matsya Sampada Yojana -

enhanced marine products export and production.

feg Economic survey - India 2nd largest fish producer.

6) ICAR Integrated Farming system -

Boosted farm production via diversification.

feg Millets and Goats in Tamil Nadu.

However, some Challenges remain:-

- 1) low milk yield feg 1-2 L/cow
- 2) high disease burden feg Brucellosis
- 3) disproportionate impact of climate change on cattle.
- 4) Poor integration of North East in Animal Husbandary.

Thus, government must enhance the efficacy of livestock mission to enhance productivity and achieve SDG-1 & 2 (Poverty & Hunger)

Improvements :-

Add concrete data points on growth rates in milk/meat/egg production to show effectiveness

-Include economic impact - employment generation, export earnings, rural income growth

-Mention veterinary healthcare initiatives like Mobile Veterinary Units and their reach

Conclusion :-

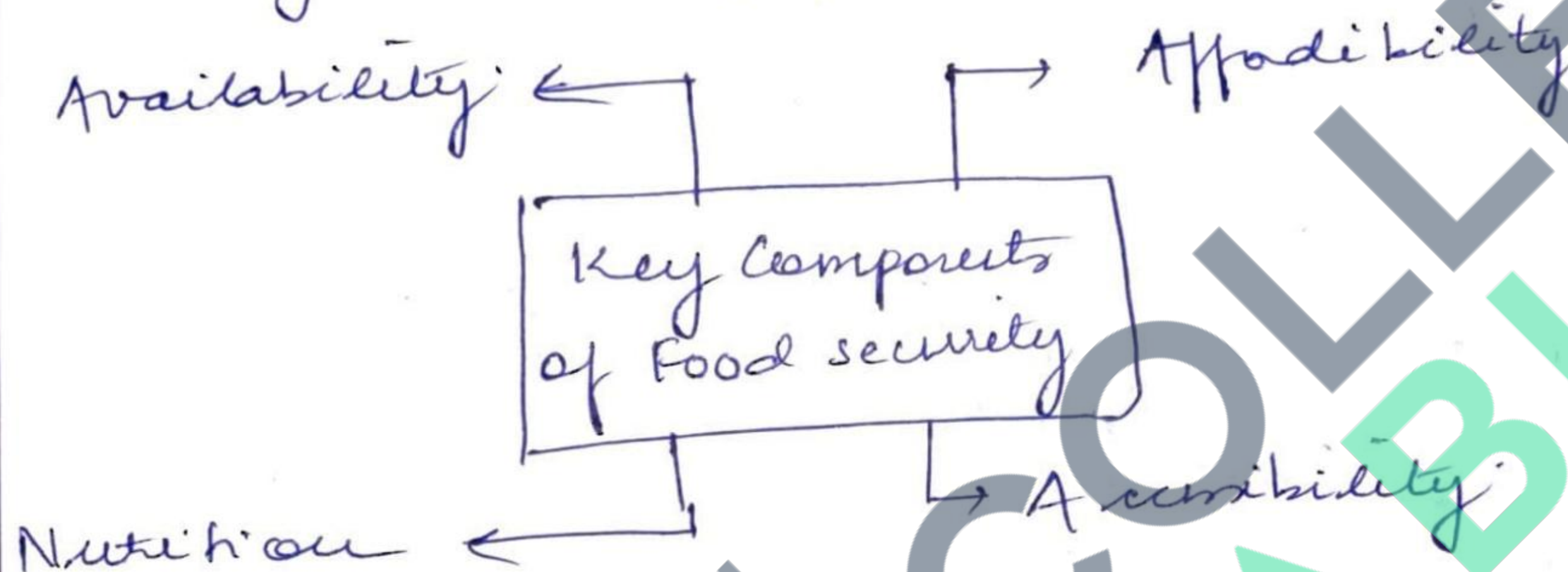
Conclusion is decent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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5. Identify the key components of food security and evaluate the performance of NFSA in meeting these goals.

As per FAO, food security means food production and consumption that is enough to sustain the country's whole population



Performance of NFSA in meeting these goals.

1). As per ~~economic survey~~ Budget 25-26, ~80 crore beneficiaries ~~recieve~~ received support

2). Cheap access to Antyoda Households
eg ₹ 25 for 10 kg Rice & wheat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Good balance of achievements and shortcomings! Effective use of data points from NFHS-5 and NITI Aayog to substantiate claims.

Introduction :-

FAO definition is fine! FAO's actual definition includes physical, social & economic access! 4 components as per FAO - availability, access, utilization, and stability.

Body :-

x Briefly include a line on each component. Cut words from latter part of your answer.

+ Excellent use of Budget 2025-26 data showing beneficiary coverage! Clarify the number.

+ Strong points on ONORC implementation with transaction data!

You mention 'Antyodaya Households' but don't explain Priority Households which form bulk of beneficiaries!

Way ahead section lacks specific implementation strategies - just listing committee names isn't enough!

- 3) Cheap availability of grains :-
₹ 3 for rice & ₹ 5 for wheat.
- 4) One Nation One Ration card ~ 80 cr transactions reported (Budget 25-26)
- 5) As per NITI Aayog - 235 million people brought out of poverty between 2015 - 2021.
- 6) Millet for nutritional security distributed. (Shree Anna Initiative)

However, some shortcomings persist :-

- 1) Hidden Hunger - nutritional deficiency
eg 35% children stunted (NFHS-5)
- 2) Gross beneficiary problem & leakages
- 3) Distorting grain procurement in Punjab
- 4) ₹ 81 lakh crore public exchequer cost

way ahead

→ Shanta Kumar Committee -
rationalise beneficiary dist
→ Introduce millets and
source of protein for
nutritional security

Hence, NFSA is a cornerstone for India's march towards SDG-2 zero hunger.

Improvements :-

No mention of PDS reforms like end-to-end computerization and Aadhaar seeding to reduce leakages!

-Missing discussion on PM-GKAY extension during COVID which was crucial for food security!

-No evaluation of NFSA's impact on women empowerment (ration cards issued to eldest female)

Conclusion :-

Good conclusion linking to SDG-2!
Could've added a line on how NFSA needs reforms to truly achieve food security goals.

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6. The liberalisation of India's space sector has opened new frontiers for private enterprise. Discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with increasing private sector participation in space activities in India.

The 2023 Indian Space program introduced private sector entry and IN-SPACE.

opportunities of private sector in space

- 1) Enhance launching capacity
eg Skyroot's Vikram-S.
- 2) Entry into space telecommunication
eg One Web and Jio.
- 3) Development of indigenous space technology
eg Agnikul 3D printed space engine.
- 4) Integrate social sector remote sensing eg GIS in crop monitoring.

Marks: 4.0

Positives :-

Good range of examples covering both technical and socio-economic aspects of space privatization!

Introduction :-

Intro is too brief! Mention 2020 space sector reforms instead of just saying '2023 program'. Add context about why liberalization happened!

Body :-

+ Good job mentioning specific examples like Skyroot's Vikram-S and Agnikul's 3D printed engine!

+ Smart structuring with clear opportunities and challenges sections!

x 'Technology control mechanisms like MTCR' - explain MTCR in 2-3 words!

x 'Way Ahead' section is underdeveloped - add 1-2 more specific policy measures!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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5) Generate employment in high skill areas.

Expected to generate 2 lakh jobs

6) Boost MSME production via parts procurement.

Challenges

1) Regulatory hurdles due to sensitivity of sector.

2) Academia - Industry disconnect
- poor employee availability

3) Technology control mechanisms
like MTCK causing barriers

4) Brain Drain to foreign private companies.

5) Access to launch pads and space technology is inadequate.

Way Ahead

1) Handholding via Startup India

2) ISRO Asset access to be increased

The dual engine of private players & engine will thus make India a leader in global space sector.

Improvements :-

Add Space Activities Bill 2017/2020 as regulatory framework!

-Mention FDI policy in space sector

(100% in satellites)!

-Include global competition from SpaceX, Blue Origin as challenge!

Candidates must not write on this margin

Conclusion :-

Conclusion is fine.

7. Solid waste is increasingly being recognised as a climate issue. Discuss the link between waste mgmt and GHG emissions. Suggest mitigation pathways.

India generates 160K tonnes/day of solid waste and only 30% gets processed - making it a severe climate issue.

Link between waste management & GHG emission.

- 1) Landfill mismanagement → causes fires and methane emissions
eg Ghazipur ~~so~~ landfill in Delhi.
- 2) Heavy metal percolation alters soil organic carbon balance leading to emissions.
- 3) Plastic reacts to with sunlight to emit GHG
- 4) Open waste burning causes toxic fumes & GHG emissions.

Marks: 4.0

Positives :-

Good structure with clear linkage and mitigation sections. Strong use of examples like Ghazipur and Okhla plants. Practical solutions provided.

Introduction :-

Good start with India-specific data, but missing a proper introduction about why waste is a climate issue!

Body :-

+ Excellent point about landfill fires and methane with Ghazipur example!

+ Good coverage of various emission pathways from waste

x 'Heavy metal percolation' point needs specific GHG connection - add CO₂/CH₄

x 'Bioremediation via plastic eating enzymes' is too vague - mention PETase enzyme specifically

x 'Biofilms to filter waste' is unclear - specify landfill leachate treatment

+ Great suggestion on formalizing ragpickers for waste economy

x Missing quantification of GHG impact - e.g., waste sector contributes 3-5% of global GHG emissions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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5) Unaccounted decomposition of organic waste causes methane & ammonia emissions.

6) Surface runoff causes water source pollution adding GHG disruption in hydrological cycle.

Mitigation pathways.

- 1) Bioremediation via plastic eating enzymes.
- 2) Bio films to filter waste.
- 3) Waste to energy plants to manage waste eg. cohhla plant in Delhi.
- 4) source segregation to be made mandatory based on Germany model.
- 5) Formalise ragpickers to create a waste segregation and recycling economy.
- 6) Urban mining & circular economy adoption

This will be in line with Mission LIFE of India (COP26 Glasgow)

Improvements :-

Add IPCC AR6 data showing waste sector contributes ~3% of global emissions

-Include composting/anaerobic digestion as key organic waste solutions

-Mention Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as policy intervention

Conclusion :-

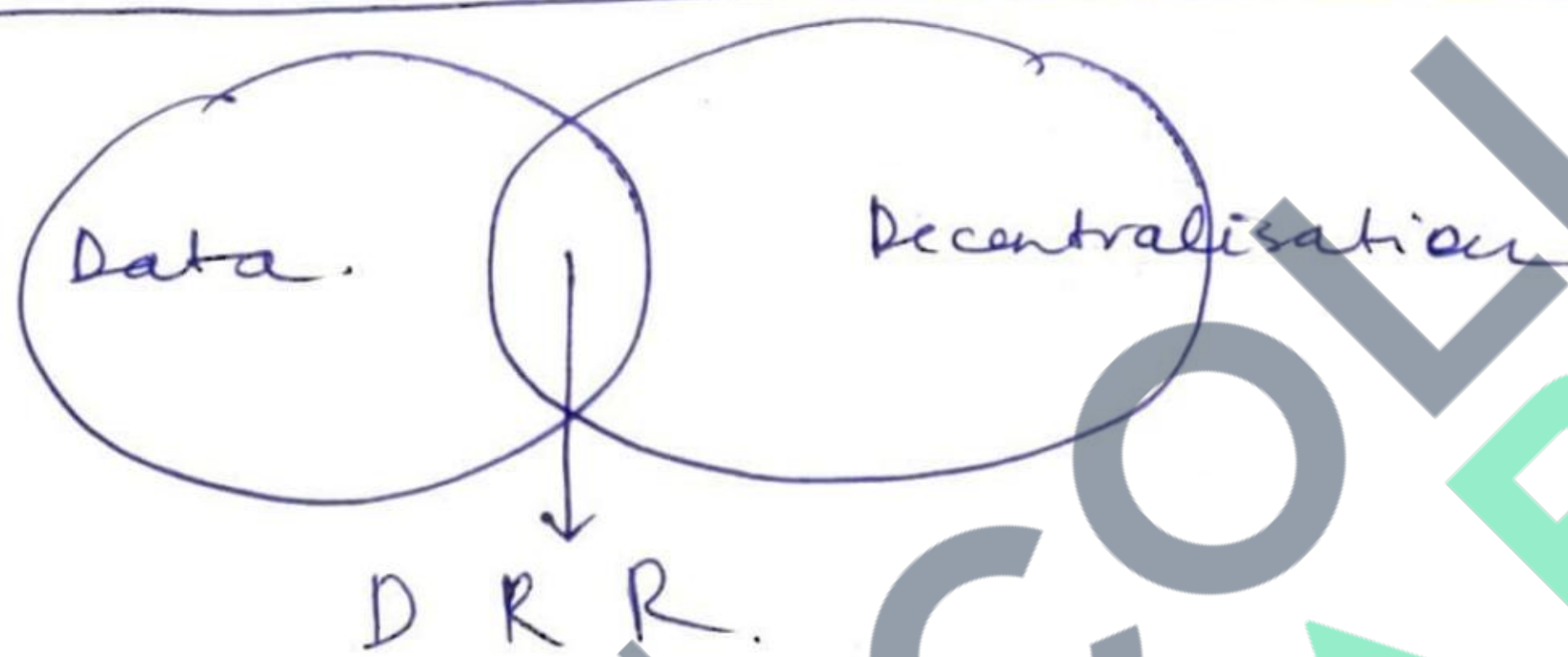
Nice mention of Mission LiFE, but conclusion needs to summarize key mitigation strategies rather than just mentioning one policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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8. In the age of climate uncertainty, resilience is built at the intersection of data and decentralisation. Discuss in context of DM in India.

NDMA suggests integration of data driven policies with grassroots community level participation to ensure Disaster Risk Resilience.



Importance of Data

1) Early warning systems to map pattern of natural events.

eg cloudburst warning by IMD.

2) Population density mapping to identify vulnerability.

Marks: 5.5

Positives :-

Excellent balance between data aspects and decentralization examples. Your diagram effectively captures the intersection concept. Points are crisp and relevant.

Introduction :-

Good intro connecting NDMA's approach to the question theme! Venn diagram is a nice visual touch.

Body :-

+ Love your structured approach with clear headings!

+ Great examples throughout - IMD Meghdoot, BIS zonation, Odisha cyclone centers!

x 'Hazard zonation mapping' point needs specific data source mention - add 'ISRO's satellite data' or 'NRSC mapping'

x Missing tech innovations like AI/ML in disaster prediction - add 'AI-based flood forecasting in Bihar'

x No mention of data challenges - add 'data gaps in remote areas' as limitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3) Hazard zonation mapping via extrapolation & superimposition of past disasters.

eg BIS Earthquake Hazard Zonation

4) Information dissemination via digital technology.

eg IMD Meghdoot App.

Role of Decentralisation

1) Local knowledge leveraged for risk identification eg Fishermen for cyclones.

2) Community based drills and capacity building

3) Disaster resilient infrastructure development at the local level
eg DDMA level planning

4) Ecosystem approach to develop solutions for that are location specific. eg Odisha cyclone centers

Hence, data and decentralisation play a key role in realising Goal A of Sendai framework — zero casualty.

Improvements :-

Add 'National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM)' as key data integration platform

-Include 'Aapda Mitra volunteers' as community-based first responders

example

-Mention 'data privacy concerns in disaster management' as emerging challenge

Conclusion :-

Excellent conclusion linking to Sendai Framework's Goal A - shows global perspective!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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9. Discuss the transformation in the pattern of terrorism in J&K and critically analyse India's counter-terrorism strategy.

After the abrogation of Article 370, the pattern of terrorism in J&K and India's counter terrorism strategy, both has evolved.

transforming pattern of terrorism

1). Local youth radicalisation rather than cross border terrorists

eg LET recruitment.

2) Use of drones and tunnels to smuggle arms & drugs

eg Punjab border drone bust - 2023.

3). Use of internet and encrypted tool kit to spread terror propaganda. eg Arad Kashmiri Telegram group.

4) Lone wolf attacks have increased. eg Pulwama, Pahalgam 2025.

Marks: 5.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with good examples and clear categorization between pattern changes and counter-strategies. Points are concise and relevant.

Introduction :-

Good start mentioning Article 370 abrogation as a turning point! But add 1 line on traditional terrorism pattern before this change for contrast.

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear headings and numbered points - makes it easy to follow!

+ Great job including specific examples for almost every point - shows depth of knowledge!

! 'Local youth radicalization' point needs 1 stat on increased local recruitment numbers

! 'Lone wolf attacks' - Pulwama wasn't a lone wolf attack but organized by JeM! Replace with correct example

! 'Red Doctrine' needs 1-line explanation of what it actually means beyond 'proportionate response'

+ Smart inclusion of drug-terror nexus - shows awareness of evolving security challenges!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- 5) Plausible deniability of state by
deploying non state actors.
- 6) Internationalizing Kashmir issue
by Pakistan to gain global sympathy.

India's Counter Terrorism Strategy.

- 1) Deployment of technology for
border surveillance under CIBMS
eg Drones for patrolling.
- 2) Development as a counter to radi-
calization.
eg Vibrant Village program
- 3) International isolation of Pakistan
& terrorism eg FATF mobilisation
- 4) Red Doctrine post Pahalgaon -
proportionate ~~response~~ armed response
to terrorism.
- 5) collaboration of local police and
BSF to tackle the drug - terror
nexus.

India's zero tolerance to terror
policy is thus strategically important
for peace and tranquility despite
evolving means to perpetuate
terror

Improvements :-

- ! Add 1 line on Operation All Out (2017)
as key counter-terrorism strategy
- ! Include 'hybrid terrorists' phenomenon
- locals with no prior records conducting
targeted killings
- ! Mention NIA's enhanced role in terror
financing investigations post 2019

Conclusion :-

Nice conclusion on zero tolerance policy!
Add 1 specific outcome of this policy to
make it more impactful.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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10. Discuss the potential benefits and concerns associated with transitioning from service specific commands to integrated theatre commands in India's defence architecture.

The Post Kargil Review committee in 1999 firstly ported the idea of Integrated Theatre commands - Army, Navy & Air force under one commander.

Benefits of Integrated Theatre Command.

- 1) streamline coordination between land, air and water forces.
- 2) Faster response time and Jointness in operation
 eg. Pohlaa coordination improved
- 3) Unified command strategy enhancing planning.
- 4) Seamless answer to threats on hostile borders.
 eg. LAC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with clear benefits and challenges. Good balance between strategic and operational aspects!

Introduction :-

Good start with Kargil Review Committee reference, but could be more focused on theatre commands specifically!

Body :-

+ Excellent point about 'faster response time' - very relevant!

+ Good examples like LAC and Polteam coordination!

x 'Service specific turf delays' - mention specific inter-service rivalry between IAF and Army!

x 'Complexities of ranks' needs specificity - mention command hierarchy issues between equivalent ranks!

x 'Way Forward' mentions Shekatkar committee but misses Naresh Chandra Task Force recommendations!

5) unified deterrent to adversary.

eg Threat of attack from land, sea & air.

Concerns/Challenges

- 1) service specific turf delays.
- 2) Fear of resource deprivation eg IAF has undersanctioned aircrafts.
- 3) Complexities of ranks and pension
- 4) Nuclear role of CDS post bifurcation
- 5) Tech and equipment diversity may cause training mismatch

Way Forward

- 1) Shethkar committee - regional theatre command model
- 2) Study USA & Chinese model
- 3) Pilot Andaman & Nicobar Model in other areas.

Theatre commands can push India's defence a notch higher, if incorporated sensibly.

Improvements :-

Add Maritime Theatre Command & Air Defence Command as specific proposed commands!

-Include financial implications - potential savings of ₹25,000 crore through resource optimization!

-Mention resistance from Air Force specifically regarding asset distribution!

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion with a forward-looking perspective, but add specific timeline for implementation!

उम्मीदवादी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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11. India's rising PD is becoming a structural concern rather than a cyclical response. Examine the long term importance of sustained high PD on fiscal space and economic resilience.

India's debt to GDP ratio has reached 81% (Economic survey), irrespective of the global economic order - showing structural issues rather than a cyclical response.

Long term implication of high public debt on Fiscal space

1) crowding out of private sector causing low private fixed capital formation

eg 2022 private sector investment slump.

2) Fall in credit rating of India

eg Moody's raising concerns about debt to GDP ratio.

3) Losing investor confidence deterring bond market activity.

Marks: 7.25

Positives :-

Strong structure with clear categorization of impacts on fiscal space vs economic resilience. Good use of current examples like ₹83 against \$ and Air India disinvestment.

Introduction :-

Good start with debt-to-GDP ratio! But where's the explanation of 'structural concern'? Add 1 line on why it's structural (e.g. persistent deficits regardless of growth cycles)!

Body :-

! Excellent use of examples throughout - makes your answer evidence-based!

Your fiscal space points are spot-on with real impacts like crowding out!

Point on 'reducing banking habit' is questionable - no clear connection to public debt!

Point #1 under resilience is incomplete - explain HOW tax burden shifts to future!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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eg Economic survey - bond market share only 30%

4) High debt servicing cost impacting capex. eg ₹ 12 lakh crore debt servicing cost (Budget 25-26)

5) Loss of public trust in government and financial health.

eg Reducing banking habit of people.

Implication on economic resilience

1) Tax burden is shifted to future generations

2) RBI finds difficulty in managing inflation via monetary policy.

3) Vulnerability to external supply shocks increases.

4) rise in exchange rate agony

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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! Great point on cooperative federalism risks with center-state example!

Way ahead section needs specific measures for debt reduction, not just committees!

eg 2024 - ₹ breached ₹83 against \$.

5) Effectiveness of counter cycling policy
rises falls due to uncertainty

6) Cooperative federalism rises due
to excessive borrowing by state and
center eg center - Kerala fiscal
issue.

7) Rise in off budget borrowing causes
erosion in fiscal discipline

Way Ahead

1) Arjun Sengupta Committee - increase
medium term capex

2) NK Singh - Abide by FRBM glide
targets.

3) Increase PSU disinvestment eg 2022
Air India

4) Invest in logistics to enhance multiplier
effect eg PM Gati Shakti.

A prudent approach to managing
debt is needed so as to ensure fiscal
space and economic resilience

Improvements :-

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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Add 1 line on interest rate transmission
mechanism - how high PD affects
monetary policy effectiveness!

-Include debt sustainability analysis - at
what point does India's debt become
unsustainable?

-Mention fiscal multiplier concept - how
high debt reduces effectiveness of
government spending!

Conclusion :-

Decent way ahead section, but needs 1
line connecting back to question - how
exactly will these measures improve fiscal
space & resilience?

12. ~~India~~ DPI is the new rail roads of the 21st century. In this context, discuss the importance of DPI in accelerating inclusive economic development in India. What are the key challenges in ensuring equity, security and accessibility?

As per the 2nd ARC report, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is the backbone for guiding inclusive growth in Indian economy.

Importance of DPI

1) Ensure proper welfare penetration

eg - 91 crore DBT beneficiaries (Economic survey)

2) Enhances farmer income and increases farm productivity

eg PM Fasal Bima Yojana online settlements

3) Boosts manufacturing sector and MSME integration

Marks: 7.0

Positives :-

Excellent use of examples throughout! Your answer shows strong knowledge of government schemes and their digital components. Good structuring with numbered points makes evaluation easy.

Introduction :-

Good start with 2nd ARC reference, but DPI isn't defined! What exactly is DPI? Missing this crucial explanation.

Body :-

- Great job listing 10 importance points with specific examples for each - this shows excellent knowledge!
- Your categorization of challenges into 'Equity & Accessibility' and 'Security' is smart structuring!
- 'Digital divide' point lacks solution - add 'BharatNet' as remedy.
- Security section needs mention of 'Data Protection Bill 2023' or 'CERT-In'.
- Examples are excellent
- Missing international comparison - India Stack vs other countries' DPI.

- eg UDAYAM portal for MSME registration
- 4) Enhances access to education to all sections.
 - eg DIKSHA & SWAYAM - online education
 - 5) Proper outreach of health benefits
 - eg e-Sanjeevani & CoWIN infrastructure
 - 6) Promotes financial inclusion
 - eg World Bank lauded India for JAM trinity.
 - 7) Promotes ease of doing business.
 - eg UPI and single window clearance.
 - 8) Proper citizen centric governance is ensured with grievance redressal.
 - eg UMANG portal - 1200+ services
 - 9) Enhances service delivery and welfare penetration
 - eg MGNREGA - Aadhar integration
 - 10) Connectivity via internet leads to market integration eg PM WAN I.

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Challenges in ensuringI Equity & Accessibility

1) Digital divide between various sections *eg* 70% women don't have internet access.

2) Regional disparity in benefits.
eg North East Exclusion.

3) Lag in adoption to elderly.

4) Language portability issue of Interface

5) No provision for physically challenged
eg Visually impaired.

II Security

1) Digital hygiene poor → more vulnerability to cyber fraud.

2) Rise in cyberattacks.

3) Digital corruption an issue

4) Poor integration of cyber security features causing data leaks.

eg Aadhaar leak 2023.

A holistic approach under Digital India Mission is needed to enhance the DPI infrastructure and boost inclusive growth.

Improvements :-

- Define DPI clearly - mention it's the tech infrastructure enabling digital services (Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker, etc.)
- Add 'Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)' as key example of new DPI initiative
- Include 'privacy concerns' as separate challenge with mention of Personal Data Protection framework

Conclusion :-

Conclusion is decent but generic. Add specific policy recommendation like 'India Stack' or 'Digital India 2.0' instead of just saying 'holistic approach'!

13. India's agricultural marketing system primarily focuses on enforcement and revenue collection rather than enabling agri-value chain services. In this context, how far put markets can bridge this gap and strengthen agri value chain services?

India's agri marketing system is governed on the APMC model and has certain gaps in agri value chain integration.

Focus on revenue collection rather than value chain

- 1) Monopolisation of APMC mandis.
- 2) Middlemen hegemony deterring price discovery.
eg 3-5% / kg rate of commission
- 3) Poor infrastructure and sorting equipment.
eg No Asaying equipment in Bihar.
- 4) Problem of digital integration.

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eg 3-5% / kg rate of commission

3) Poor infrastructure and sorting equipment.

eg No grading equipment in Bihar.

4) Problem of digital integration.

Marks: 7.25

Positives :-

Packed with relevant examples and facts throughout! Your point-format approach works perfectly for this answer.

Introduction :-

Good start with APMC model mention, but could be more specific about the 'gaps' in the first line!

Body :-

+ Excellent breakdown of revenue focus problems with specific examples!

+ Great job highlighting private sector solutions with real company examples!

The 'Way Forward' section is too generic - add specific policy reforms needed!

Missing quantification in some claims - e.g. how much better price do FPOs get?

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eg out of ~ 7500 mandis, only 1360 on e-NAM (2024) [Economic survey].

5) Lack of interstate trade on e-NAM
eg only 10% trade of agri products interstate.

6) Poor connectivity from farmgate to Mandi.

Role of Private players to bridge the gap

1) Direct procurement from farmgate.

eg Bigbasket Banana procurement

2) Setup cold storage and transport infrastructure

eg Amazon Fresh Cold chain integration.

3) Contractual farming ensuring compulsory procurement.

eg FritoLays & PepsiCo West Bengal Potato farming

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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+ Smart structure with problem-solution format makes answer very readable!

4) FPO integration ensuring better price discovery.

eg ITC e-Choupal.

5) Direct payment to farmers solves middleman problem

eg Minjicare - weekly settlement to farmers.

6) Better market integration of niche products.

eg Amazon fresh - organic ginger from Sikkim.

Way Forward

1) Enhance private participation on e-NAM.

2) AI for better price discovery.

3) Reform and modernise APMC mandis.

The collaboration of public & private players in agri marketing will help realise India - Food basket of world mission and double farmers income.

Improvements :-

Add Farm Bills 2020 reference and their intended impact on private markets

-Include challenges private players face - regulatory hurdles, trust deficit with farmers

-Mention international best practices (Thailand's 4.0 model) for public-private partnership

Conclusion :-

Strong conclusion with vision statement, but add 1-2 specific benefits farmers would get from public-private collaboration!

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14. What are the major factors to contributing to the feminisation of agri in India? To what extent has this trend led to empowerment of rural women?

As per UN Women - Rural India agriculture is women dominated but not women empowered - highlighting the impact of feminization of agriculture

Factors contributing to feminisation of Agriculture.

1) Rise in male dominated rural to urban migration.

eg Bihar-Delhi labour flow

2). Agriculture seen as regressive by some male youth.

3). Rise in productivity of dairy and animal husbandry.

eg Tamil Nadu poultry farms women dominated.

Marks: 7.25

Positives :-

Excellent balance between factors and empowerment aspects. Strong use of data points and regional examples makes this answer stand out!

Introduction :-

Good start with UN Women reference showing feminisation without empowerment - sets the tone perfectly!

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear division between factors and empowerment aspects!

+ Great examples like Bihar-Delhi migration pattern and NABARD SHG data!

x 'Inflation causing women to enter' needs specific rural context - mention food inflation impact on farm households

x 'Dual burden' point needs a quick stat - e.g. rural women work 16+ hours daily compared to men's 8-9 hours

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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4) SHG integration women dominant

eg NABARD data ~ 86 crore women involved in SHG.

5) Inflation causing women to enter into economic activities to boost income.

eg FLFPR rose to 41.7% (2023)

Empowerment to Women

I Positives

- 1) Rise in workforce participation in economy.
- 2) SHG mobilisation also giving financial autonomy.
- 3) Enhanced political participation of women at grassroots.

eg Kudamphree at Kerala.

II Negatives

- 1) Dual burden of household and farmland.

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x 'Way Forward' section not asked in question - wasted precious words that could've been used for deeper analysis

x Missing critical factor: mechanization of agriculture pushing women to manual, lower-paid farm roles

2) Patriarchy deprives poor land ownership.

eg ~50% female workforce in agriculture; 14% own land (NFHS-5)

3) Increased vulnerability to climate shocks eg Female farmer suicide in Vidharbha

4) Digital divide - low penetration of benefits like PM-KISAN

Way Forward

1) Enhance land title & ownership rights.

2) Onboard women through DPI eg Drive Didi Scheme

3) Leverage farm mechanisation subsidy for women to enhance farm land productivity

UN has recognized 2026 as the year of female farmers, indicating the prominent role women play in food security via agriculture

Improvements :-

Add caste dimension - lower caste women form majority of agricultural laborers with least empowerment benefits

-Include wage gap data - women earn 30-40% less than men for same agricultural work

-Mention MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana) as specific government response to feminization

Conclusion :-

Ending with UN recognition of 2026 as female farmers' year is spot-on relevance. Smart conclusion!

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15. Evaluate the role of legal and policy frameworks in conserving India's biological resources. What are the improvements that can be made to strengthen these frameworks

India encompasses 4 biodiversity hotspots of the world, displaying significant genetic and diversity of bio resources.

India's Legal and Policy Frameworks

I Positives.

1) Biodiversity Act 2002

- i) ensures local knowledge preservation (BMCS)
- ii) Framework for patenting of bio resources.

2) Forest Conservation Act - conservation of forest resources.

3) wildlife protection Act 1972 - sets up protected areas and eco sensitive zones for in situ

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Marks: 7.0

Positives :-

Good balance between legal frameworks and implementation challenges. Nice connection to SDGs. Effective use of examples.

Introduction :-

Good start mentioning biodiversity hotspots, but could be more specific about India's global position in biodiversity rankings!

Body :-

+ Excellent structure dividing into positives, shortcomings and mitigation measures!

+ Good examples like 'Char Dham Project' and 'tiger trade bust in Bihar'!

x 'BIO E3 policy' needs brief explanation - not everyone knows this!

x 'Deep Ecology based National Integration action plan' sounds vague - specify which plan!

conservation of wildlife and flora.

4) Forest rights Act 2006 - ensures traditional community rights on minor forest produce.

5) Bio-ET policy - leveraging biotechnology and AI to ensure sustainability.

6) Project Tiger, Elephant etc. to conserve keystone species.

7) Coastal Regulation Zone Act to preserve marine resources like corals.

II) Shortcomings.

1) High illegal poaching in some areas. eg) Recent tiger trade bust in Bihar.

2) Biopiracy is persistent.

3) Development vs. conservation dichotomy overriding framework provisions.

eg) Charbham Project endangering Himalayan bio resources.

x Missing mention of CAMPA funds for afforestation!

x No mention of National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP)!

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Mitigation and strengthening framework

- 1) Deploying AI and blockchain to map and bust illegal wildlife trade
- 2) stricter ESZ enforcement to curb encroachment
- 3) Enhance bio manufacturing under Bio E3 to reduce dependence on natural resources
- 4) Increase area under National parks and sanctuaries
- 5) community based ecosystem approach for decentralisation
eg sacred groves & community reserves.
- 6) Deep Ecology based National Integrative action plan for sustainable development
- 7) EIA mechanism needs to be nature oriented
 Hence, this will ensure that
SDG 14 & 15 are maintained and achieved

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Improvements :-

Add National Green Tribunal's role in enforcing environmental laws

-Mention India's international commitments (CBD, CITES, Ramsar)

-Include Biological Diversity

(Amendment) Bill 2021 controversies

Conclusion :-

Nice SDG connection at end! Could add 1-2 lines on future outlook.

16. Land Degradation is emerging as a major ecological and economic challenge in India. Explain the causes, consequences and region specific patterns of land degradation across the country.

As per ISRO's 2021 Land Atlas, 30% of India's land is degraded - causing adverse ecological and economical implications.

Causes of Land Degradation & Region specific illustrations

- 1) Widespread deforestation for development.
eg Hasdeo Arand forest.
- 2) Overuse and unsustainable use of fertilizers.
eg high salinization in Punjab and Haryana.
- 3) Excessive ground water extraction causing land liquefaction and subsidence.

Marks: 6.75

Positives :-

Excellent cause-consequence linkage with regional examples. Good balance of ecological and economic aspects.

Introduction :-

Good start with ISRO data! But where's the 'emerging' aspect? Show how degradation is increasing!

Body :-

+ Excellent region-specific examples for each cause - Hasdeo Arand, Punjab salinization, etc.!

+ Smart structuring with causes, consequences and region-specific patterns as asked!

x 'Barmer region' example is incorrect - Joshimath in Uttarakhand is the famous land subsidence case!

x Missing severity data - e.g., 'desertification affects 82.64% of Rajasthan'!

× 'Way Forward' section not asked in question - wasted precious words!

+ Presented case study box on Aravalli is very good

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eg Barmer region in Rajasthan.

4) Poor landfill practices causing heavy metal poisoning of soil

eg Arsenic in Bihar farms.

5) Slash and burn cultivation.

eg Jhum in North East

6) Heavy mining causing soil erosion

eg Niyangiri in Odisha

7) Unplanned & Unsustainable urbanisation

causing loss of forest.

eg Kancha Gachibowli issue in Hyderabad.

8) Coastal area encroachment and mangrove degradation

eg loss of Gujarat mangrove, rise in sea water inundation.

Consequences

1) Compromise in food security due to fall in agri productivity

2) Productive land for development is lost.

3) Ground water pollution causes water insecurity

4) Alteration in soil profile affects bio geo chemical cycles.

5) Higher risk of disasters. eg Landslide risk in Himalayas & Western Ghats due to deforestation

Way Forward

1) Organic farming to check fertilizers use eg PM PRANAM

2) Smart city mission & Amrit to sustainably develop cities

3) Bio engineering to check soil erosion and degradation.

To check land degradation, India must take proactive steps to achieve SDG-15 & UNCCD LDN target.

Case Study

Greenwall Initiative of Navalli - to check eastward expansion of Thar Desert.

Improvements :-

Add state-wise degradation percentages - Maharashtra (50%), Gujarat (47%), Rajasthan (38%)!

-Include desertification as specific form affecting 82 million hectares!

-Mention Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas by Space Applications Centre!

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion linking to SDG-15 & UNCCD, but too generic. Add a specific target like 'restore 26 million hectares by 2030'!

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17. "Plastic pollution is choking our oceans, harming marine life, and entering our food chain." Evaluate the efficacy of various national and international initiatives of plastic management.

In 2023, the world crossed its plastic overshoot - highlighting the problem of plastic pollution globally and nationally.

Efficacy of National Initiatives

- 1). Plastic management Rules 2016
 - bans single use plastic
 - extended producer responsibility.
- 2). CPCB guidelines to industry
 - treatment of plastic waste before discharge mandatory.
- 3). Ecosensitive areas under Wild life protection Act.
 - limits human activity in core and buffer zones of protected areas.

Marks: 6.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with good categorization of initiatives and specific examples. Drawbacks section shows critical thinking.

Introduction :-

Good start with 'plastic overshoot' concept! But where's the mention of marine life and food chain impact from the question?

Body :-

+ Great structure with clear national vs international initiatives breakdown!

+ Good examples of specific policies like Plastic Management Rules 2016!

x 'Efficacy' evaluation missing! You've just listed initiatives without analyzing if they worked!

x No mention of UN Plastic Treaty negotiations - huge miss!

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2) 2022 Amendment to plastic rules →
phase out of single use plastic

Efficacy of International Initiatives

1) Basel convention on plastic —
collective effort to control plastic
pollution.

2) UNCCD LDN by 2020 — provision
to check runoff of plastic

Drawbacks and shortcomings

1) Poor adherence to CPCB guidelines

eg Untreated waste discharge in
Ganga.

2) Poor enforcement of single use
plastic ban

3) Industries using microbeads
in products

eg Pharmaceutical industry &
cosmetic industries.

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x 'UNCCD LDN' isn't primarily about
plastic — incorrect connection!

x 'Drawbacks' section is good but needs
quantification — e.g., 'only 30%
compliance to CPCB guidelines'

+ Excellent point about microbeads in
pharmaceuticals and cosmetics!

4) Violation of no pollution zones in ~~ecosystem~~ sensitive areas.

eg Himalayan ecosystem plastic encroachment.

5) Great Pacific garbage patch is increasing.

6) IUCN report → bio accumulation of plastic microbeads in marine organism increasing.

Way Forward

1) Strengthen enforcement of Extended producer responsibility.

2) Waste segregation at source.

3) Circular economy should be adopted.

4) the bioremediation to check plastic pollution.

This will ensure that the ecosystem is free from adverse impact of plastic proliferation.

Improvements :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Add UNEA 5.2 resolution (March 2022) for legally binding instrument on plastic pollution

-Include Ocean Cleanup Project efficacy data

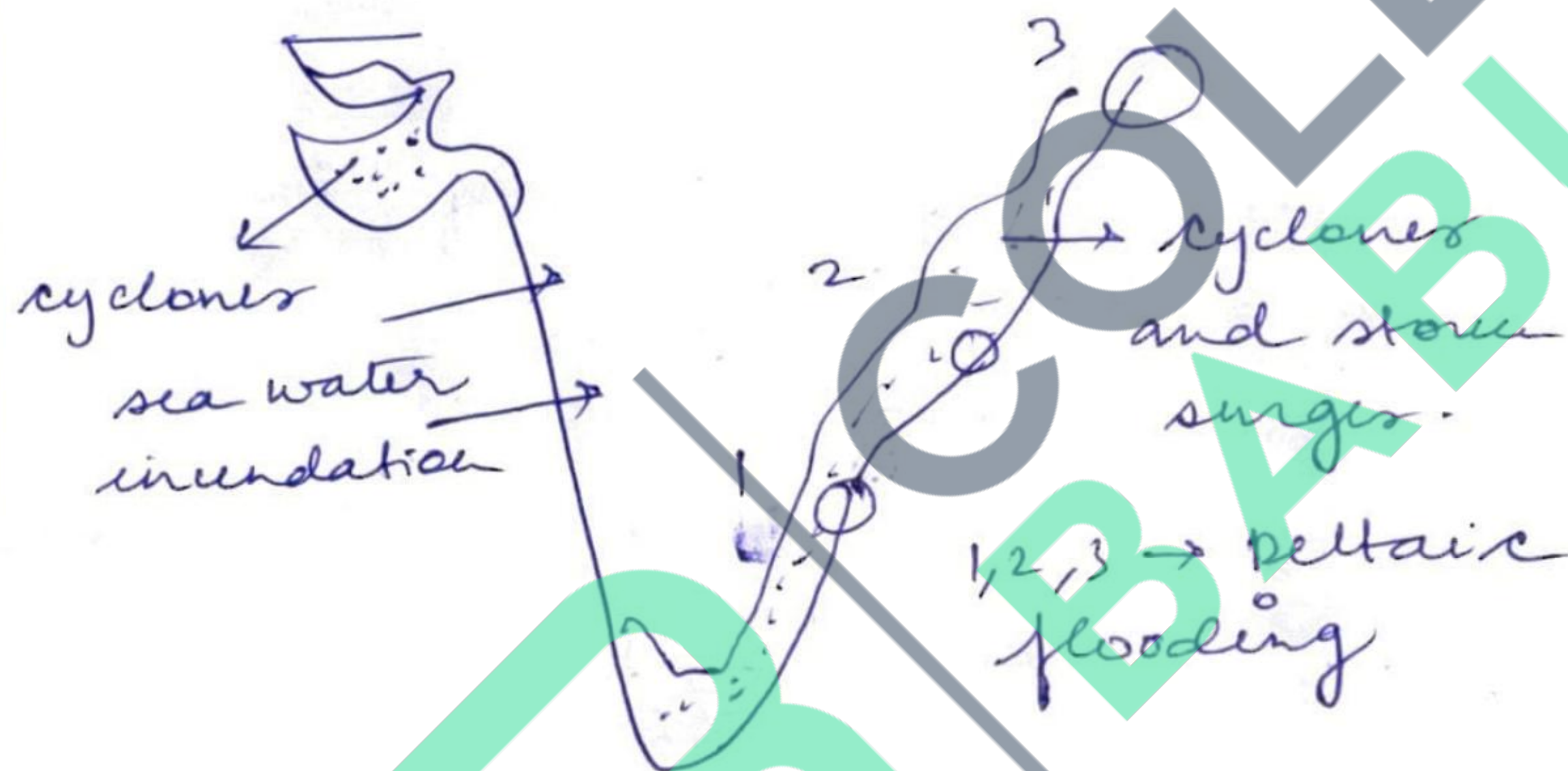
-Mention India's Swachh Sagar, Surakshit Sagar campaign results

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion but too generic. Add specific outcome like 'This will reduce 70% of marine plastic by 2030' instead of vague 'ecosystem free from adverse impact'!

18. Evaluate the effectiveness of India's institutional and policy framework in building coastal disaster resilience. How can ecosystem based approaches be integrated into coastal disaster management in India?

India has a coastline of ~11,000 km, making it highly vulnerable to a number of disasters.



Effectiveness of institutional and Policy framework.

1) Coastal Regulation Zone Management

Marks: 6.25

Positives :-

Answer has good structure, relevant examples, and covers both institutional framework and ecosystem approaches. Diagram effectively shows coastal vulnerabilities.

Introduction :-

Good start with India's coastline vulnerability context! The diagram showing coastal hazards is a nice touch.

Body :-

+ Excellent use of examples like Yaas in Odisha and Gulf of Mannar!

+ Good structure with clear separation of institutional framework and ecosystem approaches!

x 'Deep ecology approach' is vague - mention specific policy like National Coastal Mission instead!

x 'Treating mangroves as citizens' is impractical - say 'legal personhood for ecosystems' instead!

- avoided encroachment of coastal ecosystems.
 - checks on illegal construction
- 2) NDMA coastal Regulations - storm and cyclone shelter infrastructure.
- eg 4 years in Odisha - minimal damage
- 3) MISHTI - mangrove preservation.
- act as barriers to storm surges.
- 4) Established protected areas under WPA 1972
- eg Gulf of Mannar National Park.
- 5) IMD forecast and alerts in coastal regions for cyclones.

II) Some Drawbacks of the framework

- 1) Gaps in information dissemination due to digital divide.
 - 2) High encroachment in coastal cities increasing vulnerabilities
- eg Chennai encroachment drive

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x No mention of ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management) Project - crucial omission!

x Missed Blue Economy policy which integrates ecosystem approaches with economic development!

- 3) Deforestation and pollution causing depletion of mangroves and corals.
- 4) Poor coordination between NDMA & SDMA.

Integration of ecosystem Approach

- 1) Deep ecology approach - treating mangroves and corals as citizens
- 2) checking coastal construction to preserve natural landscape
- 3) Fisherman community led conservation and rehabilitation
- Decentralisation
- 4) Natural Storm barriers via mangrove plantation

This will ensure that the zero casualty record of Bhopal is extended across coastline of India

Improvements :-

Add National Coastal Mission and ICZM Project as key institutional frameworks!
- Include community-based disaster risk reduction examples like Odisha's disaster volunteers!
- Mention international frameworks like Sendai Framework that India follows for coastal resilience!

Conclusion :-

Weak conclusion! Just mentioning Phailin isn't enough - needed specific takeaway on ecosystem integration with policy framework.

19. Effective border management is not just about security fencing and surveillance – it requires coordination among institutions and the empowerment of border communities. Discuss.

India has a 15000 km long border with 7 countries – making border management a complex task.

Border management through security fencing

- 1) Checks illegal movement of refugees.
- 2) Controls organised crime flows.
eg Drug trade from Myanmar
- 3) Checks tunnelling infiltration.
eg Pakistani militant movement.

Requirement of Coordination among Institutions.

- 1) Hybridisation of border threats.
eg Asymmetrical warfare used in Indo Pakistan border

Marks: 6.25

Positives :-

Strong point-based structure with relevant examples for each point. Good balance between security aspects and community development initiatives.

Introduction :-

Good intro with border length fact, but could be more focused on the question theme rather than just stating facts!

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear subheadings matching question demands!

+ Great use of specific examples throughout – Kashmir tourism, Vibrant Village program, etc.!

x 'Border management through security fencing' section contradicts the question premise that it's 'not just about security'!

x Missing explanation of 'how' coordination happens between institutions – just listing benefits isn't enough!

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2) Enables check on drug trade -
terrorist nexus.

Eg BSF - Punjab Police crackdown
on drug trade.

3) Enhances capacity building amongst
border villages.

Eg NGO - armed forces collab for
border village education.

4) Inter departmental coordination
checks on various types of incursions.

Eg Drone infiltration at India
Pakistan border.

Empowerment of Border Communities
for border security.

1) Development ~~for~~ leads to de-
radicalisation.

Eg Youth scholarship for Kashmiri
Youth.

2) Economic integration avoids
alienation.

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इस हाशिए में
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x 'Hybridisation of border threats' needs
clearer explanation - too vague!

x No mention of border trade policies
which are crucial for community
empowerment!

eg Vibrant Village program - in Arunachal

3) Enhances public trust and avoids extremism. eg Village guard in Leh.

4) Improvement of tourism increases national integration

eg Karmin tourism campaign.

Way Ahead

1) Upgrade Command centers for inter departmental collab.

2) Seek upgradation under CBMS.

3) Enhance outreach to border communities via policies like operation sadbhavana

A multi pronged approach will ensure border integrity is paired with governance efficiency and inclusive growth of border communities

Improvements :-

Add specific institutional mechanisms like CIBMS, Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) that enable coordination!

-Include border haats/trade points as economic empowerment tools for communities!

-Mention role of state governments in border management - crucial for federal coordination!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Conclusion :-

Way ahead is decent!

20. What role does the Central Armed Police Force play in India's internal security? How can their role be redefined to meet emerging hybrid threats?

The central armed forces is the convergence of multiple forces that overlook internal and border security of India.

Role played in internal security

1) Border patrolling and surveillance

eg ITBP - Indo China border

BSF - Indo-Pak border

2) Crackdown against Naxalism
in central India.

eg CRPF in Red Corridor

3) Check on North East extremism
and separatist factions.

eg Assam Rifles against ULFA

Marks: 6.75

Positives :-

Excellent use of specific examples throughout! Good balance between current roles and future needs. Points are crisp and relevant.

Introduction :-

Straight to the point intro! But calling them 'Central Armed Forces' instead of 'Central Armed Police Forces' is a technical error!

Body :-

+ Great job listing specific forces with their deployment areas - BSF, ITBP, CRPF examples are spot on!

+ Excellent structure with clear role demarcation and future redefinition parts!

x 'Digital arrests' as example of AI literacy is vague - mention predictive policing or cyber forensics instead!

x 'Urban naxalism' is a contested term - better to use 'urban extremism' or 'urban terrorism'!

4) security of critical infrastructure like air ports & Nuclear plants.

eg CISF deployed on air ports.

5) Disaster management - NDRF recruitments from CAPF

6) Political and diplomatic security to maintain neutrality

eg CRPF security in election rallies.

Redefining Role in emerging hybrid threats.

1) Training in new drone technology.

eg Indo - Myanmar surveillance through drones.

2) AI literacy to tackle emerging cyber security threats.

eg Digital arrests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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** Missing legal framework - no mention of how CAPF operates under various acts!*

- 3) Psychological training to manage online radicalisation
- 4) Contentual upgradation to tackle emerging threats like urban nationalism
- 5) Upgradation of weapons and tactical gear for better response
eg. Ugram rifle by DRDO.
- 6) Training with Armed forces
Navy and Air force for a coordinated attack potential
- 7) Drills and scenarios in urban setting to check urban riots and extremism

A multiheaded hydra of security threats thus require a multifaceted response from CAPF to maintain tranquility.

Improvements :-

Add coordination challenges between multiple CAPFs and state police - crucial for internal security!

-Mention modernization budget constraints affecting CAPF readiness for hybrid threats!

-Include a point on parliamentary oversight and human rights training for CAPF!

Conclusion :-

No proper conclusion! Just ended with a metaphor about 'multiheaded hydra' - needed a one-liner on way forward!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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